

## FILIPINOS WANT PEACE

FEDERAL PARTY IS IN THE ASCENDANCY.

IS JOINED BY MALCONTENT'S

THE HERETOFORE IRRECONCILABLE LEADERS ACCEPTING SOVEREIGNTY.

A LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

Civil Authority Must Supersede Military if Peace Is to Be Assured.

Washington, Jan. 28.—When the senate convened today the presiding officer, Mr. Frye, called attention to the following cablegram, which was read: "Manila, Jan. 28.—To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington: 'Accession to federal party by thousands in all parts of archipelago. Attitude of hitherto irreconcilable press and the general public opinion show that labors of party will soon be crowned with success. Until now political parties have attempted formation of plans more or less questioning American sovereignty. Our platform makes main plank sovereignty of United States, with liberty to each citizen to pursue peacefully his political ideas. Hour of peace has sounded. On our platform are grouped many Filipinos of hitherto irreconcilable ideas, but some more obstinate decline to join, though willing to accept the sovereignty of the United States, the prospect of indefinite continuance of military government makes them distrust purposes of United States and delays their submission. 'Adjournment of present congress without giving president authority to establish purely civil government with usual powers and postponement of such government until new congress, will certainly confirm this distrust. Directory of the federal party believes conferring such authority on the president would inspire confidence and hasten the sovereignty of the United States and the coming of peace. The directory, therefore, prays both houses of congress to authorize President McKinley to establish civil government whenever he believes it opportune. 'FRANK H. BOURNERS. 'DR. PABLO DE TAVERO. 'JOSEFINO TORRES. 'FLORENTINO TORRES. 'JOSE NAR TOMAS DEL ROSARIO. 'C. S. ARELLANO. 'Directory of Federal Party.' Mr. Jones (Ark.) presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Berry, for the term beginning next March. After the disposition of routine business, Mr. Towne of Minnesota was recognized for a speech, which was to be at once his maiden effort and his valedictory. He spoke on the resolution of Friday for the immediate cessation of hostilities in the Philippines. The galleries were well filled to hear Mr. Towne, and senators also gave him close attention, while in the rear of the senate was a circle of representatives who came over from the house to hear him. Mr. Towne spoke in a full and resonant tone, with more of the graces of oratory than are usually heard in the political debates of the senate.

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## IRELAND ALONE DOES NOT MOURN

FAMINE, EMIGRATION AND COERCION HAVE BROKEN THEIR HEARTS.

New York, Jan. 28.—A despatch to the Journal and Advertiser, from Dublin, says: "John Redmond, leader of the United Irish party, speaking at Wexford, said: 'All the world assembled in London, not in triumph, but in sorrow around the liar of her who to English people at least will live in history as a great constitutional sovereign. But Ireland was absent. Ireland, of all her empire, stood apart, sullen and dissatisfied. 'Ask your English people why. It is not because the race is hard of heart and cold of nature. It is not because of any want of respect for the personal virtue of the lady from whose weary hand the sceptre of power is snatched by death. 'It is because the reign which has closed has been for Ireland and all the Irish race more disastrous than any reign in three hundred years. During this reign a million and a half of our people have perished by famine; five millions emigrated to other lands. 'Under the sway of this monarchy there have been forty coercion acts depriving Ireland of her constitutional rights. 'What has converted Canada from a land of rebellion to a happy colony would transform Ireland tomorrow from a disaffected to a contented land.'

## COTTON SQUEEZE.

New York, Jan. 28.—There was great activity on the January option cotton quotation on the exchange this morning. The opening price for 10.30 and the quotation steadily advanced until 12.75 was reached at 11 a. m., an advance of 245 points from the opening. The phenomenal advance was due to a squeeze of shorts.

## JUDGE LINDSAY NEED NOT ACT

CASE CONTINUED AFTER HIS LEAVING OFFICE.

HE CAN USE HIS DISCRETION

SHELDON GETS TWO YEARS IN PEN FOR PERJURY IN A LAND CASE.

