OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

TRAIN ROBBERS USE DYNAMITE.

Southern Pacific Express Held Up and the

Safe Bown Open.

DENVER, Jan. 31.—A special to the Times from Phoenix, Ariz., says: Southern Pacific

DESTITUTION IN KANSAS.

of food and other supplies for the relief of the

Ok'nhoma Settlers Are Destitute.

INDUMAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 31.-The grand

SEVERAL SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Republican Caucus Endorsement.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. St.-The repub-

can caucus tonight nominated Congress-

ator. Wilson received forty-four votes; necessary for a choice, forty-one.

necessary for a choice, forty-one.

DOVER. Dei., Jan. 31.—Two more ballots were taken in the United States senatorial fight today, making a total of twenty-four ballots taken thus far without result.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 31.—Two ballots were taken for United States senator today, with the following result: Shoup, 20; Sweet, 19; Clagget, 15. On the second ballot several members were absent and the result was: Shoup, 18; Sweet, 18; Clagget, 14.—The house has concurred in the senate joint resolution fixing Tuesday, February 5, for the meeting of the two houses in Joint convention to open, canvars and publish the returns for governor, according to the provisions of the contest bill recently enacted.

Woman Woman Contest.

Woman Won on a Contest.

PANA, Ill., Jan. 31.—A recounting in the contest of Mrs. Nina White for school

superintendent of Christian county shows

she was elected by eleven plurality over Robert Orr, democrat. This makes every county officer republican for the first time in the history of the county.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. The total with-

drawals of the gold today were \$2 07.00, of which all but \$100,000 withdrawn from Chi-

cago was taken from the subtreasury at New York. This leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$46,261,966.

Sto'e the Money He Col'ected.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.-The jury in the

Gold Still Going Out.

result.

Intimates Facts of a Startling Nature Concerning the Financial Situation Were Being Held Back-Allen Arraigns

the Treasury Officials,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- A critical stage of the financial discussion was unexpectedly precipitated in the senate at a late hour today. Intermittent references had been made to the subject throughout the day, but it was without definite form or purpose, and the senate finally lapsed into a discussion of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. But the financial question arose incidentally, and, finally, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Gorman launched a speech which proved to be one of the most effective he has delivered at the present session of congress. He pointed out the gravity of the treasury situation, intimating the facts were being held back, and that an investigation would show startling deficiencies He defended the senate against charges of impotency, and declared he had perfect faith that this great body would do its full duty before congress adjourned. He said a financial remedy would, if necessary, be added as a rider to an appropriation bill. Spurred on by the energy Mr. Gorman had suddenly in-jected into the question, the senate at once

bearing on revenues, reserves, deficiencies A warm party debate occurred during the on the question of party extravagance. Chandler, Mr. Pratt and other republican senators asserted the total appropria tions for this congress would reach \$1,001,-000,000, a million in excess of the billion appropriated by the Fifty-first congress.

Senator elect Thurston, republican of Nebraska, was on the floor of the senate today. and was introduced by Mr. Manderson, whom

proceeded to consider and pass three im-

portant resolutions calling on Secretary Car-lisle for information concerning every detail

Mr. Hill, democrat of New York, presented hide trade of New York, urging the issue of \$500,000,000 of gold bonds.

\$500,000,000 of gold bonds.

Mr. Peffer, populist of Kansas, wished to introduce a financial resolution and to preface trict appropriation bill and put the financial resolutions on their immediate passage. The resolutions on their immediate passage.

when measures were presented. Mr. Peffer characterized this objection as

cruel in view of the recent wide latitude of financial discussion. The title of his resolution to Take the Sense of the People Concerning Several

The first resolution, proposed by Mr. Hill, calls on the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate if legislation is necessary or desirable tooking toward the issue of bonds to meet deficiencies in revenue, and if so what Questions as to the Financial Policy of the ARRAIGNED THE TREASURY DEPART-

MENT. The resolution of Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, was then taken up, requiring the secretary of the treasury to redeem government obligations in silver as often as he is convinced that a systematic effort is being made to deplete the gold reserve. Mr. Allen said he had no hope of the resolution passing. But he wanted to call public attention to the action of the secretary of the treas-ury in ignoring the law which gave him the deem at least two forms of currency in silver ver. It was a usurpation of authority. He praised Mr. Vest for refusing to follow the president's dictatorship. Mr. Allen south president's dictatorship. Mr. Allen sought to secure, a yea and nay vote on his resolution, but there was considerable parliamentary sparring and he failed. An effective step

sparring and he falled. An effective step was taken at this point to bring the entire financial question before the senate instead of leaving it any longer with the finance a member of that committee, moved to dis-charge the committee from further consid-eration of the bill of Mr. Sherman to pro-

vide a temporary means of meeting defi-"I do this," said Mr. McPherson, "for the express purpose of bringing the matter before the senate at this time." "But you cannot expect to get action on ich a resolution at this time," interposed

Mr. Cockrell, democrat of Missouri, "and I therefore object."
Mr. McPherson said that in view of the objection he would call up the resolution to-morrow, but Mr. Cockrell insisted that his

objection was against the reception of the "The finance committee is unable to agree," explained Mr. McPherson, "and it is therefore desirable to get the subject before

the senate." The vice president said he would rule the resolution when it came up later and the senate then took up the District of Columbia

