DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Proposed Action to Be Taken on Bland's

Seigniorage Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19,-Immediately

ifter the adjournment of the house today

a democratic caucus was held in the hall

of the house to consider the silver situation.

There were present 120 democrats, but not

a democrat from New York, who has joined

in the obstructive movement, was present,

nor, in fact any of the others who joined

hands with them. The presence, however,

of Mr. Pence, the Colerado populist, was sig-

nificant. The sentiment in the caucus,

herefore, was all favorable to the bill

and two resolutions were adopted, one to

keep the seigniorage bill before the house

to the exclusion of everything, until dispose

of and the other expressing it as the sense of

the caucus that it was the duty of every

democratic member to be present and vote either for or against the bill. The only

difference of opinion existing was as to the advisability of going further than this and

if they refused to do so.

Mr. Boatner presided and advocated a res

olution to instruct the committee on rules to bring in a rule to compel members to vote or to be fined, and Mr. Patterson's resolution

instructing the speaker to count a quorum.

Mr. Patterson declared he believed, after

The democrats who were in the city, but refused to attend the caucus will, if the

declaration of Mr. Tracey is an indication refuse to be bound by its action. Mr

Tracey, however, asserts now that even I

the bill is brought to a vote it will be beaten. His opinion is not shared by the

twenty-two republican votes, nine populist votes and, with a full democratic attend-

ance, 160 democrats, which would leave then a margin of twelve over a quorum.

WILL DELAY THE REPORT.

Subcommittee Will Not Submit Its Labor to

the Senate Finance Committee Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- After debating

probably not until Tuesday of next week.

BOUND TO SHOOT.

White Beaver Says Buffalo Bill Has Ba

Blood in His Heart.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19,-(Special Tele

gram to The Bee.)-A great deal of excite

ment was occasioned here this afternoon

upon the announcement that Colonel W. F

Cody had telegraphed a friend in St. Paul,

asking him to act as Cody's second in a

duel with Fred May. The friend sent this

dispatch in reply: "I am yours to command

on all occasions, at any place and time and

Frank Powell ("White Beaver"), mayor of

La Crosse, who has for the last twenty

years been a warm friend of Colone

Cody, said this afternoon that there would certainly be a duel if May could be coaxed

to fight. Mayor Powell said; "The trouble is not over an actress, bu

because of the notoricty it would bring her went to Colonel Cody one afternoon and tol

him May was giving her attention, but that

his attention was not that of an American This was in 1887. Colonel Cody agreed to

see May and get him to stop visiting th girl. A few days later May and Colone

Cody were present at the same banquet, and Colonel Cody calmly stated to May that he

ought, as a gentleman, to discontinue his offensive attentions to Miss — May grew red in the face and wanted to fight then and there. There was

no blood shed because of interference of others. But May kept up his visits to the

American girl, who came to Colonel Cody one afternoon crying and said May was be-

coming so offcusive that she could no longer bear him. At this Colonel Cody wrote May the following letter: 'I will whip you or

sight. The men had not met in nearly seven years, but Colonel Cody started in to

keep his word, and would have succeeded i the people present in the Washington restaurant had not got between the belliger

ents. The girl over whom the trouble oc-curred is a good American girl in whom Colonel Cody had no other interest than that

CORA BELLE'S BAD BARGAIN.

Her Uncivilized Spouse Deserts Her in

Highly Civilized Manner.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 19.-(Special

The Bee.)-Mrs. Chasks, who was Cora Belle

Fellows and who was married at Cheyenne

River Agency three years ago to a Santes

Sioux Indian pamed Chaska, or Samue

Campbell, has found life with her dusk;

spouse unbearable, and is now living apar

from him in a small town in southern Ne

went to reside on the Santee reservation, short distance up the river from Yankto

that they might enjoy the fruits of Chaska'

Indianhood. Chaska a Santee Indian and in company with his bildren receives a fat

government subsidy very three months After two months of life on the reserve Chaska suddenly disap, eared and it was dis-

overed that he had doped with a young and buxom squaw. Mrs. Chaska, after

covered that he and buxon squaw. Mrs. Chaska, and buxon squaw. Mrs. Chaska, left the waiting for his return for weeks, left the waiting for his halfbreed children to the with Chaska

ngain, and two weeks after she left Chashi returned to the agen , and is now living

there with the woman who accompanie him in the elopement. He is happy an

South Dakota Outlay | Turn a Trick-One

of Them Arrested.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 19 .- A Mexican

and a negro held up the Miles City stage at

the fair grounds, two inlies below Spearfish,

late Saturday night. The Mexican held his

gun on the driver while the negro secured

the mail sack. City Marshal Diltz of Dead-

wood arrested a man who gave his name as

landore in a babnio bere this afternoon. He told the marshal that White, the negro,

stopped at a colored settlement three miles this side of Spearfish and officers are now

on his track. Isadore was held in \$3,000

him in the elopemen. He is happy a wants no more to do with his white wife.

Several months ago hasks and his family

under any circumstances

They expect

democratic house leaders, who still tively affirm that the passage of the

is only a question of time.

mpelling members to vote or be counted

AGREEABLE TO ALL

Benator White's Nomination Meets No Opposition in the Senate.

