

MISS HUNTINGTON'S WEDDING

Her Marriage to Prince Hatzfeldt Solemnized Yesterday.

ONLY A SELECT FEW INVITED.

The Happy Event Takes Place at Brompton Rectory and the Couple Immediately Leave For Italy.

The Hatzfeldt-Huntington Nuptials.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, Oct. 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—Miss Clara Huntington was married at St. Wilfrid chapel, Brompton rectory, to-day to Prince Hatzfeldt, of Schonstein, Germany.

Prince Hatzfeldt is a daughter of C. P. Huntington, one of the most brilliant, as well as one of the ablest railroad managers and financiers in the United States, which abounds in men of wealth.

Prince Hatzfeldt, German ambassador to England, and is a direct descendant of a line which dates back 900 years. It had been the desire of Mr. and Mrs. Huntington that their daughter should be married in New York, and until two weeks ago it was generally understood that the programme would not be altered.

Prince Hatzfeldt, however, with the natural impetuosity of a lover, demurred against so much delay, and painted a double trip across the Atlantic at this season of the year in such gloomy colors that he finally carried his point, and it was decided that the marriage should be solemnized in London.

On account of the very brief time for preparations and also on account of the absence from London of many friends of both Mr. Huntington and Prince Hatzfeldt, it was considered best to limit the attendance at the wedding to relatives and most intimate friends.

It was accordingly past 11 o'clock when the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin" announced the approach of the wedding party.

They entered the chapel by the main entrance, the bride, in the arms of her father, and Prince Hatzfeldt followed by Count Herman Hatzfeldt, his cousin, and son of the German ambassador, who acted as best man.

Then came Count Von Alten, and Miss Sherrill, of Washington, Miss Huntington's bridesmaid. They were followed by the prince's mother, Princess Gabrielle De Hatzfeldt, and by Countess Von Alten, sister of the bride.

The bride was attired in a traveling dress of dark green velvet, trimmed with sable. The costume suited her brunette beauty admirably.

Miss Sherrill wore a plum-colored silk costume and carried an immense bouquet of chrysanthemums that almost matched the costume in color.

Miss Huntington also carried chrysanthemums, while Mrs. Huntington, youthful-looking and stately, was attired in black. Countess Von Alten wore a satin dress of delicate French gray.

Princess Hatzfeldt and Countess Von Alten were given seats inside the chancel in the body of the chapel.

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ceremony of kissing the bride's hand at the palace this morning the duke of Sparta and his wife drove through the still decorated streets, which were thronged with people.

Upon returning to the bridal residence they were received by the king, who escorted them to balcony to acknowledge the cheers of the crowd. To-night the city is again brilliantly illuminated.

Empress Frederick accompanied the prince of Wales and his sons on the yacht Osborne as far as Salamis. The yacht was escorted by the British squadron and was saluted by all the foreign vessels in the harbor. The prince of Wales, Emperor Victor and George proceeded to Egypt.

A WEDDING POSTPONED.

Prince Murat Breaks Off His Engagement With Miss Caldwell.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. PARIS, Oct. 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—The marriage between Prince Murat and Gwendolyn Caldwell has been indefinitely postponed, if not altogether broken off.

Princess Murat was to have taken place, to-day, fully confirmed the report. It is stated that the difficulty was caused by the groom being dissatisfied with the terms of the marriage settlement.

Cards had been sent out for the wedding, and Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, had come from Germany to celebrate it, and Mr. Savello, who has been invited by the pope to attend the opening of the Washington Catholic university, was in Paris to assist at the ceremony, which was to have taken place at Nanterre.

The Cunard Company Censured. Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, Oct. 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from scaling in the case of William Webb, the fourth victim of the Cephalonia explosion.

The jury severely commented on the conduct of the Cunard company in not furnishing evidence explaining the cause of the explosion and in taking the steamer to sea, leaving no official behind. The coroner intimated that the board of trade would inquire strictly into the matter.