Mr. Gorman interposed with a motion to take up the pending District of Columbia bill. He said it was perfectly apparent this discussion of financial resolutions was utterly fruitless. Appropriation bills were waiting

and the days of congress were flying fast. This brought Mr. Hill to his feet. He suggested to Mr. Gorman there were measures quite as important as appropriation bills considered several of these financial Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire interlected

a privileged resolution asserting that at the time of the recent election of Mr. Martin to the United States senate by the legislature Kansas the latter body was not legally organized and that Mr. Martin was not en titled to his seat. The presiding officer ruled that the resolution was not privileged. Mr. Chandler appealed from the decision of

Gorman moved to lay the appeal on the table. The appeal was laid on the table, 89 to 6, many republican senators not voting. MORE THAN A BILLION CONGRESS.

Mr. Chandler took occasion during the discussion of the District appropriation bill to say that the present congress promised to be much more than a "billion dollar con-gress." That cry had been hurled against the republican party and now, instead of the stern economy promised in stump speeches, this record of the republicans was to be

Mr. Harris said he had far greater respect for the estimates of officials as to their needs for appropriations than he had for

Gorman said he was not surprised that Mr. Chandler should still feel the results of that public rebuke which the people gave the republicans for their extravagance and expect the total expenditures of congress will be under a billion dollars." approximately a billion—must go on as a result of the policy set by a republican congress." He reminded Mr. Chandler of the difference between economy and parsimony. It was now evident a full-fledged party disavowal of extravagance was under way.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut said that party discussion had thus far been withheld by the

republican side of the chamber. The time had now come to show the false pretenses of the party in power. "No spendthrift ever squandered his patrimony with such reckless extravagance as the democratic party during the last two years," said Mr. Platt. "The only reduction made by this administration was in cutting down pensions, taking it out of the pockets of the soldiers."

Mr. Chandler said the total appropriations for the present congress would reach \$1,001

"Don't you believe in this District appre 'Don't you believe in the democratic plut

form?" responded Mr. Chandler,
"Oh! yes," answered Mr. Gorman, amid general laughter. BELIEVED IN THE PLATFORM.

"And do you believe in carrying out your platform?" continued Mr. Chandler. "Certainly; it is a good platform," said Mr. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island said he did

GORMAN INTRODUCES A LITTLE SP.CE should be no niggardly action.

Mr. Allison of Iowa spoke of the manner in which the government was running behind in its revenues. The first duty of congress was to raise revenues as well as to appro-

priate for necessary expenses. Mr. Allison said the tariff bill had largely increased the free list and brought in foreign articles with lowered duties. There was therefore ample means of increasing our revenues by a small increase in tariff rates. This should be done instead of drawing from the treasury the reserve to pay current expenses. Mr. Allison said if a surplus had been maintained the gold reserve would not have been trenched on to meet the treasury notes.

This brought on the financial discussion

again. Mr. Gorman said the gold reserve was originally created to redeem greenbacks. Up to the time of the passage of the Mcyear from the time Mr. Harrison came into the presidency he was unable to meet the demands on the treasury. The bankruptcy of the government began at that time. "We have inherited this load," continued Mr. Gorman. "We are carrying this tremendous burden."

The senator declared that the crisis was far graver than was known. He hoped the real deficiencies of the treasury would be disclosed in response to senate resolutions. It was time the country knew it. He had hoped the officers charged with the highest executive duties would appreciate the gravity of the conditions as to lack of revenues and would make them plain to congress. By this time Mr. Gorman was speaking with great In the present grave emergency he did not

ear the senate would be found impotent. WILL MEET THE EMERGENCY. "It will meet this great emergency," said Mr. Gorman. "If in no other way, it will place in an appropriation bill a provision by which every obligation of this government will be amply met and the honor of the government be maintained." He did not care what the details of this provision might be, what kind of money was to be provided, but he appealed to the republican senators to join

in meeting the issue. It was their duty as well as that of the democratic senators.

Mr. Hill was at once on his feet asking why the senator from Maryland had not alto the senate the petition of the leather and lowed the financial resolutions to pass earlier in the day.

Mr. Harris, democrat of Tennesses, objected resolutions were accordingly brought forward to the vicious practice of making arguments word of argument. The first resolution, proposed by Mr. Hill,

meet deficiencies in revenue, and if so what the substantial features of this legislation should be. This was agreed to on a viva voce vote, only Mr. Allen voting no.

Mr. Alilson's resolution calling on the sec-retary for information as to the use of the gold reserve for current experses, and the amount of proceeds from the sale of bonds similarly used, was also agreed to, with an amendment by Mr. Gorman. The amend-ment is very comprehensive and calls on the secretary for details on every possible de-tail of revenue, reserve, deficiency, assets, etc., that can shed any light on the financial situation. The amendment and resolutions were adopted without dissent after Mr. Tel-

The senate, at 5:28 p. m., adjourned. HARRIS URGED FORECLOSURE.

