## CUBA'S CAUSE GROWS

Spain's Efforts to Crush the Rebellion Fail Cuba. in Every Detail.

PATRIOTISM IS NO LONGER A FACTOR

Men Join the Rebel Ranks to Escape Hunger and Outrage.

WHOLE PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THE REVOLT

Cruelty of Weyler's Methods Makes All Active Enemies of Spain.

HOW THE CUBAN SOLDIERS ARE ARMED

Obsolete Weapons Are Disappearing and Guns of Modern Pattern Are Being Distributed Among the Troops.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) CALABOOSE NO. 1, Prison of Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara Province, Cuba, Feb. 6 .- (Hy Courier to Havana-By Cable to New York World-Special Telegram.)-From its beginning the Cuban revolutionary movement has steadily strengthened. It is now universal. From Cape May to Cape San Autonio, the Island is invested by armed Cubans. Antonio Maceo reached the westernmost point of Cuba one year ago. The revolution had been carried then through the length of the island and the real Cuban-Spanish struggle began in earnest. Spain won the admiration of Europe immediately by her magnificent attempt to meet the unexpected emergency of a genuine universal rebellion. She almost exhausted her young manhood and wrung dry her credit. Within the year 200,000 brave, disciplined, well-equipped troops have guarded the towns and marched through the fields of Cuba under the driving hand of Spain's most energetic military man, General Valeriano Weyler, yet the revolution has steadily grown it, power,

The revolutionists have greatly increased in numbers, they are somewhat better organized and very much better armed. There statements are conservative and are made only after sixteen months of personal observation in the field. Of this time the last month has been spent with the revolutioninis in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Flavana and Santa Clara.

WEYLER DRIVES THEM TO IT. Patriotism has been, perhaps, the smaller factor in swelling the insurgent ranks. The men who really are actuated by love of liberty took the field long ago. Hunger and mattreatment have sent almost all of the year's western recruits to the "Manigua;"

their farms. They are now in comparative safety. And, as also predicted at the time, these peaceable people in looking out for their own safety are more vigilant than The insurgents of Pinar are far ter informed as to Spanish movements than ever before, and the severity of General Weyler's orders has defeated their very in-

Havana and Matanzas provinces are dotted ith Spanish columns intelligently guided by native Cuban cavalry. Spain's officers show more activity in that section of the island than in any other. Besides, the country is comparatively level and open. Everything there seems to be against the revolutionists. revolutionists, and yet they have greatly increased in numbers. The orders for the concentration of peaceable people of those two provinces have not been en-The farmer on his farm has not icially declared a rebel, but the guerrillas of the many fortified towns and a ew of the regular troops have treated him and his fellows as such. Atrocities have been committed daily; usually they are not reported. The farmers in most parts of the island have been frightened and many have sought the protection of woods and of the

revolutionists. LOOK FOR CUBAN SUCCESS. But here in Santa Clara province the very large number of men who have lately joined the Cubans in arms seem to have done so chiefly through conviction of the in-creasing probability of Cuban success. There have been few atrocities here, and few Spanish troops. In fact there are many

places in the province where, strange as ay seem, the farmers have not yet seen a single soldier of Spain's 200,000. In the two eastern provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago the revolutionists have been able to recruit openly and at theileisure. Practically the whole population there has moved into the more inaccessible parts. Nowhere else in the Island have the Cubans been so impressed with the power of the revolutionary movement. ers settle lawsuits before prefects of the Republic of Cuba. The young people are married by "republican" justices of the

peace and the children attend nationa

Moderately estimated, there are in th field for Cuba today about 100,000 men, about half the total number of males of serviceable age of the agricultural por of the island. Cuba's towns have not yielded anything like this proportion. Not only are the native-born townspeople closely watched. but they have always been surrounded by evidence of Spanish power, by forts and by large garrison. It may be conservatively predicted that unless there is a radical change in Spain's military and civil policy. poverty in the towns, maltreatment on the farms, hunger and no work will bring about over all Cuba in a very few months very thing many Spanish soldiers sworn to-that they were informed that the only good Cubans live in towns and that "in the country all are rebels.

WILL SOON ALL BE REBELS. Unless there is a complete reversal General Weyler's methods—which, by way, are of precisely that "severity" manded by the marquis of Apesteguia, no in Spain begging for Weyler's recall-i soon be true that in the country in Cuba all are rebels. Spain will have made them so, and the bitter conviction will be forced upon her that the last glimmer of hope is gone lion where "all are rebels." every man a rebel soldier, every lad a rebel courier every a woman an alert rebel sentinel.

That is the situation now in eastern Cuba and even here, the central portion, all the families who live at any distance from town are on the qui vive ready to fly to the neares "Manigua" at the approach of Spanish troops. During the last fortnight, and ofter quite near Spanish forces, I have slept calmly under hospitable palm thatched roofs secure in the householder's courteous as surance, "sleep well, sir. We will know when the troops march." The revolt of a whole people who have plenty of food in the mountains and jungles, in a country where there is no winter, cannot be crushed arms nor by any concession short of the for which they struggle. No matter what considerations have driven them into this war, once in it they must stay in it under the present Spanish policy, and they are likely to stay, no matter what may be

Spain's future policy, until they have attained the end for which the war is being waged. You can travel through a thicket from one end of Cuba to the other, and food grows here almost without cultivation. thort, defensive, evasive war is easy in

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS.