Special to Inter Mountain. Helena, Jan. 28.—The supreme court this morning quashed the alternative writ of mandamus granted on the application of the Montana Ore Purchasing company, Chile Gold Mining company and Johnstown Mining company against former Judge John Lindsay in the suit of those companies against the Boston & Montana. The opinion was written by Judge Pigott, the other judges concurring. Judge Lindsay refused a temporary injunction to the Boston & Montana against the M. O. P. Co and other companies. The Boston & Montana appealed and filed a bill of exceptions. The M. O. P. Co. offered an amendment to the bill of exceptions, setting out certain material evidence, but Lindsay refused to allow its insertion. The alternative writ of mandate to him was issued January 4, and served January 5, but Lindsay's term expired January 6. He moves that the writ be quashed and demurs to the applications. He claimed he could not be compelled to act after his term of office expired. The supreme court holds that the law makes it the duty of the judge who tried a case or rendered a decision to sign a bill of exceptions even after he ceases to be judge. The law says he may do so, but the court says it means "shall" or "must" when the rights of the public or a third party are affected. The court rules, however, that the settlement by the judge of a bill of exceptions is a judicial function, and that a writ of mandate may not be issued to direct the making of any particular decision or ruling upon a question involving the exercise of discretion or judgment. The court does not decide whether upon a proper showing, a writ of supervisory control would be warranted, but refuses to divert the writ of the office of such a writ. The motion to quash the writ of mandate was therefore granted. The demurrer to the application, which is on technical grounds, is also sustained. Judge Knowles this morning discharged from bankruptcy Conrad Becker, former chief of police in Helena, and Annie P. Becker, his wife. Becker lately returned from Alaska. Judge Knowles this morning declared Joseph Deschamps, blacksmith, Missoula, a bankrupt. His debts are \$2,100, and assets \$1,850, consisting of house, lot and furniture, which are claimed exempt. Ike B. Sheldon was this morning sentenced by Judge Knowles to 500 fine and two years in the Deer Lodge penitentiary for perjury in land contest. He will leave for his new home tonight. The supreme court this morning affirmed the judgment of the district court of Silver Bow in the case of James A. Murray and the Home Investment and Realty company, plaintiffs, and appellants, against the Montana Lumber and Manufacturing company. Murray sued for a title to part of a railroad land claim, Silver Bow county, which conflicted with a placer claim located by John Noyes and wife. Murray's contest was based on the fact that he had a patent in the Helena land office. The jury found for Murray, with some exceptions, but the district court set aside its verdict and some of the special findings, and entered judgment for defendant, which obtained title from Noyes.

## CRUSADE IN CHINA.

Christianity Killed There for Generations to Come.

New York, Jan. 28.—George Lynch, an English war correspondent, who has arrived here on his way to England, having gone through the disturbances in China, said of the atrocities committed by the allied soldiers, from which the Japanese, American and English troops were exempted: "Any thoughtful person who has been in Pekin with the allies cannot but speculate as to what effect this visitation will have upon the people of China. It is luminously evident to my mind that for generations to come the progress of Christianity in China is practically making no real progress, but what real progress it has made among the lower classes and the destitute coolies, who form the bulk of the so-called converts, is now utterly wiped out. It will be generations before the recollection of this latest crusade is erased from the memory of the Chinese people."

## WILL THE GOVERNOR JOIN ?

Mrs. Nation Invites Him to Join in Saloon Smashing.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 28.—A special to the Beacon from Topeka states that Mrs. Carrie Nation interviewed Governor Stanley and Attorney General Goldard today. She demanded the enforcement of the prohibitory law. She will appeal to the legislature this afternoon. The governor said her motive was good, but her methods bad. She invited the governor to join her in a saloon-smashing crusade.

## REBELLION IS ALMOST ENDED

FUNSTON DRIVES LAST INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

CODES ALMOST COMPLETED

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CODES WILL SOON BE READY FOR PROMULGATION.

Manila, Jan. 28.—General Funston reports that practically the organized insurrectionists in his district have been dispersed, with the exception of disconnected bands in the mountains. Sixty-five more rebels in the island of Panay have surrendered to the United States authorities at Cabatuan. George T. Rice, editor of the Daily Bulletin, who was ordered by General MacArthur to be deported because of the publication in his paper of allegations against Lieutenant Commander William Braunerreuther, captain of the port, sailed today, and it was ordered that he be held a prisoner until he arrives at San Francisco. The Philippine commission has passed an act annulling that part of the Spanish code which disqualifies judges and magistrates for trying certain cases on account of alleged incompetency. The act declares that the judges are incompetent only when peculiarly interested in the litigation or related to the litigant. The general criminal and civil codes are almost completed. The hearing on the municipal government bill was finished today and the measure will be enacted on Wednesday. Only two natives objected to the church property taxation feature, and no objection was entered on behalf of the church or other organization.