Pacific Railroad Funding Bill Further Debated in the flouse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The house de oted six hours today to the debate on the Pacific railroad funding bill, and, although the speeches on both sides were charac terized by unusual earnestness, there were no marked or sensational incidents. Those who participated in the discussion today were Messrs. Powers of Vermont and Lockwood of New York, in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Boatner of Louisiana Snodgrass of Tennessee and Cooper of Wis-

consin in opposition to it.

Bills were passed as follows: To adopt special rules for the navigation of harbors, ivers and inland waters of the United States upplementary to the act to adopt regulations prevent collisions at sea; to fix the time for holding district court in North Dakota for the relief of D. Fulford; for the relief of the Glenmore Distilling company of Kenucky; for the relief of the First State bank

f Mound City, Ill. An attempt to pass a bill for the detail of fifty army officers to give military instructions at high and normal schools failed, whereupon, under the terms of the special order adopted yesterday, the house went into committee of he whole and resumed the consideration of

the Pacific railroad funding bill.

Mr. Harris, populist of Kansas, completed the remarks against the bill which he had begun yesterday. His idea was that the property of the roads should be foreclosed and sold and that the government should en-force its claim. By the expenditure of \$40, 000,000 the government could acquire oads and then either by lease or directly operate them.

Mr. Boatner, democrat of Louisiana, fol-lowed with a strong speech in opposition to the measure. He called particular attention to the fact that the conspicuous fea-ture of every legislative plan proposed for the settlement of the Pacific railroad debt has been the abandonment of the proceed-ings begun against the officers and directors of these companies under the act of 1873 In 1873 two members of this house had beer expelled because they had been debauched by the emissaries of these roads. He was no opposed to the government ownership of the roads, but he preferred to see his substitute passed providing for an amendment to the original act by which, in case of the default of the roads, the companies should forfelt their charters.

forfeit their charters.

Mr. Boatner was willing to see the govern ment purchase the property to protect its interests, but only on condition that it should be immediately resold to private individuals.

much as the government's and the first mortgage debt?" asked Mr. Reilly. "I am inclined to think it is," replied Mr. Boatner, "but if it is not you can rest Mr. Boatner, "but if it is not you can rest assured these railroad people will never discharge the debt if your bill is passed."

Mr. Powers of Vermont argued in favor of the passage of the bill, which he said would secure the payment to the government of \$140,000,000. He denounced the methods employed by the opponents of the bill to compass its defeat. The mail of members, he said, was gorged with letters from certain persons and sections having members, he said, was gorged with letters from certain persons and sections having grievances against the roads or certain former officials of the roads, who were correctly or incorrectly supposed to have profited enormously by their construction. In response to a question Mr. Powers said if the mortgage of the government were foreclosed the property would cost the United States \$180,000,000, and he expressed the opinion the government would not, after the opinion the government would not, after the endless litigation which would inevi-

property.

Mr. Harris of Kansas begged to remind the house that six years ago Jay Gould had offered \$68,000,000 for the Union Pacific sec-

house the petition of the San Francisco Ex-aminer signed by 200,507 persons against the bill. Mr Snodgrass of Tennessee Snodgrass of Cooper of the debate in continued the debate in oppo-sition to the bill. Mr. Cooper combatted the idea in the bill, copied from the bill pre-pared by the commission of 1887, to permit

(Continued on Second Page.)

FLOWER OF CHINA'S ARMY ANNIH LATED

Last of the Strongholds of Celestials on the Seacoast Changes Owners-Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li Now in Complete Possession of Japan.

CHEEFOO, Jan. 31.-Wei-Hai-Wei was captured on Wednesday after two days' skirmishing. The Chinese bolted when the final assault was made. It is stated their loss was 2,000 men. Lui-Lung-Tau, an island near the city on which are workshops and some Savinalla. Her position is serious. Kinley bill the government had plenty of gold and the gold reserve was intact. But the McKinley law started a change and one All the Europeans in the city escaped unhurt. It is reported that during the fighting all the Chinese men-of-war and ships in the harbor sailed away uninjured.

The attack upon Wel-Hal-Wel commenced yesterday by a bombardment of the defenses A of the harbor by the Japanese fleat. Little damage was done by the fleet, but under cover of its fire the Japanese landed additional infantry to assail the forts from the land side.

The assault was made upon the forts at the eastern side of the town, and they were captured after some severe fighting. The town was garrisoned by about 20,000 of the best troops in the Chinese army, and they fought well in the early stages of the fight, but in the final struggle broke and fled.

The stage of the town near there. They came upon the rebels, who, instead of 100, were 500 streng. In the fight which ensued over minety men of the government's troops were wounded and several killed. The rebels' loss was small.

Colombian Minister Recalled.

The superior discipline and skill in the use of modern weapons of warfare on the part of the Japanese brought them victory in spite of the almost impregnable defenses of the place and the superior numbers of their op onen s. The foothold gained by the Jaranese in the eastern defenses of the town was made the base of operations, and the remaining forts were captured by assault. It is feared here that the atrocities which followed the fall of Port Arthur may be re-

peated, but there is no information on this oint at present. Wei-Hai-Wei gives the Japanese complete possession of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Times om Tien-Tsin says a telegram from Wei-Hal-Wei received in that city states that the Japanese have captured all the southern forts.

