

## THE CHINESE WILL COMPLY

The Execution of Offenders Is Agreed Upon.

PEKIN, Feb. 25.—The full text of the imperial edict regarding punishments was sent last evening to the ministers of the powers. It is identical with the unofficial report of the contents of the edict cabled to the Associated press. The ministers say that there is a little confusion with reference to strangulation and suicide, but that this is not important. Li Hung Chang received a bulletin announcing the sentences which could be best carried into effect by the board of punishment and he requested the Japanese to deliver Ying Nien and Chao Shu Chiao in order that the sentences in their cases might be executed today in conformity with the edict; but the Japanese considered the notice too short and have delayed the enforcement of the penalties until Tuesday in order that the ministers of the powers might send representatives if they so desire.

It is also intended to guard the men at the place of execution so as to prevent suicide or escape.

When official confirmation, duly certified by high officers of state of the sentence of death upon the others shall have been received and these two have been executed, China practically will have complied with the terms demanded by the powers.

Prince Chun, the emperor's brother, will soon go to Berlin to express China's regrets for the murder of Baron von Kettler. He says China has now accepted to the uttermost, and also has performed everything required by the powers, except the payment of the indemnity, the amount of which has not been decided yet. He thinks arrangements should be made for the evacuation of Peking in order to enable the court to return.

No official announcement has been made of the abandonment of the proposed expedition into the interior, but it is not likely that any preparation will be made. The ministers of the powers regarded the punishment edict as satisfactory. Chin Sui, former grand secretary and Hsu Cheng Yu, son of the notorious Hsu Tung, will be publicly executed in Peking tomorrow. An edict has been issued suspending examination at all points which were the scenes of outrages upon foreigners.

### Takes Her Time.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The draft of the cabinet's decision on the senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is in process of being drawn up in the foreign office. It is quite upon the reply to Secretary Hay's note may be transmitted through Lord Pauncefote instead of through Mr. Choate, though Lord Lansdowne has not yet indicated which medium he prefers. Diplomatic precedent rather favors making Lord Pauncefote the bearer of the message.

While the exact nature of the British counter proposals is still kept secret, it is safe to say that if they are pondered at all by the United States they will entirely preclude a conclusion being reached before the treaty lapses.

In the course of a lengthy conversation with a representative of the Associated press a responsible official remarked that Great Britain would be only too delighted to meet the senate's wishes if the senate was equally willing to meet Great Britain's. The mere fact that an adequate discussion of the matter was impossible prior to the lapsing of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was a circumstance over which Great Britain had no control but which he trusted would not interfere with the eventual settlement.

So far the United States embassy is without the vaguest indication of Great Britain's reply, and Mr. Choate has not received any summons from the foreign office.

### Pursuing the Boers.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 25.—Colonel Plumer engaged General DeWet yesterday near Disselfontein on the south bank of the Orange river, capturing a gun and a pom-pom and taking fifty prisoners. The Boers were scattered and are being pursued by Colonel Plumer.

It is reported that DeWet escaped to the opposite bank in a boat and is now fleeing with a handful of followers.

It is reported from a Boer source at Ze rust that General Delarey has been captured.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

MIDDLEBURG, Transvaal, Feb. 25.—French reports from Piet Relief, February 22, that the result of the columns sweeping the country east is that the Boers are retreating in scattered and disorganized parties to the number of some five thousand in front of him.

"Amsterdam and Piet Relief have been occupied and troops are protecting the Swazi frontier. French will push on, but is much hampered by the continuous heavy rains.

### King Starts for Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—King Edward, boarded the train at Charing Cross station at 10 o'clock Saturday for Port Victoria, where he will embark on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Flushing, enroute for Cronberg whither he goes to pay a visit to the Dowager Empress Frederick. Though the drive from Marlborough house to the station was made without an escort, the route was lined with people, who cheered loudly.

