

Judge Chapman Pronounces the Death Sentence Upon Harry Hill, the Murderer of Farmer Akesson—Nothing to Recommend Mercy in His Behalf—Emphasis Placed Upon the Brutality of the Crime—No Cause for a New Action.

Hill Must Answer for His Crime.

PLATTSBORO, Neb., Dec. 28.—Harry Hill, the convicted murderer of Matthew Akesson, was brought into the courtroom at 10:30 yesterday morning, and after a motion for a new trial had been presented by his attorney and agreed to by the court, which was promptly overruled, the prisoner was asked to stand up. The court then asked if he had anything to say. Hill had perfect control of himself and showed not the slightest tremor as he responded as follows:

"Only that I feel pained and sad to say and believe that I have not had a fair and impartial trial at the hands of the Cass county authorities, from the fact that the prevailing sentiment against me has been bitter. I also believe if the case had been tried out of this county I could have had a fair and impartial trial."

Judge Chapman then, in an impressive voice, addressing himself to the prisoner, sentenced him as follows:

"You have had a fair and impartial trial before an intelligent and impartial jury, selected with the utmost care. Every facility was extended to you to prove, or at least, a doubt of your moral and legal responsibility at the time you, with your companion in crime, took the life of Matthew Akesson. The evidence in this case is undisputed. You and your accomplice have both admitted upon the witness stand your presence and participation in the murder of a worthy and respected citizen, while you were engaged in an attempt to rob him.

The evidence must satisfy any rational human being that you not only murdered the old man, but that you both attempted the murder of his entire family, and that the escape of the remaining members of that peaceful home was almost miraculous. That the robbery was deliberately planned by both of you is beyond the shadow of a doubt. That you were both equally guilty I do not entertain the slightest doubt of, nor do I believe anyone listening to the horrible details of that cruel crime can entertain a rational doubt that you both planned and meditated on the robbery with the intention of committing murder, if it was necessary in order to accomplish your ends. Indeed, the facts show that you were both swift to take life, not hesitating at an attempt upon the life of the old mother of that household.

"It is no wonder then that the jury in this case after careful deliberation was unable to return any thing but the severest punishment imposed by the law for such a crime. Your own story of your life is a sad and painful history, with nothing in it to recommend you to the mercy of the jury. Idleness, vicious habits, criminal association have, from your own admission, been your constant companions.

"To prey upon your fellow man, to indulge your appetite for vice, to disregard the rights and property of others, has unquestionably been your practice until now you wind up your career with a willful and vicious murder. It is a sad ending, but the certain result of a natural law that you are to reap that which you have sown.

"As painful as was that duty to the jury which deliberated upon your case, and as painful as it is to me, there is no alternative. I am compelled to pronounce the sentence of the law. That your case may go home to the understanding of the young men of this community who have listened to this trial and be a lesson to them; that there is no safe pathway through life except that of honest toil; that there is no safety along the walks of life except in the company of law-abiding classes, is my earnest wish. I pity you in your extremity. So does all the community, but the preservation of society and human life demands the prompt and speedy punishment of men who recklessly and wickedly take human life, and you can now blame no one but yourself for your untimely ending.

"The sentence of the court is that you be taken hence by the sheriff of this county and that you be safely kept in some secure place of confinement until the 13th day of April, 1904, and that said sheriff, on said day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the county jail in Cass county, hang you by the neck until you are dead, and that you pay the costs of this prosecution."

Congressional Program.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The programme upon which the tariff debate will be deducted, as outlined by a member of the ways and means committee does not include fixing a time for taking a vote as soon as the bill comes before the house. It is the present intention to allow the debate to run for some time, and if it then becomes apparent no vote can be reached or that the bill can not be reasonably considered by paragraphs, the committee on rules will be asked to fix a time for consideration under the five-minute rule and a final vote. It is believed by the Democrat members that when there is a general understanding that the final vote is to be taken until the last of January, there will be no difficulty in securing such vote by an agreement on both sides.

A tariff commission, permanent, and as far as possible removed from political bias, is the latest senate plan for making the Wilson bill acceptable to the house of lords. The idea of a tariff commission is not new, but it

has been brought forward at this time because of the demand which has come from the entire country to have the tariff question, so far as possible, permanently settled. There are no less than seven Democratic senators who insist upon amendments to the Wilson bill. Whether they will go so far in their opposition as to vote against the bill in its present form, if the Democratic majority insists upon its passage, without amendment, is purely a matter of speculation. There have been additions here and there to the Democratic senatorial list of kickers until friends of the bill admit that an overhauling of the measure may be forced. The proposed tariff commission presents in all alluring form the dangers which beset the bill.

