## ACRIMONY ON

Yesterday's Lively Session of the House of Representatives,

SILVER ADVOCATES RAISE THEIR VOICES

Democrats and Republicans Alike Come in for a Roasting.

PARTISANSHIP DROPPED IN THE DEBATE

Pence and Patterson Uncork the Vials of Their Wrath.

PENCE HAS TO BE STOPPED FROM TALKING

His Reflections on Members of the House Bring Him a Reprimand - Enemies of the White Metal Severely Criticised - Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The proceedings in the house today were full of exciting incidents. Mr. Bland, being unable to secure a quorum, concluded to allow the debate on the bill to proceed, at the same time declaring that he would return to the assault tomorrow. Two sensational speeches followed, one by Mr. Pence of Colorado, who denounce I the republicans for submitting to the crack of ex-Speaker Reed's whip and warned him that if the election of the president was thrown into the house in 1896 he would renew his filibustering, and the other by Mr. Fithian of Illinois, who condemned in the severest terms the action of his democratic colleagues who were taking part in the filibuster. Toward the close of the session, Mr. Pence's reflect'ons on Maisra, Pickler and Ellis of Oregon drew forth from them a statement which Mr. Pence characterized as "absolutely untrue." He was twice called to order, and the house, by a vote, refused to allow him to proceed. It is probable Mr. Pence's speech will be the reason of further comment tomorrow.

When the house entered upon the third week of the struggle over the Blnad seigniorage bill at noon, there was a good attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Hatch, democrat, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on agrisouri, chairman of the committee on agri-culture, arcse and stated that his committee claimed jurisdiction over a bill (the anti-options bill) which had been referred by the speaker to the ways and means committee, and he moved that it be referred to the agricultural committee. Messrs. Reed, Hopkins, Breckinridge and Bynum at-tempted to crowd in some remarks, but the chair decided that the question was not chair decided that the question was not debatable, and, on a rising vote, Mr. Hatch's motion was carried by a vote of 88 to 57. Mr. Warner, democrat, of New York made the point of no quorum, whereupon Mr.

Hatch demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Enloe, democrat, of Tennessee presented a resolution, reciting the fact of the publication and distribution by the committee on education of an attack upon the educational system of Tennessee, and called upon the secretary of the interior for the authority for such a publication. The reso

Boutelle, republican, of Maine, as a privileged question, then sent to the clerk's desk and had read a long resolution, with several whereases, expressing it as the sense of the house that Mr. Willis should be recalled from Hawaii.

a resolution looking for a succes for Minister Willis or a resolution to democracy in the hole?" asked Mr.

The speaker declared that he did not was a parliamentary question. held that the resolution was not privileged and under the rule it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The battle over the silver bill was then

Mr. Bland then moved to go into committee of the whole on his bill, and pending that, to close general debate at 4 o'clock tomorrow. On the latter motion he demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted 163 to 5, eleven short

of a quorum, and Mr. Bland, upon the an-houncement, moved a call of the house. The call developed the presence of 273 mem Mr. Bland then withdrew his motion limit debate and moved to go into committee of the whole. The filibusters in-terposed no objection to this motion, as it left the debate running as before without limit, and the motion was carried by a vote of 181 to 0. Mr. Bland explained his move saying that, inasmuch as it was evident at no quorum could be obtained today, thought the time could be spent in de-

PENCE'S SENSATION. Mr. Pence of Colorado, who was speaking when the filibustering began two weeks ago, took the floor to resume his speech. The scenes of the past ten days, he said, proved. if any one doubted it, that just as Senator Sherman was the chief lieutenant of the democratic president in regard to the money question, so in this house his licutenant was the eminent and talented gentleman from Maine (Reed). He had witnessed scores of roll calls on which all the republicans, exmen, Messrs. Sweet, Broderick, Bowers and Hartman, have been the chief allies of the executive and secretary of the treasury. These gentlemen alone had been above the control and crack of the whip of the minority. But the democrats, he charged, were no better than the republicans. They had singled with silver; they had stricken it down and now worth. down, and now sought to deceive their con-stituents by the support of this bill. On the 19th a democratic caucus had been held and the most rampant man in the hall was said to be the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Patterson, who, last fall, took back all he said for fifteen years. He acted with the administration, and in return secured patron age for his district and his state. No man on this floor has eaten more administration ple than he. Yet this man, who surrendered the convictions of a lifetime on that occasion and stood 'up like the gentleman from Texas (Kilgore) and thanked God that he had changed his mind and had the courage to stand by his convictions, became in that caucus the most rampant of silver leaders. He went to the extent of proposing a resolution authorizing the speaker to count a

quorum.

Mr. Pence, continuing, said his chief objection to this bill was that backeliders last summer would utilize their vote upon it to cover their retreat and deceive the voters The utterances of Mr. Patterson in the dem-ocratic caucus would be made to commend him to his constituency as a silver leader. "Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Pence in con-

clusion, "I do not suppose it would do a bit of good if the gentleman from Maine were here now for me to make appeal to him to keep his hands off, to fold up his whip, to suspend his management of his party upon this question. Although the gentleman has left his seat, I will treat some of his representatives now present as standing in his stead and will make an apbehalf of the republican members, who, it seems to me, have not had the cour age to make the appeal for themselves (Laughter). The crack of the gentleman's whip has failed to control four of the minor

And, Mr. Chairman, in addition to these four there have been five or six of the most accomplished, well rounded, graduated and slippery dodgers that ever went on record upon any vote in any house of congress.

