## MADE THINGS LIVELY

Chandler Uncorks His Long Delayed Speech on the Kansas Senatorship.

ROACH COMES IN FOR A ROAST ALSO

Charged the Seats of Both of Them Are Tainted with Fraud.

MANAGED TO STIR UP SENATOR HILL

Latter Dubs the New Hampshire Man a Political Hyena.

MARTIN BECOMES STILL MORE PERSONAL

Called Upon to Apoligize He Retracts H le Language but Reiterates the Sentiments -Sundry Civil Bill Passed, Including the Silver Conference Item.

ation of independence be conspicuously displayed in every postoffice.

The deficiency appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Cockrell, leaving only one bill-the naval-remaining before the appropriations committee. Consideration of the sundry civil bill was

then resumed. Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment appropriating \$300,000 for seed for the drouth sufferers of the northwest. After a short debate the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 17. Mr. Bate, democrat of Tennessee, urged an

amendment of \$125,000 for government participation in the Tennessee state centennial

constitution gave authority for this appro-

Mr. Bate said that it was the same authority that gave government aid to the World's fair at Chicago and to the Cotton States exposition at Atlania A view of the same authority that gave government aid to the World's fair at Chicago and to the Cotton States exposition at Atlania A view of the same authority of the Mr. Peffer had at times acted with the republicans, but Mr. Chandler did not called the control of the control

submitted to the senate and the appropriation was sustained—23 to 15.

Mr. Stewart, p.pulist, moved to reconsider the amendment already adopted for participation by the United States in the national monetary conference. He said France was the only European country in a position to take part in such a conference with any prospect of fairness to silver. He therefore would propose an amendment to the proposition instructing the United States delegates not to agree to any ratio below 15 to 1.

STEWART'S MOTION DEFEATED. Mr. Wolcott of Colorado said he greatly regretted this division of opinion among senators from the sliver states who had so long stood together. The senator from Nevada (Stewn t) declared this was a scheme of the fight of the friends of silver the world over which had fast culminated in success in the British Parliament and the German Reichstag of an international conference France, too, was taking the initiative. Sucwas almost at hand. It was the work of friends of silver throughout the world. Were the friends of silver to pause at such a moment of success. The senator declared himself for American bimetailism. offering the greatest advantage to silver it since its demonetization

As Mr. Wolcott closed his vigorous speech there was a burst of applause from the galleries, which the vice president ked by rapping the gavel and giving a

Mr. Stewart again took the floor, denouncing the proposed conference as a "trade with our oppressors." Whatever others light do, he would never consent to such a

The Stewart motion to reconsider was de-Yeas, 9; nays, 52. The affirmative vote was as follows: Allen, Blackburn, Call, Cockrell, Kyle, Mar-tin, Peffer, Pugb and Stewart. The negative vote included many leading silver men, such as Teller, Jones of Arkansas, George,

Wolcott, Cameron and others. POINTS OF ORDER COME THICK. Mr. Hunton of Virginia urged an amend-ment restoring the salary of the superin-

tendent of the coast and goedetic survey to \$6,000 instead of \$5,000, as reduced in the bill, but the amendment was defeated. Mr. Squire of Washington secured an ap-propriation of \$5,000 for an investigation of the coal and gold resources of Alaska,

Mr. White of California proposed an appropriation to pay California 5 per cent of the
proceeds of California public tands sold since
California was admitted to statehood. The
amount of the appropriation was estimated at
\$800.000. The amendment was ruled out of

The amendment was ruled out of order. Mr. Kyle's amendment appropriating 20,000 to sink wells for irrigating purposes also went out on a point of order. tin's amendment granting the abandoned Fort Hays, Kan., military reservation to Kansas for an agricultural college was ruled out of order, as was also an amendment of Mr. Mitchell of Oregon appropriating \$335,000 to Oregon and \$400,000 to Nevada to reimburse these states for assistance in sup-pressing the rebellion.

Mr. Carcy's amendment granting certain

lands of the Fort D. A. Russel military reservation to Wyoming for public purposes was idopted. An amendment was also agreed to allowing copies of World's fair certificates, etc., to successful exhibitors and to newspapers paying for the same. An appropria-tion of \$10,000 was made for ten historical volumes on the Columbian exposition. At 3 o'clock the sundry civil bill, which

had been in committee of the whole for many of votes were then taken on reserved amend-

Carey offered a substitute which was adopted in place of the previous appropriation for public buildings at Cheyenne, Wyo., Boise City, Idano, and Helena, Mont. The sub-stitute appropriated \$55,000 for the three sites and limits the cost of each building to \$250,-000. This leaves out the sites of Olympia, Wash., Bismarck, N. D., and Pierre, S. D. STEWART AMENDMENT VOTED DOWN. Mr. Stewart renewed his amendment in-structing United States delegates to the international conference not to agree to a ratio short of 16 to 1, and it was defeated, 10 to vote was substantially as the one earlier in the day. The affirmative vote was:

McLaurin,

The sundry civil appropriation bill was then passed and the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill taken up. A resolution was adopted requesting the resident to urge upon the republic of Stearagua the settlement of certain claims

due United States citizens.

