

CAPTURED A TRAIN.

Omaha Workmen Proffer Such Aid to Kelly's Army.

THE COMMANDER REFUSES TO ACCEPT

He Declines to Break the Law and Appeal to the People to Furnish His Men Transportation—A Day of Great Excitement.

MARCHED TO KELLY'S AID.

OMAHA, Neb., April 21.—Three thousand laboring men marched out of Omaha with banners flying, bound for the camp of Gen. Kelly's commonwealers at Weston, Ia., 14 miles east of Council Bluffs. At 9 o'clock a. m. the signal agreed upon at Thursday night's meeting of the Central Labor union—the ringing of church bells and the blowing of whistles—was given announcing that Kelly's army was still at Weston unable to secure a train for the east. Inside of five minutes 1,000 men had gathered at Jefferson square and were quickly organized into companies with a captain for every ten men. The march was then taken up through Sixteenth street to Farnam, where the column proceeded to the city hall and counter-marched. At every street recruits were received, and when the Paxton hotel was reached there were 3,500 men in line.

Thousands of people followed the column to the bridge and other thousands were on hand on the other side of the river to welcome them. The cold seemed to have the effect of bringing out a greater throng than had been expected last night, when the rain was falling so heavily. All the men seemed to be in excellent spirits and determined that the march should mean business.

The column had been preceded to Council Bluffs by a committee of prominent citizens appointed at Thursday night's meeting of the Central Labor union, including Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Durica, pastor of the First Congregational church; Rev. Dr. Hamerson, of the First Presbyterian church, and Rev. Frank Crane, of the First Methodist church. The committee was to call on Gov. Jackson and the managers of the railroads and urge that the commonwealers be at once started on their way east.

Arrival in Council Bluffs. A strange sight was witnessed on the march from the bridge to Council Bluffs. Men and boys seemed to spring up from the ground and the column which crossed the bridge had grown to over 6,000 men by the time it reached the heart of the city. In response to a request from Chief of Police Scanlan a committee was appointed to present the demands of the men to the railroad officials, who were found in the office of John Y. Stone. While the committee was in the office the men lined up along the sides of the square, warming their toes by stamping on the pavement and cheering impromptu speakers.

Demand Transportation. In Mr. Stone's office Dr. Duryea addressed the committee, explaining that he had conferred with Gen. Kelly and Gov. Jackson. He was convinced that the governor was in sympathy with the men, and was anxious to do what was right and for the best interests of the army. He had made an earnest effort to provide for transportation. He had conferred with all the railroads, but so far had failed. He had even been willing to put his individual hands into the state treasury and pay their fares. Now, Dr. Duryea said, two alternatives present themselves: To bring back the men to the Chautauqua grounds and house and feed them until transportation could be provided by way of Kansas City, or take advantage of an offer made by the Rock Island to the men as regular passengers.

After some talk it was explained that the plan was to bring the men back to Council Bluffs and take them to Kansas City by boat. Nedrey and others of the committee were of the opinion that this was a scheme on the part of the railroads and refused to listen to it. They said the men were not going to Kansas City but to Chicago.

Railroads Asked to Believe the State. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 21.—A dispatch has been sent to Marvin Hughtitt and other railway officials in Chicago asking them to immediately relieve this community of impending danger. It is signed by Judge McGee, of the superior court; Judge Deemer, of the district court; J. J. Steadman, clerk of the federal court, and Thomas Bowman, postmaster.

Governor Confers with Kelly. Gen. Kelly came over to Council Bluffs with the intention of catching a train for Weston, being very desirous of getting out of the city before the outpouring from Omaha, as he said he was in no way responsible for the demonstration and did not want to be even a party to it.

In some way Gov. Jackson learned of Kelly's presence and sent for him. Kelly hurried over to the governor's headquarters where were gathered several citizens, besides the attorney general. The interview was a long one.

Gov. Jackson took occasion to review at length and in detail all the actions he had taken, the purpose being that he had taken every means possible to get the army on its way, and that the state authorities had not laid a single straw of detention in its way. His correspondence with railway officials had resulted in nothing so far as the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Burlington were concerned, they refusing to do anything. The Rock Island at first suggested that it might take half the army to Davenport if the St. Paul would take the other half to the river, the railways to be paid a fair rate, as might seem just to the governor. The governor had agreed to recompense the roads, although there was no authority for him to put his hand into the state treasury for that purpose.

