

# The Bondman

By HALL CAINE.

Continued Story.

## CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

"And now listen," said that thrifty person. "What's it saying? 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.' We've got our bird in the hand, haven't we?"

"So we have," said Asher; "six hundred golden pounds that Balacraine fetched at the sale."

"Just so," said Jacob; "and before we part with it let us make sure about the two in the bush."

With that intention they started inquiries, as best they could; touching the position of Michael Sunlocks, his salary and influence. And in spite of the difficulties of language they heard and saw enough to satisfy them. Old Iceland was awakening from a bad dream of three bad centuries and setting to work with a will to become a power among the states; the young president, Michael Sunlocks, was the restorer and protector of her liberties; fame and honor were before him, and before all who laid a hand to his plow. This was what they heard in many jargons on every side.

"It's all right," whispered Jacob, "and now for the girl."

They had landed late in the day of Greeba's visit to Red Jason at the little house of detention, and had heard of her marriage, its festivities, and of the attempt on the life of the president. But though they knew that Jason was no longer in Mann they were too much immersed in their own vast schemes to put two and two together, until next morning they came upon the sad procession bound for the Sulphur Mines, and saw that Jason was one of the prisoners. They were then on their way to Government House, and Jacob said with a wink, "Boys, that's worth remembering. When did it do any harm to have two strings to your bow?"

The others laughed at that, and John nudged Thurstan and said, "Isn't he a boy?" And Thurstan grunted and trudged on.

When they arrived at the kitchen door of the house they asked for Greeba by her new name, and after some inarticulate fencing with a fat Icelandic cook, the little English maid was brought down to them.

"Leave her to me," whispered Jacob, and straightway he tackled her.

"Could they see the mistress? What about? Well, it was a bit of a private matter, but no disrespect to herself, miss. Aw, yes, they were Englishmen—that's to say a sort of Englishmen—being Manxmen. Would the mistress know them? Ay, go bail on that. Eh, boys? Ha! ha! Fact was they were her brothers, miss. Yes, her brothers, all six of them, and longing mortal to clap eyes again on their sweet little sister."

And after that Master Jacob addressed himself adroitly to an important question, and got most gratifying replies. Oh, yes, the president loved his young wife beyond words; worshiped the very ground she walked on, as they say. And, oh, yes, she had great, great influence with him, and he would do anything in the wide world to please her.

"That'll do," whispered Jacob over his shoulder, as the little maid tripped away to inform her mistress. "I'll give that girl a shilling when she comes again," he added.

"And give her another for me," said Stean.

"And me," said Asher.

"Seeing that I've no land at home now I wouldn't mind staying here when you all go back," said Jacob.

"I'll sell you mine," said Jacob, said Thurstan.

The maid returned to ask them to follow, and they went after her, stroking their bank hair smooth on their foreheads, and studying the remains of the snow on their boots. When they came to the door of the room where they were to meet with Greeba, Jacob whispered to the little maid, "I'll give you a crown when I come out again." Then he twisted his face over his shoulder, and said, "Do as I do; d'ye hear?"

"Isn't he a boy?" chuckled Gentleman John.

Then into the room they passed, one by one, all six in file. Greeba was standing by a table, erect, quivering, with flashing eyes, and the old trembling on both sides her heart. Jacob and John instantly went down on one knee before her, and their four lumbering brethren behind made shift to do the same.

"So we have found you at last, thank God," said Jacob, in a mighty burst of fervor.

"Thank God, thank God," the others echoed.

"Ab, Greeba," said Jacob, in a tone of sorrowful reproach, "why ever did you go away without warning, and leave us all so wracked with suspense? You little knew how you grieved us, seeming to slight our love and kindness towards you—"

"Stop," said Greeba. "I know too well what your love and kindness have been to me. Why have you come?"

"Don't say that," said Jacob, sadly, "for see that we have made free to fetch you—six hundred pound," he added, juggling a bag and a roll of paper out of his pocket.

"Six hundred golden pounds," repeated the others.

"It's your share of Lague—your full share, Greeba, woman," said Jacob, deliberately, "and every penny of it is yours. So take it, and may it bring you a blessing, Greeba. And don't think unkind of us because we have held it back until now, for we kept it from you for your own good, seeing that there was some one lurking after you for sale of what you had, and fearing your good money would thereby fall into evil hands, and you be made poor and penniless."