Since this dispatch was sent the telegraph to Wei-Hai-Wei has been cut. SUSTAINED THE MINISTRY.

French Chamber Votes the Funeral Grant of Marshal Canrobert. PARIS, Jan. 31.-The Chamber of Deputies

eday, after an uproar created by the socialists, voted to grant 20,000 francs to defray the expenses of the funeral of the late Marshal Canrobert. The vote stood 288 to 152. the government making it a vote of confi-

The Chamber was packed when General Zurlinden, the new minister of war, moved the grant. Hubbard, socialist, opposed the motion, declaring Marshal Canrobert was an accomplice of the coup d'etat of 1851, and that he was equally responsible with Marshal Bazaine for the loss of Metz. He would not vote a credit for a man who had shot down citizens of Paris. This statement was greeted with cheers from the radicals.
Premier Ribot, in reply, eulogized Marshal Canrobert's military exploits, which caused members of the left to shout: "What about Metz? Vive l'empereur."

Other cries of an insulting nature were shouted at Ribot, but the latter, in spite of the tumult which rendered his words almost inaudible, said: "We proposed an amnesty to efface our dissensions."

The premier then submitted the motion of of war as a question of confidence. Hubbard tried to speak again, but he found it impossible to make himself heard on account of the protests of the members

nesty bill by a vote of 216 to 7.

DECISION EXPECTED TODAY.

Mexican Cabinet Likely to Answer the Last

Note of Guatemala. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 31 .- (Via Laredo.) There has been much discussion in reference o the proposed arbitration by the United States, it having been asserted that Guatemala was endeavoring to induce the United States to insist on Mexico's arbitrating the Today's advices from Washington show that the conduct of the government there is entirely noutral and will continue so. Colonel R. C. Pate is receiving tenders of the services of many prominent participants in the late civil war in the United States since the fact has been made known that he has tendered his services to President Diaz

in case of war. It is rumored that some kind of definite announcement will be made temorrow by Mexico. Although matters are qu'et tonight it would not be surprising should it prove to be a declaration of war. It is reported that the government is conscripting men in different sections of the country. Part of the commissary department of the Twenty-first regiment was at the depot of the Interoceanic road today awaiting transportation. It is said this and two other regiments will go to the

frontier within a few days. GUATEMALA, Jan. 31.—(Via City of Mexico.)—Military preparations are being made here hurriedly. Special envoys are coming here hurriedly. Special envoys are coming and going between this city and other Central American republics continually, which gives the opinion that Barrios, president of Guatemala. is playing for time and at the same time doing all in his power to form an alliance of countries against Mexico. It is rumored that Barrios is trying to secure the service of officers of prominence in foreign countries to come to Guatemala.

STRUCK THE MOORISH ENVOY. Assaulted on the Street by a Spanish

MADRID, Jan. 31.-The Moorish envoy.

Sidi Brisha, who came to this city on a special mission, was today given a full state audience by the queen regent. As the envoy was leaving his hotel a man rushed up to him and struck him in the face, at the same time exclaiming: "Thus do Spaniards avenge General Margallo," referring to the killing in October, 1893, of the Spanish commauler at Melilla, who met his death in an engage ment with the Riffians. The envoy's assail-ant was arrested and found to be Brigadier General Fuentes. He will be tried by court martial.

martial.

The blow caused the nose of the envoy to bleed. Sidi Brisha was deeply incensed and declared such an insult would be punished in Morocco with instant death. After a short delay the envoy proceeded to the palace, where he was received most graciously by the queen regent, who conferred on him the decoration of the Military Order of Merit. Later, in the Chamber of Deputies, the minister of war, General Lopez Dominguez, expressed the regret of the

SURVEYING HIS NEW FIELD not object to ample platforms, but he asked Mr. Gorman where he was going to get the money.

"The president is going to borrow it," suggested Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio said that the District appropriations were exceptional, being for the seal of the national government, and there

Taken in Two Days.

The president is going to borrow it," suggested Mr. Stewart, appropriations were exceptional, being for the seal of the national government, and there

TWO HUNDRED REBELS RILLED.

Severe Engagement at Bogots Results in Government Victory. COLON, Colombia, Jap. 31.-A severe engagement has been fought at Bogota between the government forces and the rebels. Two hundred of the latter were killed. The government troops were under the personal command of the president. The victorious troops

have been sent by train from Cartagena to

Machina in order to engage the rebels. Six

liberals have been arrested at Cartagena.

men are being pressed into the service of the government. The steamer Amerique is aground near Three Killed by a Manine CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31.-A horrible tragedy was enacted Wednesday evening by a man armed with a knife, who ran by a man armed with a knife, who ran amuck through the streets. Running at the top of his speed, he cut, stabbed or slashed every person within whose reach he came. A Turkish official, a railway employe and an American subject were killed, while about ten others were more or less seriously injured. It is believed the man was attacked with a sudden frenzy.

Government Forces Were Surprised. CARACAS, Jan. 31.-The garrison at Maturin is reported to have left that place on Tuesday after receiving word that Colonel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The Colombian legation here has been closed, Schor Rengifo, that government's attache, having been recalled to take his plane in the army which is fighting the revolutionists in Col-

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 31.-The disrders which have arisen owing to the sale of the cruiser Esmeraida to Japan are be-coming more serious. The troops have fired upon a mob, killing several persons.

