

THE PRESIDENT PLEASED.

CLEVELAND HOPES THE TARIFF BILL WILL PASS

WITH VERY LITTLE DELAY.

The Condition of the Country Such as to Render it Important that the Tariff Should Terminate at the Earliest Possible Moment—Friends of the Bill Encouraged.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Democratic members of the senate committee on finance have been assured of the president's co-operation in having the tariff bill become a law, as he has expressed his approval of the bill as a whole. In the course of a conversation with a member of the committee, Mr. Cleveland referred to the bill, and took occasion to say that he hoped it would pass, and that there might be a little delay as possible in getting it through the senate. He spoke of the condition of the country, which was such as to render it important that the enactment of the tariff subject should be terminated at the earliest possible moment. There has been some apprehension as to the way in which the president might regard the income tax, but he is said to have spoken in an unfriendly way, in the interview mentioned, of these two items, not so much with reference to the principles involved in the provisions as to the fact that they would assure a sufficient revenue for the necessities of the government. The friends of the senate bill are encouraged to believe that the president's position with reference to the income tax prepared will strengthen it materially in the house.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

Senator Morgan Will Press His Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Morgan today expressed an intention to press, at the proper time, his proposed amendment to the tariff bill, providing for the appointment of a tariff commission. He said: "The purpose of the amendment is to provide for changes of the tariff upon an equitable basis without the disturbance to business which is always the result of an effort to make a complete revision. If the matter should be placed in the hands of a commission, as is proposed by the amendment, changes could be made to suit the condition of the treasury or of any special industry, and they would be so gradual, if made in accordance with the provisions of the amendment, as not to create the least disturbance."

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Senators Will Take a Holiday for Themselves.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The bill for the purchase of a site for a new government printing office, which was passed the whole morning, and, much to the surprise of everybody, an amendment providing for the purchase of what is known as the "Mahone site" was passed. Notice for a motion to reconsider the vote was given, however, and at some future time the subject will be reopened. The McGarrigal bill, which was to have been taken up today, went over until Monday, and the bill for the termination of the Russian thistle shared a like fate.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to investigate the charges of "simulations" of standard silver dollars, but it went over until Monday. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

ONE DAY WASTED.

Republican Filibustering Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The house spent the entire day in filibustering over the O'Neill-Joy contested election case from the St. Louis district. The report of the committee is in favor of unseating Mr. Joy (Rep.), and the Republicans are determined that this shall not be accomplished unless the Democrats produce their own quorum. For five hours today they filibustered and kept the house deadlocked. The highest number of Democratic votes cast during the day was 163. An unsuccessful attempt was made to adjourn over Good Friday, and the struggle will be resumed tomorrow.

HATCH ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Reported Favorably by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The house committee on agriculture heard statements made by Dr. John Trimble and Col. A. H. Britton, of Ohio, the secretary and master respectively of the National Grange, in favor of the Hatch anti-option bill. Mr. Trimble said the Grange did not wish to stop buying for future delivery, actual product or merchandise. It was the buying and selling with no expectation that a bushel of grain would change hands that the Grange wished to make unprofitable. Col. Britton declared that the farmers in this country were almost unanimous in favor of the legislation proposed by the bill.

Grass misrepresentations concerning this bill had been made, but its purpose was to prevent business as against legitimate business. If, as asserted, it should prove disastrous to the farmers and business interests, it would be a very easy matter to repeal it. He favored making the tax on "wind" sales so high as to make them practically prohibitory.

George O. Jones, of New York, who Chairman Hatch said prepared a sketch of the first bill on the subject introduced in the house, also briefly addressed the committee.

By-Going Fences.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, March 22.—W. E. Warren, of Mankato, is in the city, looking after his chances to obtain the consulship at Chihuahua, Mexico. S. E. Nettler, of Minneapolis, having become fully convinced that his appointment to Nagasaki, Japan, will probably be delayed several months, will resign home after paying a visit of farewell to his friends and relatives in Philadelphia.