"Cannot the gentleman from Maine

(Reed), who is interested more than any one in the election of the next house, hold off his hand a little while and let the republicans hear from the aliver producing sections of the country and allow them to voice their own convictions and the conviction of their constituents.

IN THE ROLE OF A PROPHET.

"Mr. Chairman, I have never engaged in the role of a prophet, but I am going to do so now. The next president of the United States will be elected by the vote of the Fifty-fourth house of representatives. If there is any one man here who is partic ularly interested as to what will be the answer on the roll call of states at that time probably it is the gentleman from Maine, who today, and upon every occasion. is standing up here and elsewhere to be measured against McKinley as a candidate for president in 1896. (Laughter.) When for president in 1896. (Laughter.) When the question comes before this house, the vote of Idaho will be as big as Pennsylvania, the vote of Montana as big as New York, each state having one vote. I say to him now, when that roll call comes by states he will rue this day and the last fifteen days. Why cannot be take his hand off of Ellis of Oregon? Why should Ellis of Oregon or Pickler of South Dakota be required to wind in and wind out and appear quired to wind in and wind out and appear

quired to wind in and wind out and appear and disappear as his vote may be desired or not? Do they believe for one moment, any one of them, that they can deceive their constituents? Let the gentlemen know, each of them, and every one of them, that while we are permitted under the rules of this house to bring a camera on the floor to catch the reflection of each rising vote, that while we are not permitted to carry a kodak into the galleries to catch the feeting and into the galleries to catch the fleeting and flitting and disappearing forms of these gentlemen as under the direction and domination and suggestion of the gentleman from Maine they grab their coats and disappear from this presence, we do not propose to remain dumb either here or elsewhere in escribing and exposing the absolute and equalified infamy of such a gang of hypo-ites as the republican minority have been

"Mr. Chairman, the minority seems to specially despise the mugwump. What is a mugwump? My friend from Montana de scribed a mugwump here last August in poetic language. Let me tell in plain lan-guage what it is. It is a cross between a democratic cuckoo and a regublican cuckoo. (Laughter and applause) If there were no cuckoos of one kind or another then there would be no mugwumps. What does it mean, Mr. Chairman, that here on last Friday, when we came within two votes of a quorum and there were nine republicans who voted inside of three minutes after that happened. Mr. Reed and the General Tom Thumb of the democracy (Mr. Tracey), the Tom of one side and the Tom of the other, scared away seven of those nine republicans so that upon the next ballot, if all who had voted had stayed, there would still not have been a quorum?

"Mr. Chairman, in the minute now remaining to me, I want to reiterate what I said the first time I appeared upon the floor— last August—that the time is rapidly approaching, from day to day, when the pro-ducers of the south and west must unite and act together-must before and after November be represented by the same men.

MR. PATTERSON'S REMARKS. Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, who followed Mr. Pence, said he would not occupy much Mr. Pence, said he would not occupy much time in replying to the stricture of the latter upon his personal action. In his judgment, personalities never did any harm unless within the limitations of truth. He had not changed his position. He made a speech last summer against free coinage, and tolky he was true to the said to the said to the said tolky he was true to the said to the said tolky he was true to the said to the said tolky he was true to the said to the said tolky he was true to the said tolky he was true to the said tolky he was true to the said to the said tolky he was true to the said t and today he was still opposed to it. On that occasion he announced himself in favor of coining the seigniorage. He never denied that he had offered a resolution in the democratic caucus to count a quorum. Nevertheless, he offered it. He was not one of those who would go back on the Lord's prayer because it was endorsed by the gentleman ding, he said that while he favored this bill, he thought the discussion in the house was having and had a disastrous effect upon the country. The fight here had produced a state of alarm. Business men were becoming afraid of silver certificates. Secretary Carlisle had told him, in spite of everything he could do to push these certificates out into the country through the

the subtreasuries. "Do you attribute this to those who have been trying to pass this bill, or those who have been preventing its passage?" asked

subtreasuries, they came flowing back to

Mr. Boatner.
"To those who have been preventing legislation," replied Mr. Paterson. Still, he declared, in conclusion, that inasmuch as this alarm did not exist, the second section (providing for the coinage of the remainder of the bullion in the treasury) should be stricken out and the matter ended.

Representative Fithian of Illinois created much merriment by reading from the speech of Representative Patterson in New York City last Saturday, Mr. Fithian said meeting was one of "goldbugs" and chairman was a goldbug. In New York Mr. Patterson said southern men in congress were wedded to old financial ideas and were following old fogy traditions. Mr. Fithian said if forced to the point of making a choice between New York goldbags and populists the people of the south and west would not be slow in choosing the latter. New York leadership in congress at present consisted in filibustering. It consisted in turning the house into a "beer garden." (Laughter.) bear garden, I mean," added Mr.

Mr. Fithian continued: "There are three kinds of democrats in this house. The real democrats, cuckoo democrats and Tom Reed democrats." He said the roll of the house disclosed the names of the Tom Reed d crats who for the last two weeks had been blocking legislation. As between Colorado populists and Tom Reed democrats, he said would join the former.