The conference report on the bill for courts in the Indian territory was agreed to.

At the request of Mr. Cockrell the senate At the request of Mr. Cockrell the senate agreed that at the evening session the executive appropriation bill should be disposed of and no other business transacted except pension bills not objected to, and Mr. Chandler be permitted to submit some remarks on the case of Mr. Martin of Kansas, who, Mr. Chandler holds, was not legally elected.

The senate passed the resolution authorizing payment to Joseph W. Adv of \$2,000 to cover the expenses incurred in contesting the

seat of Senator Martin of Kansas and to the latter \$1,000 for expenses. The only important amendment to the executive bill was that increasing from \$200,000 to \$250,000

the amount for force in the supervising architect's office.

The senate then took a recess.

Rapid progress was made on the legislative.

executive and judicial appropriation bills at the night session of the senate.

Mr. Dubois sought to strike out the appro-priation for the Utah commission, and to pro-vide that the suppression of bigamy and polygmy shall hereafter be prosecuted under the laws of Utah. Mr. Dubois urged that the polygamous condition of Utah was a thing of the past, and that the local authori-ties might well be trusted to administer the affairs of the state.

Mr. Faulkner, of the committee on territories, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Manderson, said it was expected that Utah will
become a state by Nevember next, under the
enabling act heretofore passed.

Mr. Dubois' amendment was finally ruled
out on a point of order.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTION METHODS. The appropriation bill was temporarily laid aside to permit Mr. Chandler to make a speech on "recent election methods of the democratic party." He took up the election of a number of democratic senators. Concerning the election of Mr. Murphy of New York, he did not question its legislative secu-rity, but declared it was brought about by a gerrymander and various forms of election-eering larceny, in which he indicated that the then governor and present senator from New York was concerned. As to the elec-tion of Mr. Martin of Kansas, Mr. Chandler WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Lucien Baker, senator-elect from Kansas, was on the floor of the senate for the first time, and was introduced to his associates by Mr. Martin, whom he succeeds.

Mr. Gallinger briefly addressed the senate at the opening of the session today in favor of a plan presented by the Daughters of the Revolution, that a copy of the Declar-

declared it would be filled by a republican if there had not been the bases manipulation in which the speaker of the house and his confederates had participated. Mr. Chandler denounced the "traitors" of that transaction. He then took up the investigation which the senate began as to the private record of Mr. Roach, and read from the record to show how action on the investigation had been avoided. "And so," said he, "the former cashier of

the Citizens National bank of Washington ontinues to occupy a seat as a democratic Mr. Roach sat at his desk throughout this rraignment.
Mr. Chandler then reviewed in detail the

proceedings of the Kansas legislature in the election of Mr. Martin and declared it made in 1896.

Mr. Hoar ironically asked Mr. Bate if the constitution gave authority for this approomes to an ignominious end."

fair at Chicago and to the Cotton States exposition at Atlanta. A point of order against the amendment made by Mr. Cockrell was submitted to the senate and the appropriation was sustained—33 to 15.

Mr. Chandler closed with a reference to Mr. Gorman's recent figure of speech. "that

HILL UP TO REPLY. Mr. Hill was immediately on his feet when Mr. Chandler had finished. He said the senate had witnessed an extraordinary spec-tacle. The senator from New Hampshire steed together. The senator from Nevada (Stewatt) declared this was a scheme of the gold bugs. Was he forgetting the cellant fight of the friends of silver the world over do his party no good," said Mr. Hill, ve-

hemently.

Mr. Cockrell interposed: "I hope the senator from New York will not take the speech of the senator from New Hampshire as anything but a joke." "I hope the senator will proceed. I have been trying for two years to draw him out on

New York election methods," said Chandler.
"And you have drawn me out," answered
Mr. Hill, "and before I am through you it may conclude it might have been well not to have drawn me out." Mr. Hill turned his attention to Mr. Chand-ler's reference to Mr. Roach. He (Hill) could have forgiven the attack on

York or the attack on "Honest John Mar-tin;" "but," said he, "I cannot forgive the cruel, mean, contemptible, malicious attack on Senator Roach." Mr. Hill referred ironically to Mr. Chand ler's staement that he spoke of the subject with regret. He would as soon expect the hyena in pouncing upon its victim to pause with regret. And yet the New Hampshire

senator senator had "spewed out" this miserable and contemptible attack. He had revamped and contemptible attack. He had revamped an old and ancient charge, outlawed by the statute of limitation, a charge never sustained in a court or by a jury."

Mr. Hill drew a striking picture of the coming and going of Mr. Roach in the chamber, his plain and quiet habits. "And yet the malice of the New Hampehire senator, hyena-like, assailed this poor man."

Mr. Hill said he "hated hypocrites." He

ator, hyena-like, assailed this poor man."

Mr. Hill said he "hated hypocrites." He referred to the "fraud by which the great Samuel Tilden had been kept from the presidential chair. Then, turning to Mr. Chandler, he added: "We all remember the course of our friend Chandler at that time to grang to Florida and stealing that state. in going to Florida and stealing that state from the democracy."