GREAT BRITAIN TARDY

IN EXECUTING THE AWARD OF BEHRING SEA DECISION.

NO ACTION BY PARLIAMENT

Looking to the Enforcement of the Decree of the Court—Secretary Gresham Appears Before the Foreign Affairs Committee Prepared to Answer Questions Even on Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Gresham was before the house committee on foreign affairs today concerning the status of the Bering sea affairs. There were brought out important developments to the manner in which her majesty's government was executing the award of the Behring sea court of arbitration. The strictest injunction was put on members of the committee to refrain from discussing the secretary's statement. Later in the day, however, on Mr. Gresham's return to the state department, the general points in the hearing were made known. Secretary Gresham spoke for an hour and explained the situation fully. It appears that by the terms of the treaty of arbitration both Great Britain and the United States bound themselves to abide by the decision of the court of arbitration. It has been contended that this code of arbitration was so binding that no court of law of congress or of parliament was needed to carry out the decree of the court.

Senator Morgan, of the arbitrators, has taken the ground that the decision, in his judgment, was a part of the organic law of both countries, based on the original treaty, which has the same binding effect as a state law. Secretary Gresham declared it was, however, to have congress pass a law carrying out the court's decision, and the measure was drafted and submitted to congress. But the secretary expressed surprise that Great Britain had as yet presented no such legislation, so far as was officially known. There have been unofficial statements, however, in California and elsewhere, as to the proposed bill to be presented to the British parliament. These discussions, it is contended, are a part of the proposed British legislation falls considerably short of executing Great Britain's part of the award. It is pointed out that the proposed British bill gives British naval officers discretion in executing the restrictive regulations, whereas the court made these regulations imperative. The peculiarities of the British measure are also said to be short of the recommendations of the court of arbitration. Secretary Gresham expressed no grave concern over the condition. On the contrary, he believed that in due time both governments would arrive at an understanding.

The house committee took no action on the bill submitted by the state department to execute this country's part in the arbitration decree. There appears to be no objection to the bill, and it can be readily reported at any time. The intimation is made that in the meantime Ambassador Bayard will further communicate with her majesty's government with a view to having the British legislation more fully execute Great Britain's part of the decree.

Secretary Gresham's appearance before the committee was the occasion for the exchange of numerous courtesies and pleasantries. He said he had come prepared to answer questions even on Hawaii. There was no reference, however, to Hawaiian affairs.

Northwestern Personals.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, March 22.—S. A. Hertz and wife, Minneapolis, are in the city, and will remain three or four days. John H. Drake, Aberdeen, S. D., late consul to Kiel, Germany, has arrived in Washington, and is engaged in settling his accounts with the state department. He will pay a brief visit to Syracuse, N. Y., before returning to reside permanently at Aberdeen.

St. Paul May Get It.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. Kiefer is in New York to meet his daughter, who is expected to arrive from Germany tomorrow. While in New York Kiefer will file the claim of St. Paul for an Indian supply depot, which has been ordered removed from New York to Chicago. It is not certain whether to Chicago, or whether to Chicago, St. Paul or Omaha remains to be determined.

Pensions Granted.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, March 22.—Pensions—Original—Henry Theeden, Fairbault. Additional—Emmet Sherman, Reissue—A. P. Thelon, Sleepy Eye. Original—Louis Pelaragus, Mazzeppa; Wilford J. Whitehead, Center. Original report—Christie Stewart, Harrison; Harriet M. Holmes, Merriam Park; Katy Duttel, Minneapolis; Mary A. Fisher, Madison Lake.

Democratic Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Democratic national committee headquarters will be formally opened next Tuesday evening by a reception to Democratic senators and representatives. The invitations will be issued tomorrow. The headquarters are at Wormley's hotel, and the reception is given with a view to making it a rendezvous for congressmen and public men generally.

English Gets It.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The contested election case of English vs. Linton, born, Third California district, was finally disposed of by the committee on elections today by the adoption of the report presented by Chairman Brown, favoring the seizure of the contestant, English. The vote was strictly a party one.