"As to the cuckoo democrats." said he, "they are that class of vacillating, dodging, uncertain, now you see him and now you don't fellows, who make speeches for silver to send to their constituents and then sit silent during a vote on silver. The men who

dodge roll calls." Mr. Fithian added that the men who were blocking the seignlorage bill were known to be close friends of the admin-Istration. They were known as the men who had the ear of Grover Cleveland. If a few of these men could block the seignforage bill Mr. Pithian warned them the great majority of democrats could, with equal propriety. stay here until next summer and block the

passage of appropriation bil's. Mr. Tracey-If you get a quorum to pass your bill, there will be no blocking.
"When the bill for the repeal of the Sher man purchasing act was up," retorted Mr. Fithian, "the gold men, republicans and democrats, sang sweet songs in the cars of the silver democrats. They said the seignior-age in the treasury would be coined without further enactment. Why this false pretense: Why were not the piedges kept? Why yo flever intended to do anything for silver, said he emphatically, addressing his fillbus-tering democratic colleagues, "as long as you could prevent it. You never fooled me, I never believed you intended to keep faith or in the sincerity and honestyof your pledges.

If you are democrats it is your duty to affiliate with democrats. If you refuse, you put yourselves outside the pale of the demoratic party." (Applause.) Mr. Hland then made a vigorous appeal to the democrats opposing his bill to cease fill hustering. He announced that tomorrow he would move to close the debate and every lay thereafter until the bill was brought to a vote. A democratic caucus had decreed it should be kept before the house until voted up or down and it would be. The fillbus-ters must take the responsibility for such

Mr. Neal of Arkansas supported the bill and was followed by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, who called attention to the fact that throughout this struggle a constitutional quorum had been present, and demanding that it should be counted. (Republican applause.) He read the language of the su preme court, which held that when a majority was present (not voting) the house was in a position to do business. Those who refused to recognize this declaration of the supreme court, he said, were fili-

(Continued on Third Page.)

Ohio's Democratic Senator Pays His Respects to His Southern Brethren.

LIVELY TILT IN THE CAUCUS YESTERDAY

Vest Undertakes to Call the Ohioan on an Interview and Catches a Pretty Plain Talking To for His Pains.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

Quite a breeze was created in the caucus of democratic senators today over an interview published from Senator Brice, in which he was quoted as saying that the tariff bill to be presented to the senate was a sectional measure, favorable only to the south, and that its burdens would have to be carried by the north, the east and west, and that the commercial interests of the country have been for some time and were now in the hands of a subcommittee of three ex-rebel brigadiers, who were idealists, referring to Senators Jones of Arkansas; Mills of Texas and Vest of Missouri. The latter called up the interview in a passionate speech and demanded to know of Senator Brice whether he was correctly reported. The course pursued by the Ohio senator in the presence of that concourse of southern brigadiers has been a source of a great deal of hearty congratulation to him from patriotic citizens generally. The brigadier triumvirate who are responsible for the remodeling of the Wilson bill caught a tartar in Senator Brice. The latter stood by every word accredited to him.

He drew forth the interview and asked of the irate ex-rebels what there was in it that was not correct. The subcommittee having charge of the tariff bill were, he said, as everybody knows, southern confederates, and not one of them had practical knowledge of the tariff subject.

BRICE CRITICISES THE BILL. He then went all through the tariff bill as remodeled by the committee, and showed that it was essentially a measure for the south, that the east and entire northern and western country would have to bear all of the burdens in the proposed law; that the south gave nothing and took everything; that such a law as was proposed by the Wilson bill, while intended to revive interests in the south, proposed no advantage to the east or west, or any section of the north, and struck vital blows at all of the great interests and industries in those sections. In short Senator Brice "fairly ripped tions. In short Senator Brice tarry tags, the bill up the back," and proved every assertion made in the interview credited to him. He left the impression in the most decided way that if some of the interests in his state and east and west generally were not better protected than by the bill presented he would vote against it upon

ts final passage. It was supposed when the southerners jumped upon the Ohio senator that he would jumped upon the Onio senator that he would pursue the usual course of public men and repudiate the interview. He not only stood by it, but "rubbed it in" on those who thought they would annihilate him and his assertions. The speech of Senator Brice was the topic of comment among republicans at the capitol during the afternoon.

Senator Turpie of Indiana made a long and bitter speech in the caucus against taking sugar off the free list and making it pay duty. He said he opposed any duty at all and declared that if the sugar men of this country could not build up their industry without a bounty or duty they had better go out of that business. He was especially bitter in decounting the sugar men of this particular in decountry or duty they had better go out of that business. He was especially bitter in decountry and the sugar men of the ter in denouncing the sugar bounty, while the suggestion of a duty for the protection to the domestic sugar producer acted like a red flag before the male bovine. ALLEN ACCUSED OF LUKEWARMNESS.

It begins to look as though Senator Allen had been taking undue credit to himself for zeal in behalf of the beet sugar industry of Nebraska. He is ardently in favor bounty to encourage the development of the sugar industry, but says that he will not support a duty on sugar either for revenue or protection to the domestic industry. He says he will vote for the bill with bounty or duty, although he would like to have the bounty contract fulfilled. Of course Senator Allen is aware that the senate committee is opposed to the bounty system, while he announces his willingness to vote for the bill without any bounty provision in it. If Senator Allen would stand by the beet sugar industry of his state like some democratic senators are advocat ng pro tection to their home industries he would secure either a bounty or a duty, for if he would only show his carnestness by pledging his vote against the bill on final passage if it contained no protection to the beet sugar industry, the bill would be altered to comply with his demands, as there are two or three other populists in the senate who will follow his lead on the tariff, and should they join the democratic revolt against the Wilson bill it would result in the certain defeat of that measure. Senator Allen is right in demanding a bounty, but his friends here say his demand is not sufficiently earnest to have any influence whatever.