## STEAMER ON A ROCK

RIO DE JANEIRO GOES DOWN IN GOLDEN GATE.

Scores of People Drowned—Hundred and Fifty of the Two Hundred Aboard Supposed to be Lost—Consul General Wildman Among Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro ran on a hidden rock while entering the Golden Gate early yesterday morning in a dense fog. She sank a few minutes after striking. It is thought that nearly 150 persons were drowned, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact number owing to the fact that Purser John Rooney, who had the passenger list and roster of the crew, is among the missing.

Ten bodies have been recovered, two white women, one white man and seven Chinese.

### CONSUL WILDMAN LOST.

The most prominent passenger on steamer was Rounsville Wildman, United States consul at Hong Kong, who was accompanied by his wife and two children. It is thought all were drowned. The ship was in command of Pilot Frederick Jordan when she struck. He was rescued.

Capt. William Ward went down with his vessel.

As nearly as can be learned there were 234 people on board the Rio Janeiro, as follows:

Cabin passengers, 29; second cabin 7; steerage, (Chinese and Japanese,) 58; others and crew, 140.

The following have been accounted for:

Rescued, 79; bodies at the morgue, 10; Total, 88. Missing 145.

### DENSE FOG IN THE GATE.

The Rio was three days overdue from Hong Kong, via Honolulu, when she arrived off the heads and the dense fog prevailing induced Pilot Jordan to bring her to anchor until he could see his way clear through the gateway. She laid to until about 4:30 o'clock, when the atmosphere cleared and she was then started under a slow bell toward Point Bonita. All went well until 5:40 o'clock, when she struck. Most of the passengers were below at the time, and it is believed that many of them were drowned in their berths.

The first news of the disaster reached here at 7:30 a. m. and soon afterwards a boat load of rescued passengers and petty officers arrived at the mail dock.

Tugs were immediately dispatched to render any service that might be needed, but no living persons were aloft when they reached the spot. A number of drowning people were rescued by Italian fishermen and the bodies of two white women, three Chinese and a Japanese were brought in by tugs. The search for more of the victims continued all day.

From all accounts it appears that the officers were cool and gave the necessary orders with the least possible excitement.

Captain Ward, who was on deck when the vessel struck, at once gave orders to the crew on which to bury the passengers on the forward deck. At the same time the quartermaster on duty sounded the signal for the fire drill, and within five minutes all the men were at their stations.

### CAPTAIN ACTS PROMPTLY.

There was no way of telling the extent of the damage to the vessel, as she remained on an even keel for fifteen minutes after striking the rock. But Captain Ward, with the instinct of long experience, knew the gravest danger threatened the 230 in his charge, and pacing the deck he gave orders to lower away the life boats and life rafts. There was not much confusion until fifteen minutes after striking, the bow of the vessel suddenly plunged under water. Then there was a wild rush for the boats.

Two boats had already been lowered and others are getting away as rapidly as the trained discipline of the crew could prepare them. A thick fog enveloped everything, and as yet no sign has come from the life-saving station. Darkness was all about, and with this added horror the people on the Rio had to cope.

One boat got clear of the vessel without damage.

This boat got clear of the sinking vessel and then stood by to help in picking up those who had no time to get into the boats and were in the water. Another boat, containing Third Officer Holland and J. K. Carpenter, got away, but was drifted around close up under the bow of the steamer. As the forward end of the vessel plunged downward the prow caught the small boat and cut it in two. The two men in the boat were uninjured and swam away from the sinking steamer just in time to avoid being caught in the swirl of water caused by the settling of the big ship. Carpenter was picked up by the other boat. The fate of Holland is not known, but he is supposed to have perished.

### FISHERMEN AID IN RESCUE.

A number of Italian fishermen who were just starting out yesterday morning saw the sinking of the Rio and at once hastened to render every assistance in their power. While all this was going on Captain Ward was directing the passengers and trying to keep them from panic. He succeeded only partly, as many of the terrified people rushed to the railings and jumped overboard. Some of these were picked up, others were drowned.