Norwegian Ministry Resigns. CHRISTIANA, Norway, Jan. 31.-The min. stry has resigned and the king has accepted Insurgents Gaining in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 31.—The insurgents have seized Arequipps. WARD M'ALLISTER DEAD.

New York's Great Society Lender Succumbs to the Grin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.-Ward McAllister, the society leader, died at his home on West Thirty-sixth street, this city, tonigh at 9:30 o'clock. At the time of his death he was attended by his wife, his daughter his son, his brother, Rev. Francis Marion

his son, his brother, Rev. Francis Marion McAllister. Mr. McAllister was attacked a week ago with the grip, but no serious symptoms developed until 7:30 this morning, when he was suddenly taken worse. He became unconscious at 10:39 and remained to until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when he recovered consciousness, and continued in that condition until his death. The funeral will take place from Grace church, this city, of which Mr. McAllister was a member.

Samuel Ward McAllister was born sixty-four years ago in Savannah, Ga. He prided himself upon his southern birth, the length of his ancestry and of his social success. His ancestors were great leaders in the time of Washington. For eighteen years he lived in Savannah. With his seven-teenth century ideas of social exclusiveness he acquired the knowledge and belief which eventually controlled the doors of metrocollian society. Leaving Savannah which eventually controlled the doors of metropolitan society. Leaving Savannah he settled in Newport, R. I., and made the fashionable popularity of that place. He was a leader of modish folk by nature and training. It was at Newport that he originated picnics which made him famous. To him wines were as plain as the letters in a book. He knew their history, the philosophy of them and their worth to the fraction of a dollar. He knew the rare vintages and could tell on the ends of his fingers the few private houses where they could be found.

Professionally, Mr. McAllister was a lawyer. He was graduated from Yale, and

of the right, who shouted, "Vive l'armes; vive la France."

The president appealed to the Chamber to restore order, but the uproar continued for a quarter of an hour, during which the king of Servia was present in the Chamber. Finally Hubbard was allowed to finish his speech recalling Marshal Canrobert's connection with the fall of Metz. Shortly afterward the mutual recriminations recommenced. Several members of the right accused Hubbard of being paid by the Germans to create disturbances. To this the socialists retorted that the members of the right were to that the members of the right were to start that the members of the right were to start that the members of the left, who taunted him with having betrayed the empire. Finally the vote already referred to was taken, after which Hubbard challenged the Vicomte de Hugues to fight a duel.

The senate today adopted the political amnesty bill by a vote of 216 to 7.

John W. Norton Burled. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.4 The funeral services over the body of John W. Norton place this afternoon in the parlor of the Southern hotel. The ceremony was very impressive and was attended by an immense gathering. Dr. John B. Snider officiated. The exercises were conducted under the auspices of the Eliks, of which the deceased had been a member in high standing. The floral offerings were magnificent.

Prominent Texas Dies in Denver. DENVER, Jan. 31.—Major R. V. Tompkins, president of the Tompkins Improve ment company of Dallas, Tex., died at the Glisey house in this city tonight. He was here on mining business and had only been ill for a few days. Major Tompkins was one of the most prominent citizens of northern Texas.

Death of a Veteran hip Builder.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 31,-Thomas ayle, one of the veteran ship builders of great lakes, died today, aged 85.

Judge Rockwood Hoar. CONCORD, Mass., Jan. 31.-Judge E.

Rockwood Hoar died this afternoon. Hawatlan Revolutionist Safe. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The statement is published here that Robert Wilcox, the Hawaijan revolutionist, is safe in

cox, the Hawaiian resolutionist, is safe in San Francisco. A young adventurer named Hardin, who was deported from Honolulu, says that he was with Wilcox all day. Hardin says that Wilcox escaped from Hawaii in a schoener and was landed a few days ago at Monterey. It is not believed that Wilcox could have reached this country on a schooner without the arrival of the vessel being amounced.

MONTEREY, Cal., Jan. 21.—The reported landing of the Hawaiias refugee, Captain Robert G. Wilcox, by a schooner at this port, is without foundation, as no vessel other than lumber schooners from northern ports have touched here for a week.

Thought He Was Being Persecuted. CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—8. R. Lamont, once a well known Chicagoan, was sent to the Jefferson insane asylum by Judge Bishop Jefferson insane asylum by Judge Bishop today. Lamont had a delusion that his brother, W. L. Blood and Mrs. M. M. Ruggles, principal of a north side school, were persecuting him on account of his \$20,000 worth of property in Topeka, Kan. Lamont boarded at Mrs. Ruggles' home, 48 Oak street, and Blood was a fellow boarder. Mrs. Ruggles said that Lamont had continually annoyed her by sending female detectives to locate Blood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Details have seen received here of the murder of Father Antonio Rosa of this city at the Anto Fogasta Mining company's settlement in Bolivia, seven miles from the Chilian frontier. The murderers were Chilians, who attempted to rob the priest, and when he resisted backed him to pieces. The murderers were surrendered by Chili to Bolivia and are now in jail.