The British Wheat Crop. Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, Oct. 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—Sir J. B. Lawes states that the forecasts of the British wheat crop must be considerably diminished. He estimates the yield for 1889 is 2,540,730 acres, or 130,000 less than 1888.

He puts the crop at a little over 8,000,000 quarters and the amount required for consumption 27,000,000 quarters. According to this the requirements will be higher than last year.

Imprisoned for Debt. Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, Oct. 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—The idea that imprisonment for debt has been abolished in Wales only there are at present nearly nine thousand persons imprisoned as debtors, and of Ireland and Scotland were included the grand total of pecuniary defaulters would exceed ten thousand.

LOOK CARBOLIC AID. A Chicago Alderman's Wife Tries to Kill Herself.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—At an early hour this morning Mrs. Fonda, a former New Yorker, was awakened by his wife entering his room. For years she has been suffering from a paralytic stroke, and her appearance in his room at that hour startled him.

"For God's sake, what is the matter?" he cried. "Goodby," was all the invalid said, as she rushed to her mouth and swallowed the contents of a vial of carbolic acid.

Alderman Fonda was nearly dumfounded. Jumping from the bed he ran for his coachman, and ordered him to run for a physician. Then he met Mrs. Fonda's nurse and asked what his wife had taken.

The nurse said that she had seen carbolic acid in the medicine chest. Instantly the alderman thought of a remedy, a pint of olive oil that happened to be in the house. Procuring it he returned to Mrs. Fonda. She was already in terrible pain and there were great red burns on her lips.

Raising his dying wife to his knee Alderman Fonda poured the oil down her throat. She choked and feebly tried to prevent the liquid from going down. Slowly the oil disappeared until the carbolic acid was taken. Then Mr. Fonda allowed her to rest, and the result was apparent.

Within a few minutes the pains became less severe. The doctor arrived. It was a serious case. Carbolic acid is known to be one of the most dangerous poisons in use and every man who has a physician's name given the alderman's wife. For hours they watched over her and by noon she was out of danger.

Mrs. Fonda is now about sixty years of age and is a lady of culture and refinement.

LAW'S LABOR LOST. A Chicago Court Funs in a Forenoon in a Ridiculous Manner.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The happy-go-lucky methods of Chicago courts were aptly illustrated by Judge Waterman, of the circuit court, to-day.

Theresa F. McDermott asked damages from the city for the injury done her property by the erection of the Western avenue viaduct. Corporation Counsel Hutchison agreed to pay the money without delay, and the parties came to a judgment in the court.

A jury was sworn, and after listening to witnesses and arguments returned a verdict for \$2,000 damages for the plaintiff.

"Enter judgment on the verdict, Mr. Clerk," said the court. "But your honor," he gasped, "this is a superior court case."

"What is that?" stammered the court and the lawyers in chorus as they stared at the clerk.

There it was plain as could be in big black letters on the wrapper, "Superior court case."

The court had spent the forenoon and the lawyers had wasted their efforts on a long-suffering jury all to no purpose, for Judge Waterman has no more jurisdiction in a superior court case than he has over one started in California.

The Montana Election Contest. HELENA, Oct. 28.—The mandamus case in the Silver Bow contest was opened before Judge DeWolf this morning at Butte. Suit was brought in the name of the people of Montana, to which the attorneys of the republicans objected, making the point that it should be in the name of the territory.

The judge sustained the objection, but gave the other side leave to amend. The attorney for the republicans then moved to quash the writ, and the court adjourned till morning, when argument on the motion will be commenced.

The mandamus is asked for by the various democratic county candidates who are defeated unless Tualnet precinct is counted.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity—Fair weather. For Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota—Fair, slightly cooler, winds blowing northwesterly.

Wisconsin—Fair, stationary temperature, easterly winds.

The Duke and His Bride. Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, Oct. 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—At the ceremony of kissing the bride's hand at the palace this morning the duke of Sparta and his wife drove through the still decorated streets, which were thronged with people.

Upon returning to the bridal residence they were received by the king, who escorted them to balcony to acknowledge the cheers of the crowd. To-night the city is again brilliantly illuminated.