## STORMY SESSION IN HOUSE.

Two Sensations Were Sprung During the Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—This was another fine day in the house. Two distinct sensations occurred. Early in the day, during the consideration of an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill to prevent hazing at the naval academy, Mr. Hampton of Iowa used exceedingly strong language while inveighing against the practice of hazing, charging by indirection that the habits of tyranny and oppression formed by the officers of the army and navy at their academies was responsible for the refusal of sailors to enlist in the navy and for the large number of desertions from the army. Moreover, he alleged that the officers stood by each other when in trouble, saying that the commanders of twenty-five vessels of the navy lost since the civil war, had, with one exception, escaped with slight punishment. Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Dayton of West Virginia warmly defended the navy.

### SECOND MORE SENSATIONAL.

The stir caused by Mr. Hepburn's speech, however, was mild compared with the row which was kicked up later over some items in the bill for extra compensation to employees of the house. Mr. Dinsmore exposed the fact that one of the employees of the house, while occupying one position, was drawing salary for another, and that the difference between the salaries was to be made up in one of the items of the bill. This led to a general ventilation of the domestic affairs of the house, during which Mr. Bailey of Texas declared that the situation was a scandal upon the integrity of the house, who were dividing their salaries with others who performed no work and challenged any one on the other side to deny his allegations. He offered to produce sworn testimony in substantiation of his charges if an investigating committee was appointed. It was explained by Mr. Joy of Missouri and others that there was no law concerning the employees of the house. Mr. Cannon contented himself with saying it was evident matters were "very much mixed." At the close of the session Mr. Bailey offered a resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee, which was referred to the committee on rules upon the assurance of Mr. Payne, the majority leader, that it would be reported at once.

### GENERAL DEFICIENCY PASSED.

The general deficiency appropriation bill—the last of the appropriation bills—was passed. At the suggestion of Mr. Mudd Mr. Sherman modified his amendment to prevent hazing at West Point, a point of order against which was pending when the house adjourned yesterday, so as to make a cadet dismissed on account of hazing ineligible for reappointment as a cadet at Annapolis or West Point. Mr. Sherman said his only object was to effectively abolish hazing at the naval academy, as he believed the action of the house had stopped the practice at West Point.

Messrs. Dayton (W. Va.), Grosvenor (O.), and Wheeler (Ky.), favored the amendment as modified.

Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), who followed, created a sensation. He recalled the fact that, when the Boer case first attracted the attention of the country the superintendent of the military academy rushed into print to declare that hazing had ceased at West Point. Yet the committee of the house had found forty-one cases where under classmen had been called out to engage in a brutal prize fight. Then he declared that he favored a "certain, fixed, severe punishment" for the coward and brow-beating of the younger classmen at the academies, his statement received a round of applause.

Why, Mr. Hepburn asked, was the navy department eight thousand men short of its complement? Why had there been 4,000 desertions from the army? Because the men were American citizens, compelled to serve under men "schooled in tyranny and oppression." These officers, Mr. Hepburn said, stood by each other. "I have in my pocket," he said, "a list of twenty-five vessels of the United States, cast away upon the rocks or shoals by incompetent officers since the close of the civil war. In many cases the ships were totally destroyed, but, with a solitary exception, their brother officers let the commanders off with a slight punishment. The severest punishment inflicted was suspension of rank. Even in China public opinion compels a commander who loses his ship to commit suicide. Here, when a ship is cast away and becomes a total loss, nothing is done. I want to see a fixed and certain punishment for hazing. Men injured to the custom of hazing are unfit to command troops of sailors of the United States, and our boys will not serve under men reared in the unwholesome, pernicious and damnable atmosphere of tyranny." Great applause.

### Stephen M. White Dead.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 22.—Ex-United States Senator Stephen M. White, died at his residence in Los Angeles at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, after a short illness. He had been suffering from ulceration of the stomach, but his condition was not thought to be dangerous.