The Cubans can now be said to really pos-sess rifler and cartridges. The guns are divided about as follows: Santiago province, 5,500; Puerto Principe, 10,000; Santa Clara, 7,000; Matanzas, 2,000; Havana, 3,500; Pinar del Rio, 5,000; total, 33,000. There should be about 4,000,000 cartridges, or about 121 for every rifle. every rifle. A year ago the Cuban army of invasion averaged about five cartridges to a soldier, and weapons ranged from fine Maurser rifles

and weapons ranged from the Maureer range down to sawed off shotguns and brass blunderbusses. These ineffective implements of the chase and the cabinet have all disappeared, to the great loss of curio collectors and the questionable gain of the Spanish and the questionable gain of the Spanish existence of trusts and menopolies in this existence of trusts and menopolies in the landed this afternoon. The Japanese Gamer Loss of the second of the sec and the questionable gain of the Spanish authorities, to whom their owners have "presented themselves" under governmental amnesty. Few good guns have gone this road, for rifles are precious things in Cuba, and are given to the best men, who do not often "pit themselves." Spanish officers here claim that an average of forty insurgents seek government elemency daily. As most of them are armed only with the machette, which every countryman carries in Cuba, alwhich every countryman carries in Cuba, al-most from the cradle to the grave, and that five men join the rebellion to one who deserts continued Tuesday, Wednesday and Thura-it, this daily loss does not appear serious, day of next week. Time permitting, the com-However, a radical change in Spain's present mittee will probe into the coal, grain and

ern towns that surrendered so easily last vinter and the remainder have been sent Cuban junta in New York. Filibustering has provided the insurgent petty officers and the general's escort with about 5,000 sporting magazine rifles of American make. The remarkable of the surgent petty officers and the corporation and its factors. He vigorously denied that his company drove a large number of jobbers out of business. Mr. Burn "No," and sat back exhausted in her chair. maining 7,000 arms are fine Maurser rifles. A few of these have come by way of Florida, but the most were captured from the Span-ish regular troops. One of these magazine rifles in in Cuba a "Blue badge of courage." On the Mariel trocha in the last rainy season a regular soldier had the misfortune to fall into the causeway that formed the trocha in that pestilential pool known as the swamp of Magana. Right under the rifles of the other sentinels some Cubans fished up the body and politely notified General Arolae that it was at his disposal for burial within the Spanish lines. But they kept the rifle and combs of cartridges.
(Signed) SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

PRETTY GIRLS CALL ON SCOVEL American Newspaper Man Appears to

Be a Lucky Fellow. (Copyright, 1887, by Press Publishing Company. SANCTI SPIRITUS, Santa Clara Province, Feb. 16 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Sylvester Scovel and General Weyler are both in this mountain city of war-worn Cuba. The fearless correspondent is in a cell and Spain's proud general occupies the most luxurious house here. But the captain general of Cuba is not receiving one-half as much homage as the prisoner of Spain in the little Sancti piritus jail.

The devotion of Cubans to Mr. Scovel is touching. Many risk their liberty to send him presents of food, flowers and luxuries. to seek comparative safety in the bush.

As foretold in the World at the time of General Weyler's proclamation in Pinar del Rio province, fully half of the peaceable people there, unwilling to face starvation and plague in the fortified towns, have been forced to the mountains to escape the fate their farms.

for his papers. Mr. Scovel handed him a police paseport made out in the name of Harry Williams. He did not have the military permit to go beyond the Spanish lines. The lieutenant told him he was under arest. His first impulse was to take Scovet ut and shoot him, but he found him so cool o intelligent and so much of a gentleman

that he refrained.

Mr. Scovel was taken to Sancti Spiritus nd interrogated by General Luque, who said that if he had sent word immediately to hin his life would have been much safer. The orisoner then got a three-column interview with General Luque, which he sent off by nessenger before he was turned over to the civil authorities. The judges at the pre-liminary examination could get none of the guardia civile on the train to testify against

Ar. Scovel. Lots of pretty girls call daily to see him am inclined to think Mr. Scovel would Rubber company."

Blick to being moved, if he is to stay in "You have never seen it?" lara before five judges, but under the Spanish judicial system it will probably take two day tha months to reach the end. The case against him is admitted on all sides to be weak. That if Scovel is convicted, an appeal will be taken for immediate re-trial. His discharge pany for

AUTONOMISTS DECLINE TO VOTE.