This proposition to take the men across the state had been recalled later, and now the railways would do nothing but transport them as other passengers, at full rates. He notified Kelly that the citizens of Council Bluffs had arranged to furnish boats to take the army to Kansas City and to provide them with shelter and ample provisions while the preparations for this trip were being made.

Kelly replied that he preferred to go east, but he would take the proposition to his camp, let the boys decide, and he would wire back his answer.

More Reinforcements. At 2 o'clock word was received that a detachment of Union Pacific shompen were on the way across the bridge and a Council Bluffs escort went down to meet them. They found over 1,000 men in line with flags waving and blue ribbons, the badge of the army, in nearly every buttonhole. They marched to Bayliss park. The streets of Council Bluffs by this time were black with a yelling, cheering crowd. Travel in every direction was suspended. Flags were fluttering from many windows and on every corner crowds were grouped to listen to the labor orations. The advance guard of the shompen was armed with loaves of bread borne on the end of flagstaffs, and the line appeared to be endless. They joined the ranks of the men already arrived and awaited the result of the conference then in progress.

Seized a Train. At 3 p. m. word was received that railway officials remained firm in their refusal to furnish a train. When Chairman Tichenor announced the result of the conference it was greeted by a roar of jeers and hisses. Mr. Tichenor in a short address said the committee had decided to wait until 4 o'clock, at which hour if no train was furnished one would be taken and run out to Kelly's camp, where his men would be loaded on and started on their eastward journey. He spoke in strong terms against violence and cautioned the men against any destruction of property.

The crowd separated, part going to the Union Pacific transfers in this city and part to Omaha. Arriving at the transfers the men captured an engine on the Milwaukee mail train. It was cut loose, however, before any of the men could board it and ran into the roundhouse. It was then thought best not to molest the engine any further on account of interfering with the United States mails.

A short time later a fast train on the Union Pacific came into the yards and was quickly surrounded by the excited men, cut loose from the baggage car, and then an engineer and fireman in the crowd jumped aboard and started to South Omaha and Albright, Neb., to capture a Rock Island engine. While the crowd was waiting for the return of the men another Union Pacific engine came into the yards. The men were angry, being outwitted by the railroads, and with a rush took possession of this engine. Engineer Nick Wicks and his son, the fireman, were in charge of the locomotive. Another son of the engineer, George Wicks, jumped on the engine and drove his father and brother off. With the assistance of other men he pulled the throttle and started the engine up the track, took water, and prepared to make up a train.

About an hour afterwards he had hitched onto eleven freight cars, run the gauntlet through the yards, and ran the train out over the Rock Island track to the camp.

Refuse to Use the Train. The news that a train was coming aroused the men at Weston to intense excitement, but any premature demonstration was stopped by Kelly. It was seen that he did not approve of this method of securing transportation, and when the "special" steamed into Weston after its run of 14 miles from Council Bluffs, which was made in the same number of minutes, it was received in silence. The general called his leaders about him and explained that the law must not be violated and that the commonwealers could not afford to be regarded as a riotous mob. He said if the impression became general through the country that they failed to regard the property rights of others it would arouse continuous and perhaps armed opposition to their progress.

It was finally decided in this open meeting that the army would not use the train to move forward. There were several expressions of dissent at this, but the general showed his command over the men by refusing to even permit them to sleep in the cars. While Kelly was taking this firm stand the men who captured the train wanted to see it utilized. Then it was discovered that there was not sufficient water in the locomotive tank to run more than 25 miles.

Used to Transport the Sick. The next move of the leader of the industrialists was to make another attempt to come to terms with the Rock Island people to move the men and train forward. An urgent message was sent to President Cable at Chicago asking him to permit the use of his road. For answer came the one word "No." Then Kelly and his leaders held another council and it was decided to put the sick on board the train and send them back to Council Bluffs, where they could receive attendance.

The twenty men, who are in a dangerous condition owing to their exposure, were carried from the sheds and barns in which they had been housed. Some of the unruly members of the army tried to climb on board. Kelly sent a dozen of his trusted lieutenants through the train and ejected every man who was able to walk. Then he wrote a telegram to an attorney in Council Bluffs asking him if he had the right to use the train to send able-bodied men back into the city. The answer was in the negative, and at 9:59 the train with its sick aboard backed out of Weston and started for Council Bluffs, which it reached forty minutes later.