Since his retirement from the United States senate several months ago, Senator White has been living in Los Angeles attending his legal business.

## MERE BRUTE FORCE

ONLY WAY TO SETTLE THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

Humanity Is Lost to Them—Frank Admiration of an English Officer—London Kept in the Dark—Still in Ignorance of Von Waldersee's Plans.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It was learned by a representative of the Associated press that the British government last night is without any further official explanation of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's action in planning the expedition in China. The government expects to receive today advices from Berlin officially setting forth the motive for the recent orders issued by the commander-in-chief of the international forces in China. In fact, such explanation has been asked for in order that the cabinet, at Friday's meeting may have some satisfactory basis for its deliberations on the Chinese question. However, it is pretty well understood in Downing street that Von Waldersee's action was purely due to a desire to bluff the Chinese.

### DECLARES IT A BLUFF.

The action of the British members of parliament and papers, especially the members of the London Times, in calling it a bluff, causes the greatest chagrin, and has given rise to the feeling that it is impossible to meet Chinese finessing with similar weapons.

"The concert of the powers," said an official to the representative of the Associated press, "is so unwildly and is composed of so many different sections and sub-sections, that diplomacy is out of the question. If every move made should be subject to similar treatment as this last we shall be driven to settle the Chinese difficulty by pure brute force or not at all."

"It does not require any great degree of deduction to assume that Lord Salisbury, in spite of his professed ignorance, and the secrecy at Berlin, was fairly well informed as the true hardness of Count von Waldersee's recent orders."

Answering a memorial of the international arbitration and peace association, Lord Salisbury's secretary writes that he has been directed to say that his majesty's government considers the British forces "have not exhibited any severity in excess of that rendered necessary by the atrocious proceedings of the Chinese government."

### AGREES TO TERMS OF POWERS.

PEKIN, Feb. 20.—The foreign envoys this morning received an unofficial communication from the Chinese plenipotentiaries offering to a ree to all the terms of the powers. The Chinese desired, however, to save the life of Chao Shu Chiao and Ying Nien, but they were informed that the ministers insisted upon the former demands. A complete surrender is expected tomorrow. Meanwhile extensive preparations are being made for a expedition planned by Count von Waldersee. The Germans have purchased 1,800 camels for transport purposes.

### Fall to Disperse Rebels.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 21.—The British steamer Louisiana, Captain Edward, which arrived here today from Colon, Colombia, reports that when it left the latter port Monday, February 18, the rebel forces still held the positions in the vicinity of the railroad line between Colon and Panama, but that there had been no serious fighting.

Liberal sympathizers attempted to set fire to the town of Boras Del Toro a fortnight ago. A policeman discovered the plot just as the powder train was about to be ignited. The discovery created consternation in the town. The streets are now patrolled nightly by the business men of the community, who include many Americans.

### Wilcox to Stay In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Robert W. Wilcox still holds his seat as delegate from Hawaii by the unanimous vote of the house committee on elections No. 1, and a report to that effect will be made. The action of the committee is in a district triumph for Mr. Wilcox, who will not be disturbed in his chief duties of drawing salary and mileage. His warmest friends will, however, be unable to find in the report to be submitted any vindication of his past acts, or any denial of the main charges preferred against him in the protest of attorney George D. Gear. Mr. Wilcox himself admits being a bigamist and owns to writing the treasonable letters produced in evidence, but in extenuation pleads that he didn't know it was treason, and didn't know it was treason. The committee waived both of these charges on the ground that the offense was committed prior to the organic act which made Hawaii a territory of the United States.

### Three of Makers to Combine.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Record today says: All the big silk thread manufacturing concerns in the United States are to be consolidated. The object of the syndicate is to minimize expenses and police the business on a more paying basis. The money is to be furnished by the Coates Thread company, an English corporation backed by a capital stock of \$65,000,000. The deal will be closed within a few days.