Empress Frederick accompanied the prince of Wales and his sons on the yacht Osborne as far as Salamis. The yacht was escorted by the British squadron and was saluted by all the foreign vessels in the harbor. The prince of Wales, Emperor Victor and George proceeded to Egypt.

ARTHUR HOLDS THE LEVER.

He is Re-elected by an Overwhelming Majority.

FIREMEN FAVOR FEDERATION.

They Vote Unanimously For it and Notify the Engineers—Efforts to be Made to Fix St. Paul Rates.

ARTHUR IS ELECTED. DENVER, Oct. 28.—The engineers this morning proceeded to the election of officers. An informal ballot showed Arthur to be the almost unanimous choice of the convention.

On the formal ballot Arthur received 313 votes out of a possible 416; Vroman, of North Platte, 101; Vedder, 1; T. B. Bellows, of Mississippi, 1.

In the afternoon Joseph Sprague, of Canada, was re-elected third grand engineer by a vote of 313 to 101.

Nominations were made for second grand engineer, Hendrick, of Pennsylvania, and Hayes, of California, being the favorites, but after six fruitless ballots the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The firemen's brotherhood, grand master of the firemen's brotherhood, delivered an interesting address before the meeting, in which he heartily endorsed the federation.

Delegate McCormick, of division No. 6, Boone, Ia., was obliged to leave the convention half of the income fire engineers the afternoon of a student attack of illness. He is suffering from diabetes and is in a very serious condition to-night. His wife is here with him.

FIREMEN FAVOR FEDERATION. DENVER, Col., Oct. 28.—Yesterday nearly one hundred and thirty delegates of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, representing every section of the United States, met in secret session to consider the question of the proposed federation of labor now agitating the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

John J. Hannigan, vice grand master, thoroughly explained the matter, and other advocates, after which the convention voted unanimously in favor of federation and appointed a committee to notify the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the result. The delegates will await the action of the engineers, and it may be that another session will be necessary before a thorough understanding is reached.

Chicago and St. Paul Rates. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A special meeting of the northwestern division of the Western Freight association has been called for Wednesday to consider the question of raising rates between Chicago and St. Paul. The call is one result of the recent meeting in New York, called to consider the same question.

No official act of the New York meeting has yet arrived in Chicago, nor have either Chairman Blanchard or Kaitner returned. It is known, however, that propositions, looking to an advancement were made on all hands, the "Soop" line being apparently as willing as the Chicago lines for an advance. Any advance, however, must take into consideration the necessity of through traffic for the Burlington and Northern lines.

At one point which will tend to turn through traffic via the Canadian Pacific or Lake lines. According to Vice President Harris, this is not a thing to be desired. The Canadian Pacific and Chicago, Burlington and Northern lines have been in a struggle for years, and it is not likely that they will ever be united.

The trunk lines have favored the Canadian and Lake lines, not only quoting joint rates for them, but according to the Chicago through freight, while charging the Chicago lines full local and refusing to quote joint rates even on these terms. Up to the present the Chicago and Burlington & Northern lines have been compelled to make an exceedingly low rate between Chicago and St. Paul, but the business or not a half a pound. The old rates, increased by the 75 per cent reduction in the through rate and 35 per cent in local rates, will be a heavy burden on the Chicago line. On this account the Wednesday meeting is likely to be a lively one.

Consolidation "Fakes." CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—One of the Chicago dailies has of late printed accounts of four alleged consolidations, all of which have been laughed to scorn by the railway officials and all but one of which have been shown to be absolutely wrong by subsequent events. The latest fake was published this morning, and claims that the Rock Island will join the Union Pacific-Northwestern consolidation, perfecting it by its Kansas City line. The article entirely ignores the fact that the Rock Island has a competing line from Denver to the Missouri river, and that the Vanderbilt, for other reasons, would only combine with the Rock Island as a last resort.