THE INCOME TAX PROBLEM.

A Decision by Ways and Means Democrats Expected Shortly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—When the majority members of the ways and means committee come together again it is said that a decision will be reached as to what kind of an income tax will be agreed upon.

The committee will have to decide upon the two reports submitted by the sub-committee on internal revenue—one by Messrs. McMillin and Bryan in favor of a tax on all incomes, including individual, and the other by Mr. Montgomery in favor of a tax on corporate investments. Until this is decided there will nothing done about the rate of taxation, although it is proposed by the McMillin-Bryan plan to make it two per cent upon incomes of \$1,000 a year and upwards, yielding an estimated revenue of \$30,000,000.

SPEAKER CRISP TALKS.

His Opinion on the Tariff and Hawaiian Matter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Speaker Crisp, who is here on a visit, said last night that the tariff bill would probably be taken up in the house for discussion next Tuesday or Wednesday. "I don't fancy it will be a long drawn out fight," he said. "It will probably take as long to argue the matter out as it did in the case of the McKinley bill."

The speaker, asked if Mr. Reed's figure—\$73,000,000—would represent the deficiency caused by the new tariff bill without an income tax, replied: "I don't know. Mr. Reed's figures are purely speculative. The present deficiency is the result of the Republican administration's reckless, extravagant pension legislation. It increased the Fifty-first congress' pension fund of \$98,000,000 to \$165,000,000, making almost doubly great that which, as every year goes by, ought to become less."

IN THE TREASURY VAULTS.

Over \$750,000,000 in the Washington coffers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—There is probably no more interesting place in the treasury department than in the immense vaults in the treasurer's office where the gold, silver and United States securities are stored. In order to readily answer visitors' questions the office has prepared a brief printed statement showing that there is stored in the eight vaults a total of \$742,193,000, part consisting of coin weighing about 5,000 tons, as follows: Standard silver dollars, 149,860,000; gold coin, \$11,500,000; fractional silver, \$333,000. National bank notes received for redemption aggregate \$3,500,000; mixed money received daily for redemption, \$1,000,000; mixed moneys for daily use, \$1,000,000; bonds held as security for national bank circulation, \$250,000,000; bonds held as a reserve to replace worn and mutilated notes and for circulation \$325,000,000.

DIVORCE COURT SENSATION.

Evidence of a Plot to Murder an Iowa Banker Introduced.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—At the hearing of the divorce suit of Belle Hicks Hassett against her husband William E. to-day, Mrs. Nellie Stone Slocum, wife of a banker of Nashua, Iowa, being named as co-respondent, in letters placed in evidence it was intimated that attempts were to be made to dispose of Mr. Slocum. In one endearing epistle to Hassett attributed to the co-respondent it was said that Slocum would visit the world's fair. "He will be there ten days, the letter continued, and if he does not vanish in that time you are no good."

THIRTY WHITE MEN KILLED.

Cannibals of Pentecost Island Murder a Crew.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—An officer of the British gunboat Boomerang, engaged in the protection of the floating trade in the Australasian waters, writing from Sidney, N. S. W., under date of November 8, gives a graphic account of the punishment of the cannibals of Pentecost island for the massacre of the crew of the American schooner Don Henri.

At Pentecost island alone over thirty white men have been massacred and robbed, and large quantities of human bones were found.

TARIFF REFORM BILL

MANY STUMBLING BLOCKS IN THE PATH.

Opposition to the Measure in the House Too Scattered to Accomplish Anything Effective—An Uncertainty in the Senate—Some of the Senators Said to Be Ready to Knife the Measure Unless Radical Changes Are Introduced—Miscellaneous Washington Matters.

The Wilson Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—On all sides it is conceded that the house will, after reasonable discussion, pass the Wilson tariff reform bill practically as the ways and means committee reported it. There may be changes in phraseology, and even some in the schedules, but the chances are that the latter, if effected, will be for the most part in the nature of further reductions.

Opposition to the bill in the house is too scattered to accomplish anything effective. Even if on the Democratic side it were concentrated, nothing could be done without Republican aid, and the Republicans have definitely announced their intention not to combine with any faction for the purpose of aiding any specific industry, unless such factions will in turn vote with them as to all other paragraphs and schedules.