Rapidly Gaining.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Gordon, of Georgia, called at Senator Colquitt's house this afternoon, and upon his return at 4 o'clock, said Mr. Colquitt had passed a very comfortable day. His pulse had remained almost normal during the day and his temperature was improved. He had also been able to retain a small amount of liquid food upon his stomach, and had been more conscious than on yesterday.

WANT REPORTERS BARRED

BRECKINRIDGE-POLLARD CASE GROWS RIDICULOUS.

OVER-ZEALOUS RELIGI CRAZE.

Petition Judge Bradley to Exclude Newspaper Reporters From the Court Room, While One Woman Wants All Men Barred and the Women Admitted to Hear Breckinridge's Evidence.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Counsel for Col. Breckinridge have decided to follow the example of their opponents by reserving their client's testimony for the closing card in their case. Accordingly the silver-haired congressman disappointed many people by failing to go on the witness stand, and one of the disappointed ones was Madeline Pollard.

Another deposition from F. M. Schofield, of Frankfort, Ky., formerly a blacksmith of Bridgeport, met objection from the plaintiff's attorneys. The blacksmith had known Miss Pollard's father in 1853, and testified that he had three children, the youngest of which being Madeline, who looked like a child of three years.

Before adjournment Attorney Carlisle gave notice that there would be objections inevitable to some of their depositions, and suggested that arguments should be heard Saturday. Judge Wilson added that some of the questions would make it necessary to refer to the depositions themselves, so that the presence of the jury would not be proper. With the understanding that if Mr. Butterworth is able to attend the arguments will be heard Saturday morning, he adjourned.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Collection of the Pacific Railways' Debt. WASHINGTON, March 22.—Conspicuous attention of late has been given to the numerous means suggested for the collection of the vast debt due the government from the various Pacific railroads. Concerning the subject, Representative Hilly, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house committee on Pacific railroads, said today:

"I consider this as one of the most important questions before congress, not excepting the tariff and finance. But the very importance of the question demands that it should be treated with deliberation. The amount involved is about \$135,000,000, and the proper protection of the government and the collection of such a sum requires the most deliberate and careful action on the part of congress. The construction of these roads is undoubtedly one of the great achievements of the age, and with all its complicating environments, by way of legislation and judicial decisions, it comes down to us as one of the war measures, the original legislation having been enacted during the exciting days of the War of the Rebellion, and now that we are confronted with all these complications of laws and decisions covering a period of years, and quite as complex and of as great magnitude as any question with which congress has had to deal during recent years."

Enthusiasm or Sarcasm.

Special to the Globe. WINNEBAGO CITY, March 22.—Winnebago City has voted no license for the past six years. At the coming election, the first Tuesday in April, the license party are going to make a determined effort to carry the day for license. If they come out victorious it will be a great day, for electric lights will be put in, the city water works repaired, and the much talked of opera house block built at once.

TWO WEEKS MORE OF LIFE.

PRENDERGAST WILL NOT BE STRANDED TODAY.

A REPRIEVE IS REFUSED.

By the Governor and United States Judges, but a Chicago Judge is Fought Who is Willing to Try Him on the Insanity Plea—The Murderer is Pleaded at the Request.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Prendergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison, will not hang tomorrow. By an almost unprecedented plan of procedure his attorneys managed late last night to secure him a fortnight's respite, during which a jury will pass upon the question of his sanity. When the state supreme court refused a supersedeas Wednesday Prendergast's attorneys took the case before the federal judges in this city on constitutional grounds, they alleging that Prendergast's rights as a free man had been violated by the refusal of the trial court to allow him to talk when he pleased, and to act as his own attorney if he so chose. The federal judges, after hearing the arguments, declined to grant the stay asked. Then the attorneys announced that they were proceeding on the basis of Prendergast's insanity having developed since his imprisonment. They telegraphed Gov. Altgeld, who is at Biloxi, Miss., for a reprieve until a hearing could be had. The governor declined to act, he having left the lieutenant governor in the executive chair. Mr. Gill was summoned to Springfield, and two of the attorneys went there and spent several hours in a futile endeavor to secure a reprieve. Meanwhile the attorneys of Prendergast's lawyers had begun work before Judge Chetlain, in whose court their efforts were finally rewarded with a stay of two weeks.