## HE COULD HAVE STOLEN MILLIONS

AND HE DID NOT—THEREFORE POSTAL EMBEZZLER NEELY SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Journal and Advertiser contains a long dictated statement from Charles W. F. Neely, the accused postal official who has just been taken to Cuba for trial. In the course of this Neely describes in detail how, after an issue of stamps had been made for the Cuban service, the surcharged stamps were destroyed. For the purpose of conducting the destruction, Director General Rathbone appointed a commission, he says, composed of himself, Auditor Reeves of the treasury department, and Marfield, an Orléans. It has been alleged that Neely stole many thousand dollars worth of stamps by burning in their place packages of waste paper. In reference to this charge, Neely says about these stamps: "The man who says they were not destroyed, or who says that I said the packages contained only brown papers, tells a damnable lie. Save for one or two packages, they were in their original form, the seal of the department unbroken, and if they contained only brown paper, the fraud was committed in Washington before the stamps were shipped to Cuba. 'Further on Neely says: 'Had I been desirous of stealing from the government, why did I not steal when there was a chance for me to steal something worth while? I had plenty of opportunities to do so. On one occasion I could have pocketed over a million dollars. 'On one of my trips to the States, made on official business, I brought with me on the transport over \$900,000 in gold. I had at the same time in my pockets certificates of deposit made out in my name and individual capacity on the Seventh National bank, the government depository for postoffice funds, for over \$200,000. That made over \$1,200,000 that was as completely in my possession as though it were my own. 'Neely ends his statement in the following words: 'The wild stories of extravagant speculation on my part while in Cuba are all the purest fiction. 'That I made money while in Cuba I have never denied, but I made it legitimately, and it was the product of the private funds which I took to Cuba with me. 'My innocence can be proved, but I never expect to be able to prove it. The opportunity will not be given me and I am prepared to be sacrificed and to receive a sentence of from eight to ten years. All idea of justice has left me and I have no thought now than that my fate may be decided as quickly as possible. I cannot stand this strain, and when I go to a Cuban prison it will be with the knowledge that I have only a few months to live for no American can stand confinement in those tropical prisons. 'But sooner or later I expect the facts in this case to be made known and substantial justice done and when that day comes the public will confess that it prejudged me and that instead of being guilty I was innocent of the crimes laid at my door.'

## CAPE COLONY INVASION.

Cape Town, Jan. 28.—It is rumored that invaders have reached Onitshorn district, where they had a slight skirmish with the defense forces.

## MIGHTY NAVY FOR GERMANY

RUSH SHIPBUILDING NIGHT AND DAY.

FLEET OF 40 BATTLESHIPS

TIME FOR THE UNITED STATES TO THINK ABOUT A POSSIBLE WAR.

New York, Jan. 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Germany has so laid out the work in connection with the naval shipping bill passed in 1899, that instead of being completed in 1908, as originally contemplated all the ships will be ready for service by 1906. This important information has been received by the navy department and has been given consideration by the Dewey policy board. The programme now being carried out will add to the German fleet, 34 battleships, 20 large cruisers and 48 small cruisers, all thoroughly modern. There will be other and older battleships available for duty and the German fleet will consequently have a strength of more than forty battleships. The haste being observed by the German emperor in the construction of his new navy is directly traceable, of course, to his desire to provide his government with a navy which shall properly protect its interests. The feeling is that it is of especial importance to this country, in view of the possibility of trouble between it and Germany to which representative Foss made reference when the naval bill was under consideration in the house, and to which Secretary Root also called attention in connection with the proposed increase of the army, when he said last spring that there was "one nation" that the United States must not lose sight of. The naval war board, which, under instructions given by secretary Long last summer, devoted itself to the preparation of plans of campaign to be followed in Chinese and Philippine waters in case of hostilities with other powers, practically has completed this work. It is understood, and is now devoting itself to problems in connection with the defense of the United States and its nearer dependencies. No one here expects hostilities with Germany or any other nation and the president is doing everything in his power to foster friendly relations. There is no doubt that he and other administration officials sincerely regret the course Germany has pursued in the Chinese negotiations. The Berlin government has recently shown a willingness to make a solution of the Chinese problem more probable and this change of attitude is a matter of much gratification in official circles here. It is hoped by the administration that the haste being observed in the completion of the ship building programme has no reference to the United States and it is to be expected that the Berlin authorities will disavow that this is so. At the same time this government understands the necessity of being prepared and will probably urge congress to continue the policy of increasing the navy. With the two battleships contemplated in the pending naval bill, the United States will by 1904 have a fleet of 18 battleships and ten armored cruisers. This will be less than half the strength of the German navy in 1906.