The third party representatives do not like the bill at all, but have not yet determined on their line of action. At one time Lafe Pence says he will vote for it, at another that he will vote against it. Simpson says that it is stuffed full of protection and Davis turns up his nose at it. These are but their individual expressions of opinion. The third party men mean to hold a caucus next week and agree upon a line of action.

In the senate, should Peffer and Kyle adopt the probable tactics of their party associates in the house, the apparent revision majority would be very considerably reduced. Then there is the defection of Irby to be taken in account. During the silver debate he deliberately announced, reading from carefully prepared manuscript, that if the purchasing clause of the Sherman law should be repealed the administration would not be permitted to pass a tariff act.

Then comes McPherson of New Jersey, almost an avowed protectionist, and strongly beset with anti-reform appeals. As it stands he has scarcely one chance in twenty of reelection. There will be a holdover Republican state senate against him and there is a Republican legislature to redistrict the state, owing to the fact that the supreme court declared that there is a Democratic governor counts for but little in a state where a two-thirds vote is not required to ride down a veto. These dangerous conditions added to his natural protectionist proclivities make McPherson one whom Western reformers will do well to watch.

Then come the Louisiana senators demanding consideration for sugar in the shape of continuing bounty or a tax. Other senators of the South are preparing to demand that at least fifty cents a ton shall be placed on coal and that if the old duty is to go some middle ground shall be found between it and the free list. Indeed, it appears that the test fight in the senate is to be made on coal, and nothing seems more certain than that if a concession can be wrung from the revisers as to one interest others will profit thereby and the very framework of the bill be shattered.

That the bill will ultimately be thrown into conference seems certain; that the house will stand steadfast seems equally so, and that then the tug of war will begin, with no telling in what shape the measure will finally pass.

GOOD TEMPLARS AROUSED.

Leagues to Be Formed to Enforce the Prohibitory Law in Kansas.

EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 28.—At the meeting of the officers and executive committee of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Kansas, this morning, a law enforcement league was created, which, it is intended, shall hereafter play a prominent part in temperance matters. Subordinate leagues will be organized in each county and town to collect evidence and assist county attorneys in prosecuting joint-keepers. To look after the enforcement of the prohibitory law and to report each case of non-prosecution.

The Rev. A. N. Lee of Salina, the Rev. C. H. Johns of Kansas City, Kan., Judge J. F. Culver of Emporia and Major Bateman of California, representing the supreme lodge Good Templars of the world, will immediately begin a canvass of the state, organizing leagues and putting other organizers in the field. They say they have been driven to this step by the poor way the prohibitory law has been enforced throughout the state and that hereafter it will be enforced to the letter.

FAMILY MEN PREFERRED.

Governor Lowelling Sends Another Circular to the Police Commissioners.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 28.—Governor Lowelling has issued the following circular to the police commissioners of the six metropolitan cities of the state:

To the police commissioners: In view of the present financial stringency and possible suffering of our people I would respectfully suggest that you give employment to the heads of families in preference to single men, as far as practicable. I do not urge the immediate discharge of single men without regard to circumstances, but when changes are made I think it advisable that you should keep this end in view. It is possible there may be instances where it would be wise to make removals in order to provide for deserving heads of families. Yours very truly, L. D. LOWELLING, Governor.

Lovers Die Together.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 28.—A Dangerous special says: Lee Willis shot and killed Miss Minnie Moore and then committed suicide by shooting himself. They were cousins and engaged to marry, but their parents objected. They had a misunderstanding while out riding. On returning he put his arms around her and fired, then shot himself twice. They were prominent and well connected.

A FEW NEW KINGS.

Smillets Compel Trainmen to Bow Open an Express Car With Dynamite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Interviews with trainmen and passengers who were on board the train which was held up near Los Angeles, elicited the following facts regarding the robbery: The train left Los Angeles in charge of Engineer Stewart, "Rocky Bill" Stewart as he is known by the trainmen, and Conductor Simpson. Near Rosco, a little station this side of Burbank, the engineer was shot at from the tender and told to stop the train. He stopped it. A lively fusillade followed to intimidate any one who attempted to interfere with their plans.