Prendergast, who sat in the court room this morning, was apparently laboring under great excitement. After the stay had been granted a reporter approached him and said: "Well, Prendergast, what do you think of it?" "How can I help being pleased?" as he rubbed his hands nervously across his face. "It is no more than right, I think, and I am glad of it."

"Do you remember saying yesterday that there was no justice in this world, what do you think of it now?" "I will take that all back," answered he. "All I care to say is that I am more than satisfied with the result. I am pretty well worn out with worry of the thing, but a stay of this kind is well worth working about."

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Gov. Altgeld Was Convinced Out of the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—After the refusal of the supreme court yesterday to grant a stay to Patrick Eugene Prendergast, sentenced to hang at Chicago tomorrow for the murder of Mayor Harrison, the attorney for Prendergast decided to appeal to Gov. Altgeld. Last evening Clarence S. Darrow telegraphed the governor at Biloxi, Miss., asking him to grant a reprieve. Gov. Altgeld telegraphed Darrow that he "declined to interfere with the duties belonging to the lieutenant-governor of Illinois." A petition for a reprieve was then drawn up by Mr. Darrow, and he secured the names of nine circuit judges of Cook county to it. The petitioners state they are moving to make the request on account of doubt existing as to Prendergast's sanity, and in order that a fuller investigation and consideration of the case might be had. Lieut. Gov. Gill was telegraphed to at Marysville, and answered that he would hear the case today. He arrived in this city at noon, but at Mr. Darrow's request, the hearing was postponed to 2 p. m. in order that Richard Wade, another attorney for Prendergast, might be present. Darrow endeavored to secure a hearing with closed doors, but the governor declined. Darrow presented the petition, and argued that Prendergast is now insane, and was at the time he killed Mayor Harrison, and that it would be a disgrace to hang an insane man. He offered no additional evidence. He also pleaded that Prendergast objected to being tried on Friday, and that that ground alone clemency should be shown him. He asked that a stay of execution be granted until the lieutenant governor or governor could fully examine the records and evidence in the case. Wade failed to arrive at 4 p. m., and Lieut. Gov. Gill postponed further hearing to 9 p. m.

Refuses to Grant the Reprieve.

SPRINGFIELD, March 22.—At night Mrs. Terran Duffy Boylan, of Chicago, wife of the court stenographer who reported the trial, was introduced, and said that she had seen Prendergast during the trial and afterward, and was convinced he was insane. Mr. Darrow then made another speech, claiming that Prendergast was insane now. He was followed by Mr. Wade. At the conclusion of their addresses Gov. Gill announced that he could grant no reprieve. He said that Prendergast had been tried by a jury of his peers fairly and had been convicted, and that he had adjudged him sane. That an eminent judge had sentenced him to be hanged, and that both the supreme and federal courts had declined to interfere in the matter. As the executive of the state he did not feel he could interfere in a case where all the courts had refused to do so.

ACTING GOV. GILL

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THEY USE STRONG WORDS.

WHITE METAL MEN GROW WARM AT THE COLLAR.

CALL CLEVELAND A TRAITOR.

Even Greater Than Was Jeff Davis—Our Own Ignatius Was There, and Calls Upon the Almighty to Interfere More Frequently in the Schemes of Men With a Few Thunder Bolts.