First Election in Porto Rico Under Reform Mensure.

will be insisted upon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- A special to the Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: weeping triumph for the conservatives at and shoes. all points. The autonomists did not go to the polls as a general rule, hence the decided triumph for the conservatives. Everything throughout the island was extremely quiet and there was no trouble of any kind, so far as reported, resulting from

the refusal of the autonomists to vote. PLANTERS ARE GRINDING CANE.

President of Hayana Chamber of Commerce Notifies Spanish Minister. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senor Dupuy de ome, Spanish minister, has received the folwing telegram from the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Havana: "The sugar plantations in the larger manufacturing districts are grinding cane. Railroad and telegraphic communication is regular." The larger sugar producing districts of Cuba explained, are Habana, Matanzas and

Santa Clara. CAPTURE AN INSURGENT TOWN Five Hundred of the Philippine

Rebels Killed in the Engagement. MANILLA, Philippine Islands, Feb. 19 .-The Spanlards have captured the insurgen town of Silang by assault after previously combarding it. Five hundred insurgents were killed. There is great rejoicing here.

DESPONDENT THIEF HANGS HIMSELF

Supposed to Have Been Wanted Grand Island for Burglary. LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 19.-A man giving his name as Stillman and saying he was wanted at Grand Island, Neb., for robbing Brown's jewelry store surrendered last night and was locked up. This morning he was found dead in his cell, having hanged himself with a blanket twisted into a rope. He was about 35 years old and had jet black bair and moustache.

Penalty for Wife Murder. CHICAGO, Feb. 19 .- Daniel McCarthy, rinting house employe, was hanged today for the murder of his wife, May 12, 1896. The murder was committed in a fit of jealousy. The murderer strangled her to death. He received religious consolation and was calm on the scaffold.

Monument to Daniel Boone. ST. JOSEPH, Feb. 19 -A special to the Daily News from Jefferson City says: The senate today passed a bill appropriating \$1,800 for the purpose of erecting a monu-ment at the grave of Daniel Boone and wife, who are buried in Warren county, this state

### PROBING WALL PAPER TRUST

Manager Admits Ten Plants Have Been Closed Down.

REPRESENTED HALF THE TOTAL OUTPUT

Says Some of the Laborers Were Given Employment in Other Factories Denies Trust Fixes Price of Jobbers.

B. Ford, president of the United States Rub- the conviction and sentence to death and ber company, was early on hand, with an later the commutation to imprisonment for armful of books and papers asked for yester-day by Senator Lexow. Treasurer Charles murder of her husband. The paper says: R. Flint came in a few minutes later.

The inquisitors will meet tomorrow morning at the usual hour and the inquiry will be noon closed the last public act of the Carew continued Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurs- tragedy, so far as concerns the unfortunate

ners stand as the first witness of the day. here since the beginning of the war by the He had with him and handed to the chairber of jobbers out of business. Mr. Burn "No," and sat back exhausted in her chair, said the jobbers were not obliged to sell at The judge then, with great emotion, prothe price fixed by the company and also that nounced the death senience, stating that jobbers in their respective districts conquestion of labor, testified to having an agreement with the labor union, under which he was compelled to give his employes work for eleven months in each year.

A few days later the British consult at

Asked by Senator Lexow what had been done with the men thrown out of employ-ment through the closing of the J. J. Lyndsay factory, Mr. Burn said they bad been transferred to two of the four factories in Philadelphia.

Mr. Burn. 'What do you mean when you say that?" "I mean that it is optional with them to leave when they feel so disposed."

TEN PLANTS CLOSE DOWN. After considerable questioning, witness said that the trust had closed down ten plants since consolidating. These were mostly small concerns, but aggregated 50 per cent of the annual output and employed. The arrest, trial and conviction of Mrs. plants. In regard to wages said the trust graded salaries according to the ability of its employes and denied any discrimination or that the general wage scale had been lowered. He said that they had paid and were paying union prices. Witness said the company employs a large staff of clerke, bookkeepers and saleemen now, more than were employed before the consolidation. The price of wall paper to the consumer had declined since the amalgamation of the companies forming the National Wall Paper company. In conclusion, he said they never had forced any competitor out of business.

Charles R. Flint was recalled, and by way of explanation said the distribution of the committed suicide.

The evidence against Mrs. Carew was very of explanation said the distribution of the stock of the United States Rubber company was made by the bankers, but that the corporations as a whole had no knowledge of the matter.

'I knew, however," said he, "that the stock was distributed on the basis of preferred stock for the tangible assets and com-mon stock for trademarks, patents, etc." Mr. Flint then handed Senator Lexow the port, which had been so much asked for by

senator. 'Where was this document kept?" "I don't know. It was handed to me today by the counsel for the company." "You were requested also to produce the schedule of particulars which was attached to this document. Have you those sched-

"There were no schedules of particulars attached to this document. That data was

'We understood you to testify the other

day that it was kept in the archives of the "That was not so." "How much was paid to the Simmons company for their services?"

"I don't know. They were appointed by the United States Rubber company. I could not call them employes."
"To what extent was the stock watered?" NO WATER IN STOCK.

"There was no water in the stock, stock was issued for value."