There was a tumultuous demonstration at this point, lasting half a minute. The vice president rapped for order and then warned the spectators the galleries would be cleared if the demonstration was repeated. CALLED CHANDLER A BUZZARD.

Mr. Martin replied to Mr. Chandler's refer ence to him, saying no honest man ever questioned his right to his seat. No man had ever charged that he bought his seat in the senate, but could the senator from New Hampshire say as much. If one-half was true that was charged against the senator from New Hampshire instead of being in the United States senate he should be in the penitentiary. Instead of the eagles that had represented the great state of New Hamp-shire, "a buzzard had taken their place." Mr. Frye at once arose and called Mr. Martin to order. Mr. Martin remained standing, whereupon Mr. Manderson de-manded the rule be enforced that the senator

take his seat. Mr. Martin took his seat. Mr. Frye withdrew his motion calling the senator from Kansas to order. Mr. Hoar once renewed the call, saying he would withdraw it if Mr. Martin would withdraw his objectionable words. "I cannot withdraw them," said Mr. Mar-n, "I meant no offense to the senate, but

is only strong language that will meet some situations. There was further discussion as to whether Mr. Martin should be allowed to proceed. He finally went on, withdrawing the objectionable words, although he said he could never change his mind as to their applicaion to the senator from New Hampshire. This closed the exciting event for a tin and the senate returned to the appropria-

But Mr. Chandler again took the floor at 11:30 o'clock for another phase of the subject. He said he would pass over the vituperation used against him. He referred to the action of Mr. Hill in "gratifying his spite against the president of the United States in canvassing the senate to defeat Mr. Cleveland's nomination to the United States supreme court. Mr. Chandler spoke of Mr. Hill's recourt. Mr. Chandler spoke of Mr. Hill's re-cent dinner at the house, and contrasted "his old hostility with his recent subserviency, which had finally been repaid by one post-

Mr. Hill replied he could not be purchased by a dinner at the white house and had not recommended the postmaster at Elmira re-ferred to. Mr. Hill reviewed his personal relations with the president, and declared he opposed him when he was wrong and sup-ported him when he was right. Mr. Hill

closed at midnight.

At 12:25 Friday morning the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed and the senate adjourned.

## MANY CUBANS UNDER ARREST

Every One Euspected of Revolutionary Tendencies Placed Behind the Bars.

ONE OF THE REBEL LEADERS SHOT DEAD

Three Hundred Persons in Jail, Including Members of Some of the Most Prominent Families of the Island-Great Excitement Prevails.

steamer Orizaba, which arrived this morning from Havana brings news that the whole February 24. Great excitement prevailed in the arrest, trial and conviction of the Havana on Sunday last, owing to the report murderer the diplomatic relations were sustine few remaining hours that separate him fort, Cabanis. It was reported that about 300 persons who sympathized with the revolutionists were also arrested and imprisoned. There was no news from the interior of the island. It was stated that the people of the of General Manuel Garcia taking charge of

the sympathizers in this city of the Cuban revolutionists. The assemblage was very enthusiastic, and was called to order by Juan Fraga, president of the League of Revo-lutionary clubs in the United States. At the close over \$2,200 was raised and will be used to purchase munitions of war to be sent to

MADRID, Feb. 28.—According to official dispatches received here from Havana the rebels in the province of Santiago de Cuba number about 120 men. It is added that the town of Baire has declared in favor of the rebels, but a later dispatch from official sources announces that the insurrection at Baire had been quelled.

It is efficially announced here that the Spanish troops defeated the band of rebels reported to have assembled in the province of Matanzas, and these advices confirmed the report that Manuel Garcia, the notorious rebel leader, was killed during the engage-ment. The Spanish troops are actively pur-

#### FRANCE DID NOT WANT TO DO IT. Cattle Exclusion Order Only Issued on

Positive Evidence of Disease. PARIS, Feb. 28.-Contrary to the reports the senate one day after the facts of his life cabled here, United States Ambassador Eustis were known for the democratic majority of has not received instructions to protest against the French exclusion of American cattle from this country. It seems that there is a misa bow of promise for democracy was in the sky," which, said the New Hampshire senator, was merely a flash from the lower to American live cattle and which does not to American live cattle and which does not affect tinned or dressed beef. The exact wording of the decree is: "Considering that contagious diseases which do not exist here are prevalent in the United States among the bovine species and cases have been established among animals imported to Europe from that coun-

of the consulting committee of the epizootics and the counsellor of state, the director of agriculture decrees that the import into or transit through France of all animals of the bovine species from the United States is pro-hibited, both by our land frontiers or by sea, until otherwise ordered. Animals shipped be-fore February 24 will be allowed entry if

with the greatest reluctance. M. Hanotaux, the minister of foreign affairs, says: "I my-self was greatly opposed to the issue of the decree and it was only done after the min-ister of agriculture had assured us that was positive evidence that disease

"I am not willing to agree to any step which could be construed as unfriendly to the United States; but Germany, Belgium and England have already taken exactly the same precautions and we are the last nation to do so."