Kelly's Appeal. With the departure of the train Kelly found himself and followers facing a gloomy situation. The commander had voluntarily refused the only chance offered him to ride free. The men were loyal to him, however, and when he read the following appeal sent by him to the Omaha Bee, he was repeatedly cheered:

"Desiring to move eastward as fast as possible, and desiring also to abide by the laws of the land, I am forced to ask, on behalf of the industrial army, for aid in obtaining horses and wagons sufficient to help us across the country, all other means of locomotion having been denied us, save those of nature. I will make this my appeal to the citizens of Iowa and Nebraska. Will you assist us in obtaining this aid?"

Orders were issued for the men to assemble at 7:30 this morning, when the return march to Council Bluffs will be taken up.

Officials Tear Up the Tracks. The Milwaukee company ran all their trains and cars out from the Bluffs Friday forenoon and then pulled up the tracks near Neola, so that if the men captured a train they could not go far. Aside from telegraphic communication Weston is cut off from the outside world.

Militia Again Called Out. Gov. Jackson has called out the state militia again, and it is rumored Gov. Crouse has called the Nebraska troops to this city.

The railroads running into Omaha have demanded protection of their property from further seizure. They have called on Gov. Crouse, Mayor Bemis and Sheriff Drexel for protection. The Omaha guards and the Thurston rifles were ordered to sleep on their arms all night in the barracks.

Railroad Traffic Suspended. Railroad traffic at Council Bluffs is practically at a standstill. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Rock Island and the Northwestern companies stopped running trains into that city Friday. This was considered the wisest and most effective way of dealing with the army.

Would Wreck a Captive Train. WESTON, Ia., April 21.—The railroad officials who spent Thursday night here in their special car are most bitter in their determination to combat every measure to send Kelly's army over their roads. Judge Hubbard made the statement that the road he represents would not hesitate to wreck any train taken by force by the army. It would make no difference what would be the result in loss of human life, the road had a principle at stake. Said he:

"If they capture one of our trains we will first send out two or three engines from the west end to couple on the way-car and pull it back, engine and all. If that fails there will be but one course. We will steam up a wild engine, open the throttle, and send it down to meet the captured train and let the wreck solve the problem as to whether we are obliged to carry these men without remuneration."

Judge Hubbard said this in all earnestness, and so far as could be judged he meant every word of it.

Coxey's Hard Luck. HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 21.—Coxey's army reached here Friday, but the authorities refused to allow it to camp within the corporate limits. The trustees of the fair grounds also denied it a resting place, but finally the weary army was given permission to rest itself on a vacant plot of ground belonging to the railway company. The discontent is growing general, and since leaving the canalboats many men have deserted.

Capitol Steps Barred. WASHINGTON, April 21.—The senate committee on rules was in consultation Friday with Chief of Police Moore and Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the senate, concerning the prospective arrival of Coxey and his followers and other organizations of the same character reported to be on their way to Washington to influence legislation. The officials said they had taken all the precautions which the law admits and which they consider the situation demands to protect the city and the capitol. Both expressed the opinion that the police force of the city and of the capitol were ample for their purposes, and said they did not apprehend it would be necessary to call for unusual assistance.

Col. Bright said that Coxey would not be permitted to hold his contemplated meeting on the steps of the capitol, as it was against the law. Provision for the accommodation of the army of the commonweal is contemplated in a resolution introduced in the house Friday by Representative Born (pop. Minn.). The resolution instructs the secretary of war to provide within the District of Columbia a camping ground and tents for all organized bodies of laboring people who may come within the district, and to see that their rights as citizens are respected and protected during their stay here.

KILLED IN A WRECK. Michigan Central Train Is Derailed and Two Tramps Meet Death. VASSAR, Mich., April 21.—A bad wreck occurred on the Bay City division of the Michigan Central railroad at 4 o'clock Friday morning by which two men were killed and another fatally injured. The train consisted of thirteen cars and left Detroit at midnight. When half a mile from this town a flat-car next to the engine jumped the track and was followed by six other cars, all of which were badly smashed. Three tramps were riding on a flat-car and fell under a heavily loaded merchandise car. Two of them named Brown and Dalabo were instantly killed. James Cook was taken alive but will die. None of the trainmen were injured.