Senator Lexow then asked Mr. Flint if is was not a fact that men's long rubber boots had increased 34 per cent in price since the consolidation; rubber short boots, 34 per cent; gum rubbers, 44 per cent; men's Alaska, 23 per cent; imitation sandals, 40 per cent; women's foot coverings, 28 per

ent, and women's imitation sandals, 30 per ent. Mr. Flint testified that prices are lower today, generally speaking, than they were prior to the amalgamation. He presented the figures of prices in 1892 and today and in each case they were higher. In fact he verified in most instances the increase as stated by Chairman Lexow. Mr. Flint said however, that the discount paid to jobbers in 1892 was much in excess of that paid

"How can the prices be lower when the higher before the organization of the com-

pany." This answer with laughter.
"How many men have been discharged since your organization?"
"I can say positively we have manufac-

tured as many goods as we could sell, but owing to the recent depression in trade we could not run as fully as we wished."

Witness again denied that the banking firm of Hollins & Co. had any understanding with the United States Rubber ompany in regard to the disposal of stock. He, however, admitted that the bankers had an arrangement with the stockholders, with the text of which he was familiar. In question of agreement it was broug out that the bankers had agreed to was brought vote their energies in the future to the acquiring of additional rubber manufactur-

ing concerns in the United States and Can-ada for the company. "How, then, do you explain that the agreement is not in line of a monopoly?"

NOT A MONOPOLY. "From the fact that the United States Rubber company controls only 65 per cent of the rubber trade. I have never antici-

pated any menopoly."
Mr. Plint's testimony having concluded. vice President James B. Ford of the United States Rubber company was called. He said he was connected with the New Brunswick Rubber company before the consolidation and added that the rate of wages was as great now as before the consolidation of the everal companies.

ompany was a competitor against you that induced you to acquire that property?"
"It was not. They were turning out a superior class of goods and it was for that reason that we acquired the property, which we considered valuable." Mr. Ford said he had no knowledge of the

Mr. Flint. He was subjected to a long examination in relation to the price of rubber boots and shoes, after which he was excused and President Burn of the National Wall Paper company was asked if he had secured the required data and labor statistics referred to in his examination at the morning session. Mr. Burn promised to furnish the desired information to the committee and was further examined regarding the factory agreement.

"Have you any rebate system in operation now?"

"No, sir, but we offer a discount to jobbera."

Adjourned until tomorrow.

DETAILS OF THE CAREW TRAGEDY.

state continued its session here today. James zette of February 5 contains an account of

woman now convicted of murder. The in-tensity of feeling that manifested itself at Henry Burn, president of the National Wall Paper company, was called to the witness stand as the first witness of the witness stand as the first witness of the witness stand as the first witness that the first witness the first witness the first witness that the first witness the first witness that the first witness the first witness the first witness that the first witness the first witn an animal stricken to death, her hands clutched convulsively at the dock. Asked whether she had anything to say why sen-Witness, in reply to Senator Lexow on the question of labor, testified to having an Japan. The condemned woman was then

A few days later the British consul at Yokohama received a dispatch from the British minister, stating that in view of the imperial proclamation of the emperor of Japan, dated January 31, granting to all Japanese subjects under sentence on that 'We can't keep our men in bondage," added day a remission of punishment, it appeared proper that a similar measure of grace should be extended to the criminal in this case. The minister accordingly decided not to direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, and by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the order in council of 1865, and otherwise directed, that,

The arrest, trial and conviction of Mrs. per cent of the total help in the various Carew were the most sensational chain of ants. In regard to wages said the trust events in a criminal way that over occurred

nating letter. The letter was missed and or in Mrs. Carew's clothing.

A sensational incident in the case was the charge made by Mr. Lowder, one of the at-torneys for the defense, that Mary Jacob. a governess in the Carew family, and no Mrs. Carew, had done the polsoning. Miss Jacob was arrested, but later Mr. Lower withdrew the charges, stating that the chain of evidence against Miss Jacob was so weak that he was compelled to withdraw the charges. Miss Jacob was than released. While the trial was in progress letters were received by the lawyers signed "Annie Luke" is within the charges signed "Annie Luke" in which the charges signed "Annie Luke" is within the charges signed "Annie Luke" in which the charges signed "Annie Luke" is within the charges signed "Annie Luke" in which the charges signe Luke," in which she said she had killed Carew. Lowder charged that Miss Jacob these letters and was the self-con fessed murderess of Carew.

KYLE WILL VOTE FOR PROTECTION.

New Senator Outlines His Position the Republican Leaders. PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 19.—(Special Tele gram.)-A meeting was held tonight of the republican members of the legislature who assisted in electing Senator Kyle. The meeting was addressed by leading republicans of the state, who gave their sanction to the acts of yesterday, and they were followed by the schator in an outline of his position. He denied any deal or change in views, but stated that he believed that as the people of the country had voted for a tariff policy they should not be disappointed, but given Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico, says:

The municipal elections provided for by the reform section to be granted to Porto Rico by Spain have been held and resulted in a sweeping triumph for the conservatives at and shoes.