DES MOINES, Io., March 22.—The national silver convention closed this evening. At the morning session brief speeches were made on the question, "What is the Proper Remedy, and How May It Be Best Applied?" President Johnson, of the Bi-Metallic League of Kansas, was the first speaker. Among other things he said: "The silver age

is upon us. England holds the key to all values in gold. The repeal of the Sherman act was the death of silver in this country. A gold bullion value depreciates values depending upon free coinage. The end of the fight may be the dethroning of gold. The international conspiracy seems to have been at work to reduce silver far below its true value. Any changes in the relative values of silver and gold is treason on the part of the congress of the United States. The conspiracy of capital has given us the mortgages of today, amounting to \$3,500,000,000, payable only in gold."

Among the radical statements which Mr. Johnson made, and which was loudly applauded, was that Grover Cleveland is a greater traitor to our government than was Jeff Davis. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, made a brief address, in which he said: "The demonetization of silver was the colossal conspiracy and crime, the greatest ever perpetrated against the human family." Mr. Donnelly said he wished the Lord would interfere more frequently with the schemes of men. With a few well selected thunderbolts he thought some good could be done in Washington. Humanity stands today with a lot of infernal bankers on its knees, and these bankers were the descendants of those Christ had driven out of the temple. They were using means which must eventually destroy liberty in this country. The founders of the government would blush if they could see the present state of affairs, and if they could appear they would go at once for their uniforms and muskets. He urged all to proceed on constitutional lines. The two old parties were responsible for the fearful condition of the country. He warned the people not to trust all who cry "free silver." There were traitors in the ranks. We should never trust the man who has once put the knife into us.

A. F. Bray, ex-speaker of the Montana legislature, spoke of the West, saying that the rights for a populous West just fled the prophecy that the capital would be in the West. With S. S. King, of Kansas City, was then introduced. He went into the intricacies of demonetizing, saying it was well for the people of the North, South and West opposed to the East to get together to come here and study their own interests. At the afternoon session P. G. Bowman, of Alabama, said: "It occurs to me that there is a way that we can again establish free coinage in this country. I am convinced by what I see that there is a community of interest between the people of Iowa and those of Alabama. The legislation affects agriculturists in the great Northwest in the same way that it affects the cotton growers of the Southwest, and we come here today to meet with the people of the North a covenant as strong on the question of free coinage as that made by God with Abraham." The next speaker was Attorney General Standish, of North Dakota, who urged free silver.

Women May Vote.

DES MOINES, Io., March 22.—The house by a vote of 51 to 44 today passed the bill giving women the right to vote in school and municipal elections. The result was greeted with great applause.

Coupon for Part Twenty

Of the "Sights and Scenes of the World." Every day this week a coupon for Part Twenty of the Great Art Gallery which the GLOBE is supplying the public will be printed on this page. Any three of the coupons, with ten cents, secure you Part Twenty. Orders by mail are subject to delay of a week or ten days, as the parts are mailed by the Eastern publishers.

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PART 20 MARCH 23, 1894. Date Changed Every Day. Cut this Coupon out and keep it until three of different dates are accumulated, then forward them, together with

Ten cents in silver or a similar amount in one or two-cent postage stamps.

Address Coupon Department, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as advertised.

CUT THIS OUT

FRED WRIGHT'S CANDIDACY

THE GLOBE EXPOSED WAS A CENTER SHOT.

THE FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Will Soon Be Made by Both the Morning and Evening Administration Organs—George and Freddy Hold Several Love Feasts and Bury the Hatchet in Each Other's Head—Terms of the Compact to Down McGill.

The announcement in the GLOBE yesterday that his honor Mayor Wright would be a candidate for renomination was something of a surprise to the public. It had been generally understood among the henchmen of the party and the general public that the letter of

declination written for the mayor a month or so ago was on the "square," and accordingly the hunt for a candidate who would willingly be sacrificed was commenced. The news that the mayor would make a try for a renomination caused a deal of hustling yesterday. The friends of ex-Gov. McGill and F. B. Doran, who were at first inclined to laugh at the announcement, finally decided there was something in the report.

