

CERVERA'S MISTAKE.

CAPTAIN CLARK CRITICISES THE ADMIRAL.

All the Chances Favored the Spanish Fleet Had It Remained in Santiago Harbor—Cervera's Stokers Could Not Keep Up Sufficient Speed.

New York, Aug. 27.—"Cervera should have stayed in Santiago harbor forever rather than come out the way he did," was the remark of Captain Clark, lately on the battle ship Oregon. "The fleet was a fortress. With his guns he could have driven the United States army away from the shore until such time as it could mount 10-inch guns to sink his ships. He was master of the situation, and should have hung on until every last member of his ships crewed died of absolute starvation. Then he would have been a real hero—an eternal figure in history.

"Think of the chances in his favor. Yellow fever might have come and decimated the American ranks. A gale might have broken loose on the Caribbean sea that would have scattered our ships to the four winds of heaven, after which Cervera could have sailed away without opposition and returned to his native land undefeated."

Captain Charles H. Clark is now at the Marine hospital, where he proposes to rest for a few days until his family shall have arrived from Michigan. Nobody must infer Captain Clark is an invalid. He is merely suffering from a temporary ailment, brought on by the low fever and long continued sea diet.

"What are the lessons of the Santiago fight?" he was asked.

"First, smokeless powder; second, no woodwork on war ships. The Spaniards were burned up."

"What is your opinion about the scuttling of the Spanish ships after their surrender?"

"It was wrong and in violation of every principle of good faith on the part of a conquered foe," replied the captain. "The men who did those acts forfeited their right to be protected and should have been shot then and there. Scuttling a ship after surrender is treachery. I do not believe that Admiral Cervera gave orders for anything of the kind. No, no, he is a gentleman. Irresponsible men committed the outrage."

"How did the speed of the Spanish ships in action compare with that promised by their builders?"

"The vessels certainly came out with a rush and in fine style," said Captain Clark. "But they failed to maintain their speed owing to the inefficiency of their stokers or the neglected condition of their machinery. That rush of Cervera's was really one of the finest things of history and had the ships divided, at least one might have got away. There was no premonitory symptom, not a sign that the fleet was coming."

NEARLY 5,000 PRISONERS SAIL

Three Spanish Transports Leave Santiago for Home.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 27.—The Spanish transports San Francisco, San Augustine and Colon left this afternoon for Spain with 4,568 Spaniards, including fifteen officers and their families, and four priests. Eight men died on the way to the ship. Their corpses were "checked off" as passengers.

General Toral, when bidding adieu to Spanish officers and men who were leaving, said: "Conquered, we yield with honor to ourselves and Spain. Whatever may be the future of Cuba, history will preserve the story of your heroic and noble deeds in this country. We regret our failure and its cost in treasure and in blood; but you have nobly fought and nobly lost."

SICK COMING HOME.

Missouri Relief Train Leaves Washington Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Among the arrivals in the city yesterday was Adjutant General Bell of Missouri, accompanied by George W. Berry and Dr. G. D. McCall of the same state. General Bell's visit here was for the purpose of making arrangements for taking back to Missouri the sick soldiers of the Third and Fourth Missouri volunteers, who are now in military hospitals around this city. The total number of sick reported was about 200. All these men are to be taken to St. Louis on a special train of eight sleepers, which will leave Washington Sunday morning and will arrive in St. Louis about 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Missouri Socialist State Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—The Social Labor party has ended its state convention and the following ticket is placed in the field: Judge of supreme court, long term, C. Christenborden, Kansas City; short term, C. Cunningham, Kansas City; state superintendent of public schools, Marie Howland, Kansas City; railroad and warehouse commissioner, S. S. Andrews, Beaver, Macon county. The convention passed off very quietly.

Telegraphers Quit Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Trouble which for some time has been brewing among the telegraphers in the employ of the war department culminated yesterday afternoon in the resignation of four of the operators. Other operators are likely to relinquish their places unless satisfactory assurances are given that their grievances will be remedied. The men expect to bring the trouble to the attention of Assistant Secretary McKeljohn. The trouble is said to arise from extra work, for which no pay has been allowed the operators.