CLEVELAND'S CHOICE A POPULAR ONE

Louisiana's Senator Wins Where Hornblower and Peckham Fail.

WAS CONFIRMED WITHOUT OPPOSITION

Republicans and Democrats Eulogize the New Supreme Court Justice.

DANIEL'S DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT

His Speech in Support of the Administration's Course in the Hawaiian Matter-Oklahoma Bill Agreed to-

In the House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- The chief event in the senate today occurred in executive session, and was the promptitude of the confirmation of the supreme court nomination of the president, without referring it to a committee. The haste of the senators to show couriesy to their colleague would

not even permit Senator Daniel of Virginia to finish his speech on the Hawaiian resolution. When Senator Caffery, the colleague of Senator White, appeared in the chamber on his return from lunch he was apprised of the nomination of his colleague to be justice of the supreme court, and without waiting for any initiative on the part of Senator Caffery, Senator Daniel, after an interchange of glances with his fellow senators, announced that he would conclude his speech later, and Senator Caffery moved that the senate proceed to the consideration

of executive business. The doors were closed, but the representatives of the press outside needed no special message from the interior to apprise them that the proceedings were in marked contrast to the scenes that attended the last

two supreme court nominations.

The opening session of the senate was unusually devoid of interest. Senator Hale presented a resolution to investigate certain printing contracts, but the matter did not even create a discussion, although the resolution was adopted.

Senator Daniel opened his argument in support of the administration in the Hawaiian matter and will conclude to-Mr. Sherman, republican, of Ohio, who has

been ill for several days, was again in his A memorial from citizens of Maine, protesting against putting lumber on the free list, was presented by Senator Hale, republican, of Maine, who requested that it be printed as a senate document.

Senator McPherson, democrat, of New Jersey protested, saying that if every petition on tariff subjects should be printed the printing office would be kept boxy for the next three months. He thought the finance committee could obtain all the information necessary by merely reading the petition. After Senator Hale had intimated that he would read the petition and thereby secure its printing in the Record, if necessary, Senator McPherson withdrew his objection. SPANISH CLAIMS.

resolution was presented by Senator Call, calling for information from the presi-dent regarding claims against the United States under the treaty of 1819 with Spain. He took occasion to warn claimants from signing blank powers of attorney, which are being sent out by speculative attorneys. The resolution went over.

Senator Hale presented a resolution, which printing to examine into all the facts and circumstances connected with the claim of the National Lithographic company of Washington, D. C., for the publication of the Patent Office Gazette. This resolution was incited by a publication suggesting irregularities in letting the contract.

The house bill, fixing the limit of the indebtedness of Salt Lake, Utah, was taken up

The Hawaiian resolution was then called up and Senator Daniel, democrat, of Virginia took the floor in support of the resolution. He said that when President Cleveland was inaugurated, he said that Minister Stevens had claimed himself protector of the islands of Hawaii and had taken possession of the islands with American military forces and had hoisted the American flag over the territory. By this act of the American minister, President Cleveland, when he came into power as protector of the Hawaiian islands and by operation of the law, was commander-inchief of our forces there and the responsi-ble authority to which the nations of the earth would be bound to address themselves.

The sugar interests, said Senator Daniel, had played a large part in this revolution. If Queen Liliuokalani was a woman of that questionable character now charged by her opponents, why was it that the treaty sug-gested and framed by the friends of the revolutionist committee made provision for annually paying \$20,000 for her a higher recognition than had been accorded by this government to the widows of the cause she had been robbed, and this annuity

Was a conscience fund.

The president was fully within his constitutional warrant in all he had done. He had, at the beginning, done two things which seemed fitting to be done. He had Withdrawn the bending treaty and had designated Mr. James H. Blont, a statesman of high character, to go to the scene of action and ascertain and report to him the true condition of things. The appointment of Mr. Blount was fully within the scope of the president's power; when the facts were learned President Cleveland did only his duty. To the honor of our history the erring minister, Stevens, had no exact his extraordinary action, and was promptly rebuked by the executive for his unwarranted course. People, said Mr. Daniel, called Mr. Blount a spy, with all the ignoming attached to the term. There was no secret about his appointment. But if Mr. Blount was a spy Minister Stevens, inasmuch as he assisted Mr. Blount in his investigations, was an assistant spy.

GRANT'S POLICY CITED. He referred to President Grant's desire to annex San Domingo to the United States. Minister Stevens had sought to justify his actions by referring to Secretary Bayard's letter of July 12, 1887, but the keynote of that letter was "abstinence from interfer-ence with domestic affairs." But there was thing in that letter which Mr. Stevens

had overlooked. Referring to the efforts of the provis-ional government to have accorded to it that deference and respect due to a great government, Mr. Daniel said the Harrison administration had treated it as a "vagrant to be put in the calaboose as having no visible

means of support."

Speaking of the landing of troops under the plea that they were needed to protect American life and property, Mr. Daniel said neither was threatened at the time, but that excuse was to be put in "cold atorage," to be taken out when needed. The facts were after assurance that her appeal would he passed upon at Washington-and this assurance, too, had been given by a representa-

forence on the Oklahoma rathroad bill was agreed to, and Messrs, Berry, Blackburn and Pettigrow were appointed conferees on the | March 4 ,1891.

part of the senate. The senate then ad- SIX YEARS IN SING SING

IN THE HOUSE.