## TRADING DECORATIONS.

King and Emperor Are on the Best of Terms.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 28.—The crown prince of Germany, Frederick William, was vested with the Order of the Garter today by King Edward VII. The investiture occurred in the council chamber of Osborne house and was a brilliant function. The high officers of the household, military and civil functionaries, and the emperor's entourage, including a party from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, were present, all in full uniform. While the crown prince knelt before the king to receive the insignia, his majesty addressed a few cordial words to the prince, and then, turning to Emperor William, in touching terms he thanked him for his visit at this time of sorrow and bereavement, and dwelt on the personal and other ties uniting Germany and Great Britain. It is said that Emperor William will bestow the Order of the Red Eagle on Prince Arthur of Connaught (the son of the duke of Connaught). The grand court marshal of Prussia, Count von Eulenburg, is on his way here to join the suite of Emperor William. The latter accompanied the crown prince on a long ramble through the Osborne house grounds today. His majesty later boarded the Hohenzollern to transact urgent state business.

## FERRELL MUST DIE.

Columbus, O., Jan. 28.—Governor Nash today denied the application for pardon by Rossign H. Ferrell, convicted of murdering Express Messenger Lane. Ferrell will, therefore, be electrocuted in the Ohio penitentiary on March 1.

## OREGON DEADLOCK.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 28.—The vote for senator today was as follows: Corbett, 2; Smith, 2; McBride, 18; Hermann, 6; Moore, 2; Williams, 2; Fulton, 4; Lowell, 1;orton, 1; absent, 1; not voting, 1.

## GEN. MERRITT WAS HAZED

BUT CADETS WERE GENTLEMEN IN THOSE DAYS.

NO BRUTAL CLASS FIGHTING

DRASTIC MEASURES NEEDED—TOO MANY ARMY OFFICERS BELIEVE IN PRACTICE.

New York, Jan. 28.—Hazing at West Point is discussed by Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., in Leslie's Weekly. General Merritt was formerly superintendent of the United States military academy. He says in part: "When I was a cadet at West Point, from 1855 to 1860, I was opposed to hazing, both as a 'plebe' and as an upper class man, though I had to endure a good deal of what was termed 'yanking.' That consisted of pulling a sleeping cadet out of bed and dropping him on the floor. This, as a rule, did no harm, though I remember one fellow cadet who was rather seriously hurt. 'Yanking' amounted only to a pleasantry, but it was annoying when added to all the hard work that the 'plebes' were required to perform through the day. 'I recollect that three of us occupied a tent together and that we took turns sleeping in the most exposed position. That was in the bed at the front of the tent. One night, when I was awarded what was considered the safest place—the bed at the rear—I sank to sleep with a blissful sense of security. The next thing that I knew I was flying through the air, and landed jarringly on my back. Another form of hazing in those days consisted of the unmerciful chaffing of new men, but I always endeavored to fight back as much as I received. 'Fighting, in the sense of today, had not been instituted then. There was no 'scrapping committee,' and combats between representatives of classes were unheard of. During my whole time at West Point I had but one fight, and that was with a fellow classman over a personal matter. The new kind of fighting is to be unsparringly condemned, as the man who has been at West Point a year, and has been training all that time, is sure to be better qualified for a personal encounter than a man of the same height and weight who is fresh from home. For this reason a fight between a 'plebe' and second year man amounts to a piece of brutality. 'There are a great many army officers—there were more formerly than at present—who heartily favor hazing, on the principle that it is in the interest of discipline, and teaches the future officer to obey without hesitation. One of the chief difficulties that I encountered when superintendent of the academy from 1882 to 1887, was that quite a number of the younger officers were diametrically opposed to my views on hazing, so much so in fact, that I could not obtain their cheerful acquiescence in what I was trying to do to stop the practice. 'I found, to put the matter plainly, that I had to deal with old 'cranks' and young 'cranks.' The older ones were some of the members of the academy board, and the younger ones were cadets who thought they 'knew it all.' For the best three years I was very much interested in my work. During the last two years there was so little co-operation with me in my efforts to abolish hazing that I became very tired of the post and was glad when my appointment as a general officer relieved me of the superintendency. 'Will hazing ever be stopped at West Point? Not until drastic measures are employed. The superintendent must be a man who is heartily opposed to hazing, and I believe Colonel Mills thoroughly meets the requirement. When he makes a recommendation to the war department to dismiss a cadet from the service, that recommendation should be promptly and favorably acted upon. 'When a young man goes to West Point and develops what is termed 'freshness,' he is certainly no better fresh in social standing as never made an account of the family position or wealth. I remember that the most notorious man in my class of 45 years ago was one who, upon his arrival at West Point, reported his family as being in indigent circumstances. He was very kindly treated by all. George Vandeventer, son of Commodore Vandeventer, was sent through the post with great rigor."

## CUBA'S CREDITORS LEFT PENNILESS

SPAIN TRIED TO SADDLE WAR DEBT ON ISLANDERS—PAY THEIR OWN BILLS.