SHAFTER TALKS ON SANTIAGO

"A Campaign Successful in the Highest Degree."

SANTIAGO, Aug. 27.—Prior to embarking on the steamer Mexico, Major General Shafter consented to be interviewed. During the interview he discussed in general terms the campaign that has just ended. The bare prospect of returning to the United States caused him to be more brighter, more cheerful and less harassed looking than at any period since he embarked at Tampa. Critics and detractors were alike forgotten and with improved health and the evident consciousness that whatever might be the eventual verdict of the operations before Santiago, a difficult campaign had been brought to a successful conclusion. He spoke with greater energy and more vigor than at any time since the capitulation. General Shafter said:

GOT MORE THAN HE EXPECTED.

"I look upon the campaign just closed as a successful one in the highest degree, not only in regard to the military operations, but more especially in regard to the great results achieved. When we decided to attack Santiago we looked for nothing more as the immediate fruit of victory than the capture of the city. What has been achieved is the capitulation of the eastern part of the province from a line at Jibari to the south coast, together with the enemy's forces, amounting to almost 24,000 men. Surely this was the most notable achievement of the campaign, bearing in mind the fierce opposition we encountered and the comparative smallness of our own forces.

"From a military point of view I perhaps took steps which might not be deemed justifiable under other circumstances, but I knew the temper and the capabilities of my soldiers and the moral effect of our gradually cooping up the enemy within his own lines.

KNEW BETTER, PERSONALLY.

"My engineers were very apprehensive that the Spaniards might break through on my left and cut off Siboney. This, from a purely military standpoint, might have been truthfully correct, but personally I had not for a moment any fear on that score. The result has, I think, proved the correctness of my conclusions.

"Our primary object was to drive Cervera out and next to take the town. We had gradually driven the Spaniards back on his lines, circling the city and slowly advancing day by day. The enemy began losing spirit as soon as our guns had been placed in a position to cover the town.

"When Cervera left the situation was changed. The town was at my mercy and had I given the order for a direct assault it would have been taken within four hours. I believe that with the forces then at my command, reinforced as they had been, I was in a position to take the city by force.

"But if I had taken a step of such a character what would have been the result? I estimate that our casualties would have been 3,000 men and the action I took has had more brilliant results without heavy loss of valuable lives.

KNEW TORAL WOULD GIVE UP.

"The town itself is admirably situated for defense and the fight would have been a long and bloody one. Every house is strongly constructed of stone and entirely different from the ordinary frame buildings. Every house was a little fortress itself. Had the Spaniards, forced by desperation, fought the battle out in the streets our loss would have been enormous. But from the moment General Toral made a proposition for a conference I knew he was determined to give up and acted accordingly.

SICK ONLY TWO DAYS.

"Personal reflections have been cast upon me because I was not on the fighting line. This was not the place for a general in command of an army. It must be remembered that I was connected by telephone with the officers at the front and was better able to direct operations from the position I had taken. Save for two days when ill, I was in direct command of this campaign, which I consider unique in American history, for it was really the first time the United States had fought with its regular army. The civil war was a war of volunteers, but this campaign was fought by our regular troops.

WHAT VOLUNTEERS LACKED.

"Our volunteers lacked that unity, cohesion and individual support noticeable in our trained troops, but at the same time no disparagement should be made of the volunteer regiments in the campaign. What they lacked otherwise they made up for in enthusiasm and patriotic spirit and I desire to commend no better army than the one composed of the class of volunteers under me in the Santiago campaign.

"The operations of the regulars in the campaign have proved conclusively their superiority over some organizations of state militia in which the men are partly compelled to serve by a sense of shame, but they do not show the enthusiasm of volunteers. "There has been some question concerning the transportation facilities of the army. The facilities were all there and the transportation equipment provided was all it should have been, but our difficulties were enormous. There was only one road and to have built another would have taken two years. The nature of the country, the weather—all these things helped to disorganize

MILES COMING HOME.

TROOPS TO LAND IN BROOKLYN SOON.

The Men in Line Will Be Commanded by General Wilson and Reviewed by Major General Miles—Gen. Brooke Goes to San Juan to Take Command.