Dull Day in the House. WASHINGTON, April 21.—House proceedings on Friday were very uninteresting. Three small unimportant bills were passed and the rest of the day spent in the fruitless discussion of the bill to settle some Tennessee war claims against the government amounting to \$23,000. The evening session was devoted to pension business.

Baseball. National league games on Friday resulted as follows: At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 6. At Louisville—Louisville, 10; Cleveland, 3. At Baltimore—Baltimore, 13; New York, 6. At Washington—Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 8.

BLOOD IS SHED.

Tragic Result of a Battle with Strikers in Detroit.

A Sheriff's Posse Driven from the Field—Two Killed and Many Wounded—Several May Die, Among Them Sheriff Collins.

CAUSED BY A DISPUTE OVER WAGES. DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—A riot at noon Wednesday, precipitated by striking Poles who had been in the employ of the Detroit water board, led to an attack on the sheriff and six deputies. Two men were killed and eighteen injured. John Pilat was shot in the head at the first volley and instantly killed; Andrew Karnotski was shot three times and died soon after.

The following wounded will probably die: W. H. Burch, sheriff's deputy, pick wound in the thigh, ribs broken and other internal injuries; Charles P. Collins, sheriff of Wayne county, terribly wounded about the head and blood vessel severed in right leg; Andrew Eski, rioter, bullet in neck and two in stomach, at hospital dying; Joseph Grabowski, Polish rioter, shot through the body just above the heart; dying; Michael Kaschki, bullet wounds in neck and jaw and left breast; will die; John Kappelmist, rioter, shot in thigh, arm and neck.

Fred Altred, slightly hurt; Andrew Bersig, sheriff's deputy, pounded about head and shoulders; George Cathey, foreman for water board, is a mass of painful cuts and bruises; George Ely, sheriff's deputy, cut about head and neck; John Russell Fisher, news reporter, bruised on back and shoulders; William E. Fuese, patrolman, hurt about arms and head; W. E. Frise, sheriff's deputy, cut and bruised; Tony Oarekawk, rioter, shot through the thigh; Lawrence Kuchak, rioter, shot through the thigh; Joseph Kuchak, two bullets in the arm; Anton Powski, rioter, shot in the knee while trying to evade arrest; Matthew Szeysak, sheriff's deputy, painful wounds about the head and face.

The trouble was caused by the Detroit water board's refusal to pay the wages demanded by 500 Polish laborers who were working on the water-pipe extensions at Conner's creek, 1 mile beyond the city limits. Sheriff Collins and six deputies were on hand at noon to protect the water board employees while they removed their tools from an excavation. Foreman Cathey jumped down into the pit to take up a pump, when there was a cry in Polish from the leader of the strikers and a forward rush of hundreds, who held their spades and pickaxes aloft.

Then somebody struck Cathey a blow on the head which felled him to the bottom of the excavation. Sheriff Collins waved his arms wildly and fairly shrieked to the mob adjurations to stand back, but he might as well have spared his breath. Then he drew his revolver and aimed it point blank at the crowd.

One, two, three, the shots rang out from his weapon as rapidly as he could pull the trigger. But a long-handled shovel upraised behind him descended swiftly and a corner of it pierced his skull. As he fell another shovel struck him on the calf of his right leg and a stream of blood spouted out. A dozen rioters gathered round the sheriff's prostrate form and were aiming fresh blows at him when a man rushed in under the uplifted shovels and cried out: "He is dead. Leave him alone."

Foreman Cathey did not escape with that first blow. Again and again did sharp shovels fall on his head and his uplifted hands until consciousness left him and he sank face downward into the water which covered the bottom of the excavation. He would have drowned there but for James P. Murtugh, a reporter, who, with the assistance of another man, raised him from his perilous position and carried him off to a place of safety.

When the sheriff fired his deputies quickly followed suit, and for a few moments there was a shower of bullets, all fired at short range into the dense crowd. There was no time to discriminate. A crowd who happened to be in the way of a bullet was struck, whether he was taking any part in the riot or not.