Opponents of Bland's Seignlorage Bill Use the Fillbuster. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The fillbuster over the silver bill in the house continued intil 4 o'clock this afternoon, when an adjournment was had to give the democrats chance to consider the situation in caucus.

Mr. Marsh, republican, of Illinois asked nanimons consent for the consideration of his bill authorizing the construction of a wing dam canal and power station in the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi in Hancock county, Illinois. There was no objection and the bill was passed.

At the request of Mr. Bingham, republican, of Pennsylvania, March 31 at 1 o'clock was made a special order for paying tribute to the memory of Charles O'Neill of Penn-

Mr. Martin, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, reported back the Tawney resolution, calling on the secretary of the interior for certain information regarding some suspended pension cases, with a favorable recommendation, and it was

Mr. Bland then moved to go into committee of the whole on the seigniorage bill and, pending that, moved that all general de-bate be closed, and on motion demanded the previous question. The ayes and mays were called for by Mr. Tracey, democrat, of New York, and, repeating their former tactics, the democratic and republican members of the committee sat silent and refused to vote. The vote resulted 171 to 4, two short of a quorum.

On motion of Mr. Bland a call of the house

The call developed the presence of 251

members and the vote again recurred on Mr. Bland's motion. Before the cierk began calling the roll Mr. Walker of Massachusetts suggested that as it was evident a quorum could not be ob-tained to close debate, the motion be with-drawn and the debate be allowed to run on. Mr. Bland declared that he should persist until a vote on the bill was passed, or until it was fully demonstrated that a majority of the house was opposed to the measure. After this interuption the cierk proceeded with the roll call. The motion again failed for lack of quorum—150 to 0.

Another call of the house was had and the clusive quorum reappeared. A roll call on Mr. Bland's motion followed nd resulted, 152 to 2-this time twenty

live short of a quorum Again, on motion of Mr. Bland, a call of he house was ordered.

During the call of the house the presiexecutive clerk appeared with additional Hawaiian correspondence, which was received and placed on the speaker's desk.

Upon announcement of the result of the
roll call—162 to 2—Mr. Bland offered a
resolution revoking all leaves of absence except on sickness, and instructing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest all absentees, the order to continue until vacated. Mr. Bland demanded the previous question, and pending that Mr. Tracey moved that the ouse adjourn. On a rising vote it was lest -74 to 106 - whereupon the yeas and nays were demanded. Mr. Tracey's motion was lost by a vote of 154 to 65.

Mr. Tracey, pursuing the filibustering program, moved that when the house adjourned today it be to meet on Wednesday, but his motion was ruled out of order. The republicans and democratic opponents of the seigniorage bill then refused to vote on the demand for the previous question on Mr. Biand's resolution to arrest absentees, and it resulted in a vote of 123 to 3. The point of no quorum was made, but Mr. Dockery (in the chair) ruled that a quorum was not

the resolution, which resulted in a vote of Mr. Reed made the point of no quorum and, in the midst of some excitement, ex-plained that in his opinion it required a quorum to pass a resolution whose executive

lasted beyond the adjournment today.

The chair overruled the point of orde and declared the resolution carried. There upon Mr. Bland moved to adjourn, and upo the announcement of adjournment the clerk read the call for a democratic caucus im mediately. The announcement was greeted

with republican cheers. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Judge White of Louislana Succeeds When Peckham and Hornbiower Fails.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-This afternoon the president sent to the senate the nomination of Senator Edward D. White to b associate justice of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Blatchford. The senate had hardly time to recover from its surprise when Senato White's confirmation was announced.

The nomination was not referred to th committee at all and in less than an hour after the nomination had been received the senate had placed its seal of approval upon

the selection.

The nomination was received through Private Secretary Pruden about 2:40, and an executive session was immediately moved. The senate had been sitting behind closed doors less than half an hour when I became known that the motion to confirm without reference had been carried withou opposition. The vote was unanimously and heartily in favor of confirmation. The pro-The vote was unanimously and eeedings prior to the casting of the vote consisting entirely of the delivery o ic speeches by members senate judiciary comm eulogistic committee and by Senator Caffery. There was two speeches by democratic members of the committee and two by republican members Senators Pugh and Hill spoke for the demo cratic side and Senators Hoar and Telle for the republican side. All the spe the president and Mr. White. The sens even felt so good natured over the whol affair that it decided to remove the injunc tion of secrecy, and the newspapers were notified that they were at liberty to publish

the details of the proceedings. While the scrate acted promptly and without hesitation upon the nomination, it is still a fact that it was a great surpris-at the capitol. The president sent for Sen ator White and his colleague, Mr. Caffery last night, and upon their arrival at the white house made known the purpose of his

invitation for a conference.

Mr. White, while expressing a deep sense of obligation, was much surprised, and was doubtful as to whether he should accept. He asked the president for time to consider and left without giving his consent. This morning he still was unable to say positively that he preferred the office to that of senator, and it was not until just before

noon that he gave his assent.