New York, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Ponce says: Details of the homeward movement have been practically completed. General Miles and his staff and eight companies of the Second Wisconsin volunteers will leave to-morrow night. The Fourth Pennsylvania volunteers are to start home on Wednesday.

All of the cavalry horses, guns, carriages of batteries, etc., of Pennsylvania, will leave on the Mississippi Thursday, while the men of the three Pennsylvania batteries and the Third battalion of the Second Wisconsin will sail the same day on the Concho.

The men and guns of the Missouri, Illinois and Indiana batteries are to leave on the Alamo Friday and the battery horses on the Ute Saturday. The Sixth Illinois volunteers will follow on the Seneca and another ship not yet named.

It has been arranged that the whole detachment of about 5,000 men will land in Brooklyn. After resting there a few days they will parade across the bridge to Wall street, to Broadway, to Fifth avenue and thence to Central park. The men in line will be commanded by General Wilson and General Miles will review them.

BROOKE TO GO TO SAN JUAN.

Army Headquarters to Be Moved to the Capital of the Island.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 30.—General Brooke is preparing to move to San Juan. One hundred wagons have been sent to him from Ponce to transport supplies across the mountains. It seems probable that he will take all the forces at Guanica, including the mounted troops.

Reports of disorder continue. The authorities believe the outbreaks are sporadic and will soon quiet down. General Miles will probably issue a proclamation calling for order and decreeing severe penalties for disobedience.

The trial by a military commission of twelve civilian prisoners, charged with burning the town of Cotto, began to-day in Ponce. Colonel Griffin of the First volunteer engineers will preside. The prisoners, having no counsel, General Wilson has detailed Major Walton of the pay corps to act in that capacity. This is the first trial of civilians since the military occupation of the island.

TO CONTROL AS IN SANTIAGO.

How the President Proposes to Deal for a Time With Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The instructions to the Cuban and Porto Rican military commissions were drawn up and approved by the President before he left Washington and are now ready to be delivered to the president of each before he leaves. The instructions are not made public, but their general terms are known to be the same as the instructions sent to General Shafter regarding the government of Santiago, and to General Merritt regarding the Philippines. This will mean that the military commission will take control of Cuba and Porto Rico as the military governor now controls that portion of Cuba surrendered to the United States after the Santiago campaign. Many of the minor details relative to the evacuation of the island are left to the committee who will refer difficult points to Washington. There is no longer doubt that the United States will take full control of Porto Rico. The instructions to the Cuban military commission mean that, for the present, at least, the United States will assume the government and control of the remainder of the island as in Santiago.

OTHER NATIONS WILL FOLLOW

Czar's Proposition Seems Likely to Have a Most Important Effect.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The czar's proposition for an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers and the termination of the progressive increase in armaments, as conveyed in a note from Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, to the foreign diplomats of St. Petersburg, is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe, and coming from such a quarter and with such evident sincerity of purpose, it is likely to have important effects. There is no doubt that, with Russia taking the lead in such a step, Germany, France and the other nations will be ready to follow.

Never Out of It.

"Paper says she did it out of curiosity. "Must be a mistake. "How's that?" "Know'd her fur forty years an' never heard o' her bein' out o' curiosity a minute durin' the hull time."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following troops have been ordered mustered out: Ninth Massachusetts, from Middletown, Pa., to South Framingham, Mass.; Seventh Illinois, from Middletown to Springfield; First Illinois, Lexington, Ky., to Springfield; Fifth Illinois, Lexington to Springfield; Sixty-fifth New York, from Camp Alger to Buffalo; Fifth Ohio infantry, from Ferrandina, Fla., to Columbus, Ohio; First Wisconsin, from Jacksonville to Camp Douglas, Wis.; Third United States Volunteer cavalry (Grigsby's), at Chickamauga; Fourth Texas, at Austin.

WHO GOT THE DELICACIES?

Ice Cream Sent to the Olivette for Soldiers Was Stolen and Sold.

New York, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Boston says: The death of Lieutenant Tiffany and the intimations regarding the Olivette made by Belmont Tiffany and the physician who attended his brother, has awakened great interest in the cruise of that ship.