"Ay, ay," muttered the others; "that Jason—that Red Jason."

"But he's gone now, and serves him right," said Jacob, "and you're wedded to the right man, praise God."

So saying he shambled to his feet, and his brothers did likewise.

But Greeba stood without moving, and said through her compressed lips, "How did you know that I was here?"

"The letter, the letter," Asher blurted out, and Jacob gave him a side-long look, and then said:

"Ye see, dear, it was this way. When you were gone, and we didn't know where to look for you, and were left in an anger, not rightly seeing our drift towards you, we could do nothing but sit about and fret for you. And one day we were turning over some things in a box, just to bring back the memory of you, when what should we find but a letter written to you by the good man himself."

"Ay, Sunlocks—Michael Sunlocks," said Stean.

"And a right good man he is, beyond gainsay; and he knows how to go through life, and I always said it," said Asher.

And Jacob continued, "So said I; 'Boys, I said, 'now we know where she is, and that by this time she must have married the man she ought, let's do the right thing by her and sell Ballacraine, and take her the money and give her joy.'"

"So you did, so you did," said John.

"And we sold it dirt cheap, too," said Jacob, "but you're not the loser; no, for here is a full seventh of all Lague straight to your hand."

"Give me the money," said Greeba.

"And there it is, dear," said Jacob, fumbling the notes and the gold to count them, while his brethren, much gratified by this sign of Greeba's complacency, began to stretch their legs from the easy chairs about them.

"An, and a pretty penny it has cost us to fetch it," said John. "We've had to pinch ourselves to do it, I can tell you."

"How much has it cost you?" said Greeba.

"No matter of that," interrupted Jacob, with a lofty sweep of the hand.

"Let me pay you back what you have spent in coming," said Greeba.

"Not a pound of it," said Jacob.

"What's a matter of forty or fifty pounds to any of us, compared to doing what's right by our own flesh and blood?"

"Let me pay you," said Greeba, turning to Asher, and Asher was for holding out his hand, but Jacob, coming behind him, tugged at his coat, and so he drew back and said:

"Aw, no, child, no; I couldn't touch it for my life."

"Then you," said Greeba to Thurstan, and Thurstan looked as hungry as a hungry gull at the bait that was offered him, but just then Jacob was coughing most lamentably. So with a very face, that was all colors at once, Thurstan answered, "Aw, Greeba, woman, do you really think a poor man has got no feelings? Don't press it, woman. You'll hurt me."

Recking nothing of these refusals Greeba tried each of the others in turn, and getting the same answer from all, she wheeled about, saying, "Very well, be it so," and quickly locked the money in the drawer of a cabinet. This done, she said, sharply, "Now, you can go."

"Go?" they cried, looking up from their seats in bewilderment.

"Yes," she said, "before my husband returns."

"Before he returns?" said Jacob.

"Why, Greeba, we wish to see him."

"You had better not wait," said Greeba. "He might remember what you appear to forget."

"Why," said Jacob, with every accent of incredulity, "and isn't he our brother, so to say, brought up in the house of our own father?"

"And he knows what you did for our poor father, who wouldn't lie shipwrecked now but for your heartless cruelties," said Greeba.

"Greeba, lass; Greeba, lass," Jacob protested, "don't say he wouldn't take kind to the own brothers of his own wife."

"He also knows what you did for her," said Greeba, "and the sorry sight you brought her to."

"What!" cried Jacob, "you never mean to say you are going to show an ungrateful spirit, Greeba, after all we've brought you?"

"Small thanks to you for that, after defrauding me so long," said Greeba.

"What! Keeping you from marrying that cheating knave?" cried Jacob.

"You kept me from nothing but my just rights," said Greeba. "Now go—go."

Her words fell on them like snowdrops that smote them hip and thigh, and like sheep they huddled together with looks of amazement and fear.

"Why, Greeba, you don't mean to turn us out of the house," said Jacob.

"And if I do," said Greeba, "it is no more than you did for our dear old father, but less; for that house was his, while this is mine, and you ought to be ashamed to show your wicked faces inside its doors."

"Oh, the outrageous little atomy," cried Asher.

"This is the thanks you get for crossing the seas to pay me what there was never no call to give them," said Stean.

"Oh, bad cess to it all," cried Ross, "I'll take what it cost me to come, and get away straight. Give it me, and I'm off."