The whole thing is denied flatly by a Rock Island official, who refuses the use of his name, but in addition to his denial pronounced the story "a very gross and malicious fabrication." He long has been the same official, when pressed, admitted that "President Cable had gone to New York to attend a meeting of the Union Pacific-Northwestern consolidation, and to consider the advisability of completing a line to the Gulf of Mexico."

President Hight, of the Northwestern, arrived home to-day. He has nothing new to say concerning the deal with the Union Pacific, except that it was merely a traffic conference lasting for ten days. He did not believe the other side would have the deal, and apprehended no serious trouble.

Another Big Railroad Deal. BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The Boston news bureau says: The Union Pacific-Northwestern traffic alliance may hasten the consummation of a greater railroad alliance between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Manitoba west of Chicago, with the Pennsylvania railroad system east of Chicago. President Hill, of the St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba, has long been in favor upon such a union, and the recent heavy buying of Manitoba and Burlington & Quincy by large banking interests in New York has been with this end in view.

JOHN AND MARY. Troubles of a Couple of Young Irish Lovers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Mary Casey, an exceedingly handsome school teacher, twenty-one years of age, arrived at Castle Garden to-day by the steamer Servia, accompanied by John Dolan, a likely lad of nineteen years. Both hailed from the County Kilkenny, Ireland. Mary said she was to marry John. Her grandfather recently left her \$300, and she, unable to find a home in New York, where her father kept the village store, paid his passage to this country. The emigration commissioners have detained them and Mary Dolan is in the hands of the police. Both are from landing, for she is of age and has \$217 left. John will probably be sent back.

The Situation at Johnston. JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 28.—Beyond the washing away of the piers of the Cambria Iron company's railroad bridge, no damage has yet been done by the flood.

One public bridge across the Conemaugh is in very bad condition and it is feared it will go if the river continues to rise. Woodville is considerably flooded, but no serious damage is yet reported. It has been raining steadily all day.

THE WHITE HORSE'S TRIP.

It Was Driven Hard the Night Cronin Was Killed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—At the opening of the Cronin trial this morning the white horse called for Mr. Cronin, brother of Dr. Cronin, but that gentleman not being in the room at the time, Napier Moreland, an employe of Patrick Dinan, the liveryman, was called instead. He testified as to the facts of the hiring of the white horse, and as to the driving of the horse when returned to the stable about half past 9 that night after having been out a little over two hours. Witness said the horse was sweating all the time, and the appearance of having been driven very hard. The buggy was covered with sand and boulevard mud.

Mrs. Conklin, at whose house Dr. Cronin lived, was the next witness. After a description of the rooms in the flat, Mrs. Conklin was driven to the house, where the doctor was called away from the house on the night of May 4. She said that at 7:30 a stranger who seemed nervous and excited called at her house, and inquired for Dr. Cronin. She said that she had a buggy driven northward. The witness said that the horse attached to the buggy was carried to the stable, where it was wanted by a man who was called by the name of Cronin, which tallied very closely with that given by former witnesses of the man who hired the white horse of Dinan.

Mrs. Conklin then asked how she subsequently identified Dinan's white horse as one drawing the buggy in which Dr. Cronin was carried to the hospital. She said she had cross-examined at great length by Forrest. Mrs. Cronin's cross-examination brought out the fact that within a few days after the disappearance of the white horse, Captain Schaak brought Dinan's white horse and a buggy to her house for identification and that she had seen the horse and buggy in the hands of Mr. Cronin, when the animal was brought by a reporter, she identified it. Mrs. Conklin accounted for this by saying that the horse and buggy were different at the night were different at these times. The reporter presented the horse under similar conditions, and she was unable to identify it. The cross-examination lasted until late in the afternoon.

Charles W. Beck, the reporter who drove the white horse to the house where Mrs. Conklin testified to, merely testified to that effect.

Samuel McNeary, who was in Dinan's reception room when the mysterious man came for him, gave a description of that individual tallying closely with that given by Mrs. Conklin.

Dr. Cronin's brother, from Arkansas, testified briefly to having identified the Lake View corpse as that of his brother.