LIVE STOCK IN NEBRASKA. A crop bulletin just issued at the Agriculural department contains these notes: "Nebraska—There is a large increase in numbers of all live stock, while the average prices are low. The prices are in all instances for common stock, what is termed fancy or high bred not being included in the valuation. The very great increase in sheep is attributable to the unusually large num-ber brought from elsewhere into this state to be fed for the winter. The winter season has been most remarkable in Nebraska. The weather thus far has been in the main as

mild as spring.
"Iowa—The number of horses and mules is greater than one year ago, owing to low prices and slow sales. Milch cows show an ncrease in number, and in many sections the demand is good, cows bringing as much as \$40. Sheep are falling off in number. Farmers are selling their stock in order to invest in stock which they think more profit-Hogs probably show a number greater than last year, but the number of pounds of pork is no doubt less,"

TO WEIGH THE MAILS. The Nebraska delegation is in receipt of letters from persons in their state requesting appointment as weighers of mails. Representative Mercer called upon Second Assistant Postmaster General J. Lowrie Bell this morning and was informed that at the last weighing of mails no persons were upon the eligible list and recommendations were recognized from senators and congressmen. Things are different now. The government has a large eligible list from which to select these weighers. Mr. Bell says the men will first be selected from those in the regular mail service and if more are needed then a call will be made upon the substitute list i Mr. Bell says further that it is impossible to give all persons employment who are now upon the eligible list and op-portunities like the one in question are always welcome. The eligible list contains nough persons to do this work and it will e unnecessary to call upon persons outside the service to do the labor of weighing mails. In short it is no use to ask congressmen for positions as mail weighers this year.
During the past week changes in the
officers of national banks have been reported o the comptroller as follows: Nebraska—The First National of Seward.

no assistant cashier in place of Silas Figard; the National of Ashland, J. J. Brown, presi-dent in place of J. R. Hayward, N. B. Fuller, vice president in place of S. S. Fales; the North Platte National, W. W. Birge, vice president in place of C. F. Iddings, C. F. Scharmann in place of B. C. Baker. Iowa—The Oskaloosa National, no cashier

place of C. E. Lefland; the First Natona f Clarion, J. M. Overbaugh, assistant cashler; the First National of Audubon, Theodor, F. Morrow, vice president, E. S. Van Gorder,

South Dakota-The First National

Mitchell, O. P. Graham, ausistant cashler; the National Bank of Commerce of Pierre, J. C. Eager president in place of James S. Sebree, James A. Ward vice president in place of J C Eager; the First National of Lead, R. H. Driscoll cashier in place of

Alexander Ross.

Wyoming—The Pirst National of Rock Springs, H. E. Christmas, assistant cashier.

Utah—The National Bank of the Republic of Salt Lake City, E. W. Duncan cashier in place of J. A. Earis.

IN A GENERAL WAY. Senator Manderson introduced in the senate today the resolutions adopted by the city council of Florence, Neb., asking for an appropriation to prevent further cutting of the banks of the Missouri and to hold the river in its channel opposite that city.

Representative Bryan has returned from his trip to Chicago. It appears that he has either backed out or postponed his speechmaking tour into Coforado.

M. W. Bruce, formerly of Omaha, appeared at the capitol today with his party of Esquimaux. The little 3-year-old Esquimaux child was the center of attraction in the corridors of the capitol. Mr. Bruce will take his Alaxkan party before a house committee this week and make an argument in favor of an appropriation to further assist in the intro-duction of reindeer in Alaska for food pur-

Kelly was today appointed postmas ter at Merna, Custer county, vice Charles Foote, resigned, and F. T. Swanson at Ver-ona, Clay county, Neb., vice T. R. Elder, removed: James Farmer, jr., at Coyote, Gar-field county, U. T., vice H. J. McCullough, removed, and Mrs. Lizzie M. Kimball at Glen Rock, Converse county, Wyo., vice J L. Graner, resigned.

W. Wollder of Omaha is at the St. PERRY S. HEATH.

TROUBLE WITH THE TARIFF. Tinkering with the Measure Becoming Very Interesting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- The democrats of the senate finance committee falled to present the tariff bill to the full committee at 10 o'clock this morning as they expected to do. The committees met promptly at 10 o'clock, all the members present except Senators Harris, Vance and Jones of Nevada, who are absent from the city, and Senator Mills, who is indisposed. Senator McPherson was there to take his place, however. The committee remained in the finance committee room only a few minutes, when the demperat members came out and went into the democratic caucus. It was given out as a reason for the failure to present the bill that there were some errors in the bill as it had come from the printer, making it necessary to postpone its presentation, and it is understood that some matters have not yet been decided upon by the subcommittee. The subcommittee was consequently requested to meet again at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The senate democrats caucused ar over the tariff and adhour journed at noon, the hour for the senate to convene, without accomplishing anything. It is understood that the caucus was devoted largely to speechmaking and to the consideration of the policy of the party with reference to the tariff bill when it shall reach the senate. There was also some dis-cussion as to whether the bill should be submitted to the full committee before it had ocen inspected and passed upon by the caucus.