"No," said Greeba, "I'll have no half measure. You refused what I offered you, and now you shall have nothing."

"Och, the sly slut—the crafty young minx," cried Ross, "to get a hold of the money first."

"Hush, boys, leave it to me," said Jacob. "Greeba," he said, in a voice of deep sorrow, "I never should have believed it of you—you that was always so kind and loving to strangers, not to speak of your own kith and kin—"

"Stop that," cried Greeba, lifting her head proudly, her eyes flashing,

and the woman all over flame. "Do you think I don't see through your paltry schemes? You defrauded me when I was poor and at your mercy, and now when you think I am rich, and could do you a service, you come to me on your knees. But I spurn you, you mean, grovelling men, you that impoverished my father and then turned your backs upon him, you that plotted against my husband and would now lick the dust under his feet. Get out of my house, and never darken my doors again. Come here no more, I tell you, or I will disown you. Go—go!"

(To be continued.)

George M. Smith, the London publisher, in his literary recollections published in Cornhill says that George Eliot got \$35,000 for "Romola," and might have had \$50,000 if her artistic conscience had allowed her to divide the novel into sixteen parts, as Mr. Smith wished.

### Champion Smoker.

Judge Ray, one of the New York delegates in congress, is said to be able to smoke a cigar faster and to smoke more cigars in a day than any other congressman. He never neglects an opportunity to smoke.

### Suicide Epidemic.

The number of suicides in Paris is very large at present and the chief cause is thought to be the general retrenchment following the exposition, which has thrown many people out of work. Throughout France however, suicides seem to have been increasing for some time. In the five years ended January 1, 1901, the number of suicides was no less than 27,000.

### Great Reformatory for Girls.

There is now being erected in the town of Bedford, N. Y., one of the largest reformatories for women ever built in this country. The reformatory, which is to cost \$300,000, is designed for girls and women from 16 to 25 years of age who are guilty of first offenses. The cottage system is to be used and the plan will be ready for use next summer.

### Don't Want a Change in Climate.

A recent Northern visitor to Western Florida reports that the negroes of that section of the state to a man are opposed to its proposed annexation to Alabama. They say they do not like the climate of Alabama, that it is sickly and unhealthy, and if Western Florida is annexed they will all move out, believing that annexation will bring in that objectionable climate.

### Actor and Orator.

"The actor," said Joe Jefferson in a speech to a Chicago audience the other night, "wonders why he does not succeed as an orator, and the orator wonders why he is not a success on the stage. It is because, while in certain things they are alike, in cardinal points they are entirely different. The actor never has to listen. No one ever talks back to him. The orator impresses. The actor is impressed."

### Greek King's Long Reign.

The king of Greece, who was 55 old on December 24, has reigned longer than his father, the aged king of Denmark. It was on March 30, 1863, that he acceded to the throne, having been proclaimed king by the Greek national assembly, while King Christian did not ascend the throne of Denmark following King George, who, it is hardly necessary to recall, is the younger brother of the Princess of Wales, was only 18 at the time of his accession.

### Bumbers' Heavy Insurance.

The Marquis de Fontenay now states, on what she calls official authority, that the life of the late King Humbert was insured for 36,000,000 lire, or about \$7,000,000, and of this amount \$6,000,000 was represented in policies in companies in this country. Nevertheless, it is believed the marquis has been grossly imposed upon in this matter.

### A Scheme that Didn't Work.

The supreme court of Iowa has decided against a young lawyer who took out life insurance and accident policies to the amount of \$34,000 and within a week came back from a hunting expedition with his foot so badly mangled that it was necessary to cut it off. The jury came to the conclusion that he maimed himself and declined to give him a verdict. The supreme court sustains this verdict.

### Queen of the Platform.

"Best woman speaker in the world" is the title bestowed by her intimates upon Mrs. Henry Fawcett, widow of the able blind politician who was so long postmaster general in England. In the course of a public address Mr. Fawcett once referred to her as "the helpmeet whose political judgment is much less frequently at fault than my own."

### They Are Everywhere.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, American consul at Harpoot, Turkey, recently gave a dinner to the members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society resident in Pera. Nearly a dozen persons were present representing Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Vassar, Hamilton, Bowdoin-Amherst, Williams and Columbia.