## THE HAZING QUESTION UP.

Senate Rejects the Report of the Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—By the emphatic vote of eighteen to forty-two the senate late this afternoon rejected the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill. This action came at the conclusion of a spirited debate upon the provisions against hazing inserted in the report by the conference committee of the two branches of congress. Discussion of the provision, which was precipitated at the close of yesterday's session by Mr. Daniel of Virginia, occupied the greater part of today's session, and the report of the conferees was rejected because it was regarded by a large majority of the senate as too drastic, and while no instructions could be given the conferees by the senate it was understood that to secure favorable action by the senate a modified provision as to the penalty for hazing would have to be presented and agreed upon by the conferees.

Early in the day Mr. Deboe of Kentucky delivered his announced speech upon the Nicaraguan canal. He reviewed at length the proceedings which led up to the present situation and strongly advocated the construction of the waterway by the United States.

An effort was made to obtain consideration for the bill reviving the grade of vice admiral of the navy for the benefit of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, but it was unavailing.

### SEWELL DEFENDS MILITARY REPORT.

Mr. Sewell in defending the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill declared that many people thought Booz was killed by hazing and that the country demanded a law to prevent hazing. Mr. Pettus argued that the provision of the conference report which debarred a cadet convicted of hazing from holding a commission in the army, navy and marine corps was clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. Butler urged that congress ought not to be swept off its feet by popular clamor. He had known men in college who were the better for hazing in moderation. It did them good and took the conceit out of them.

Messrs. Hawley, Chandler and Lodge expressed the opinion that the conference had gone too far and said while hazing should be suppressed no perpetual stigma should be put on convicted cadets.

Mr. Depew, in opposing the hazing penalty, declared it had been adopted under public clamor, and that congress had acted upon the impulse rather than upon judgement. He argued that dismissal ought to follow conviction of hazing, but the young man, he said, should not leave West Point with a brand upon him—a brand that would remain upon him through life was going too far.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, in opposing any change in the penalty for hazing had read a part of the report of the house committee which investigated the death of Booz, which he declared, had "no parallel for barbarity in prize fighting, in bear-baiting or in bull-baiting."

Mr. Tillman said that the cadets who practiced hazing on their inferiors were "brutes and dogs," and he doubted whether the provision against hazing could go too far. "This school at West Point," he asserted, "has become a disgrace in the eyes of the world on account of hazing."

### After Guilty Ones.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—Captain Jones of the Eighth Infantry has arrested, at a town on the bay, in the province of Laguna, Florentino Ortuno and Miguel Ponce de Leon, agents of the Tabacalera company, and William Webb, Pedro Lorenzo and Victorio Sentana, employed by the Philippine Trading company, on charges similar to those brought against D. M. Carmac, the American contractor, namely, furnishing the insurgents with supplies. The Tabacalera company, the richest corporation in the Philippines, is accused of aiding the insurgents often and actively.

The parties arrested are prominent persons, and the evidence against them is very strong. M. Brix Holtzman, a Belgian, connected with the Philippine Trading company, has been arrested at Manila, and M. Eduard Andre, the Belgian consul here, and manager of the Philippine Trading company, has hastily left Manila with his family on his way to Europe on board the steamer Montevideo. Andre had previously been suspected. Other arrests are expected.

Colonel Schuyler, with 100 men of the Forty-sixth regiment, on the gunboat Basco, landed on the Cavite coast near Ternate and proceeding inland captured a small rebel garrison. Continuing his march along a mountain trail Colonel Schuyler was attacked by rebels of Trias' command. After a sharp fight the enemy was beaten and scattered. One American was killed and one was wounded.

### To Fight the Sugar Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The Post says: Chicago capitalists have organized a \$1,000,000 corporation known as the Central Sugar company, to compete with the huge trust. Contracts have already been closed by the newly organized company for the erection of a beet sugar factory at Shelby, Ind. Ten thousand acres of land have been purchased, by the company and switches are being put in by the railroads at the factory site.