Mr. Flint said it was probable that prices all the assistance of both bouses of conservations to be granted to Porto Rico had increased since the consolidation, but attributed the increase in prices to the enactment into a law of such a policy without any riders of any kind on the bill. He sweeping triumph for the conservatives at had been elected by the populist votes, and he expected some differences on the floor of the senate with his colleague on such a o icy. He declared that he still reserved to himself the right to vote as he saw fit on the silver question, and he was not in the least changed on that question any more than on the tariff. After the meeting there was a eption, in which Kyle greeted all the republicans present.

SETTLERS BENT ON A LYNCHING. Murderers Runs High.

BISMARCK, Feb. 19 .- Advices Winona state that excitement is running high over yesterday's awful tragedy and that the Indians who committed the dead ar prices you give us are higher?" caught they will be lynched by the judigment "Because the discount to jobbers was settlers. That the murder was committed by Indians there seems to be no doubt. The mutilation of the bodies of the victims are the killing of the twin babies of Mrs. Rouse who were only I year old, and the fact that Mail Carrier LeBrock saw two Indians it the vicinity with their faces hidefusly painted indicates that the treacherous Sioux have added another to their long list of crimes. The coroner's jury met at Winona at o'clock this morning and the inquest

MODJESKA IS OUT OF DANGER

No Necessity of an Operation, So the Physicians Say. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 19 .- Madam Modjeska's physcian announced today that she was entirely out of danger and that no

operation will be necessary. Hanged for Killing His Child. WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. ly.-Theodore s. Willis, colored, was hanged at Newcastle at 12:35 o'clock today for the murder of his infant child on May 4 last. The body of the child was not found until May 23, haying been dug up by dogs from a shallow grave on a farm. Detectives suspected and finally secured a confession from Willis, who said he killed the infant because it had be

come a burden to him. Carnation Society Officers.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19 .- At the sixth an tual session of the Carnation society the following officers were elected: President, W. N. Rudd, Greenwood, Ill.; vice president, F. E. Dorner, Lafayette, Ind.; secretary, Albert M. Herr, Lancaster, Pa.; treasurer, Charles H. Allen, Floral Park, N. Y. Chicago was selected as the place schedules referred to in the testimony of ing next February.

### UNSEATS EVANS OF DOUGLAS

Majority in the Senate Disposes of the Last Omaha Republican.

MAKES A SENATOR OF JOHN JEFFCOAT

Caucus Program Carried Out to the Letter Despite Protests and Appeals for Fair Play from

the Republicans.

LINCOLN, Feb. 19 .- (Special.)-The thirtyfifth day of the senate's part of the present legislation was inaugurated this morning with an outbreak of oratory between Mr. Ransom and Mr. Murphy, the text being an attack upon the Lincoln State Journal, made by the senator from Douglas. In the afternoon the senate took up the Jeffcoat-Evans Never has so solemn and impressive a contest from Douglas county and enter-scene been enacted in a consular court in tained the largest audience that has crowded Yokohama as that which on Monday after- the galleries and lobbies at any day during | 11. New York's Colossal Hostelry. the present session, finally voting to unseat Senator Evans.

After the senate journal had been read However, a radical change in Spain's present policy of severity would result in a large increase in Cuban desertions.

Of the Cubans' 33,000 serviceable weapons about 20,000 are of the Remington system, 43 caliber, equally divided between cavalry carbines and infantry rifles. Some of these guns were collected from plantations and towns, most of the infantry type were captown, nest of the infantry type were captown, nest of the volunteer garrisons from yest-tured by the calm, the outset was allayed somewhat by the calm, stately tone of the judge as he delivered to the cushing arguns and the received from a committee will the counties of the lucidity the crushing arguns tured with terrible lucidity the crushing arguns the lucidity the crushing arguns the lucidity the crushing arguns the calm, stately tone of the judge as he delivered tilt, a communication was read from a committee will the committee appointed by the recent Grand Army of the Reput garrison and the verdict of guilty was given the silence that ensued with terrible lucidity the crushing arguns tilt, a communication was read from a committee will tilt, a communication was read from a committee will tilt, a communication was read from a committee will calm.

The communication was read from a committ lutions adopted at the Hastings encamp

A large number of committee reports were received, and two bills introduced and read the first time. The senate then went into committee of the whole to consider bills on general file. At noon the committee rose. An invitation from the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, to visit Omaha on the evening of March 8, was unanimously accepted. The senate then took the usual noon recess.

CAME TO WATCH THE FUN. A large audience of spectators gathered in the senate chamber in the afternoon to listen to the Jeffcoat-Evans contest. The report of the committee on privileges and elections was taken up promptly as the senate convened. After it had been read, Mr. Dearing, chairman of "the committee which made the report, moved that it be adopted.

Mr. Graham of Frontier moved as a substitute that the report of the committee be not concurred in and that John Jeffcoat be declared entitled to the seat now occupied by J. H. Evans.