### Monkey Skins by the Millions.

During the past year there was an increase of nearly \$30,000 in the value of monkey skins exported from the Gold Coast, from which it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 monkeys were killed in that district alone.

In the senate on the 18th a number of tributes were paid to the memory of Judge Samuel Maxwell.

Man a man isn't worth the market value of the phosphorus in his bones.

The history of mankind is an immense volume of errors.

Among every 70 births there is a pair of twins.

# Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

## THE MONOPOLY MUST BE PREVENTED.

The billion dollar steel trust will serve a useful purpose if it awakens the people to a realization of the menace of private monopoly. The existence of such a combination of capital, absolutely controlling several lines of business, doling out daily bread to tens of thousands of working men and dominating a large part of the business world, is in itself indefensible and insufferable. The Kansas City platform points out a remedy—the only effective remedy proposed. Congress has power to regulate interstate commerce; it has power to prescribe the terms upon which a corporation organized in any state can do business outside of the state. Let congress compel all corporations to take out a federal license before engaging in interstate commerce, or, if that is too harsh, let it require that corporations having a capital above a designated amount shall take out a license. This license could be granted by the interstate commerce commission, or by some commission created for the purpose, to corporations upon certain conditions. The first condition should be that there is to be no water in the stock, and the second, that the corporation is not attempting to monopolize any branch of industry or the production of any article of merchandise. The license should be subject to revocation if the conditions are afterwards violated. It should be made unlawful for such a corporation to use the mails, the telegraph lines or the railroads outside of its own state until the license is granted. Such a system would confine a monopoly to the state of its origin, and even New Jersey would soon tire of a monopoly under such conditions. This is the remedy suggested in the democratic platform; if the republicans have a better one let them produce it. They are in power, and are responsible for the continued existence of every trust. They have the president, the senate, the house, the attorney general and the courts. They can destroy every trust if they desire to do so.

## ELASTIC LOGIC.

The republicans have given so many evidences of elasticity of logic and conscience that it is difficult to select a prize specimen, but perhaps no one has shown less regard for common sense and common honesty in dealing with the Cuban question than Mr. Whiteley Reid. Here is a sample of his argument:

"Is the flag to be withdrawn from Cuba? It is not one of our 'new possessions,' but our responsibility for it is imbedded in successive and solemn declarations by almost every administration since Madison.

"There is no eagerness to annex the island. Rather there is a dread of such connection, lest it lead to statehood and so prove the entering wedge for a transformation of our continental republic, which would inevitably work its ruin. But the duty of protection remains. Under that protectorate the island could have as much freedom as any state in the union, but it would not be likely to have more. It could not treat with Spain about the Cuban debt, or with France about the Panama canal. Its foreign relations would, and its custom houses might, remain under the guidance of the protecting power. Does that break the congressional promise to leave the government and control of the island to its people?"

"Have not the government and control of Vermont been left to its people? Must Cuba, though thoroughly dependent upon us for protection and defense, and absolutely essential to our safety, nevertheless have more freedom thrust upon it than Vermont or Massachusetts or New York? Our congress is capable sometimes of extraordinary things, but it is hardly capable of that."

"The United States declared the people of Cuba to be, of right, free and independent. Can any person read the pledge made to Cuba and then read Mr. Reid's construction of that pledge without recognizing the hypocrisy of the republican position? Mr. Reid once came near being vice president of the United States and he is now the owner of a great metropolitan newspaper. He stands high in the councils of his party and may be presumed to speak for a certain element of the party. He thinks that Cuba ought to be satisfied if she has 'self-government like Vermont.' Does he intend that Cuba shall have two senators and representation in congress like Vermont? Certainly not. Does he propose that we shall tax Cuba without representation and govern her without her consent? That must be his plan.

If Mr. Reid had lived a century and a quarter ago and had applied the same logic to the revolutionary situation, he would have seen no necessity for independence. If he had lived in South Africa, he would have seen no reason for opposing English sovereignty in the Transvaal. If he had lived in Cuba he would have supported Weylerism and Spanish rule."

"The Paris treaty signed by the United States and Spain, recognizes the independence of Cuba and we have no more right to deprive her of that independence than we have to march to Mexico and assert sovereignty there. To assume that we must govern Cuba in order to protect her is to entirely abandon the Monroe doctrine under which we have protected republics without interfering in their government.