Hanged on Circumstantial Evidence. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 31.—Harris Stevens, colored, was hanged today at Dawson for the murder of J. G. Weils, white, last year. All the testimony was circumstantial. He protested his innocence on the gallows and begged the sheriff to discover the real mur-derer and bring him to justice.

Mrs. Scott and Miss McWhorter Recount Their Fearful Experience at Parker.

LEADERS OF THE MOB WERE RECOGNIZED

Miss McWhorter Positively Identifies Elliott, Mullihan and Harris as Members of the Gang Who Held Up the Scott Party.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 31,-(Special Telegram.)—The only evidence of importance in-troduced this morning in the hearing of the miles this side of Wilcox last night at \$1.25 vigilances was testimony corroborating the by a party of masked men. They separated the express car from the train, hauled it statement made by Schmidt yesterday that the express car from the train, named statement made by Schmidt yesterday that five miles west, and putting six shots of dy he recognized Elliott as soon as he saw him. namite on the through safe blew it wid

statement made by Schmidt yesteriaty that he recognized Elliott as soon as be saw him. S. J. Weeke was the first witness. He left this city the morning after the assault upon Scott in company with C. E. Hall, Dr. Galligan and Henry Schmidt, and was one of the party that arrested Elliott. He recognized the buggy belonging to floy 4 from the party that arrested Elliott. He recognized the buggy belonging to floy 4 from the prairie. Elliott also told him that, scott handler and the serious with the serious of the Morter were taken on the wearisome journey out on the prairie. Elliott also told him that, accompanied by Mert Roy, they had Roy's buggy, and were hunting horses in the direction of Parker on December 31, and that they had seen no other people in that vicinity. The serious of the season of the people in the vicinity of the season of the people in the vicinity of the season of the people in the season as that of Mr. Weekes.

David Palmer and Henry Schmidt were as breathed by the defense and asked when be found the shell that was introduced in the evidence Tuesday. He spiled upon the south side of the Postewait house. This is the house where Schmidt is supposed to have been turned loose.

David Palmer and Henry Schmidt were as breathed by the defense, Schmidt, although the world. On the stand this morning he had on the Roy and the same as that of Mr. Weekes was also carried of the world. On the stand this morning he had on the grant of the principal cities of this country as well as in Europe.

MISS MTMORTER ON THE STAND.

MISS MTMORTER ON THE STAND.

MISS BIT MORTER ON THE STAND.

MISS MTMORTER ON THE STAND.

gold band ring, marked on top. She felt sure that it was Elliott. She identified Harris by his eyes. He had a piece of a gunny-sack over his face and the space for his eyes being large she had a good view of them and was positive that Harris is the man.

POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED THEM. On cross-examination the attorney asked she meant to say that the defendant as being she could only see his eyes. The answer was: Yes, and I can't be fooled in them either."
She identified Mullihan by his actions and his voice and was positive that he was the eader of the mob and the man whose hands she scratched.

Dr. Gilligan was recalled by the state and estioned as to the marks that were upon Mullihan's hands after being arrested, which Mullihan claimed were caused by a horse kicking him. The doctor swore that they were undoubtedly scratches. The next witness called was Mrs. Scott, deathlike stillness prevailed as she took the stand, and during her testimony was eagerly listened to by the prisoners, attorneys and the throng that filled the room. Her

story is about as follows, shorn of the inter-rogatories of the counsel:
"When about forty rods from the old sod house near Parker, I saw a man stick his head up over the wall, and I remarked: 'There is a man.' I looked again and saw no one and thought I must have been mistaken, when I saw five or six men. Our team was going on a good fast trot, and when we got about opposite the sod wall I saw eight men come out of the old wall. made a lot of noise and commenced shooting and Etta says: 'Oh, I am shot.' The horse broke loose and pulled Henry over the dashboard. There was blood on Barrett's neck, and he said he was shot. There was a wagon, buggy, road cart and two on horseback, one of them a gray horse. Three men covered Henry and took him to one side. One of the men said to Barrett:

'We want to know where the Holt county "Barrett said: 'I can't tell you. If you will come to O'Neill I will tell you as best

can.' BEGGED FOR HER HUSBAND'S LIFE. "We were all pleading for Barrett's life, begging them to save him. I stood up as close to the leader as I could get, trying to see if there was any goodness in his eyes, and begging for my husband's life. The man said several times: 'We won't kill him. All we want is the Holt county money.' I have seen that man since. He is now sitting here in the court room and his name is Mullihan. There he is (pointing him out). I am positive that he is the man. After we were placed in

That man doing the talking is Mullihan.' recognized another man that there. He is in the court room now. There he is at the side of Mert Roy (pointing to Harris). I did not know Harris, and never saw him until we were assaulted. I came in the court room this morning and first seen him I told a lady I would like to see him with a mask an, as I am sure he was one of the party. When they wanted to put us into the buggy Barrett told me that I might as well go; that I could do him no good, as they were going to kill him. He then bid me good-bye. I have seen the buggy we were taken as in and one of the horses since that me able day and recognized to they belong to Mert Roy. One the men searched our values after the as-sault. When the sheriff came to me that evening I did not tell him who I recognized as I did not know just what to say or who to tell. John Weekes was the first one I told that Mullihan was recognized, as I felt that I could trust him and he would do what was right."