Inquiries made by the Associated press correspondent at the ministry of husbandry today elicited the following statement: The measure was entirely based upon sanitary considerations. Agriculturists throughout France have for several months past been pointing out the cattle diseases in America and they have been calling its attention to its spread in France. The Agricultural so-ciety and various representative bodies backed up the appeals. Finally an important event compelled the government to adopt a drastic measure. Germany and Belgium had already forbidden the importations of cattle and Switzerland was uneasy about the toler-ance of France, and fearing a spread of the disease, Switzerland manifested her intention to close her frontier to all cattle entering vis France or of French origin. In the presence of this situation the minister of nusbandry cided to prohibit the importation of American cattle.

## FIRED ON AN AMERICAN SHIP.

Crew Caught by a British Man-of-War Landing Arms at Biuefields.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 28.-The Faith, a oasting sloop which has arrived here from Bocas del Toro, brings the news of a fresh conflict at Bluefields. The Faith met two British schooners, the Dauntless and the Brothers, at Bocas del Toro. The masters of the schooners reported that while they were at Bluefields about two weeks before an American ship, whose name they did not know, arrived there. The British consul at Bluefields was informed she had on board arms imported by Samuel Well. The American ship left Bluefields for Cape Cracias a Dios, north of Bluefields. A British man-of-war followed her there and found her landing two boatloads of arms. The British ship fired on her, carrying away her mast. No confirmation of the rumor has reached here up to today.

## EARL OF COWLEY DEAD.

Famous by a Love Affair. LONDON, Feb. 28.—The earl of Cowley is dead. He was born in 1834 and suc-

ceeded to the title in 1884. His son, Harry Arthur Mornington Wellesley, Viscount Dangan, who succeeds to the title, at one time vanted to marry Miss Fortesche, the heirers. During the course of the publicity given to the affair letters exchanged between Vis-count Dangan and Miss Fortesche were published and commented on by the press. But eventually it was found that they were mainly taken from "model letter writers" books

About the Bering Sea ! laims. IONDON, Feb. 28.-Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary to the Foreign office, replying in the House of Commons to Sir Edward Baden-Powell, conservative, Sir Edward Baden-Powell, conservative, said that he did not know whether the rejection of the Bering sea proposition by congress was final. However, if it was final, the claims would have to be introduced in detail, as previously arranged. Replying to Mr. William R. Cremer, secretary of the International Arbitration league, Sir Edward Grey said that the Bering sea arbitration cost England \$183,365, of which sum, however, Canada bore her share.

CHE-FOO, Feb. 28 .- The Japanese are evacuating their advance positions at Wei-Hai-Wei. Ninghai, a town lying about mid- a brewery at La Salle, shot himself through way between Wei-Hai-Wei and this city, has the heart

been abandoned. The greater part of the Japanese army has been embarked upon the transports, which have left Wei-Hai-Wei for Tallen-Wan on the Leac Tung peninsula, almost directly across the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li from Wei-Hai-Wei.

## NO PROSPECTS OF TROUBLE.

French Claims Against Sin Domingo in s Fair Way to Settlement. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- At the office of the Dominican consulate in this city it was stated by Consul Gil that negotiations have been going on between representatives of San Domingo and the French government and are in a fair way, according to advices received, toward a speedy and satisfactory settlement. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Ward line have been going on for over two years, were ing from Havana brings news that the whole of a French resident of San Domingo, and unisland has been under martial law since till the French authorities were informed of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The French government has so far acceded to Secretary Gresham's representations in the matter of completed and nothing is left to do but wait attempting forcibiy to collect indemnity from San Domingo as to abate for a time its in-

affairs, M. Hanotaux, who received it in the most friendly manner, but pointed out the fact that the private contract of an American firm could not be allowed to stand in the way of France's rights and that she insisted upon a cash indemnity for the mur-

## HEADED OFF AN INVISION.

Cost Rican Autior ties stop the Embarka-

COLON, Feb. 28.-The authorities of Costa Rica have just frustrated an invasion of Colombia. It appears a number of rebels, having secured a lot of arms and vessels to the attention of the Costa Rican authorities.

apprehension in the United States-in regard to to be about to come to a crisis. The Navy department tonight received the following dispatch from Captain Cromwell, commanddispatch from Captain ing the cruiser Atlanta; "COLON, Feb. 28.—An engagement is ex-pected near Guicata, Colombia." "CROMWELL."

try, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the introduction of these diseases into our territory. Accordingly, upon the advice on the motion of the chancellor of the answered: "Yes, I am contented and happy, exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, to take all for truth has made me free."

the time allotted to private members for the furtherance of government business. Carried the Stars and etripes in His Show LONDON, Feb. 28.-Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, who was lord mayor of London the year President Garfield died, and who had the stars and stripes carried in the lord

Austria-Hungary Would Take Part. VIENNA, Feb. 28 .- The Fremdenblatt, semi-official newspaper, says it is certain that Austria-Hungary will accept an invitation to join in an international monetary confer

Admiral Fremantle Superseded. LONDON, Feb. 28 .- Vice-Admiral Alexander Buller, C. B., has been appointed to the command of the China station, relieving Vice-Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, K. C. B.