In the house of representatives, Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, exposed an attempt to loot the treasury in the interest of the Standard Oil company's bank in New York city. It is worthy of note that at the conclusion of Mr. Richardson's remarks, Congressman Moody of Massachusetts, a republican member of the house committee on appropriations, said: "I realize the force of the criticism the gentleman has made. I do not intend to answer his argument." This was an interesting admission, and that it was a necessary one on the part of a candid man must be impressed upon anyone who examines the facts.

## AN UNAMERICAN PUNISHMENT.

In response to a senate resolution, General MacArthur has reported to the war department his reasons for deporting Editor Rice of Manila. The general says that Rice's offense was the "malicious publication of false charges affecting the integrity of the administration of the office of captain of the port." The report declares that Rice was told that he must give bond not to republish the offensive charges or must leave the island. According to General MacArthur the editor "maintained an attitude of defiance and was necessarily sent home." The complete report of this affair will be awaited with interest. Deportation is an unamerican punishment and ought to have no place in our criminal code. If Rice was guilty of libel he should have been tried for libel. The fact that he suffered deportation rather than agree not to republish the charges would indicate that he believes the charges to be true. The administration did not think the jury system necessary for the protection of Filipino subjects, but are American citizens to be denied the right of trial by jury when they criticize military or carpet-bag officials? Even those who are indifferent to the denial of justice to the Filipinos are likely to resent this arbitrary treatment of an American. Especially should newspapers protest, for if a free press is not to be tolerated in the Philippine islands what can be said in defense of the freedom of the press here?

General MacArthur in his report gives us another side light on imperialism. It would seem that freedom of the press has as much difficulty as the constitution in following the flag into "our new possessions."

## SCHLEY AND SAMPSON.

It is not a surprise to learn that Admiral Sampson has been advanced five points while Admiral Schley has been advanced only three points. Congress has also been asked to give a vote of thanks "to Admiral Sampson and the officers and men under him" for the battle of Santiago Bay. In the history of this country there have been many instances of favoritism, but in all of our history there have been none to compare with the favoritism shown to Sampson and the injustice sought to be put upon Schley. The battle of Santiago Bay was one of the greatest sea fights in the history of the world. Admiral Schley commanded in that battle and long ago the people learned the truth and accorded to him the title of "Hero of Santiago Bay." It is therefore not material that Sampson, through administrative influence, has been advanced above Schley. This advancement may afford temporary gratification to the beneficiary, but it will not disturb the proud position which Admiral Schley holds in the affections of the American people. The injustice done Schley will merely serve to advance him in the estimation of the American people—an advancement which no presidential order and no act of congress can in the least disturb.

## BEGGARS BIG AND LITTLE.

The New York Tribune in a recent issue contains this editorial:

"Although this is the season of prosperity, and the number of people out of employment is comparatively small, beggars seem to be even more numerous, persistent and insolent, both up-town and down-town, than in former winters. Cannot the police do more to keep them within bounds than they have been doing?"

It is not difficult to understand why beggars are persistent and insolent; but when we are told by the New York Tribune that they are even more numerous than in former winters, the fact would seem to call for some explanation. In this connection it may not be out of place to say that if the New York Tribune was as zealous in its denunciations of the subsidies granted within bounds as it is to curtail the privileges of the common every day beggar, who will be satisfied with a loaf of bread, the Tribune would be remembered by a grateful people for other reasons than that it was once edited by Horace Greeley.

## A FORGOTTEN ADMONITION.

The Washington Times has many estimable qualities, but it occasionally allows its partisanship to carry it to extremes. For instance, it reminds congress that the president in his last annual message said:

"In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations; and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future."

Now, what could be more cruel than this untimely reference to a long since forgotten admonition?

Perhaps, after all, the republican members will not feel entirely crushed by this executive rebuke when they remember that the president has frequently found it convenient to disregard his own message, but it is fortunate that messages are not re-read at the close of congressional sessions.

A newspaper correspondent has discovered that the Filipinos would rather fight than work. Well, history has recorded the names of a great many people who preferred to fight for liberty rather than work for a foreign master.

Sixty-four years old and unable to secure work at his trade, that of coat-maker, George Zeigler of Canton, O.—mark the place—was ordered sent to the Stark county poor house. At the door of the almshouse he fell dead. And all this ere the echoes of the cry about the "full dinner pail" had died out in the hills of Stark county.