Among others who made speeches in the democratic caticus tere Senators Butler, Pugh and McPherson, all of whom spoke in a conciliatory tone and advised the making sure of a democratic majority for the tariff sure of a democratic majority for the tarint bill before bringing it into the senate, which assurance could only be reached through a general conference of democratic senators such as could be had in a caucus. There was no opposition expressed to this view, and a motion was made that the caucus adjourn until 1 o'clock the motion carried with-

The bill was not read in the caucus, nor was there reference made to any of the schedules. None of the points on which the senators constituting the caucus are known

to differ were taken up. Later developments concerning the caucus of this forenoon are to the effect that there was more or less reference to an interview of Senator Brice, published in a New York paper, in which he was quoted as saying that the tariff bill to be presented to the senate had been presented by three ex-confederate brigadiers, all of whom were idealists, referring to Senators Jones, Mills and

Mr. Vest is said to have spoken quite sharply in reply to this statement, and Mr. Brice to have replied with no less feeling. Mr. Brice said he was not complaining of the wool schedule, but that he objected to the general method of procedure, and that he thought the party in the senate should have been consulted as such in shaping the

While the interview of Senator Brice being discussed, the other senator said it was not a question of who made the statement of the manner in which the bill was prepared as to whether it was true or not. Several senators concurred in this, and declared the criticism which Senator Brice had made of the manner of preparing bill had resulted in bringing it before the caucus, and, in that respect, a great deal had been gained by the caucus.

Among the senators, who it is asserted, concurred in Senator Brice's statement to he caucus are Senators Morgan, Butler,

At 5:30 p. m. the equeus adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock after a continuous four hours' session.

Regarding Public Lands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- A bill to ratify the agreement for the purchase of lands from the Yankton tribe of Sloux Indians for settlement has been introduced by Representative Lucas of South Dakota. It prooses to appropriate \$600,000, making \$100,

000 immediately available. The house committee on public lands voted this morning to favorably report Delegate Flynn's bill to denate the abandoned military reservation at Oklahoma City to the territory for public school purposes.

Changed His Flag to the New York. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- A cablegram received last night by Secretary Herbert from Admiral Benham at Rio states that he has transferred his flag from the San Francisco to the New York. The purpose was to allow the San Francisco to go outside the harbor for fresh air. The ships are taking turns at the duty of staying in the harbor. and it is now the New York's turn. Admira Benham and staff are the only persons in the fleet who are unable to indulge in the change. In the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- Commissioner of ment. Patents Seymour has issued a circular announcing that hereafter, on Wednesdays, he or the assistant commissioner, will give special hearings on questions of classifica-tion and applications for patents to examiners whose divisions may be involved. written statements on these questions will

Signed by the President. WASHINGTON. Feb. 26 .- The president has signed the act granting to the Des Moines Power company the right to construct and mai, sin a wing dam canal and power station in the Mississippi river in Hancock county.

Retired with His Office. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The investigation Beale, the only medical storekeeper in the military establishment, was placed on the retired list of the army today in consequence

of age, and the office has gone out of ex Forty-Nine Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Forty-nine fourth class postmasters were appointed Of these thirty were to fill vacancies caused by resignations, fourteen by reTHEY CONTROL THREE STATES 200 to 500 inhabitants to dispense with parish councils.

How the Fighting is Progressing in the Great Republic to the South.

INSURGENT GAINS IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL

Some of Mello's Finest War Ships to Be Sent to Bahla to Meet Pelxoto's Fleet-Sao Paulo Garrison Reinforced.

LONDON, Feb. 26,-The Times publishes a dispatch from Montevideo sent by its correspondent from Rio de Janeiro on February 20. It is as follows: A messenger sent to the southern part of Brazil returned here today. He says the armies with General Saraiva in Parana and with General Salgado in Rio Grande do Sul are well equipped and have plenty of arms and ammunition. General Saraiva and his army are advancing toward Sao Paulo, while General Salgado's army is in the vicinity of Porto Alegre holding in check the governnent troops and preventing any movement northward. The messenger further says the nsurgents are completely in control of the states of Parana, Santa Catherina and Rio Grande do Sul, where they have just lately entered the city of Santa Anna.
It appears that General Saraiva and

algado both disapprove of the composition of the provisional government, asserting it is not sufficiently representative. If the revolution is successful they will immediately insist upon the appointment of a responsible provisional minister. Admiral da Gama expresses the same opinion, likewise Silvage Martices. wise Silvera Martinez.

The cruiser Republica, the armed mer-chant steamer Metzero and the Aquidaban will proceed to Bahla for the purpose of attacking the government squadron there. The government yesterday sent 800 men to reinforce the garrison at Sao Paulo in consequence of a request from the governor for reinforcements. A heavy artillery fire is being kept up today between the forts and there is some musketry along the shore

WILSON DISQUALIFIED.

His Election to the French Chamber of Deputies Set Aside. PARIS, Feb. 26 .- In the Chamber of

Deputies today there was a lively sitting, the excitement arising out of the discussion of the verification of the election of M. Daniel Wilson, the son-in-law of the late President Grevy, who represents the arrondissement of Loches. M. Basty, under the gaise of explaining his position in the matter, wanted to air his particular views, but President Dupuy stopped him.
This made the radicals and socialists break out into loud protests, which caused

a violent uproar.