The belief is strong in the Louisiana delegation that Representative Blanchard will

be appointed as senator to fill the unex-pired term of Mr. White.

Without exception all the republicans and prominent officials in this city interviewed express entire satisfaction with the presi dent's selection. Edward Douglas White will take his seat on the supreme bench as the yoringest of the justices, and, with the ex-ception of Justices Field and Harlan, he will have entered the office at at earlier period in life than any of the other justices and will have the exceptionally long term of twenty one years to serve before retirement. I was born in the parish of La Fourche, Louis ana, forty-eight years ago. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's, near Emmetsburg, Md., at the Jesuit college in New Orleans and finally at Georgetown college, District of Co-lumbia. He entered the confederate army and after the war was admitted to the bar by the Louisiana supreme court, and prac-ticed his profession during the troubled years which followed the reconstruction period. In 1874 he began his political career as a state senator. Leaping into the law again he became associate fusitive of the supreme court of Louisiana in 1878, but again turning to politi cal pursuits he was elected to the United States squate to succeed Senator Eustis, present minister to France, takin his sest

Outraged Law Vindicated in a Vigorous Fashion by a New York Court.

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED ON BOSS M'KANE

Motions for a New Trial, Arrest of Judgment and Stay of Execution Overruled -Judge Bartlett's Ruling and Decision-Crowds in Court.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19 .- "How long will be get?" was the question which one heard everywhere in Brooklyn this morning. On the elevated roads, on the street cars and on sidewalks, wherever two or three men could be seen together, it is safe to say that

they were talking about the McKane case. At the court house crowds of anxious mer besteged the doors of the court room, and the policemen had a herculean task in keeping them from breaking down the doors in their anxiety to get in to secure a good position at which they could hear and see everything

which took place. Sergeant White, with twenty-two mer from the police station, struggled hard to make way for the reporters who got into the court room through the Judge's entrance The doors of the court were tightly locked, but the gallery doors were left open.

Finally, one by one, the spectators were let in, and just at 9:55 the door opened wide and John Y. McKane, accompanied by Sheriff Buttling, entered. He was apparently the most unconcerned man in the court room and walked about talking to his friends who, one and all, shook him warmly by the hand. Every one who saw him remarked his wonderful nerve and self-possession. He had a short conversation with his counsel, Foster L. Backus. They sat beside each other a few moments later and both were laughing heartily at something that was said

by a man sitting near by.

The prosecuting lawyers, A. M. Sheppard, Colonel Lamb and Joseph Wernberg were also in court and held a consultation. By 10:15 the corridors were rendered almost impassable, as the crowds swarmed on the stairways and hallways and out onto the

NEW TRIAL DENIED. At 10:06 Judge Bartlett took his seat on

Mr. E. C. James then stood up and said "Your honor, I appear for the defendant, Mr. John Y. McKane. I move for a new trial under section 465 code of criminal

procedure subdivision 5 and 6. Judge Bartlett denied the motion. Then Mr. James asked the court to take nto consideration that the defendant had never been convicted of any felony and that his previous character be taken into con-

Judge Bartlett said he did not see any circumstances which would warrant such discretion.

Mr. James then asked for a stay of execution of judgment for twenty days to enable the defendant to move on a notice for cer-tificate of reasonable doubt.

Mr. Sheppard said that it would be better for defendant's counsel to wait until sentence was pronounced before making this applica tion. He moved for sentence to be passed McKane, when asked what he had to say said: "I do not know that I can say any-thing but what I said on the stand during this trial. I have never done anything wrong to any one so far as I know. I never ild anything directly or indirectly wrong with regard to the election, nor did I ever counsel any one else to do anything wrong I again say that I am not guilty of any of-

Judge Bartlett then proceeded to pass sen-

"I do not feel inclined to disregard the recommendation to mercy made by the jury The crime which the defendant committee was a serious one. That great crime seem o be one that demands an emphatic tence. The penalty should be so severe a to express due condemnation, while not severe as to excite sympathy. The sentence of the court is that the defendant be im prisoned in Sing Sing prison for six years. There was dead silence in court for a me nent, and then amidst a murmur of through the chamber, Judge Bartlett ordered the court to be cleared.

CALLED "RUBBING IT IN." When the sentence of six years imprison ment was pronounced on McKane the one who seemed the least affected was the "chief" himself. The words had scarcely passed from the judge's lips when McKan urned around and resumed his seat beside

his lawyers: A subdued murmur of astonishment es caped the spectators who thronged the cour room, but the hum was quickly suppressed by Judge Bartlett, who rapped vigorously with his gavel and ordered the police to clear

"Good God," said one of McKane's hench men, "that is what I call rubbing it in."
Along the line the ominous words "six
years" ran from mouth to mouth along the stairway and out to the sidewalk, every-body seeming to be on the tiptoe of excitement, but no one had any idea that the sen tence would exceed five years. Bets wer freely made and odds given that it would be more than three years, and this term was looked upon generally as the limit. The news was flashed over the wires and in less than a quarter of an hour it is safe to say that the people of Manhattan Island and Long Island were aware of the penalty

inflicted on the dethroned ruler of Coney While all this excitement was going outside McKane sat quietly in a chair in front of the judge's desk, talking to his counsel, and now and again nodding or pass ing a remark to his friends who were leav ing the court room on compliance with th

mandate of the court. Lawyer Roderick said that an application would be made some time today to a justic of the supreme court for a stay of twenty

days, pending an appeal. McKane was taken back to Raymond street jail by Sheriff Buttling about 1 clock, and if the stay is not procured today he will be taken to Sing Sing tomorrow, company with some of the convicts.