It is customary for the outgoing president and the incoming president to ride to inauguration together. As Senator Hanna has been selected to ride with President McKinley the question arises: Is Mr. Hanna just ending or just beginning his executive term?

# CUBA BEING STARTED

Constitutional Convention Completed—Drafting of Five Clauses.

## FIRST PLEDGE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Will Make Neither Treaty Nor Agreement Jeopardising Freedom—No Unfriendly Power May Use the Island as a Base of Operations.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The constitutional convention remained in session until 3 o'clock this morning, completing the work of drawing up the clauses in the constitution referring to the relations between Cuba and the United States. A public session will be held this evening to sign the following resolutions, which have been adopted.

"1. The government of Cuba will not make a treaty or agreement with any foreign power which may compromise or limit the independence of Cuba, or which may permit or authorize any power to obtain by means of colonization or for military or naval purposes, or in any other way, any foothold or authority or right over any portion of Cuba.

"2. The government will not permit its territory to be used as a base of operations for war against the United States or against any foreign nation.

"3. The government of Cuba accepts in its entirety the treaty of Paris, in which are affirmed the rights of Cuba, to the extent of the obligations which are explicitly indicated in these, and especially those which the international law imposes for the protection of life and property, and substitutes itself for the United States in that pledge, which they assumed in that sense according to articles 12 and 16 in the treaty of Paris.

"4. It recognizes as legally valid all acts of the military government during the period of occupation; also the rights arising out of them conforming with the joint resolution and the Foraker amendment and the existing laws of the country.

"5. The governments of the United States and Cuba ought to regulate their commercial relations by means of a treaty based on reciprocity, and with tendencies towards free trade in natural and manufactured products, mutually assuring ample special advantages in their respective markets."

## CUDAHY IGNORES LETTER.

Reports to Be from Kidnaping Offering to Restore Ransom.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—E. A. Cudahy, the Omaha packer, whose son was kidnapped, is in receipt of an anonymous letter declaring that upon his assurance that the kidnapers will not be punished all but \$5,000 of the money will be returned. The letter was mailed at Waukegan, Ill., yesterday and sent to Omaha. Mr. Cudahy was in Chicago today and received a transcript of the letter by telegraph. "I do not know whether the letter is authentic or a hoax," said Mr. Cudahy to a reporter. "I will pay no attention to it, and certainly have no intention of letting up on these men. The writer or writers of the letter directed me, if agreeable to their proposition, to let them know by means of personal advertisements in newspapers of Omaha, Chicago and Milwaukee, but I don't believe they will ever have the pleasure of reading anything from me in the advertising columns of any paper."

Mr. Cudahy left over the Burlington for Omaha at 5:50 p. m.

## WILL NOT ACT ON TREATY.

Senate Committee Says There is Too Much Other Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The senate committee on foreign relations today decided to make no further effort to secure action upon the various reciprocity treaties before the senate during the present session. The question was thoroughly canvassed. All the senators present agreed that in the present condition of business it would be impossible to secure action upon the treaties during the few days left of the session. Senator Perkins has indicated unalterable opposition to the Jamaica treaty and other senators oppose all the treaties on principle. There would be a desire for general debate if the question should be brought to the front at this time for this reason the committee considers that it would be a waste of very precious time to take the question up now.

## To Make Adverse Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The ways and means committee of the house voted to report adversely on the resolution of Mr. Sulzer of New York, calling on the secretary of the treasury for correspondence with firms, corporations, etc., in connection with the recent imposition of duty on Russian sugar. The vote was on party lines, the democratic members supporting the resolution.

## His Death List is Growing.

DENVER, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Josephine Unterbahr, one of the three women struck down by a heavy blow on the head last Friday night on Capitol Hill, died this afternoon in St. Joseph's hospital. One of the others, Mrs. Mary Short, died on Saturday. The third victim, Miss Emma Johnson, may recover from her injuries.

## Jury Verdict in Rio Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The coroner's jury, holding an inquest today over the eleven bodies recovered from the wreck of the steamer Rio de Janeiro, returned the verdict tonight. The jury charges Captain Ward, who was drowned, and Pilot Jordan, with criminal negligence. The Pacific Mail steamship is censured for having had a Chinese crew on the steamer. Second Officer Graham Conaghan is commended for heroic conduct in saving lives.