To go back a little, it is necessary to explain that the letter which Frede's adviser wrote was a forced one, it having come to the ears of the friends of the mayor that unless he publicly announced that he would not be a candidate meetings would be held and resolutions protesting against his candidacy passed in each ward, with the exception of the seventh. To head off this action the letter was prepared, it being decided that the publication would lift suspicion and also give the mayor a chance to get in his fine work.

A number of the prominent Republicans seen yesterday were not inclined to talk in official renomination schemes, but those that did said the sentiment of the mass of the party was against it. One of the most prominent strikers for the C. O. P. said he was very glad Wright had concluded to run, for it looked to him as if the mayor would be renominated, and also give the mayor a chance to get in his fine work.

It has long been known that the afternoon administration organ was "agin" Wright, but there have been several conferences, and the proprietor of the organ held a three hours' session, the result of which was that a trace was finally patched up. Just what the terms of the agreement were is not known, but it is reported that Wright promised to retain the present chief of police in office in case of his re-election, and also allow the proprietor of the evening organ to have as much to say about the policy and appointments as the editor of the morning organ.

Pursuant to the agreement the evening organ will very shortly come out and endorse the renomination and reelection of Wright, arguing that his administration has been a "business" one, and in order to vindicate him and also further the interests of the party he is entitled to a second term.

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"IF CHRIST CAME TO CHICAGO!"

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The Globe Has It!

Wm. T. Stead, The Famous London Editor,

Has written a book of nearly 500 pages which, while it specifically lays bare the shady side of life in Chicago, is an

Epitome of Life in All Large Cities. The Globe has secured the Exclusive Newspaper Right for the book in St. Paul, and will supply it over the counter or by mail, postage paid, for

One Coupon and 40 Cents.

Send in Your Orders Quick.

The orders have already exhausted the enormous first edition in advance of its delivery. The Globe has secured a portion of the First Edition, and can deliver it on Saturday. Cut out the Coupon and get an early copy. The trade price is fifty cents. One coupon and 40 cents is the GLOBE price. Bring or send this Coupon:

"IF CHRIST CAME TO CHICAGO."

ST. PAUL GLOBE

COUPON.

40 CENTS



POOR OLD GIRL—It's Raining Mud and She Has No Umbrella.

herself, who left court as soon as she learned of the programme for the day. The entire day was dragged out by the reading of depositions, all aimed at two points, viz.: to prove that Miss Pollard did not give birth to a child at the Norwood convent in 1853, and that she is older than she represents herself to be. There will be nothing more for the jury until Monday, as the court intends to observe Good Friday, and the session Saturday will be devoted to arguments over the admissibility of depositions to show that Miss Pollard had been intimate with other men than the defendant, to which the plaintiff has given notice of objections.

Judge Bradley has been the recipient since the commencement of this trial of an unusually large correspondence, all concerning the case. Many letters come from religious people, urging him in the interests of the morals of the community to exclude the women admitted when Col. Breckinridge takes the stand.

The first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood convent asylum, where Miss Pollard was at first confined. This sister had been for years at the convent; did not recognize Miss Pollard as having been at the convent, and said there never had but one Louise Wilson been there, and she gave birth to a child there last fall.

The second deposition read by Attorney Stall was by Lena Schmidt, who had been employed for eight years in the Norwood convent, who had no recollection of a woman in the convent in 1853 under the name of Louise Wilson, and had never seen Madeline Pollard until last December. She had been present at the interview between Sister Agnes and the plaintiff, but, as the former had testified, failed to identify Miss Pollard as one she had ever seen. According to her remembrance, Miss Pollard had said of her motive for the suit: "I did it for justice and to DISGRACE MR. BRECKINRIDGE."

The deposition of Dr. W. E. DeCoursey, physician at the Norwood convent, was objected to by Mr. Carlisle on the ground of immateriality, but admitted by the judge. The physician testified that he did not know Madeline Pollard or Louise Wilson, but that there had been a girl in the convent named Wilson in '54 and '55, whose first name he did not remember, and whose face he would not recognize. He had looked over the books of the asylum and found no record of Louise Wilson. At times a special physician attended

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