DON'T WANT STATEHOOD.

Tribes in Indian Territory that Can Sec

No Benefit from It. CHECOTAH, I. T., Feb. 19.-The inter national convention convened at 10 o' clock this morning, and after organization and reading the address of the United States commission, adjourned until 2 o'clock, Hooley Bell, the lion of the Cherokees, was elected permanent chairman, and Hon. H. A. Telle, sceretary of the Choctaw nation, as permanent secretary. The Cherokee Choctaw. Creek and Chickasaw nations are represented. The Seminole nation has not got in. The Osages were admitted to the council with deliberative, but not voting privilege. Aside from the remarks of Hon. Hooley Bell, on taking the chair, nothing has so far been said in the council that indicates its policy. Mr. Bell said that the visit of such a committee on such a mission in time of peace was unprecedented. They come to ask the Indians to exchange contentment, prosperity, peace and plenty for nothing, or for the destitution harassment, want and burden of statehood, Senators Dawes and Mr. Kidd of the United States commission are here, and it is expected, by invitation, will discuss the sitnation with the council in the afternoon see ment against a change or agreement i practically unanimous in the council and very nerly unanimous among the Indian peo-

Princess Colonna. NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- At the office of J. W. Mackay, Jr., it was denied that Princess Colonna intended going to South Dakota to apply for a divorce from her husband. She REDS ON TRIAL IN VIENNA

continues to occupy her brother's apartments in the Belgravia flats, and it is said she is constantly advised of her husband's move-ments. Young Mr. Mackay is occupying apartments at the Hotel Waldorf. Enemies os Society in Austria Stumble on a Rough Path.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS EXPECTED

Twelve Austrian Anarchists Charged with Conspiring Against the Life of the Emperor-Supposedly Members of the International.

VIENNA, Feb. 19 .- The trial of the twelve anarchists arrested September last, charged with conspiracy against the life of Emperor Francis Joseph, began today. The defense asked that part of the proceedings be made public, but the court ruled that the trial should take place in secret. The proceedings promise to be memorable in the history of anarchy, as the case is one of the most sensational and remantic on record.

The trial of these twelve men, Franz Haspel and Stefan Hahnel (the ring leaders) and Mathias Stetka, Martin Stikula, Kari Kinkal, Johann Vopateck, Karl Morawetz, Josef Schenel, Michael Weiner, Mathias Fleischhauss, Joseph Komarek and Karl Koetzel, in view of the recent anarchist exploits in Europe, will evoke the keenest interest here and doubtless in the United States as well, as the prisoners are said to be closely connected with anarchists of America. The anarchists were tracked and

following the spectacle of the last few days, that Mr. Reed was right and that nonvoting arrested in the most sensational manner. members should be counted to make It is a matter of regret that this important The Patterson resolution was voted down by about twenty majority, the speaker vot-ing against the proposition. The caucus ad-journed pending a vote on the Boatner res-olution. trial is to be conducted behind closed doors, as revelations of a remarkable kind are expected, but arrangements have been made by the Associated press, which will enable Messrs. Bryan, Bland, Bynum, Springer, Williams of Mississippi and Hatch advocated the passage of the two reslutions (both of-fered by Mr. Bland) and in the course of it, it is expected, to furnish the world from day to day with accurate reports of the proceedings of the important tribunal. It has been added that some of the most extraordithe speeches some very caustic reflection on the action of the eastern filibustering democrats were indulged, nary exhibits ever brought into a court will

be shown today during the proceedings, The history of the plot in which the men were connected is most interesting. The prisoners will be shown to have been in touch with the anarchists of England and America and the trial may therefore be expected to throw some light upon the organization of the International and the action of a body whose reckless crimes even during the present year have outraged the whole

world. During the months of July and August last, the Austrian police were greatly ex-ercised by the successful dissemination among the working classes and among every section of the army of dangerous and violently revolutionary phamphlets, leaflets and all sorts of "appeals to the masses" to

rise against the existing order of things, The work of distributing was carried on so mysteriously by night that for a long the point among themselves all day the time it seemed impossible to trace the authors. Every quarter of the city was democratic members of the senate subcom mittee on finance agreed, late this afternoon, scoured by the most expert detectives until not to report the tariff bill to the full com at length the headquarters of the revolumittee tomorrow. The keason for the tionary gang was discovered in Siebenbrun change is found in the fact that the sugar nengasse, a poor street in the Margarethen district of the capital. The house forming and metal schedules and coal and lumber and metal schedules and coal and lumber is still objects of contention. There was no abatement in the demands of the advocates of a duty up of these articles, and the prospect of a bittel fight in the senate was so strong that the committee definitely decided to postpone by Lapprt, which, it is said, may be made later this week, but the anarchist headquarters was No. 65, time was lost in planning a "raid." two men, whose arrest was in the firs instance contemplated, were Franz Haspel and Stefan Hahnel, both journeymen cabinet