This did not deter the infuriated laborers. Though several of their number fell they pressed on until the muzzles of the officers' revolvers were at their very breasts. The deputies then fled and after being pursued for short distances and receiving painful wounds they were allowed to escape.

The affair was all over in a few minutes. The scene of the battle was then a horrible sight. Blood was sprinkled over the grass at the roadside. The sheriff lay gasping for breath in the little shanty to which he had been taken and several men, among whom were a number of Poles, were bathing his head and leg with water and moistening his lips. A Pole, John Pilat, lay dead on his back with blood oozing from his mouth where the bullet entered. George Cathey was a short distance from the excavation, and some of the reporters and residents of Grosse Pointe were washing away the blood which oozed from his many wounds.

A short distance from Cathey was Andrew Karnotski stretched on the side of a ditch. He was bleeding but little, though his open shirt showed that one bullet had entered his neck, another his right breast, and still another his left side. Bending over him was a tall, magnificently formed man, who repeated pitiously: "O, my brother, Andrew. Speak to me." Before the ambulances arrived Karnotski breathed his last without being able to speak to his brother.

Andrew Eski, a rioter, lay where he fell, bleeding from a bullet wound in the neck and two in the stomach. It is not believed he can live.

Funds for the Navy. WASHINGTON, April 20.—Mr. Cummings (dem., N. Y.), chairman of the house naval affairs committee, has submitted to the house the naval appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. As reported it carries an appropriation of \$25,230,996, being \$2,670,313 less than the estimates, and an increase of \$3,176,905 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Commander Dickens May Accept. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The senate has passed a bill authorizing Commander F. W. Dickens to accept a decoration from the king of Spain.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The Gorgeous Wedding of Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria.

COBURG, April 21.—With all the magnificent pomp and display and august ceremonial of royalty the marriage of the grand duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria of Coburg was solemnized here at noon in the presence of Queen Victoria, Emperor William, the prince of Wales, ex-Empress Frederick, and many other members of the royal families of England, Germany and Russia. According to the ceremonial decided upon by Queen Victoria (all arrangements having been submitted to her in Florence), the marriage took place at noon in the private chapel of the ducal Schloss, with full state, in the Lutheran style. Following German precedents, there were no bridesmaids, but the bride was supported by her younger sisters. The private chapel of the Schloss was thoroughly redecorated for the occasion, and as the wedding took place on Primrose day, primroses entered largely into the interior decorations, these flowers having been sent from England for the occasion. Queen Victoria was accompanied to the chapel by the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (the duke of Edinburgh), father of the bride, and was escorted to an armchair in the front row of the distinguished guests and next to Emperor William of Germany, by whose side was the duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, sister of the czar).

There was some delay in the proceedings and consequently it was 12:30 p. m. before the ceremony commenced, but it was a most brilliant and impressive one. In the wedding procession Emperor William escorted the duchess of Coburg and ex-Empress Frederick followed alone. Princess of Wales and the czarowitz came next, walking together. The bridegroom, the grand duke of Hesse, entered with his supporters, his uncle, Prince Henry of Hesse, and his brother-in-law, Prince Henry of Prussia. The bride, Princess Victoria, came in last, supported by her father and brother and accompanied by her sisters. The prince of Wales sat beside ex-Empress Frederick of Germany (eldest daughter of Queen Victoria), then came the czarowitz. These distinguished guests occupied front seats on the other side of the aisle, corresponding with those of Queen Victoria, Emperor William and the duchess of Coburg.

Queen Victoria wore the broad blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter and upon her head sparkled a magnificent crown of diamonds. Her majesty remained seated throughout, her age and infirmities preventing her from standing. The general superintendent of the Lutheran church, Pastor Mueller, officiated and was assisted by the court chaplain of the Grand Duchy of Hesse and by five local clergymen.

After the address had been delivered the bride and bridegroom pledged their troths and the wedding rings were exchanged. Then came the benediction, after which Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was grandly played and the ceremony was at an end. The newly married couple kissed their relatives in turn and the procession left the chapel at 1 o'clock amid the booming of cannon.

The bride is the offspring of the union of Queen Victoria's second son, duke of Edinburgh, with Prince Marie of Russia, while the groom is the son of the late Princess Alice, first daughter of the queen and Louis IV, grand duke of Hesse. The bride was born on November 25, 1876, and has consequently just passed her 17th year, while the groom, strangely enough, was also born on a November 25, but in 1863, and is eight years the senior of his bride.