William Honors Francis Joseph. VIENNA, Feb. 28.-Emperor William has enferred upon Emperor Francis Joseph the title of field marshal general in the German army.

Famous Cuban Bandit Shot. HAVANA, Feb. 28.-Garcia, a famous Cuban bandit, and a companion, were shot yesterday in Havana by government soldiers.

Prof. Blickle Seriously III. LONDON, Feb. 28.-Prof. John Blackle, the distinguished author and Greek and Latin scholar, is seriously ill.

#### NOT IN LINE WITH GROVER. Michigan Democrats in Convention Endors

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 28.-Chief Justic John W. McGrath of the Michigan supreme court was renominated for justice of the supreme court by acclamation by the demo cratic state convention held here today. Judge Charles J. Pailthorp of Petoskey and Stratton D. Brooks of Isabella county were named as regents of the State university. The name of Miss Ella Hutchins of Ionia was presented as a candidate for regent, but, after some discussion, it was decided that she was not eligible to the office, and her name

was withdrawn. was withdrawn.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of a member from each congressional district, spent nearly two hours considering the question of resolutions, there being considerable difference in the sentiments of delegates as to whather the present rational administrato whether the present national administra-tion should be endorsed in every particular or in part only. The question of refereeism versus anti-refereeism in the appointment of national officers is still a subject of con-tention among Michigan democrats, and the committee decided after deliberation to rec-ommend only a resolution declaring for free silver, thus avoiding any possible dissensions regarding the system of federal appointments, etc. The resolution, as reported and adopted, is as follows: to whether the present national administraetc. The reso is as follows:

is as follows:

The democratic party of Michigan, in convention assembled, hails with delight the rapidly increasing sentiment in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it so long held in the monetary sytem of our country, and unqualifiedly declares in favor of the free and unlimited comage of silver and gold, with full legal tender power and at a ratio of 15 to 1, and invites every patriotic citizen, regardless of previous party affiliations, to join with us in an imperative demand for immediate legislation to that end, and without regard to the position of any other nation with respect thereto.

Colonel Coit Asks for a Change of Venue. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., Feb. 28.—Colonel A. B. Colt appeared here today before Judge Newby of Highland county end pleaded not guilty to the in-dictment for manslaughter. He asked a change of venue and Judge Newby took the matter under advisement. Colonel Coit commanded the troops during the riot last October when five persons were killed and several wounded in the efforts to lynch Dolby, the negro who assaulted a promi-nent white woman.

ROCK ISLAND, Feb. 28.-Albert Braun, a capitalist who has brewery interests in Seattle, Wash., and who was negotiating for

Condemned Murderer of Matt Akesen Coolly Approaching the Dark Beyond.

APPARENTLY RESIGNED TO HS FATE

Says He is Certain of Salvation in the Next World and Consequently is Indifferent to Events in This at Present.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Feb. 28 .- (Special Telegram.)-In one of the narrow cells of the Cass county jail Harry Hill, the condemned murderer, is passing his last night on earth.

for the fatal hour. Of all those who are inisland. It was stated that the people of the northern pertion of the island were in favor of General Manuel Garcia taking charge of leave this to be settled by diplomatic negotiations. It was stated that the people of the sistence upon an immediate settlement of the terested in the affair, the prisoner seems that the least concerned. He is apparently fully resigned to his inevitable fate and only wishes. of General Manuel Garcia taking charge of operations against the government, while the people of the southern part of the island were unfavorable to him as a leader. It was rumored that the threatening uprising of a French subject during one of the revolutionary movements of the island. by one of their own party, and the government took prompt measures to suppress the uprising by arresting General Sanguili and his immediate followers.

Hardman hall was crowded last night by the sympathylars in this city of the Calvar and the customs receipts. Some days company of New York, who have a mort-gage on the customs receipts. Some days ago Mr. Henry Gignau, the United States charge d'affaires, presented the protest of the he had been condemned to die; that he had United States to the minister of foreign seen the red support for the last time and ness that curtained the little enclosure that concealed the scaffold the symbol of the of the awful disaster. darker shadows which his soul must penetrate, he gave no sign, but lounged at ease and chatted with his jailer, as complacent a victim as ever stood beneath the gallows tree and peered into the despening shadows of the mysterious beyond.

#### DISLIKES REPORTERS.

transport them to that country, assembled at Port Limon, when the matter was brought to the attention of the Costa Rican authorities this evening a Bee reporter was granted adthis evening a Bee reporter was granted ad-

answered: "Yes, I am contented and happy,

As soon as the visitor asked him a ques-tion or two he jumped to the conclusion that he was talking to a newspaper man and his pleasant smile was succeeded by an expression of stolld indifference.

"In all the time that I have been in this jail," he declared, with some show of spirit, "I have never received justice from any ewspaper."