makers.
Early Friday morning, September 22, small body of detectives posted themselves opposite No. 65. They had ascertained that one of the two men so urgently "wanted"-Hannel-had to begin his work in the factory where he was employed at 6 o'clock. In due course Hahnel appeared and before he had proceeded a dozen yards up the street he was a prisoner. The arrest was made without the slightest fuss, he being taken off his guard. His pockets having been searched he was marched off to the lockup. Upon the person of the prisoner the detectives found a latch key of the dwelling

which Hahnel shared with his still un captured fellow conspirator. Back went the detectives to No. 65. Mounting rapidly to the third floor the police commissary, who was in command, placed the latch key in the lock and the door swung open. The dwelling, which the police had thus successfully invaded, consisted of a room and kitchen. A thorough search of the house was then begun. The furniture of the sitting room consisted of an oblong couch covered with black American leather, a small brown over an American girl, who was visiting in London when Colonel Cody and May were there. This girl, whose, name is withheld black painted table, a painted night stool, a trunk wardrobe and two or three chairs

close inspection of these articles of furn ture yielded startling results. While two of the detectives guarded the orisoner the others examined the couch. A close inspection revealed the existence of secret lock. This was broken with difficulty

a costly hand printing press with all the latest improvements.
Inside one of the cylinders of the printing press they came across large bundles of the anarchical "Appeal to the Austrian Masses," which was one of the seditious pamphlets that had put them on the track of the con-

spirators. In the little brown painted table which stood against the wall the detectives discov ered a complete set of type, arrayed in the most compact and scientific manner. Examination of the night stool revealed the existence of a secret compartment full of revolutionary pamphlets and leaflets ex icily corresponding with those that had the first instance excited the suspicion of th

authorities MET WITH SURPRISES. The large trunk was next examined. I contained suprises which threw those of the couch and the table in the shade. The de-tectives, when they forced the lock, found inside a perfect arsenal of explosive bombs all ready to be charged, some in glass and some in metal, and in addition, metal cases, tubes, wires, clockworks and implements o various kinds for fitting these together

Necessary explosives for charging these in fernal machines were also discovered. There were also discovered in the cours of the investigations, revolvers, with a sup ply of ammunition to fit them, and a large ount of stationery for printing and corre

spondence purposes. Finally, in a wardrobe, the police found one or more coats with swivels or hooks at tached to the lining for the purpose of car rying bombs. While the search was in progress a determined attempt at suicid was made by the prisoner Haspel, who haben found in the rooms. When he say that all was discovered he thrust aside the detectives and endeavored to throw himsel out of the window. He was intercepted in

time, however, and promptly secured. On the evening of the same day that thes mportant arrests were effected, eight of in the course of the following day four more were arrested. The evidence against two of these, however, was subsequently found o he insufficient and they were accordingly

Here is a description of the two ring leaders. Frank Haspot is a small, stender man of 30. He was born at Gratz, and had lived for three years with Hahnel in the house where he was enjoying the reputation of being a respectable workingman. He has brown hair and a ligh mustache, his features bespeaking a char acter of great energy and determination Haspel speaks in a slow, deliberate manner, with, however, a certain amount of emphasis. He is said to be a very skillful workman at his trade.

Stefan Hahnel is a year older than Haspel He was born at Woretit, in Bohemia, but has fived since his boyhood in Vienna. He is of medium height, has fair hair and mus tache and a determined, uncommunicative expression of countenance. Habnel has, his fellow prisoner, having suffered considerably from lung disease, which him to live in the country all last being supported during his illness of sick fund of the trade organization he is a member. He only rett to Vienna and resumed work a week two

prior to his arrest.

That the police believe they have evidence of a very circumstantial kind is shown by the form of indictment—that of conspiring against the life of the emperor—and the revelations which will be made in the course of the trial may therefore be awaited with considerable interest.

The Associated press correspondent has obtained the following account of the facts regarding the trial of Camera today: The leading prisoners, Franz Haspel and Stepher Habnet, were pallid and hollow-eyed from long confinement in prison. Haspel was confessed to being guilty of the charge employing a secret press and admitted twee an anarchist. During the course was an anarchist. During the course of the examination Haspel said: "We desire to attain our ends by the employment of

Continuing. Haspel proceeded to sketch the scheme which he had planned, and it was observed that it was communistic rather than anarchistic. The prisoner, it appears, procured a secret press because he wanted to furnish workmen with suitable newspapers. He denied any knowledge of the

NOT AGAINST INDIVIDUALS. In answer to questions put by counsel for the defense Haspel explained the propaganda of physical force which was to be employed, not against individuals, but against the whole social fabric. The social demands, he added, for such political privileges as the franchise only delayed its consummation. The prosecutor asked the prisoner if the ideal state would be a republic or an anarchistic community, to which Haspel replied it would be all the same to him.

"Will there be any laws?" asked the prosecutor.