SHOWED ONE OF THE BULLETS. John Weekes produced the bullet that was taken from the w und of Mi s McWl orter. It was handed to him by Dr. Gillihan after he dressed the wound. Long of Paddock, a neighbor of Mulli

han's, testified that Mullihan told him that he heard that they broke down and drove slov after taking Scott. A. Dewitt, a minister, testified that he called at Harris' house Monday afternoon about 1 o'clock. He went there to see him holding a religious meeting. there about five minutes and found no one

The prosecution then closed, and the de fense waived the introduction of testimony ARGUMENTS COMPLETED LAST NIGHT The attorneys completed their argument about 10 o'clock. Judge McCutchen took th matter under advisement until tomorrow morning, when he will decide whether the defendants are entitled to ball or not between now and the time of their trial in the dis-trict court. Attorneys Churchill and Murphy

STORY TOLD BY THE WOMEN delivered the argument for the prosecution, and M. F. Harrington and T. V. Golden for the defense. The court room was packed and the audience listened eagerly to what was SANK LIKE A STONB said. Iza Landsworth was not called upon to testify. Mr. Warrick emphatically denies that she told him that she knew the men that murdered Barrett Scott or heard them plotting his destruction. She was present in the court room all day. It is rumored that a

by the Rescued. Sloux City detective is upon the track of Henry Stanton, who hitched up a team at Harris' on the day of the murder and started toward Parker. It is claimed that he was tracked to Sloux City. MISTAKIN ORDERS OF THE CAPTAIN

Details of the Great Marine Disaster Told

Sent All the Women to the Side Which

Settled First.

HARROWING STORY OF A NEBRASKA MAN

Charles Hoffman of Grand Island Tells of the Loss of Wife and Son.

REW CAUTIONED NOT TO TALK

Action of the Officers of the Crathle Bluterly Condemned by the Survivors Could Have Saved Many

Lives.

LOWESTOFT, Jan. 31 .- The hope that # econd boat load of survivors from the illfated Eibe might reach shore alive has now ilmost been given up, and it is practically certain that not more than twenty-one perons were rescued. The number of drowned according to the most careful calculations is placed at 374. There is still, however, considerable uncertainty and there are people who still expect to see some more survivors. It is now all but established that it was the Crathie that crashed into the large liner n the darkness with such disastrous results. The collision occurred at a point in the North sea some thirty miles from the Hook of Holland and some fifty or sixty miles in an almost easterly direction from this city. The vessel went down within fifteen or twenty ninutes of the time of the collision and the stories told by the survivors of the time that ntervened are not very explicit,

The following is a list of the passengers ot previously reported: Steerage-Susan Balin and children, Maria Skoes, James Luckas, Ella Trautes, Hans

Wesslein, Otto Faust, Louise Liebel and children, Max Lill, A. Wirtzelhoefer and wife, Anna Wirtzelhoefer, Paul Kaempffer, Maria Biesko and children, Charles Kugler, Wilhelm Warnka, Emil Zenca, John Corny and children, Hedley A. Laker and wife, Elias E. Nicholson, Dietrich Spreckels, Kive Adelon, Diedrich Barrick, Antoni Wanst, J. M. Brunson, Ida Brunson, Henry Hurke, Gottleib Bekelman, Rudolf Graf, Fried Aug Reichspfarr, Fried Buchheister, Louise Buchheiser, Franzis Moeller, Bertna Klockzin, Franz Baunhauser and family, Victoria Habesoter, Hans Bothmayer, Adolf Groll, Helene Brarrick, Heinrich Bade, Friederich Sapper, Gabriel Herz, Anton Zeller, Henry Freinhert, Vaelay Holccek, Josef Rumplik, Anton Nosek, Franc Kral, Barbara Svojose, Franc Cervenk, Vojtreh Straka, Antonia Vevera, Ald Needed in at Least Sixteen Counties in Bertha Koepke, Heinrich Hoedeker, Maria TOPEKA, Jan 31.—The special relief com-mission appointed by Governor Morrill to have charge of the collection and distribution Wanat, Maik Trubacs, George Henne, Apolenia Bojarska and children, Josef Menda, Marcus Gutwirth, Julius Starck, Johan Consuffering poor in the western countles has received applications for aid from sixteen rad Weiderholt, August Zink, Henry A Mitchsky, Cecil Hermann, Marianna Frank, received applications for aid from sixteen counties. A canvass of Rawlins county on the Nebraska line shows that 90 per cent of the people are without seed to plant and 75 per cent are destitute of the necessaries of life. One man writes that some men and women are almost destitute of clothing and are barefooted. Another says men are clad in gunny sacks fashioned into garments. In a number of townships many families are absolutely without fire except such as they can make of hay and other light material. The commission is receiving encouragement from all over the state, but the people are not responding so promptly as was expected. In all seven cars of provisions have been received from outside the state. Christine Lorenzen, Anna Gura, Helene Gura Raphael Mendel, Anna Zedgein, Karl Roth, Jane Gura, Jan Sabora, Josef Hudak, Marie Borssenek, Marie Rogus and children, Marie Sluva, Amelo Sluva, Karolina Dziawo, Paul Janowski, Stefan Lesiak, Michael Kubat, Apolonia Bigda, Stanisil Kielbasa, Ludwiska Gurcenska, Marianna Streichasse, Miterko Laszio, Janos Zoos, Andras Sisko, Amelia Dodork, Janos Franyo, Jan Szuchy, Pai Szuchy, Jan Chasti, Maytas Kanszas, Gwyorsi Anotonyi, Jans Flanowski, Janos Benya, Misaly Turcsani, Gyorgy Esizsmar, Janos Esizsmar, GUTHRIE, Okl., Jan. 31.-A resolution Gyorgy Vlosak Solas, George Koyacs, Michael was presented in the legislature today ask-Barth, Ange Preckup, Jan Kacsza, Gustav ing for the appropriation of \$50,000 for seed for the settlers of the Cherokee Sirip, which elicited statements that the reports sent out from Perry and other territory towns that there was no destitution were false in every particular and were simply attempts to bolster up these towns. It was stated by a dozen or more members that the settlers had no feed for stock or means of procuring seed to plant and unless aid was given soon a large percentage of the settlers would be forced to abandon their claims. Thousands were living on mile maize and kaffir corn, in absolute destitution, and many were suffering for clothing, and too proud to ask for help. ing for the appropriation of \$50,000 for seed Bemke, Meri Babos and children, Halo Glolas, Jan Kowal,i Martin Espierez, Jan Ghasz-