Frederick Miller, a seaman on the Olivette, charged that the delicacies put on the Olivette for the sick and wounded were not given to them, but were sold in limited quantities to those who had money to buy, and these were the officers and passengers rather than the sick soldiers. He said: "We left Santiago in a wretched condition and lack of proper food and treatment on the voyage came very near being disastrous to all the sick and wounded men. Their treatment was outrageous and it is a wonder that any of them survive. Those who were able to walk got food from the sailors and firemen, but, of course, all could not be fed in that way.

"Ice cream, ginger ale and other delicacies were put on board for the sick and wounded. The food and drink never reached the soldiers, for they were sold to the passengers. When we got to Montauk Point what was left of the ice cream was sour and was thrown overboard."

NATIVES TO WORK AT MANILA

War Has Given Way to Farming—A Spaniard Rescued by Americans.

New York, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Manila says: Indications are that the natives are resuming peaceful pursuits. They are tearing away the trenches around Santana and Pasaya and beginning the cultivation of the fields.

Seven unarmed Taglo soldiers, under a captain, were arrested Saturday in San Sebastian. They were dragging a Spaniard, bound and gagged, along the street. They said they were taking a Spanish spy out to shoot him. Their captive was rescued by the American soldiers. The rebels had a pass signed by Colonel Montenegro, authorizing them to patrol the city.

Some of the rebels abducted a woman from the Binondo district Friday taking her away from a child 4 months old. The woman has not been seen since. The provost officers are looking for her kidnapers.

Plans for the sanitation of Manila are almost completed.

CHICKAMAUGA HOSPITALS.

General Boynton Reports on the Condition of Hospitals at Camp Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A few days ago Secretary Alger issued an order to General H. V. Boynton, now at Chickamauga park, to make a thorough and searching investigation of all the hospitals in Camp Thomas and report instantly any lack of attention of the inmates, any inefficiency in the medical officers or any need of supplies of whatever kind. Last night the following telegram was received by Adjutant General Corbin: "Have completed investigating hospitals under secretary's order. Results exceedingly favorable in all essential features. The facts effectually dispose of all recent sensational adverse criticism."

The results of General Boynton's investigation afforded the officials of the war department great satisfaction. A copy of General Boynton's dispatch was sent to President McKinley.

AGUINALDO LOSING HIS GRIP.

Insurgents Dissatisfied and There Are Charges of Another Sell-Out.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Manila correspondent of the Times says: "The situation, although undoubtedly unsatisfactory, remains unchanged pending a final settlement. Aguinaldo proposes to remove his headquarters immediately to the large town of Malolos, province of Bulacan, situated on the railway line twenty miles north of Manila. There he will shortly assemble a congress chosen from the leading Filipinos who favor the insurgent cause. He further intends to send a representative to Paris to argue his claims for the establishment of an insurgent republic."

Considerable dissatisfaction is apparent among the insurgent troops, and a frank expression of opinion is heard that Aguinaldo is again selling the cause.

AFRAID OF COURT-MARTIAL.

Rough Rider Commits Suicide Rather Than Face Charges.

New York, Aug. 30.—Private Harry Dural of Troop A of the Rough Riders killed himself yesterday by shooting himself in the temple at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. The suicide took place in the guard house, where he was under arrest. He had been absent from camp for thirteen days without leave of absence, and feared to face court-martial. He enlisted from Arizona and was considered an excellent trooper. He will be given a military funeral by his comrades.

Second Missouri Hospital Train En Route to St. Louis.

CAMP MEADE, Pa., Aug. 30.—The Missouri hospital train, with 132 sick soldiers of that state, twenty-one of whom were from the Third and thirty-one from the Fourth Missouri, in camp here, left Harrisburg yesterday for St. Louis, in charge of Adjutant General Bell. Eighty of the sick were brought from the Dunn Loring hospital.

Several civilians were arrested in camp for selling whisky to the soldiers, and one, a camp follower of the Third Missouri, was given thirty days for selling the stuff to two small children.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

Wednesday, August 24.

Word has reached Neligh that John Roesser, aged about twenty-five, was shot and killed in Sherman township, Antelope county. No particulars are obtainable. The coroner has gone out to investigate.