After Winnipeg Witnesses. WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 28.—United States Attorney Baker, of Chicago, who was here during the Burke extradition proceedings, returned to-day to Chicago as a witness. Chief McFiee to go to Chicago as a witness. Baker is also investigating the statements of the prison inmates, that Burke, while incarcerated here, made confessions to three of them.

A WHOLE COUNTY AT WAR. Two West Virginia Factions Arrayed Against Each Other.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Lincoln county, or at least a part of it, is at war with the rest of the county, and the war is now in a feverish stage of excitement concerning the fearful tragedies enacted within the borders of the county Thursday night of last week. There is quite a degree of interest manifested to get accurate details of the double killing at Green Shoals on the above night. Intelligence from that section reports that the killing was a very serious one, the most cruel of those that Green McCoy and Mill Haley were killed with bullets on the night of the 24th of October. The killing was a very serious one, the most cruel of those that Green McCoy and Mill Haley were killed with bullets on the night of the 24th of October.

The report direct and from a reliable man who was detained several days in the county jail for the offense of having implicated other prominent parties in the Brumfield tragedy, alleging that they (McCoy and Haley) were killed at the Brumfield house, and that the Brumfields were too hot on the tracks of the assassins. The report is to the effect that McCoy and Haley were killed by the Brumfields, and that the entire district is arrayed either on one side or the other.

Not Rube's Style. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 28.—Nothing has been heard from Rube Hunt to-day, except that he is still in jail at large and the pursuers need more dogs.

The governor, in reply to the sheriff's request for more help, sent twenty picked men. The report that another officer had been killed is not confirmed and is most probably a rumour.

The Impression is growing that it is not Rube Burrows the sheriff is following. These men go along the high road, stopping at houses and inquiring for the man who has never done this, but after he has been seen has always disappeared until his next robbery.

Howard Disappears. PINEVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—Judge Lewis and posse are still in possession of the court house at Pineville, and the sheriff has been since last Tuesday's battle and it is generally believed he has crossed into Virginia. All his belongings were taken away on Tuesday and he is expected to be recovered.

ACKNOWLEDGED HIS GUILT. A New York Forger Asks the Judge For Sentence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—William C. Tenner, the "French count," who has been victimizing business men of this city by forging their names on checks, was arraigned before Judge Martin to-day. He presented a rather shabby appearance, and his counsel, James H. Burns, was perfectly willing to admit his guilt, which was the result of poverty, and asked that he be dealt with according to law. Waterman has no objection to the man being sent to the penitentiary for a term of three years, and he was remanded for sentence. Documents on his person proved that Tenner had forged a good French check. His former crime date was the forgery of Sarah Bernhard's name to a check for 10,000 francs, which was successful. During the arraignment he tried to repeat the performance, but failed.

Prairie Fire South of Pierre. PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A large prairie fire sprang up this afternoon several miles north of this city and under a strong northeast wind is sweeping over the country north. No estimate of the damage being done can be told, though a large party on the city have gone out to fight it to-night.

Killed by a Butcher. GUTHRIE, W. Va., Oct. 28.—In a quarrel in a house of ill-fame to-night Charles Taylor, a butcher, shot and killed Sergeant T. C. Barrow, of Company "D," Thirtieth Infantry. The excitement among the soldiers is great. Parties of them are searching for Taylor, and if caught he may be lynched.

A NATIONAL ELECTION LAW.

Representative Houk, of Tennessee, Prepares a Bill.

THE REPERATED TO BE RELEGATED. Noble's Letter to Smith Leaves Little Hope For Official Pension Grabbers—New Nebraska Land Registrars.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.

Representative Houk, of Tennessee, is the first republican in the Fifty-first congress to come to the front with a prepared bill placing the control of elections, where representatives to congress are chosen, in the hands of the federal government.

This subject will undoubtedly create a great deal of animation in congress at the approaching session and bring about the liveliest debates of any of the subjects which will be discussed.

Judge Houk being the oldest republican member from the south, is prominently mentioned for the chairmanship of the committee on elections.