## NEBRASKA NOTES.

A history of Platte County is almost ready for publication.

The German Lutherans will build a new church at Howels this summer. Over 200 boys have entered the manual training department of the Beatrice public schools.

The annual encampment of the Nebraska G. A. R. will be held at Plattsmouth the second week in May.

Extensive improvements will be made at the Fairbury fair grounds before the annual fair September 18 to 20.

Miss Anna Johnson is an 11-year old prodigy of Nance county who grinds out machine poetry with a lavish hand.

The Ames sugar beet factory people are endeavoring to interest the farmers of Polk county in the culture of sugar beets.

Rock county is considerably proud of itself, says the Basset Eagle, over its productions of recent years and is coming right to the front.

The soldiers now stationed at Fort Robinson are to be removed to the Philippines and that post will be garrisoned by Company M. Tenth Infantry.

Alliance keeps right on growing, just as though it was not the winter season, several new residences now being in course of erection, with others in prospect.

Judge Hatch is said to be coming out of the excruciating grip of "under the skillful treatment of the druggist." So says the Hayes County Times.

Wheeler county is rejoicing over the advent of many new settlers who have come in during the fall and winter. With the advent of spring a still larger influx of settlers is anticipated.

Albion recently voted \$10,000 in bonds for the erection of a new school house. There were numerous bidders for the bonds, a Chicago firm finally securing them, giving a premium of \$674.

A farmers' co-operative telephone company has been organized in Dodge county, it is contemplated to connect the towns of North Bend, Scribner and the farms along the proposed route.

Farmers are not experiencing as much difficulty in striking water in Garfield county, when digging wells, as they did in earlier days. Many good wells are now to be found in the sandhills.

Rattlesnake Pete and Colonel Root have been in the neighborhood of Crawford for a few days and recently left for Rosebud agency to secure forty five Sioux Indians for an eastern show company.

The Grand Army of the Republic post at Neligh has been tendered a cannon captured from the Spanish during the late war. The post will accept the gift and provide a suitable place for the gun.

A clerical error was made in the census office announcement of the population of Albion by which the town was given credit for 200 less population than it should. The correct figures are a trifle less than 1,500.

A couple of toughs went over from Antelope county and tried to run the town of Pierce, but when Marshal Goff heard of it he soon convinced the toughs that Pierce was not on the run and they were locked up in the stone jug.

The board of education at Falls City has authorized the teachers to expel boys who smoke cigarettes. Three boys who were attending high school have already fallen under the ban and it is announced the rule will be strictly enforced.

A large coasting sled at Louisville became unmanageable while going down Gospel hill, laden with young Louisvillians and ran into a box car. Two boys were carried to the doctor's office on a stretcher and the other coasters were given a severe ar.

While the snow was heavy in the western part of the state the sportsmen made life a burden for the jack-rabbits and also cut the career of many of them short. The eastern market probably felt the effects of the raids in the increased supply of "Belgian hares."

Inspector Lewellyn was at Humboldt looking over the proposed mail routes, and the indications are that four lines of free delivery will be established. The supposition is that the three offices at Bratton, Eden and Middleburg will be discontinued by reason of these new routes.

Madison's new electric light system is now in operation and the city is thoroughly lighted with nine arc and forty-six incandescent lights. The city voted bonds for the erection of this system last fall and it cost, complete less than six thousand dollars, number of stores and residences have been and are being wired. Two hundred and eighteen lamps were burning the first night the plant was started.

John Sutherland, cashier in the Union Pacific freight depot at Kearney, advertised that he wanted a dog and now he wishes he had not done it. The next morning after the advertisement appeared the freight platform was lined with small boys and a few men, each of whom had brought a dog along. There were enough dogs to start a wholesale sausage factory, and as Sutherland retreated through the back door and took to the country more were coming.