Lincoln people last evening celebrated the opening of the handsome new passenger and freight depot erected at Eighth and S street by the Missouri Pacific and Elkhorn roads. Road officials and citizens made speeches, and refreshments were served.

The official weather report issued by the University of Nebraska shows that the past week has been hot and dry, with an excess of sunshine and brisk southerly winds. The average daily temperature excess varied from 5 degrees in the western counties to something over 7 degrees in the eastern. The daily maximum temperatures were about 90 degrees generally on the last three days of the week and in many southern counties was over 100 degrees. The rainfall has been light and consisted of showers the first days of the week. In most of the southern and in a few of the central and northern counties the rainfall exceeded one-half of an inch and in small areas exceeded an inch. In a considerable portion of the state the rainfall was less than one-tenth of an inch and in many places no measurable amount fell. The cloudless days and high temperature of the past week have caused corn to advance toward maturity very rapidly. In the northern counties and in sections where the moisture was sufficient this has been exceedingly favorable for corn. In many sections the lack of moisture, combined with the high temperature, has caused corn to dry out and ripen too rapidly. This will cause much chaffy corn in the southern counties and will quite generally reduce the yield of corn in the southern counties. Fall plowing has made good progress, but the ground is getting too dry in some counties. A little rye has been sown. Pastures need rain.

Thursday, August 25.

Beatrice people have decided to hold another corn carnival this fall, and Wednesday, October 19, is the date set. Superintendent Kelly of the music department of the exposition announces the engagement of the famous Innes band of New York. This is the band which was so highly commended at Nashville and which a number of the concessionists and others who participated in the Nashville show have been recommending ever since the exposition opened. The Innes band will begin its engagement September 25, succeeding the Mexican band, and will remain until the close of the exposition.

The particulars of the death of John Roesser, which occurred recently in Antelope county, are as follows: Roesser and one Ludwig were out hunting after chickens and came upon John Drayton's land. Drayton came to them and attempted to arrest them. Roesser had a gun in the wagon and lifted it up, and in the struggle for its possession, the driver, Ludwig, started the team, Drayton was thrown down under the wagon, and the gun was discharged. The charge entered the lower part of Roesser's face, passed upward and blew the top of his head off. The coroner's verdict was accidental death. No arrests were made. Roesser leaves a wife and two children.

Friday, August 26.

Dr. Finney, city physician of Lincoln, has decided to amputate the arm of John Johnson, the man who was injured in the Burlington yards some time ago by reason of having gone to sleep under a car.

John W. Black, manager of the Nebraska City Canning company, was so unfortunate as to get his hand caught between a heavy timber and some iron machinery, mashing the hand quite badly, although it is not believed the injury is serious enough to necessitate amputation.

Susie Baum, who declined to pay her room rent to her landlady, Susie White, at 1026 South Fourteenth street, Omaha, objected to being put out of her rooms, and when the White woman undertook to set her out she sunk her teeth into the landlady's brow and eyelid until it required several stitches to heal the bleeding breach.

At Table Rock Robert Wood and Mrs. H. A. Phillips were very badly injured as a result of a bicycle collision. Mrs. Phillips was the most hurt of the two, being knocked into unconsciousness. She has a bad bruise on the base of the brain. Wood's nose was broken.

Saturday, August 27.

The safe in the Pierce postoffice was blown open and \$65 worth of stamps of 5, 8, and 10-cent denominations were taken.

A late order of the war department assigning the officers appointed to the regular army from private life, places Frank Burr of Lincoln in the Third Infantry. Ward B. Pershing, brother of J. J. Pershing, is assigned to the Sixth artillery.

News was received at Edgar of the death of Claud McNichols of troop K, Culver's cavalry. His parents received a dispatch last Saturday that he was sick with typhoid fever, and the mother left at once for the bedside of her son, but he died before she could get to him. The body was brought home for burial.

Last evening while lighting an oil stove which had overrun, Mrs. M. C. Simpson of Long Pine ignited the oil and came near losing her life. As it is she is in a very critical condition, being burned about the head and arms. The house was only saved by Mrs. Simpson seizing the stove and carrying it out of doors, in which act her clothing caught fire. She is being cared for by Dr. Laws.