His bill provided that the president shall appoint three qualified voters in each congressional district, to be known as the electoral board of the district.

Upon the petition of not less than one hundred qualified voters, certified by the clerk of the United States district court, in which it is alleged that the petitioners do not believe a fair registration or election or either of them can be held in that district, under state supervision, the board will appoint registrars for each precinct to serve six years.

The board shall have absolute control over the appointments of registrars and may remove them at will for failure to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

The electoral board may, instead of dividing the election precinct, provide two places for voting adjacent to each other, with two ballot boxes and appoint two sets of clerks and clerks to receive and count the votes.

The board is given instructions in the bill as to the places of voting, the method of casting and counting of votes, preventing intimidation and fraud, and in short, giving general supervision for a free ballot and a fair count.

There is a provision for the canvass and canvassing of the returns and the ballots cast. The canvass general of the United States is instructed to prepare suitable books and blanks for the election officers.

The bill is very lengthy and gives specific instructions as to the registration and conduct of elections and the returning of the results, so that there can be no such question as a conflict of state and federal authority.

Judge Houk holds that his bill is constitutional and cites article 1, section 4, paragraph 1 of the constitution of the United States as his authority. This section of the constitution reads:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except to the places of choosing senators."

The import of the bill is to give absolute federal authority over all elections whereat members of congress are chosen.

The bill would make the estimate of the probable expenses for the enforcement of its proposed law in each congressional district, as follows:

Congressional electoral board at \$20 per day, sixty days, \$1,200, expenses same \$300; state board of canvassers at \$20 per day, thirty days, \$600, expenses \$100; office rent \$400, board of county and city commissioners, three persons, five days at \$15, \$75, average \$200; clerks at \$750; 100 registrars, an average of ten for each county, at \$4 per day, ten days each, \$4,000; 100 polling places, three judges and two clerks each, at \$25, \$2,500; postage to deliver returns at \$300, total \$11,100.

There are at present 325 members of congress, and the number of congressional districts in the country is 37. The four new states are admitted five additional congressional districts will be added, making 42 congressional districts. The bill would multiply by 325 makes the grand estimate of expenses, according to the appropriation of Judge Houk, \$11,100,000.

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The fact should be taken into consideration that probably not one-half of the congressional districts in the United States will demand this federal supervision of elections. The object of the measure is to give absolute federal authority over all elections whereat members of congress are chosen.

The important provisions of the bill and the last section of the measure provides that members of the electoral board of the congressional districts, canvassers, registrars, clerks and other officers shall be exempt from arrest by state authorities during the time required for the performance of their duties prescribed in this act.

There are, however, men from the south who contend that anything like federal interference with state elections will be resisted and that there will be constant conflict between the federal and state officers at the polls.

Noble's Letter to Smith. The publication this morning of Secretary Noble's letter to J. E. Smith, who was recently removed from the position of chief of the certificate division of the pension office, in which the secretary says that he does not intend to resign, has created a great deal of interest among the pension office circles.

The report of the commission that investigated the management of the office under the name of the pension office, and that between fifty and sixty employees in the pension office will have to retire from the service. This will include one or two members of the board of appeals and some special examiners; the others are ordinary clerks. Several chiefs of division are in the list.

Secretary Noble believes that a man who would pass judgment upon his own case or induce a colleague to do so is not a proper person to retain in the government service. There is a great deal of agitation among the pension office force now. Public opinion here sustains the position taken by Secretary Noble.

Members of the civil service commission declare that they intend to prosecute with vigor all persons who have been engaged in sending circulars to clerks in the departments soliciting financial assistance from the republican party in Virginia and some other states.

There is a very earnest confederate and a bourbon, with all the prejudices that a bourbon usually has, is especially earnest in this matter. He says:

"The prosecution will be pushed with vigor, as it is our belief that one conviction will settle the question for good and no one would ever again attempt to collect assessments. The commission has not yet secured all the evidence it desires, but will have it in a few days."

"Will you prosecute those officers of the league who are not federal officers?" "No distinction will be made, as the stat-