To this question he replied: "The people will make their demands; there will no

be any governing powers."

Habnet, in the course of his examination, admitted he had prepared the anarchist manifestoes and that he had made the leaden and tin bombs seized by the police. He de-nied, however, that he intended to use

Connsel for the defense pointed out that contrary to published reports, no powerful explosives were found at the prisoner's lodg

small and rudely made contrivances. Martin Stikul, a carpenter, another of the accused, admitted attending the anarchist neetings, but denied that he was aware of he contents of the anarchistic manifesto. The court adjourned until tomorrow.

WILLIAM VISITS BISMARCK.

Germany's Emperor Makes Concessions to the Ex-Chancellor.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Feb. 19 .- Another link has been forged in the chain of reconciliation between the emperor and the Iron Chancellor. The visit of Prince Bismarck to Emperor William, the reception to the former by the latter and the German people generally, followed so closely by a return visit on the part of the emperor, means that the ex-chancellor can enjoy in the last days of his life the thought that he is at peace with his sovereign. It is mutually understood on the part of the two great men that this reconciliation is entirely personal and friendly, and all mention of politics is carefully

Emperor William left Berlin at 2:20 this afternoon and arrived here about 5 o'clock. In spite of the request of the emperor that there was to be no demonstration the rail-way station and the village were decorated, bedecked with flags, bunting and flowers. The road to the castle was a long avenue of triumph and the arches flanked on eithe de with Venetian masts. The latter were draped with evergreens and the German Prussian and Holstein colors, and bore the names of the various states of the German empire. At the snot where the emperor mense imperial crown was hung and at the windows of the cottages and neighborhood busts of Prince Bismarck and the emperor

were displayed. Prince Bismarck, upon leaving the castle for the railroad station, in order to meet Emperor William, was greeted with loud applause by the crowds of people assembled The emperor, who wore a naval uniform, stepped briskly out of the carriage when the train drew up at the platform and approached Prince Bismarck, who were the cuirassier uniform, with the belmet and the gray military cloak recently presented to him by the emperor. Warm and repeated handshakes were exchanged between the emperor and the ex-chancellor, after which the former carefully wrapped the gray cloak around the prince's shoulders. Bismarck baying doffed the gray garment just pre-

vious to greeting the emperor.

The emperor and Prince Bismarck ther walked to the castle of Friedrichsrub, followed by the emperor's suite of seven They were enthusiastically greeted by the crowds lining the route, riving at the castle, Emperor greeted Princess Bismarck, and with the princess upon his arm the emperor proeeded to the salon.

The emperor congratulated Prince Bis-marck on his hearty appearance and then introduced the prince to his suite. emperor also shook hands with Secretary Chrysnder and Dr. Schweininger.

The dinner to his majesty was in private and only twelve covers were laid, neither Count Herbert nor William Bismarck being present. The emperor sat between Prince and Princess Bismarck.

After dinner all conversed cordially, the prince and the emperor smoking. At 9 o'clock his majesty departed. The ex-chancellor accompanied him back to the station and he and the emperor shook hands several times before parting. The emperor sat at the open window of the saloon car and waved his hand frequently until the rain started a few minutes after 9 o'clock On the way to the station from the Bis marck residence the cheering of the crowds was incessant and the emperor repeatedly saluted. At the station as the emperor's rain was about to depart the cheering was Imost frantic.

His farewell with the ex-chanceller was of the most cordial character. The prince ac-companied him to his car and before enterwords. Several attempts were made by some of the onlookers to sing the national anthem, but they were drowned by the in-cessant cheering of the rest of the multitude. Returning home, Prince Bismarck was almost carried off his feet by his excited admirers, who crowded around him. housand persons were present at the prince All the residences in the city

residence. All the residen-were splendidly illuminated. Prince Hismarck seems to be in much better health since his reconciliation with the emperor than for a long time past. The inner party at the Bismarck residence was extremely animated and successful. In deference to the wishes of the emperor that o demonstrations be made on the occasion of his visit here, many deputations of vet-erans who had expressed a determination

o be present remained away. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Referring to the emperor's visit to Friedrichruh the Staats Zeltung will say editorially: "Only one visible change has been effected through the reconciliation, a part of the Hismarck press has relinquished its hostile attitude oward the government. Although the moral value of their uiterances," the Staata Zeiung continues, "is by no means unimportant. Yet the solution of the political ques-tions now before the empire will not be influenced by this, nor the act of January 26

Gladstone Will flight the Lords LONDON, Feb. 19.-The Chronicle says Mr. Gladstone will take the field against the House of Lords, when he will move in a comprehensive form the total rejection of the amendments to the employers' liability bill, and adding that the measure is ended and that the Lords will hardly care to carry the contest further. A great speech is expected from the premier.

CAPTURED AT LAST

California's Famous Outlaws in the Custody of Officers,

EVANS AND MORREL CAUGHT IN A TRAP

Bold Daring of the Brigands Results Disastrously to Them.

SURROUNDED IN THE HOUSE OF EVANS

All of Visalia's Citizens Aid in Securing the Desperadoes.