The engineer and fireman were made prisoners and compelled to light the fuse of a bomb, placed against the door of the express car, three separate times. The first two attempts failed. At the third he was told to stay by the fuse, till it fizzled and to run afterwards. He obeyed. The express car door was burst open and Express Messenger Potts was thrown from the cot where he was asleep. The express messenger held up his hands and got out of the car. Just what happened after that is a mystery, for Express Messenger Potts has been cautioned not to speak about it by the officers of the express company.

After the robbers left the express car they made the engineer, fireman and express messenger walk up the track a quarter of a mile, fired off a fusillade and let them walk back to the train. Prior to bursting in the door of the express car with a bomb, the robbers had terrorized every head which showed from a car window by talking a shot, and the San Fernando constable, who attempted to reason with them and assert his rights as an officer, was driven back into his coach with some pretty strong language and a pistol shot.

A shot was taken at a baggage man and others were told to stay in and keep quiet. It is reported that the robbers did not get over \$10 in booty, but the mystery of the affair, outside of the identity of the robbers, is what they did to the safe, which the officials of Wells, Fargo & Co. will not, for the present at least, explain.

FIGHTING THE TARIFF BILL.

Affected Interests Will Concentrate Their Forces on the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The prospects are that the persons who are opposing the free raw material clauses of the Wilson bill will concentrate their efforts on the senate to secure changes. Delegations representing these various interests will be here during the coming week to begin their work. Democrats, as far as possible, are being delegated to make these protests. John M. Burke of Idaho, the advance guard of the lead men, is here and will be joined in a few days by others representing the states of Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and the territory of Utah. Mr. Burke says that free lead ore will absolutely paralyze the mining industry of the states and territories named. Mr. Burke was the Democratic candidate for governor of Idaho in the last campaign. If the duty on lead ore can not be retained in part, at least, by the Wilson bill the lead miners will ask for the retention of the duty of 2 cents on pig lead, reduced by the Wilson bill to 1 cent. An effort will be made on the part of the representatives of the several interests to combine so as to secure concerted action, but whether a combination can be effected is very uncertain.

THE BALANCE VERY LOW.

Available Cash in the Treasury May Reach Its Lowest Mark This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The prospects are that during the present week the available cash balance of the treasury will reach a figure lower than has ever been recorded in its history. At the close of business Saturday the balance, as stated on the books of the treasury, was \$30,487,268, and it is generally expected that it will fall below \$30,000,000 during this week. The total balance on December 1 was \$33,199,816. The loss has fallen more largely upon the currency balance than upon the gold reserve. The marked excess of expenditures over receipts, it is now believed, will show a deficiency in the revenues at the close of the calendar year of approximately \$37,000,000.

RACE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Negroes Shoot Two White Men and Threaten the Town of Wildwood.

WILDWOOD, Fla., Dec. 27.—A difficulty between a white man and a negro yesterday morning culminated in a riot last night in which two white men were shot by negroes, one seriously. The negroes congregated some distance from town and the white men were shot from ambush.

Armed negroes then surrounded the town. Forty armed whites have arrived from Leesburg.

Arrested at the Altar.

BENTONVILLE, Ark., Dec. 27.—Our city was thrown into excitement yesterday by the arrest of Mr. Lewis, who is well connected and stands high here, just as he was entering the house of his intended bride for the purpose of being married. The charge was larceny, for stealing a gold watch at Exeter, Mo., where he has been living recently.

Mr. Breckinridge Will Not Settle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The rumor that the suit of Madeline V. Pollard against Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky for \$50,000 for breach of promise, would be compromised outside of court, is not credited in this city. Enoch Totten, one of Mr. Breckinridge's attorneys, said yesterday: "I saw Mr. Breckinridge day before yesterday and he said nothing to me of any settlement, or indeed any proposition on his part or that of Miss Pollard, respecting a settlement."

An Old Criminal's Double Crime.

HAYES CITY, Kas., Dec. 27.—H. D. Parmenter, living in northwest Ellis county, yesterday shot his grandson and then himself. The boy is still living. Temporary insanity was the cause.

It is believed that Chinese will generally comply with the new registration law.

THE LATEST HOLDUP.

FOUR MEN WERE CONCERNED IN THE JOB.

The Scene of the Robbery—Overcoats and Watches of the Passengers and Trainmen Were Taken—The Treasure Received Not Great—Officials of the Road Claim to Have the Names of The Who Participated in the Robbery.

The Late Railroad Robbery.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—The first accurate details of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley holdup at Seminole, Ind. Ter., Sunday evening, reached Little Rock at 2:15 yesterday afternoon, when the robbed train arrived.