New York, Jan. 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Preliminary skirmishing in a battle for about \$49,000,000 has already begun in Washington. Holders of the Cuban war bonds, issued by Spain to raise funds for the prosecution of the wars in Cuba, are again moving to get their money back. In Cuba the bondholders have met with defeat. The draft of the constitution now being considered shuts off any possibility of a compromise on these bonds, but has left the way for the payment of the bonds of the republic of Cuba issued by the junta. It is asserted by men high in the government that an effort will be made when the constitution is submitted to congress for its approval to amend the constitution so as to open the door for a consideration by the Cuban government when formed, of the claims under the Cuban debt of \$21,700,000, and according to another estimate to \$45,700,000. At the conclusion of the ten years' war it was \$19,000,000. A portion of this debt is understood to have been paid off and the rest of it refunded and bonds for \$124,000,000 were issued. While an effort was being made to pay off these bonds out of the customs duties of Cuba, a new issue of \$175,000,000 was authorized. Only a small portion of these bonds had been sold when the last insurrection began. Then bonds to the extent of \$171,000,000 were issued for the purpose of raising war funds. Subsequently a Cuban war emergency bond was floated amounting to \$100,000,000. During the treaty negotiations at Paris, Spain endeavored to have inserted in the treaty a statement that she was justified in repudiating these debts so as to place their redemption on Cuba. This was rejected by the American peace commissioners.

## INAHELED GAS.

New York, Jan. 28.—In a flat in West 30th street there died, as the result of inhaling illuminating gas, a woman whose son says she came of one of the most distinguished families of Tennessee. She was Mrs. Anna Terry, widow of C. C. Terry, a graduate of Harvard medical school and until his death, eight years ago, one of the most distinguished surgeons in New England. Dr. Terry's death proved by the fall of a fence being struck with whom he was engaged in practice. Mrs. Terry was found dead in bed. The house was redolent of the odor of gas and the stop-cock in Mrs. Terry's room had been found turned on full. A policeman, who was summoned, reported the case as one of apparent suicide.

## SIXTEEN WERE DROWNED.

Rotterdam, Jan. 28.—The steamer Holland was wrecked at the northern pier while entering Nieuwewaterweg at the entrance of the river Maas, today. The captain and six men have been saved. The Holland parted amidships and 16 of those on board were drowned.

## INDIANS ARE QUIETER

PEACE MAY BE RESTORED VERY SHORTLY.

TROOPS NOW ON THE GROUND

LEADER CRAZY SNAKE SAID TO BE HELD AS A CAPTIVE BY SOLDIERS.

## HEAD CHIEF IS AT WASHINGTON.

promises to End the Trouble When He Returns—The Indians Are Well Armed.

Kansas City, Jan. 28.—A special to the Star from Muskogee, I. T., says: Marshal Bennett, who left here yesterday, has arrested two holdup men of Snake's band and is holding them. The situation is much improved today, although it is reported that large numbers of full-bloods, in squads of two and three, are working west of Wetumka and Enufala. It is reported here today that Crazy Snake and three light horsemen were arrested by troops and are being held until the arrival of Marshal Bennett and party. The troops are being divided into parties of 10 and are working the country systematically. The United States court for the northern district convened at this place today with Judge Thomas presiding. He made a two-hour's charge to the jury, impressing upon them the necessity of handling the situation in a strong manner, and instructed them to indict every one who has participated in the uprising in any degree. Word has been received from Washington, where he is on business, that Chief Pleasant Porter understands the situation here thoroughly, and that he will not return to the territory until the pending treaties pass. Then, it is said, he will come home, call the territorial council together and investigate the present trouble. The Indians around Wetumka are sending their families to the western part of the nation, while they, heavily armed, are riding over the country in squads. Wetumka is just south of the Canadian river, in the southern part of the nation, and is off the railroad.

## LOOKS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 28.—Adjutant General Michie received a telegram from Lieutenant Dixon, in command of Troop A, Eighth cavalry, from Henrietta, I. T., this morning, stating that he expected United States Marshal Bennett there today and that he had arranged for a talk with Crazy Snake. Also, that he anticipated an early settlement of the so-called uprising.

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## FUSION LOSING STEADILY.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 28.—The vote on United States senator today was as follows: Allen (fusion), 45; W. H. Thompson (fusion), 33; Hitchcock (fusion), 12; Cronz, 5; Currie, 18; Hinshaw, 12; Meiklejohn, 25; Martin, 6; Rosewater, 17; D. E. Thompson, 35; scattering, 15.