Mr. Murphy of Gage moved that further proceedings be deferred for one week.
In support of his motion, Mr. Murphy stated that a week ago today the committee on privileges and elections made a unanimous report in favor of seating the con-testee, Mr. Evans. That report was signed by all five members of the committee, for of them belonging to the majority party in the scente. At that time it was the general belief of the senate that that report would be concurred in without opposition. It was not until last evening that a caucus decided to reject the committee's report. No member of the senate, outside of the committee on privileges and elections, had heard or read a single syllable of the evidence. It was proposed on a few hours' notice to reject the report and to unseat a member of the senate without giving any opportunity to

investigate the merits of the case. He asked for a little time in the interest of fair play she had been his mistress est that he had committed suicide.

The evidence against Mrs. Carew was very convincing, and especially damaging was an attempt to purioin in court an incommitted suicide.

The evidence against Mrs. Carew was very inform itself as to the merits of the contest, and if any senator remained in igno-Mr. Conaway protested against the snap udgment proposed by the caucus. He said hat every instinct of American manhood

demanded fair play.

Mr. Graham of Frontier said he was pleased to hear the arguments of the senators on the minority; but he said they were no entitled to consideration. The minority ha had thirty-six days in which to study the merits of the contest. He raised the point of order that it would require a two-thirds najority to postpone action for a week. Mr. Talbot suggested to the senator from Frontier (Mr. Graham) that the senate had the right to rely upon the report of the com-mittee on privileges and elections as voic-ing the sentiment of the senate. It was evi-dent, he said, that the sentiment of many senators on the other side had been in-fluenced by members from the lower house and by outside pressure. He did not believe that the senators today were anxious by a single roll call to decide a case which they knew nothing about. Until both sides of the contest had been heard the senate was acting disgracefully. He asked the senators

to stand manfully and honorably for the in-tegrity and honor of the laws of Nebraska BOUND TO HAVE ACTION. The question was then put on the motion offered by Mr. Murphy to postpone action for one week. By a vote of 21 to 9 the mo-

ion was rejected. Mr. Caldwell then asked, as a matter or right, that the evidence in the contest b read. He claimed that under parliamentary law he had a right to hear the evidence be-fore being compelled to vote. Mr. Talbot of Lancaster seconded the demand for testimony. The pres overruled the request. The president of the senate

The senate then voted on the first half of the motion made by the senator from Frontier, viz.: That the report of the committee on privileges and elections be concurred in. The motion was agree y a vote of 18 to 14, the vote in detail being follows:

Schaal. Sykes. Nava: Talbot-14.

In explaining his vote Mr. Dearing, chair man of the committee on privileges and elections, said that he signed the report be-cause he believed, after deliberate judg-ment, that there was not the slightest ground upon which the contestant could claim seat in the senate, and he thanked God an would thank God as long as he lived that he had the courage of his convictions to vote against giving a seat in the senate to a man who was not entitled to it.

MAIN QUESTION COMES ON. The question on the second half of Mr Graham's motion was then opened for dis

notion. He asked in whose interest was the nfamous proposition to unseat a man who had been honorably elected. Mr. Graham attempted to answer. failed so signally that the big crowds in the gallery and in the lobby laughed heartily

ver his evident discomfiture. Mr. Mutz of Keya Paha then took the floor and attempted to explain the position of the and attempted to explain the position of the senators who had consented to be governed by the caucus. His remarks were constantly interrupted by questions propounded by Messrs. Talbot and Murphy on the republican side. He was forced to admit, in answer to many of the questions, that he had not read the evidence; but he read an extract from the minority report submitted to the house in the contest settled some time ago, and claimed that the extract expressed his

sentiments. He closed with a tribute to the American flag.

Mr. Talbot replied at some length and with considerable vigor. He challenged the justice and right of the attempt to unseat Senator Evans without giving the senate an opportunity to hear the evidence.

and claimed that the extract expressed his

Mr. Murphy followed with an eloquent ad dress, during which he replied to the severa points advanced by Mr. Mutz. He also se cured the records and read the of Senator Evans, showing that his recorwas clear. In closing his address Senator Murphy declared that when Senator Evans was unscated he would return to his hom in Omaha with the honor and respect of

# THE BE BULLETIN.

Nebraska-Rain or Snow; Colder. 1. Cuba's Cau = trightens.

Lexow In gation Continues. Senate Un Sevans of Douglas. Exposition II a Special Order. 2. Corbett 1 is with Great Zest. Greeks A k and Defeat Turks. 3. Union Pa Buys Steel Rails.

Joe Sho Bootless Visitor.
Jim Hill in Control Once More. 4. Editorial and Comment. 5. Settlers Get Title for Land. Senate Fails to Ratify the Treaty.

Debate on the Deficiency Bill. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Iowa Legislative Matters

7. Commercial and Financial News. 8. In the Field of Electricity.

9. Scenes Around Nashville's Exposition. Grace Howard Leaves the Reserve. Attorneys Indulge in Personalities. City Offers Water Company Settlement D. Hits of Feminine Gossin.