Seminole, the scene of the robbery, is nine miles south of Coffeyville, Kas. There is no town there, and nothing to mark the spot save a side track and a small platform.

Train No. 332 reached Seminole Sunday shortly after dark. The switch had been turned, throwing the train on the siding. The switch is on a heavy upgrade, and the train soon came to a standstill. There were no cars upon the track as reported.

When the train stopped three men sprang upon the engine and began by robbing Engineer Bush Harris of his watch and \$40 in cash.

They then proceeded to the mail car and rifled the mail pouches. Mail Clerk H. B. Pinckney, who was in charge, was forced to deliver up the registered packages. After abstracting the cash the letters were handed back to the clerk. Pinckney was relieved of his watch and eighty-five cents in change, twenty-five cents of which was returned to him to buy a lunch.

An entrance to the express car was gained without resistance on the part of the express messenger, as there was nothing of value on board. The robbers commanded Messenger Ford to open up the safe, from which they took two small packages, value unknown, and \$100 in money.

Fishing their way in the express car, the robbers turned their attention to the coaches. Two men went through the cars while the other two maintained a constant firing on the outside. So much time had been consumed in robbing the mail and express cars that the passengers had ample opportunities to secret their valuables, and very little of value was obtained in the coaches. The robbers appropriated all the overcoats and watches in the cars, but the sum total of the cash they secured was less than \$500. Several passengers saved large sums by hiding their purses under the car seats.

Both the men who went through the coaches were young men, neither being over 23, and had the appearance of being unsophisticated country youths. When they went through the sleepers they displayed an utter ignorance of sleeping cars. The robbers did not use any abusive language to the passengers and offered no violence. None of the passengers were armed and there were no acts of heroism or unusual incidents. The train was held one hour and twenty minutes.

It is stated positively that the railroad officials here have the names of the four robbers, and it is believed their capture is only a question of a few days.

Santa Fe Receivers in Full Charge.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 27.—The receivers of the Santa Fe railroad system to-day issued the following general orders, dated Chicago, but printed in Topeka yesterday on the company's new letterheads:

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1903.

To all officers, Agents and Employees: The undersigned, having been appointed receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company by the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas, hereby take possession of the railroad and all assets, books, papers, moneys, accounts and other effects. All officers, agents and employees will remain in their present positions until further orders.

JOHN J. MCCOOK, Receiver.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Receiver.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1903.

To all officers and employees: D. B. Robinson, first vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company, is hereby appointed general agent of the receivers of said company. His orders as such general agent will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

J. W. REINHART, Receiver.

JOHN J. MCCOOK, Receiver.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Receiver.

The duties of Mr. Robinson as general agent will be about the same as they were under President Reinhart's management. Then he was first vice president and agent of the president with headquarters at Chicago. Receiver Joseph C. Wilson opened an office in the directors' room of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe's general office building this morning and formally assumed control of affairs west of the Missouri river. His first duty will be to get a general idea of the company's business and especially what is known as the "floating debt," including the amount of wages due the employees. To this end he has been in consultation with General Manager Frey the greater part of the day and will continue to advise with him until he goes to New York in a few days to consult with his associate receivers, J. W. Reinhart and John J. McCook.

How long the receivership will last is not known. The creditors of the company may get together and agree upon a basis of reorganization, or it may require the usual grind in the courts. In order that the work may be commenced at once Judge Caldwell yesterday appointed J. B. Johnson of Topeka and R. H. Reynolds of St. Louis to be special masters in chancery and take the evidence in the suits in foreclosure which have been filed. Mr. Johnson's jurisdiction will include the whole system, except the St. Louis and San Francisco division. Mr. Reynolds will take charge of the St. Louis and San Francisco. The reason for this division of the work is that the St. Louis and San Francisco may be operated independently of the parent system, the Santa Fe's only interest in it being that of a stockholder. All other lines and branches of the system are Santa Fe property.

There is a good deal of guessing among the lawyers and railroad men as to the compensation the court will

allow the receivers. As Mr. Reinhart in his capacity of president of the road held a contract of \$50,000 a year and Mr. McCook as general counsel one for \$25,000 at least it is reasonable to expect that the court will consider the market value of their services and allow them unusually liberal compensation, the same amount of course being allowed to their associate, Mr. Wilson. It is believed that the allowance will not be less than \$25,000 a year each. This part of the adjudication will be attended to by Judge C. G. Foster if he is well enough when the question of compensation comes up as receivership litigation is distasteful to Judge Caldwell and he will shift the case upon some other judge as soon as he can.