M. Miller vehemently attacked those whom he classed as "the allies of Panama-ists" in the Chamber, declaring they would be found even among the friends of the

ministry.

The Chamber, by a vote of 465 to 2, invalidated M. Wilson's election. M. Wilson was elected to the Chamber August 20, 1893, was elected to the Chamber August 29, 1893, by a vote of 9,505 against 7,398 obtained by M. Muler, the previous representative of Loches. In 1892 M. Muler brought an action against M. Wilson, claiming electoral corruption, which, however, resulted in M. Wilson being fined.

APOLOGIZED TO THE PORTE.

Minister Terrill Denies Rumors Regarding His Intentions,

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.-The interpreter of the United States legation has called upon the porte, on behalf of the United States minister, Mr. Alex W. Terrill, in regard to the statement generally published to the effect that he, the United States minister, had severely remonstrated with the porte in regard to the treatment of Armenians who had obtained American citizenship and that Mr. Terrill had threatened to ask the United States government dispatch two war vessels to of the alleged outrages. The interpreter informed the porte that Mr. Terrill deeply regretted the publication, which originated French sources, and which was entirely

Will Be Presented to the Queen. LONDON, Feb. 26.-United States Ambassador Bayard had an interview this afternoon with the earl of Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, at the foreign office. No Americans will be presented in the general circles at the queen's drawing room tomorrow. In the diplomatic circle Miss Roosevelt, a cousin of Mr. James R. Roosevelt, secretary of the United States em-bassy, and Mrs. Ludlowe, wife of Major William Ludlowe, military attache of the United States embassy, will be presented.

Miss Bayard will be presented by Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, after the latter has her elf been presented by Lady Spencer.

Vienna's Demonstrative Unemployed VIENNA, Feb. 26 .- A riotous demonstration of the unemployed took place here today. At a meeting of the people out of work, at which about 1,000 were present, the unemployed, after listening to several addresses upon the part leaders, became uprearious, and many of them afterwards attempted to march through streets singing revolutionary songs. Eventually the police, who were trying to quell the disturbance, were reinforced by a strong detachment of mounted police, and the latter charged on the rioters and dispersed them.

Church and tate in Hungary BUDA-PESTH, Feb. 26.-In the Unterhaus today, during the discussion of the civil marriage bill. Premier Wekerle stated that the government had come to the conclusion that the state and church should be separated Dr. Wekerle added that the government was preparing measures to render the Catholic church independent, and that at the same time the government would grant state aid

India and the Silver Question CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.-At a meeting of natives and Europeans in the town hall resolutions were passed urging the government to try to settle the silver question by internationi agreement and to appoint a royal commission, to include residents of India who are not officials of the govern-

Chance for a Big Sensation. MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—The liberals claim

to have a big sensation in store for the next session of the dominion parliament, and it is said that charges will be brought against members of the cabinet of similar character to those brought against the postmaster gen-Mrs. Martin's Case.

LONDON, Feb. 26 .- The suit of Mrs. John Biddulph Martin against the trustees of the British museum was continued today in the queen's bench division of the high court of justice before Baron Pollock. A number of officials testified on behalf of the museum.

Ordered to the Front. LONDON, Feb. 26.—Four hundred marines. who are now stationed at Chatham, have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Bathurst, West Africa, to take part in

LONDON, Feb. 26.-The House of Com mons today by a vote of 212 to 161 rejected Lord Salisbury's new amendment of Febru ary 23 in the House of Lords to the parish councils bill enabling parishes of between house.

MADE A LOUD NOISE.

Bomb Thrown Into an? Italian Theater Did Little Real Damage. PISA, Feb. 26.-During a performance of Othello" at the Teatro Neuvo yesterday

evening a petard was thrown into the auditorium through a window in the rear of the stage. The explosive missile burst with a loud report and created the greatest excitenent, but injured no one and did not damage the theater.

After the explosion the people made a rush

for the exits, but the conductor of the or-chestra shouted that there was no danger and ordered the orchestra to strike up the national anthem and later a Garibaldian anthem. The police are investigating the outrage, but at present no arrests have been

TWENTY-FIVE MEN KILLED.

Result of a Botler Explosion in the Alexanderowski Iron Works. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.-A terrible poller explosion has taken place at the big iron works at Alexanderowski. Twenty-five men were killed and ten were seriously in-

United States and Quarantine. PARIS, Feb. 26.-The members of the oming sanitary congress express surprise at the attitude of the United States, saying that its representatives oppose every method proposed to lighten quarantine regulations, and claim to believe that their object is to invoke such relations as will prevent their

MARY ELLEN IN THE SECOND DEGREE is a Mason, Because She Says So

innovation.

Knows All the Craft's Secrets. CHICAGO, Feb. 26.- Yes, I am a Mason, sald Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, in her room at the Palmer house. "It is surprising that that assertion of mine has been sent all over the country," and Mrs. Lease laughed with all the glee of a school girl. "Why, do you know that I have received telegrams from several New York publishers, offering me sums of £50 and upwards to tell the story of how I became a Mason. "When I was 16 years old, I was living in Lockport, N. Y., a friend of mine, who was a prominent Mason, put it in my way to witness a Masonic initiation, and I saw the three degrees administered to a candidate."