The funeral of Ida Linter, daughter of Mrs. Hattie Linter of Lincoln was held last Friday. The death of this child is of more than passing interest, for during the past year her life has been precarious and due to extraordinary medical and surgical means. A year ago she drank concentrated lye by mistake and the result was a stricture of the esophagus that prevented the passage of food to the stomach. Tubes to keep the passage open, and intestinal injections of food have been resorted to but at last all means failed. The child was particularly lovable and patient under affliction and made a host of friends.

Sunday, August 28.

The depot at Ames was robbed of \$9 worth of postage stamps.

On Thursday, September 15, the citizens of Wayne will hold a big barbecue and picnic jubilee.

A youthful passenger from Carlisle, Pa., went through Omaha en route to Rawlins, Wyo. Little Irene Campbell, aged five years, is making the trip across the continent all by herself, and so far she seems to be getting along all right, despite her few years. Her father is a teacher of the Indians at Fort Washackie, where she expects to go by overland stage from Rawlins.

The Omaha police are searching for Watson M. Webster, a young man nineteen years old, who left his home, 1708 California street, Omaha, August 24 and has since been lost sight of. Webster left home on the date of his disappearance to take a boat ride on the river. The police are inclined to the theory that the young man was drowned, but his parents do not entertain such a thought. It is their belief that he has been held up and injured by footpads and is being taken care of somewhere. He had considerable money on his person when he left home.

Monday, August 29.

The corner stone of the M.E. church at Broken Bow was laid last Saturday at 11 a. m. The ceremony was performed by the Masonic fraternity. Afterwards the crowd was served a free dinner in the south side park by the M. E. ladies. The church is to be the largest in town and will be pushed until completed.

A distressing shooting affair occurred two miles north of Albion last evening about 10 o'clock. The facts as obtainable are that W. T. Livesey fired a charge of shot in the air, as he supposed, for the purpose of frightening away some boys near his melon patch. The noise the boys made was in a westerly direction and he fired in a northerly one, thinking all the boys were together. Three of the boys were standing or lying quietly in the direction of fire and the charge took effect in the head of Albert Parrott, inflicting a dangerous wound. Both parties are of highly respected families and the deepest regrets of the whole community are felt over the matter.

Tuesday, August 30.

The following proclamation for the observance of Labor day has been given out by the governor: Executive Chamber, Lincoln, Neb.—Labor Day Proclamation: The state of Nebraska, in common with many other states, having by law and custom most fittingly set aside the first Monday of September as a legal holiday to be known as "labor day," and labor being the chief factor in redeeming our prairies from savagery to civilization; in building our cities and towns; in constructing our railways and other internal improvements; in feeding and clothing our people; in supporting our schools and churches; in contributing to the arts of peace and bearing the burdens of war.

Now, therefore, I, Silas A. Holcomb, governor of the state of Nebraska, deeming it especially appropriate at this time, when the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition is in progress, an exposition in itself a monument to the skill and intelligence of the American laborer, do hereby, in conformity to law, set aside and proclaim Monday, September 5, A. D. 1898, a legal holiday, and recommend on that day that all factories, work shops, stores and all places of business where labor is employed, be closed, and that all classes be given the opportunity to properly observe the day to the end that our people be taught the grandeur and nobility of labor and learn the lesson that the future greatness and perpetuity of our nation depends largely upon the intelligence, skill and patriotism of well-rewarded and justly treated American labor.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln this 27th day of August, A. D. 1898. SILAS A. HOLCOMB, By the governor.

W. F. PORTER, Secretary of State.

Auditor Cornell is sending out copies of Attorney-General Smyth's opinion in which it is held that county treasurers and township treasurers may retain their fees or commissions from taxes collected. The opinion will be adhered to by Auditor Cornell.

The Omaha police today arrested Joseph S. Kirby as the man who held up a Hanscom park street car and robbed the conductor and motorman. He had been identified by the conductor and answers the description previously given, even to the red bandana handkerchief found in his pocket, which was used as a mask.