Another liberal slice of profits will be allowed to Rosington, Smith & Dallas of Topeka, who subscribed to the petitions in foreclosure. Railroad mortgages all stipulate for lawyers' fees in the event of foreclosure, or other litigation and fees are of course regulated by the amount involved. It was only a short time ago that Judge Caldwell allowed Rosington, Smith & Dallas \$25,000 for appearing against the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern, a little road of less than 200 miles in length and with only a moderate indebtedness. At this ratio a faint idea may be gained of the enormous sum the fees will be in the suits on mortgage bonds of several hundred million dollars covering over 9,000 miles of road. Of course the Western railways always have to divide with Eastern attorneys associated with them, and in this case Rosington, Smith & Dallas will have to share with Alexander & Green of New York, but the fees will be liberal enough, even at a division, to make the Western lawyers rank as rich men here in Kansas.

ASYLUM FOR CRIMINALS.

Gov. Fishback of Arkansas Writes the President Regarding Indian Territory.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—Governor Fishback has written a letter to President Cleveland complaining of the fact that the Indian Territory is an asylum for dangerous criminals of all kinds. The letter is in part as follows:

During the past twelve months there have been issued on the states of Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma territory sixty-one requisitions upon the Indian territory authorities for fugitives, while we have reason to believe that as many more are hiding among their comrades in crime in this asylum of criminals. Criminals who find a refuge in this territory are rapidly converting the Indian territory into a school of crime. The Federal jail at Fort Smith is at all seasons nearly full of prisoners from this territory, and the federal courts hold sessions continuously through nearly every month in the year. This state of semi-anarchy, and the farces of government which exist in this territory suggests the very serious question whether the time has not arrived for the federal government to assert its right of eminent domain over this part of the national domain and to change its political relations with the United States. Not only the public good but the public safety as well as the highest interest of the Indian himself demands the change. Respectfully, M. M. FISHBACK, Governor.

A GRUDGE WIPED OUT.

George Barnard Shot to Death at a Dance in Illinois.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ill., Dec. 27.—A dance at Rock Creek last night, Dave Evans and John Howell appeared for the purpose, as they said, of raising a disturbance and "doing up" George Barnard. They found Barnard and drew their revolvers, but Barnard was too quick for Evans, the spokesman, and sent a ball crashing through his mouth.

Barnard's revolver only contained two cartridges, and after firing the second shot he was at the mercy of his assailants, who emptied their revolvers at him. Howell followed him up and shooting him until he fell dead. Frank Ledbetter, a bystander, was shot in the thigh. Four bullets took effect in Barnard's body. Howell gave himself up and Evans walked to a house near by, where he lies in a critical condition. An old grudge is at the bottom of the affair, occasioned by trouble over a woman.

Governor Waite Issues a Call Convening the Legislature in Extra Session.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 27.—Governor Waite last night issued the long talked about call for a special session of the legislature to meet Wednesday, January 10, 1894. The call consists of about 5,000 words and mentions over thirty subjects on which legislative action should be taken, in the governor's opinion. The governor justifies his proclamation by declaring "the mining interests of the state are being unjustly and unconstitutionally attacked by congress and the present administration; that the panic has so reduced values and increased the burdens of taxation that agriculturalists, fruit growers and stock raisers are obliged to sell their products below the cost of production, and that the extraordinary remedies now granted to creditors in Colorado should be repealed. Appealing to the Almighty God for the rectitude of my intention, and willing to assume the entire responsibility of the act," the governor solemnly declares, "I do issue this my proclamation."

A PRIZE FOR SCIENTISTS.

Twenty Thousand Dollars For the First Message From a Celestial Body.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—A lady some time ago left \$20,000 as a prize for the institute of France to be given to the first person who shall within ten years communicate with celestial body and receive an answer. It is quite possible that the council of state may decide that it is unable to accept the legacy in which case it will be offered to the institute of Milan, first, and upon the inability of the latter institution to accept it to other institutes.

The New York and Cuba Mail Company's Steamship Seneca was Scuttled in Havana Harbor to Save her from Fire.

The New York and Cuba Mail company's steamship Seneca was scuttled in Havana harbor to save her from fire. The company has been exceedingly unfortunate with its vessels; so much so, in fact, that a conspiracy is suspected.