Nebraska Supreme Court Syllabi. Crete's Climate, Soil and Scenery.

12. "An Afternoon at Mr. Peale's." Notes on Current Literature.

Mr. Beal advanced the argument that John Jeffcoat was the nominee of the popu-list party and was afterwards endorsed by the emocratic party, consequently he was not esponsible for the illegal acts of officers of

the democratic committee. Mr. Graham said he would close the debate. He denounced what he called the corruption of Omana politics and closed with a tribute to W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Conaway said that the proposed action of majority was infamous and he predicted that the people of Nebraska would at the next election administer a rebuke to the party that proposed to perpetrate se mon-strous a piece of injustice. The yeas and mays were then called and Senator Evans

was unseated, the vote in detail standing Yeas: Nays: McGann, Miller, Murphy Osborn, Senator Evans did not vote on the final

Ransom failed to vote either way oll call. Dundss of Nemaha was absent, but it is understood he would have voted to retain Evans in his seat. PROVIDES FOR THE FEES.

After the result was announced a resolution was introduced providing for the pay-ment of contest fees out of the senate contingent fund. The total expenses of the contest amounted to \$3,797.50, of which \$1,500 is for Jeffcoat's attorneys, \$1,500. for Evans'. The balance is distributed among the stenographers and notaries. A resolution was agreed to requesting the senate of the United States to recure the

speedy release of Sylvester Scovil, the news-paper correspondent now in a Cuban prison. A committee of eleven senators consisting of Osborn, Weller, Sykes, Grothan, Watson McGann, Feltz, Mutz, Graham, Johnson Johnson, Miller and Canaday was authorized to make a tout of the state institutions. The senate then, at 7:15, adjourned till

o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

N COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. House Works Nearly All Day on Rou-

tine Business. LINCOLN, Feb. 19 .- (Special.) -- The hour went into committee of the whole this morn ing immediately after roll call, with Wheels of Furnas in the chair, House roll No. 135, by Rich, was first considered. By the pro visions of the bill a judge is disqualified from trying a case in any case where he is party, or interested, or where he is relate by ties of consanguinity, or where he has beattorney for either party. Wooster move an amendment permitting a change of venue in cares against railroads in which the judge before whom the case is brought carries pass over the railroad in litigation. Subs quently Wooster withdrew his amendmen

ind the bill was recommended to pass House roll No. 136, also by Rich, au horizes county courts to grant to executor idministrators and guardians a license to mortgage real estate for certain purposes, to appoint guardians ad litem for minors, and rescribes the manner of giving notice to interested parties. The bill was recommended for passage.

House roll No. 125, by Burkett, provides fo the appointment of commissioners to exam-ine and adjust claims against estates of deceased persons. The bill was recommende pass as amended. When house roll No. 77, Hull'e age of cor sent measure, was reached. Pollard moved that only the titles of bills be read, and that the introducer be permitted to explain hi neasure. The chair ruled this out of order

The law of 1895 provided that if a woman under 18 years of age and over 15 was prove in court to have been unchaste, the provis ions of the law did not apply. Hull said that he desired to amend the old law to protect pociety from human leeches. Pollard on posed the bill. He wanted protection fo the young men of society as well as th Burkett supported Hull vigorously Pollard moved that when the committee ris t report the bill for indefinite postponement. Enyder of Sherman opposed the motion of Pollard, as did Wooster of Merrick. The latter made a strong logical speech in favor of Hull's bill. Pollard's motion for indefiite postponement was defeated, and th bill was recommended for engrossment fo

third reading. The committee of the whole then arose, reported and the report was adopted. An in vitation was read from the Knights of Ak-Sar Ben, Omaha, to the members of the hou visit them on Monday evening next. Cla Richardson moved that the invitation be accepted. Clark of Lancaster moved an amendment fixing the date two weeks from next Monday night, and the amendment pre

vailed. The bouse then took a recess until 2 p. m MAKES IT A SPECIAL ORDER. Dudley Smith of Douglas introduced and had read the following resolution:

Whereas, There is now pending before this house a bill providing for the participation of the state of Nebraska in the Transmississippi and International Exposition, and Whereas, it is imperative that the public shall know whether or not Nebraska is willing to endorse this great project held within its borders: therefore. is borders; therefore, Resolved, That house roll No. 93 be made a special order for 2:30 o'clock on the after-tion of Tuesday, February 23.

Burkett of Lancaster favored the resolu tion. Wooster of Merrick informed the This announcement was greeted with applause. Wooster then went on to sa that he did not think it wise to be contin ually springing the Transmississippi Exposi-tion bill upon the house. He wanted to know why it could not be allowed to sleep on the general file until it was reached. It regeneral file until it was reached. It re-quired sixty-seven votes to pass the resolu-tion. Eighly-five votes were cast for the resolution, and only two. Burkett of Lancas and Cole of Franklin, voted against the

Speaker Gaffin appounced to the house that the reason so many bills were lacking from the files was, he had been informed, because the number of bills received was not up to the number contracted for. Webb of Cus-ter made a statement of his investigation

(Continued on Second Page.)