THEY GAVE IN WITHOUT A STRUGGLE

Tame Ending of a Career of Crime-No Resistence Offered to the Agents of the Law - Evans' Brutality Checked by His Partner,

VISALIA, Cal., Feb. 19.-Chris Evans, the train robber and outlaw who escaped from Fresno jail a month ago, is again in custody, It was discovered last night that he had come into Visalia from the mountains with his partner, Edward Morrel, who assisted him to escape from jail, and that the two men were hiding in Evans' house here. Officers surrounded the house early in the morning and a few hours later practically. all the inhabitants were present. Evans recognized the fact that escape was impossible and after a brief negotiation with

Sheriff Kay surrendered. The bandits had arrived in town from their mountain retreat Saturday night on foot. So soon as Sheriff Kay was informed of this a posse of determined men was gathered and proceeded quietly to Evans' house, which they surrounded and guarded until daylight. Men were stationed around the house so as to command it on all sides, The townspeople, many of whom were armed, came to the scene, and when daylighte broke a large portion of the population of the place were on the ground of the expected

The news which caused this excitement was brought in by a man named Brighton, who is in the employ of Marshal Gard, Brighton, who cared for Evans' house and children, was formerly a deputy marshal in Arizona. He and Gard arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning and immediately set to work to capture the outlaws. As the outlines of the house within which the desperadoes were known to be became visible in the gray dawn it was closely watched by the excited crowd, but no one evinced a disposition to approach the house.

It was conceded that an attempt to capture the men by assaulting the house would surely result in the death of several of the posse. It was conceded, also, that if the attempt should be made to storm the house some lives would be lost, but the citizens determined to put an end to the lawless career.

of these men At 9:15 this morning a messenger was nt to the house with a note from Sheriff Kay advising the men to surrender peace-fully and telling them they would be certainly either killed or captured. senger, whose name is Benson, was com-pelled to enter the house and was held as

a hostage. Evans said to him when he entered: "Ain't you taking great chances. Now you take these pistols and walk ahead of us when we get ready to go."

Benson was frightened, and when Evans saw armed men around the house he at-tacked Mrs. Brighton, who was in the house. knocking her down and kicking her and tell ing her to go to bed and stay there.

He was only prevented from killing the

woman through the Intervention of Morrel, who commanded him to desist. Last evening Evans told airs. By the he would never be taken alive. When she reminded him he was taking great to coming here. Evans abused the chances in coming here. Evans abused the Byrd family generally, and said George gave away the fact that he was going to escape from the Fresno jail and caused bim to be locked in a dark cell; that Perry Byrd assisted in hunting him, and that the Byrds were a flock of buzzards. Mrs. Byrd, Evans' mother-in-law, says he

is crazy. Last night he threatened to kill his brother-in-law, George Byrd, and was only prevented by the old lady stepping be-When Evans saw the house surrounded ha

opened negotiations with Kay to surrender, Evans carrying on the correspondence. Evans agreed to come out if Kay would disperse the crowd. The officers ordered all spectators to leave, which they did. Then Evans came out on the porch unarmed and Sheriff Kay and Under Sheriff Hall went forward and shook hands with him.

Evans and Morrel, at the time of their

surrender, had two Winchester rifles and pistols and plenty of ammunition. Marshal Gard says the man arrested with that he formerly ran a merry-go-round with Fredericks, who is accused of having killed Sheriff Pascott of Nevada county. The citizens are very indignant at Evans' treatare not removed before morning they may J. Hinds, Evans' attorney at Fresno,

came here Saturday and his movements were watched. Mrs. Evans was expected here in a day or two by the officers.

The officers are reticent as to the dis-posal of Evans at present, but it is supposed he will be spirited away to Fresno tonight, where he will receive an immediate sentence and be hurrled to the states prison. Evans refuses to be interviewed and abused a press representative roundly today. Mor-rel is more talkative and tells his story of the recent encounter at Slick Rock. is great rejoicing here at the capture.

POWDERLY AND THE KNIGHTS.

A. W. Wright Defends the Ex-Muster Works man from His Traducers. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 .- A. W. Wright, x-member of the general executive commit-

tee of the Knights of Labor, made a statement about the suits brought by ex-general officers against the order. He said: "The pretense that Messrs. Powderly and Devlin were pressing for money due them for the purpose of injuring the order should hardly be made by Mr. Hayna." "If," he said, "demanding our money months after it is due he evidence that we

are disloyal to the order, should Mr. Hayes' course in drawing every sum due him eyidence care for the order's welfare? Why, ever since we were general officers, Mr. Pow-derly, Mr. Devlin and myself have never been able to have our salaries paid up, while Mr. Hayes his frequently said that, no met-ter who went without, he would draw his salary to date. He was, in this, at any rate, truthful. Asked if it was true that Mr. Powderly. had done nothing to injure the order since he was out of office, Mr. Wright said: "The

statement is as unique as it is characteristic of the mea who made it." He did no the of the men who made it." He did not doubt that members were writing to him, asking questions which, if answered truthfully, would give the writers of the betters a very, poor opinion of at least one who holds a high office in the order. He did not doubt that Mr. Powderly answered these letters and answered them truthfully, but telling the truth in a case of this kind in at once right and the best thing for the order. right and the best thing for the order.