"Were you admitted to the lodge room?"

"No, I was behind a door that had a sliding wicket in it, and I saw the whole procedure through the wicket. So you see that is the way I became a Mason. For to be in possession of the secrets of the craft is to be a Mason."

"Might it not have been a mock initiation." that assertion of mine has been sent all

"No, it was not a mock affair. I have "No. it was not a mock affair. I have tested my knowledge of the secrets of the craft and they have been confirmed. I tried to find out from my husband, who is a Mason, but he has never given me any satisfaction. I once told him how I came into possession of the secrets of the order, and his only answer was to term the gentleman that placed me at the wicket a fool, emphasized with a strong adjective." "How did I come to make the announcement after so many years? Under rather peculiar circumstances. It was while the decision of my suit with Governor Lewelling was pending before the supreme court. A gentleman said to me: "You will lose your case, the governor is a Mason." So am I' I retorted, and knowing him to be a Mason, I gave him the grip. He looked astonished and remarked that I certainly knew something about Masonry. I then told him that I was going to organize a woman's branch, and so the story got out."

M'KAYNE ET AL.

Violaters of New York's Election Laws in a

Fair Way of Punishment. BROOKLYN, Feb. 26.-The decision of Judge Cullen, denying John Y. McKane as certificate of reasonable doubt, removed apparently his last chance of remaining outparently his last chance of remaining outside of Sing Sing prison. It is understood
that he will be sent there promptly to begin
his six years' sentence. His only recourse
is an application to other judges of the supreme court for a stay, but it is not known
that any of them will see fit to interfere.
His proposed appeal to the court of appeals
will not keep him out of jail. In the absence of a stay a decision in the case may
be delayed for a long time.

Justice of the Peace Kinneth Sutherland
of Gravesend was placed on trial in the
court of over and terminer before Judge
Cullen today. He is charged with oppression in arresting the copyists and watchers
on the Saturday night previous to the election, when the men went down to Gravesend to watch the election inspectors of that
town. The punishment for the crime is a
year in prison, or a fine, or both.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Following closely the refusal of Judge Cullen
to grant a stay for McKane, Judge Dykman also declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence pronounced. Lawyer
Joachimson of New York appeared in
White Plains and made the application.
Judge Dykman at once refused to interfere and the transaction was over. The
grounds on which the application was
based were the same as those presented to
Judge Cullen.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON'S CONDITION. side of Sing Sing prison. It is understood

CONGRESSMAN WILSON'S CONDITION Latest Advices from His Bedside—A Fight

ing Chance for Life. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—A special to the Re sublic from the City of Mexico says: gressman Wilson is in the private car of A. A. Robinson of the Central railway in the company's yards at Guadalajara. The car is sidetracked and removed as far as possible from all disturbing influences. The distinguished patient is receiving the utmost care and now has a good fighting chance for his life. His temperature was unchanged today and, in consequence, the physicians think that this is the thirteenth day of typhoid fever. It is not possible to give the exact age of the disease, as his temperature was not taken duity enroute from Kansas City to Aguas Callente, consequently the physicians are guezzing somewhat at random as to the age of the disease, but are confident it is at least the tenth day, and believe it to be the thirteenth. A. A. Robinson of the Central railway in Consul General Crittenden and Congres

man Tarsney are in close communication by wire, watching for every change in Mr Wilson's condition, but so far nothing of SPOKE OUT IN MEETING.

One Democratic New Jersey Senator Who is Not Afraid to Act.
THENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—A sensatio vas caused in the democratic senate to night by the speech of Senator Miller, which he said he was tired of the deadloc and seided that if the republicans would come in he would vote to seat their sen-ators. He held that the senate had but ators. He send that the senate had be one incentive, and that was to protect the race track legislation, and he did not pro-pose to be a party to this organization an longer. Senator Miller was severely crit-icized.

Elections in Costa Rica.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.-A local firm of coffee dealers has received partial re-turns of the presidential elections held in turns of the presidential elections held in Costa Rica on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. It is reported that the liberal candidate, Manuel de Jimenez, was completely routed at the polls, as was also the new party headed by Felix Montro. The election appears to be in doubt between Rafael Iglesias, candidate of the civil party, and Jose G. Trejos, candidate of the Catholic union, with chances in favor of Iglesias. The latter candidate is said to be a sort of Pooh Hah under the present administration, being secretary of state, secretary of the treasury and secretary of war. His position enabled him to wield great potitical power at the elections. Though the contest was very bitter there was no lighting.

No Fears for the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—There is not the

white house or the State department over the safety of President Cleveland and Sec-retary Gresham, who left in the storm of yesterday on the light house tender Violet for a few days recreation down the Poto-mac. The boat is considered by Captain Mahan, secretary of the lighthouse board, as one of the stanachest vessels in the scretice. She has experienced the roughest kind of weather, and Captain Mahan said the storm of yesterlay would not bother her in the least. Mr. Thurber said this evening that the idea of alarm had not en-tered the heads of any one in the white house.

## I' FELL VERY FLAT

Von Mirbach's Opposition to the Russian Commercial Treaty in the Reishstag.

IT WAS ASSERTIONS WITHOUT ARGUMENTS.