He was assured that whatever he had to say would be correctly reproduced, but he steadfastly refused to answer except in monosyllables. He could not be made to say directly whether he was guilty or innocent. He said that he still maintained the statement that he made in the long letter which he wrote to Mrs. Akesen, wife of the murdered man, last February, beseeching her forgiveness. In this he said that he did not know who shot her husband, but when asked whether he meant by this that he was innocent, he said that was another ques-

tion and refused to answer further. IS CERTAIN OF SALVATION. The one subject which he seemed willing to discuss was his own feelings on the eve of his execution. He said that his sins had been forgiven and that whatever his fate might be in this world he was sure of salva-tion in the beyond. "It makes little difference to me now what they say about me," he continued. "It can do me no good or harm. I shall be beyond its reach. What this world thinks of me doesn't concern me now, but I want only to say that I will walk up that scaffold tomorrow without a single pang, and that if I have ever injured any one I am sorry for it. I leave this life with-out a hard feeling toward any one and I am only anxious for the end to come. All the while that he was talking the prisoner seemed as cheerful as his words

indicated. He laughed pleasantly and slowly exhaled the smoke from his cigar with the air of serene contentment. BROUGHT A FLUSH TO HIS FACE. Only once was his calmness disturbed. This was when the reporter asked him if there was not some person in the world to whom it would be a source of satisfaction to know that he had died protesting his innocence of the terrible crime for which he was condemned. This seemed to strike some buried chord that recalled a time before his hands were stained with human blood, and he faced the black menace of the gallows. His face flushed slightly, and pointing at the reporter he appealed to the sheriff to put a stop to the interview. His request was complied with and no one but the officers

will be allowed to see the prisoner until comorrow.
Although he has grown somewhat thinner during his aixteen months' confinement, the prisoner is a picture of health. His face s not without some trace of refinement. The worst feature is his eyes, which are always partially veiled by his long lashes, giving his face a somewhat treacherous expression.

He was plainly attired in a black coat and vest with a pair of light striped trousers and his collar was confined by a black bow of a style of several years ago. Some time before midnight he retired to his cell and to all appearances was soon sleeping quietly. The cell is of the regulation size and con tains the narrow cot on one side and two small tables on the other. One of these is occupied by articles of toilet and on the other, which stands at the head of the cot, is a small crucifix and his prayer book

WHERE HE WILL DIE. Just back of the jall is the scaffold. The enclosure is twenty-six feet square and is enclosed by a board fence sixteen feet high. This is roofed over so that no curious eyes can see inside. The scaffold stands in the center of the enclosure. It is twelve feet square, and is supported by 16-foot posts. The trap is three feet square, with a drop of eight feet. The trap

and the officers will enter it from the rear the attention of the circuit court to the fact window of the jail. Father Carney will not be able to witness the execution on contrary to the laws of Illinois. Under the account of a severe heart trouble. Father rules the resolution went over until tomor-Nugent of Louisville, Neb., will perform the row.

# last offices. Hill will ascend the scaffold be-tween Deputy Sheriffs R. W. Hires and Harvey Holloway. After he has reached the trap Father Nugent will offer the last prayer and then the prisoner will be given the usual opportunity to address the speciators. Hill, however, has made up his mind not to speak, and as soon as the prayer is finished his hands will be bound, the black cap and noose adjusted and Sheriff Eikenbery will spring the lever that releases the trap and adds the final fatal chapter to the history of Matt. According to the lever to the history of Matt.

tory of Matt Akeson's murder FAITH IN HIS REPENTANCE.

FAITH IN HIS REFERENTANCE.

Sheriff Eikenbery said this evening that there was no doubt in his mind that Hill's profession of religion was genuine. It was only within the past few days that he had seemed to realize that his awful sin was forgiven. Since then he had invariably been resigned and apparently happy. Father Carney is also assured that his unremitting efforts to lead the condemned man to repentance have not been in vain. He says pentance have not been in vain. He says Hill is truly repentant, will die calmly and with the assurance that his peace is made

Among those who will witness the execution temorrow will be Tom Akeson, the son of the murdered man. Akeson asked the sheriff to be allowed to see his father's death avenged and his request was granted. A number of Nebraska sheriffs arrived last night to witness the proceedings, among them being Sheriffs Drexel of Omaba, Wilbe of Lincoln, Meliken of Fremont, Smith o Franklin and Deputy Sheriff Rozenweig of

#### EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

Forty-Two People Killed and a Large Number Injured.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 28 .- (Via Galcanyon, Forty-two people were killed and stitute. he had been condemned to die; that he had seen the red sunset for the last time and knew that its reappearance would be the dent occurred about forty kilometers from signal for his doom. If he saw in the dark- this city. Wires have been down and it has

### IN SOUTH DAKOTA'S LEGISLATURE. Lively Work Done in Favor of Bills in

Both Branches.
PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 28.—(Special Telegram.)-The bill appropriating 40,000 acres of land for the normal school at Spring-He has an exaggerated aversion toward field and also 40,000 acres for the Hospital newspaper men, and at his urgent request for the Insane at Redfield, which were lost

the attention of the Costa Rican authorities.
The latter then notified the rebels that force would be employed if necessary to prevent them from sailing, and the attempted invasion was apparently abandoned. The officials of Port Limon are now understood to be in communication with the government of Costa Rica, and the expulsion of the Colombia needs from the territory of that republic is threatened.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The insurrection in Colorbia, after a period of quietness, seems to be about to come to a crisis. The Navy department tonight received the following dispatch from Captain Cromwell, commanding the cruiser Atlanta:

"COLON, Feb. 28.—An engagement is expected near Guicata, Colombia, "CROMWEILL"

Redmonatics Will Vote with the Tories.
LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Exchange Telegraph company says that the Redmondites do not make a secret of the fact that they intend to vote against the government to night on the motion of the chancelor of the graph company says that the Redmondites do not make a secret of the fact that they intend to vote against the government to night on the motion of the chancelor of the colombia of the colomb

the burial of deceased soldiers and saliors of the late war; No. 336, authorizing the commissioner of school and public lands to appoint a deputy, amending laws relative to tax certificates, requiring the redeemer of tax certificates to redeem mortgages also when on school lands; No. 300, to give vendor of water for irrigation purposes a lien upon the crops and land; No. 352, preventing sports on Memorial day.

In the house the foliowing bills passed: The senate joint resolution arranging for the settlement of the boundary question between South Dakota and Nebraska; amending the constitution by increasing the limit of indebtedness 16 per cent for securing water; No. 56, providing for condemnation of warehouse sites on right of way of ralizoads, and No. 346, appropriating money for employes of the senate.

The following bills were killed: Regulating the location of county seats, and regarding reports of referees. By permission Burke introduced a bill allowing judges \$500 per annum for expenses, to be paid by the counties. Hair also introduced a bill providing that townsites may be entered before county judges in unorganized counties. Governor Sheldon today sent to the senate the following nominations: For board of regents—Nelson W. Eggleston of Brule county, W. S. Peterson of Pennington county. W. S. Peterson of Pennington of Minnehaha, until March. 1896; Frank D. Adams of Brown county and G. J. Coller of Brookings county, until March. 1896; Frank D. Adams of Brown county and G. J. Coller of Brookings county, until March. 1896; Frank D. Adams of Brown county and G. J. Coller of Brookings county, until March. 1896; Frank D. Adams of Brown county and G. J. Coller of Brookings county, until March. 1896; Prank D. Adams of Brown county and G. J. Coller of Brookings county, until March. 1896; Prank D. Adams of Brown county and G. J. Coller of Brookings county, until March. 1896; Prank D. Adams of Brown county and G. J. Coller of Brookings county and G. J. Coller of Brookings county and G. J. Coller of Brookings county

Making Room for Prize Fights. GUTHRIE, Okl., Feb. 28.—The house to-day passed Representative Little's bill for day passed Representative Little's bill for the promotion of athletic sports, which lows sparring matches and prize fights. The council has been polled and will pass the bill as unanimously as the house, where only two votes were against it. This will open the territory to Corbett and Fitzsim-mons and any other national champions without fear of interference.

Jadge Charged with cribery. ST. PAUL, Feb. 28.-A sensational petilegislature today, asking for the impeachment of Judge Frank Ives of Crookston, Minn., judge of the Fourteenth district. He is charged with bribery, corruption, viola-tion of the constitution, and malfeasance in office. The house instructed its judiciary committee to investigate the charge fully and with all possible speed.

Heavy Penalties for Bucket Shop Men. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 28.-The senate has passed a bill providing that any persons onvicted of conducting a bucket shop shall be fined not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000, with imprisonment in the peni-tentiary of not less than one nor more than five years. A penalty also attaches to any one patronizing a bucket shop.

Relief for Families of Dead Miners SANTA FE. N. M., Feb. 28 .- The terriated \$6.500 for the relief of the families of the miners killed in the explosion at Los

Dirowing Monotonous in Idaho. BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 28.-The vote today for United States senator was unchanged: Shoup, 19; Sweet, 17; Claggett, 14. Whisky Trust is litegal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.-State Sena-

tor Moses Solomon of Chicago, who was at the head of a special joint committee last this afternoon. A piece of cast iron weighing 150 pounds furnished the test, and the trap worked perfectly. The next time it is sprung it will send the soul of Harry Hill into eternity. Hill into eternity.

The general admission to the place of clared by the state courts to be unlawful and execution is from the outside, but the prisoner, together with his religious adviser crails directed to take some action to bring

## FAVOR A BOUNTY ON SUGAR

House Members Decide to Pass the Bill by a Party Vote.

DEMOCRATS AND POPS CPPCSED THE PLAN

Discussion of the Measure in Committee of the Whole Engendered Some Heat, but the Measure Was Never in Danger of Defeat.

LINCOLN, Feb. 28 .- (Special.) - Today the committee's substitute for house roll No. 67. the sugar bounty bill, by Burns of Dodge, was recommended for passage by a vote of 72 to 24. While the discussion was not so prolonged as was that on the anti-eleomargarine bill it was far more acrimonious and exciting. At one time the scenes upon the floor rose to the acme of boisterous disorder. Miles was in the chair, in the committee of the whole, considering the bill, and the speaker was obliged to come to his assistance and threaten the members with all the implied terrors of the sergeant-at-arms.