donik, Julia Thau, Emil Kegel, Jacob Dahm, Philip Mischler. In several cases there has been doubt raised as to whether some of these persons were really on the boat or not. The most noticeable case in point is that of Mrs. Milton C. Connors of South Dakota. Her name appears on the passenger list, but it has been pointed out that she was traveling with her husband who had made a journey to Europe for the benefit of his health, and that his name does not appear among the passengers. sibly there may be some mistake as to Mrs

Connors having taken passage on the Eibe

jury, after making a thorough investigation, at all. returned a sensational presentment today CHARLES A. HOFFMAN'S STORY. with regard to the county chain gang con-Charles A. Hoffman, a blacksmith of Grand victs, made up of petty offenders. Twenty-one men are disabled, most of them perone men are disabled, most of them permanently, from fearful exposure in the recent freezing weather. A number were compelled to break ice in the canal and work for hours in freezing water without shoes and with but their trousers to protect them. Four of the men have been brought to the hospital in this city and seventeen, the report says, now lie on hard board beds in the convict camp, wrapped in blankets, emaciated and disabled. The report continued: "The convicts in the hospital can neither stand nor waik. They are unable to wear shoes; they lie chained and huddled together, suffering from slow torture; some of them will lose fingers and toes; their feet are swellen and discolored; large, gaping wounds are discharging blood and micus and in two or three instances the men show signs of prostration." An overhauling of the convict system may result. Island, Neb., who was one of the few passengers saved, was returning from a visit to Germany with his wife and son, both of whom are supposed to have been drowned Mr. Hoffman is in a condition of ter-rible distress from the loss of his wife and son. He pathetically exhibited to the reporter of the Associated press a gold watch his wife had slipped into his hand as she parted with him to go to the starboard side of the steamer when the order

to that effect was given.

Mr. Hoffman stated that had the vessel which collided with the Eibe stood by the latter steamer the majority of the passengers and crew might have been saved, for he says the Elbe remained perfectly steady for several minutes after the collision before the volume of water which poured into her caused her to lurch. Then all be-came confusion. When the survivors were informed that the Crathie was supposed to be the vessel which had sunk the Elbe they strongly denounced her crew for their apparent inhumanity in not making an effort to assist the disabled vessel or to rescue her crew. Mr. Heffman this morning, speaking of the disaster, said: "Those who were drowned suffered less than we who were saved!" Sobs shook the strong frame of the man as he made the statement. It a German-American, about 35 years of of the type common in the western part of the United States. His face was streaming with tears which had wet his sleepless pillow all night. Continuing Mr. Hoffman said: "There was no confusion among the passengers. They behaved well, and the only confusion war with the crew, who tried

to save themselves. CRUELTY OF THE CREW "It seems strange, sir, but to see these here—so few out of the saved—out of the twenty saved fifteen are members of the crew! But many more might have been saved. Oh God! My wife! My boy! Both are dead and I can't go to their graves!"

Here the unfortunate man burst into tears. After a few minutes he continued. "Yes, many of the passengers had life belts, but they were useless. The noise of the collision sounded no louder in my state room than the single heat of a big drum. But when we rushed on deck I found the passengers erowding around the heats and the crew running here and there and cutting the rope in the tackles by which they are lowered. in the tackles by which they are lowered. They were too proud on that ship. Ropes were painted which should have been oiled, then they would have been lighter.
'I saw no other vessel and no other light except the Elbe's lights. When I entered torney charged with embezzling \$1,000 which he had collected from one of his clients, to-day returned a verdict of guilty. boat they took my boy from me My 7-year-old darling! Sir.

known it was not the captain who ordere

the women and children to the starboard