Crowded Galleries Listen to the Debates Upon the Measure.

RIDICULE FREELY USED AS A WEAPON

Flippant Speeches Made Against the Proposed Commercial Treaty.

VON BIEBERSTEIN'S ABLE DEFENSE

Attacks Upon the Bill Refuted and Explanations of a Convincing Nature Made-The Audlence Disappointed in Regard to the Speeches.

LONDON, Feb. 27 .- The correspondent of he Times at Berlin says: The public seemed to have formed great expectations as to the debate in the Reichstag yesterday, and the galleries were over-crowded. The members benches, however, were by no means full, except on the right side. The conservatives had evidently made every, exertion to secure a good attendance of their partisans in order to applaud Count von Mirbach's enslaught on the Russian treaty. In a speech which took nearly two hours to deliver, Count von Mirbach stated in general terms that the bill and treaty, would work among the agrarians incalcul-able injury, and that the imperial power would inflict damage upon the husbandry, but he utterly failed to adduce any new arguments to justify the conservative opposition. 16 appeared, in fact, as if he purposely avoided the dangerous course of trying to prove his assertions. His opening repudiation of personal antagonism to leading statesmen caused great merriment. He declared that he would leave any interference with the prerogative of the crown to other parties.
"We cling still," he continued, "to Prince

"We cling still," he continued, "to Prince Bismarck's commercial policy as both national and patriotic. We would bave been willing to accept the sacrifices that the government policy imposed on husbandry had we received the necessary compensation." Baron Maroschall von Biorberstein, the foreign secretary, in a speech justifying the treaty on a patriotic basis, said he would leave it to the members of the opposition to prove if they could that it was not politically, dangerous to refuse to one mighty neighbor what had been granted to others. The minister, whose patlence was inexhaustible, then entered into the hopeless task of convincing the agrarians by incontrovertible statistics that their assumptions were faise. After refuting one by were faire. After refuting one by, one the conservative arguments the foreign "The cause I represent ninister concluded: has a strong current flowing against it among the agricultural population. I am not inclined to make light of this current, for if the placid conservative folk, such as our agricultural poulation, shows such signs of discontent it points to a sore spot in our economic life which it is the duty of the state to cure. The maintenance exceedingly important, but no one can de-mand that the government should yield to an agitation as to the objects of which the leaders themselves are not fully in-

formed." whole discussion, except the speech of the foreign minister was marked by, irrelevancy and almost flippancy, quite incompatible with the importance of the sub Every possible incident was converted

nto a source of merriment. LOSS OF THE JUPITER.

One of Mello's Vessels Sunk by a Shell from the Shore. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-A Herald special from Rio confirms the reports of the sinking of the rebel ship Jupiter in Rio bay last Thursday. A shell exploded in her boller room and set fire to her powder magazine. Her entire crew perished and many vessels

were injured by flying splinters. FRIGID NEW YORK.

Wintry Winds and Heavy Snows Make I Unpleasant in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-New York is snowelad and almost snowbound, so effectually have the elements done their work. For twenty-four hours Father Knickerbocker experienced such a storm as he has not witnessed since the blizzard of 1888, and driving snow and sleet and rain early this morning made the streets nearly impassable. The drifts piled up along the sides of buildings, blocked the narrow streets, hung in huge frozen masses from house tops, retarded cars and made life in general miserable for the most long suffering individual.

For twenty-four hours the wind swirled around corners and up and down streets and avenues with the force sometimes of a catapult and carried vast impenetrable clouds of snow, while sometimes clouds of rain, and drove over the city with fearful force. Today the gale has been even worse, with the wind blowing fifty miles an hour and the seas in the harbor are running mountain high. Even on shore he shricking wind made travel extremely unpleasant and fre-

quently dangerous. The mercury hovered around zero when be storm broke last night, but it gradually got further away from the bulb, and early in the morning dismal pools of water, sur-rounded by snow, dotted the streets in every direction. Towards midnight it began to grow cold. The probabilities for tomorrow, as outlined by Forecaster Dun, are for colder weather with less wind and no more snow.

In New Jersey. PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 26.-A blizzard has prevailed here all day; considerable damage has been done to shipping. The bark Samantha was blown ashore. She is coal laden, and it will be hard to get her off. The streets are all a foot deep with slush and mud and are strewn with fallen

trees and debris of every kind. Along the Ohio. CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.-Specials tonight from Ohio river points on the West Virginia border report snow to be heavy in the West Virginia Alleghanies and it is still snowing.

there should be a heavy rain a great flood would be inevitable.

PROTECTED BY FRIENDS. Kansos City's A. P. A.'s Tuen Out as an Escort to McNamara.

KANSAS CITY, Peb. 26.—The case of ex-Priest McNamara, whose remarks on Catholicism early in January caused a small riot, was called in the criminal court this aorning. The charge against him is the slandering of Fathers Dalton and Lillis and Mother Rese Vincent.

Up to 1 p m ten jurors had been secured and it is thought the remainder of the afternoon will be taken up securing the other

At the afternoon session of the court presiding Judge Wooford was taken suddenly ill and amougoed that it would be necessary to take a recess until Wednesday morning. As soon as he reached the street. McNamara's friends, 250 strong, many of them members of the A. P. A. formed in a procession behind itim and marched to his lawyer's office. The big procession, headed by the ex-priest, caused considerable comment on the street.