The original cause of the trouble was the exclusion from the committee's substitute of the provision for paying \$5 a ten for beets by the manufacturers. This section was included in the original measure, but stricken out in the committee. Wait tried to sup; ly the deficiency by an amendment, which provided

this city. Wires have been down and it has beet sugar five-eighths of 1 cent per pound for each pound of sugar manufactured under the awful disaster.

beet sugar five-eighths of 1 cent per pound for each pound of sugar manufactured under the provisions of the act. To every firm or corporation which shall build additional or new factories in the state three-eighths of

new factories in the state three-eighths of I cent per pound shall be added, making the total bounty I cent a pound.

The bill was opposed by the solid democratic and independent vote. This antagonism was greatly accelerated and increased by the speech of Munger, who declared that it was a republican measure, pure and simple, that it was opposed on the grounds of its protection principles, and should be not protection principles, and should be put through as a partisan measure and supported by all good republicans. Several republican members said, after adjournment, that they had voted for it in committee of the whole on its merits, but if it should again be insisted upon that it was a partisan measure they should vote against it on its final pas-

This was "normal school day" in the house, Bills were ordered to the general file, on favorable reports from committees, appropriating money for normal schools at Hartington, Wayne, Aurora and Kearney. ROUTINE OF THE HOUSE.

By unanimous consent the following resolution was introduced by Brady, and adopted, as the first business of the morning session of the house:

of the house:

Whereas, The sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. John T. Mallalieu, matron of the State Industrial school at Kearney, has reached the members of this body, and Whereas, in her death the state loses an excellent woman and an efficient public servant; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this house extend to Superintendent John T. Mallalieu and his family their heartfelt regrets and condolence in their bereavement and deplore the loss in her death suffered by the state.

age of Benedict's age of consent bill were read and referred, and the next order of ousiness was reports of standing commit-tees. During the progress of the reading about thirty minutes were consumed in ad-justing a parliamentary tangle. The followng bills were ordered to the general file: House roll No. 444, by Beck, providing for a normal school at Hartington and appropriating \$3,000. No. 559, by Judd, limiting the number

Quite a number of petitions for the pas-

of house and senate employes. No. 500, by Crow, providing for a uniform system of vouchers for the disbursement f state funds. No. 497, by Mattison, providing for a revision of the present election system. No. 189, by Harte, against the manufacure of imitation butter.

No. 223, by Haller, authorizing the busi-

No. 213, providing for a normal school at

ness of life insurance on the mutual assess-

ment, co-operative and natural premium No. 12, by Chace, providing for a norma school at Wayne, Wayne county.

No. 434, by Munger, to permit foreign colleges and universities with branches in he state to issue diplomas. No. 124, by Harrison, relating to co-opera-

Aurora, Hamilton county. No. 558, by Lamborn, to reduce the exense of printing house rolls and senate No. 538, by Wait, providing for a tax levy. o pay police forces. No. 333, by McNitt, to enable agents of orporations to grade public highways. No. 309, by Thomas, providing for liquor icense in all corporate cities and villages

realth in villages. No. 270, by Brady, providing for a normal school at Kearney. No. 138, by Jones, to regulate the practice No. 200, by Ricketts, providing for a list of legal holidays.
No. 56, by Jenkins, to regulate the charges of telegraph companies.

No. 457, by Wait, authorizing boards of

No. 222, by Munger, relating to more general supervision of insurance companies. Senate file No. 1, by Watson, relating to cities of the first class Senate file No. 57, by Bressler, to provide for a landlord's lien.

Senate file No. 93, by Smith, providing for the amicable adjustment of disputes

between employers and employes. for passage:
Senate file No. 15, by Crane, authorizing
the employment of balliffs in district courts.
House roll No. 488, by Ricketts, providing
for the prevention of blindness.
House roll No. 541, by Sisson, providing for

sworn statements to be furnished assessors by bank officials. House roll No. 503, by Cooley, relating to the regulation of cases of hog cholera.

House roll No. 557, by Becher, providing for spring elections in cities and villages.

Senate file No. 9, by Watson, relating to the appointment of supreme court commissioners, and house roll No. 365, by Robinson, appropriating the matriculation fees of son, appropriating the matriculation fees of the Nebraska State Normal school, were ordered engrossed for a third reading. House rolls Nos. 412, 46, 205, 340, 441 and 523 were recommended for indefinite post-

Cramb secured unanimous consent to resurrect house roll No. 150, which had been indefinitely postponed, and place it on gen-eral file. It authorizes county boards to ind out or apprentice minor children under the age of 14 years who may have become public charges. The house then took a recess until 2

DISCUSSING THE SUGAR BILL. The committee's substitute for house roll No. 67, the sugar bill, came up as a special order of the day at 2 p. m. The original bill was introduced by Burns of Dodge. Smith moved an amendment that a bounty be paid to the manufacture of chicory. Miles was in the chair, the house being in committee of the whole. Smith's amendment was promptly voted down, and Cole moved the adoption of the first section, which had

been read by the cierk.

Wait moved an amendment that \$5 per ton
be paid for beets. Wait made a speech in support of his amendment, saying understood that the object of the to encourage the growth as well as