## COMES UP TUESDAY

Latest Move in the Matter of the Transmississippi Appropriation.

EXPOSITION BILL MADE A SPECIAL ORDER

House Votes to Take Up the Measure Ahead of Others.

ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN ITS FAVOR

Only Two Members Vote Against the Proposition to Advance.

IMPERATIVE NEED OF PROMPT ACTION

Executive Committee Regards the Separate Board as a Most Sate isfactory Arrangement-Mass Meetings Called.

A special telegram to The Bee from Lincoln says: "The house this afternoon by a vote of 85 to 2 made the exposition bill a special order for next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock."

This action advances the bill to the head of the calendar and gives the right-of-way on the legislative track after the hour

named. A special telegram to The Bee from Lincoln says: "The vote on making the exposition bill a special order for Tuesday next was quite gratifying to the friends of the measure in the house. It indicates a change of sentiment that augurs favorably for the success of the bill. At noon Speaker Gaffin was doubtful if the bill could be made a special order and the vote of 85 to 2 was as much a surprise to the friends as it was to the active opponents of the measure. But It is a fact that many members have been won over to the bill by quiet, but effective, work during the past forty-eight hours. This afternoon a large number of petitions favoring a liberal appropriation were read by the chief clerk. They came from all parts of the state. One came from Silver Creek, the home of the bill's most active enemy, Charles Wooster. Members of the house are hearing from the citizens of the state. They are becoming convinced that there is an earnest, non-partisan demand that the great state of Nebraska shall not suffer in the estimation of her sister states from a failure to grasp the opportunity now offered of doing justice to her resources at the exposition by a display equal to that of any other state. Undoubtedly Tuesday will find the bill stronger in the house than it has been at any time since its introduction, for

t is gaining friends daily." WORK OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE. The members of the executive committee of the exposition association who are in the city express themselves as well pleased with the prospect of speedy action on the bill nding in the Nebraska legislature. They regard the provision for a separate board to control the entire state appropriation as a satisfactory arrangement in the hands of Governor Holcomb, although they say that such a provision might be highly objectionable under some circumstances. They regard immediate action as the most important thing at this time and express a sellef that harmony of action will result from any appointments the governor may

The consensus of opinion as expressed on the street is to the effect that the latest move is simply one of politics, and regret is expressed in some quarters that the bill bould be made a political matter when the promoters of the exposition have used every endeavor to keep politics from entering into it in any form. Confidence, however is expressed in the fairness and wisdom of the governor, and it is believed that he will make such appointments as will result in harmonious action between the Exposition board and the state commission.

WOMEN HOLD MASS MEETINGS, Secretary Wakefield has heard from the layors of Lincoln and Fremont regarding halls for the mass meetings of women to elect nembers of the Board of Lady Managers, and calls have been issued for meetings at both

The women of the First congressional disrict will assemble in the Grand Army of the Republic hall in Lincoln at 2 p. m. Wednesday, February 24, for the purpose of clecting two women from that district to serve as members of the Board of Lady Managers.

The women of the Third congressional district will assemble in the Masonic hall in Fremont at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, February 24, to elect two members of the Board of Lady Managero. The time for the meeting in Fremont is fixed at 10:30 a. m. for the reason that the trains into that city arrive about 10 a. m., and the outgoing trains depart about 3 o'clock, and the attendants at the meeting will thus be enabled to reach

their homes during the daytime. NORTH DAKOTANS COMING SURES.

Committee Gets un Enthusiastic Welcome at Hismarck. BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 19.—(Special Telegram.)-Everywhere the exposition delegation has visited the reception has been most cordial, but it seemed as if the greeting by the North Dakota legislature and citizens had a spirit which was the climax of cordiality. The two houses met in joint session to hear the case presented by the delegates, the greatest enthusiasm prevaile Addresses were made by Chairman Lindsey and L. F. Crofoot on the part of the exposition organization and by A. L. Crocker, president of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, on the part of Minnesota, and then the members of the joint session was literally carried away by enthusians at the address of ied away by enthusiasm at the address of E. W. Caldwell of Sloux City, who spoke for lowa. He brought the legislature near to the exposition by his eloquent speech, which

A joint committee of senate and house was appointed to consider matters and at once went to work. Prospects are excellent for a liberal appropriation and North Dakota may e relied upon to have a fine state display at he exposition.

#### ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS INTERESTED Merchants' Exchange Enlists to Aid

the Legislature of Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19 .- (Special Telegram.)soon after arrival here the exposition deleration met Charles L. Harris, formerly at lmaha with the Woodman Lineeed Oil comany. He undertook to aid the visitors and ecordingly, with the assistance of Mr. Clark ampson, a prominent merchant and capitallst, (and probable next mayor of St. Louis), a meeting was arranged at the Mer-chante' Exchange with Governor Stannard and Mr. Landenberg, president of the ex-