TILLMAN LOSES.

His Pet Measure, the Liquor Law, Unconstitutional. COLUMBUS, S. C., April 21.—The Tillman state dispensary liquor law has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of South Carolina, two justices concurring and one (Tillman) member of the supreme bench dissenting from the opinion.

This is the law the attempted enforcement of which caused the recent fatal riots in this state. The decision was rendered in a composite case originating in Darlington and appealed to the supreme court by the state authorities and of several minor cases, likewise appealed by the state. The ground on which the law is declared unconstitutional is that it creates a monopoly for the state. The decision declares the law unconstitutional in nearly every respect, and holds that it cannot be upheld on any vital point. The profit to the state feature is declared vicious.

Gov. Tillman says he is not talking that it is time only for action. Several district courts of the state have in effect given similar decisions against the law, but Gov. Tillman has never paid any attention to them; but this decision of the supreme court effectually wipes out the obnoxious law, and will end the suit pending in the United States supreme court for the registration as a trade mark of the dispensary whisky label.

The dispensary law, which went into effect July 1, 1893, prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors by any private individual, and provided for the appointment by the governor of a commissioner whose duty it should be to purchase all such liquors, giving preference to manufacturers and brewers doing business within the state, and to furnish them to duly appointed dispensers in each county of the state, who in turn supplied them to purchasers for consumption. An exception was made in favor of druggists, who were permitted to buy liquor for compounding medicines.

Two Men Killed. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21.—Thomas Ramsey, a saloonkeeper, shot and instantly killed Riley Foreman and Thomas Fagan in his saloon Thursday night. Two boys had quarreled in the place and Ramsey interfered, whereupon Foreman and Fagan told him to let them alone. This led to a fight and Foreman drew a knife, but the matter had apparently been settled and Foreman and Fagan were walking through the saloon toward the front door. Ramsey then fired at both of them almost instantly with a double-barreled shotgun.

SHOT TWO MEN.

Result of an Affray in Ex-President Harrison's Law Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—Two men were shot, one seriously, at noon Tuesday in the room formerly occupied by Gen. Benjamin Harrison as his private office. It was in the office of Miller, Winter & Elam, one of the best-known law firms in Indiana. Attorney William M. Copeland, ex-member of the legislature and a leading practitioner at the Madison (Ind.) bar, entered the office with his counsel, Addison C. Harris. Seeing his brother-in-law, William H. Bruning, a New York capitalist, formerly of Madison, Copeland suddenly opened fire on the latter.

Bruning's jaw was shot away with the first bullet and he received the second in the wrist while throwing up his arm. Ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller grabbed Copeland, who continued pulling the trigger of his hammerless large caliber weapon until five shots were fired. One of the bullets struck Attorney Harris in the arm, breaking the bone below the elbow. Attorney Ferdinand Winters, with others, assisted Mr. Miller in overpowering Copeland, who fought as one mad to get at his brother-in-law after the latter had fallen. Later, when searched in the jail, an 8-inch dirk knife was found on Copeland. Bruning is at the hospital and will recover unless lock-jaw sets in. Mr. Harris, who was one of the counsel of the Coffins, on trial for wrecking the Indianapolis national bank, will be laid up some time with his wounded arm.

Mrs. Copeland is prosecuting a contest of her father's will by which she was disinherited and a suit to recover property from her brother, which she claims was deeded to him under duress. Attorney Copeland is well known in Indiana and married his wife during the session of the legislature of 1853, of which he was a member. At the jail Copeland made the following announcement:

"My wife has been in mortal fear of her brother ever since we were married, and I never understood why she was so completely in his power until a few hours ago, when my wife made an astounding statement giving reasons why she had been afraid of her brother from her youth. When I saw her brother it was the first time I had heard her confession. Before our marriage she was a devoted visit to relatives at Mount Pleasant, Ia. Bruning, learning that I was to marry his sister, went to Iowa and forced her to deed away a piece of property in Evansville. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He told her that if she refused to make a deed to the property before she married me she would be a widow in a very few days after. She asked him if he intended to kill me and he said that he did not intend to make a deed to the property before she married me. He