DOUBLE NEBRASKA MURDER

An Old Man and His Son Killed Near Fontanelle, Washington County.

Reported Capture of the Assassin at Blair-Hundreds of Determined

SLAIN BY THE ELDER'S STEPSON.

Men in Pursuit-Cause of the Tragedy.

NICKERSON, Neb., Oct. 1 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Northwest of the town of Fontancile about a mile and a half stands the comfortable farm residence of B. J. Baidwin. In this residence this forenoon was perpetrated the most cold blooded double murder which has been committed for some years in this state. Mr. Baidwin and his son John were shot and instantly killed by a stepson of the former by the name of Arthur Sloan. The mother of the latter was wounded receiving a built in the thigh. Baldwin is about 65 years of age and his son John 21. Both are known by all the settlers of Dodge and Washington counties and their murder has aroused the indignation of the people in both places to such a degree that if the murderer is caught by others than the officers of the law, he will expiate his crime with his life upon the nearest tree

or telegraph pole. The Baldwin farm is located east of the Elkhorn river in a fertile valley. It is sur rounded by a wealth of cornfields, which this year have been more extensively cultivated than heretofore. It was toward the fields the murderer ran after his dastardly act, and it is in them that he is now supposed to be hiding. The murder took place in the dining room of the Baldwin residence about 7:30 o'clock. The table had peen set for Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, their son John, daughters Lucy and Lizzie, a bired man who has but recently come into the service of the Baldwins and the murderer himself. The last mentioned reached the Baldwin homestead last night, going thither from Crowell. It was at the latter place about two years ago that Grain Dealer Pulsifer was brutally murdered by Shephard and Furst, the young men who were hanged for the crime in Fremont several months ago.

Ordered Him Away.

It seems that as soon as the eider Baidwin learned of the arrival of his stepson last night he became incensed, and this morning before breakfast ordered him to leave the premises as soon as possible. To this young Sloan paid little attention, as has been his wont to injunctions of a similar nature, notwithstanding he knew his presence was distateful to his stepfather as well as to some of the other members of the family. The murderer was remonstrated with ov his mother before the morning meal, having been closeted with her for some time before the shooting. He refused a kind invitation to take breakfast with the family, which was tendered to him by his mother, and remained sullen in the sitting room. All the others took their places at the table and when they had finished their meat were about to leave the room when the young murderer entered.

His eyes were ablaze with hate. In his hand he carried a large revolver, and before his victims knew his purpose they fell mortally wounded, both dying aimost instantly, When the shooting began the daughters, the hired man and the mother attempted to make their escape, and all with success save the mother, who was painfully wounded. When the bloody deed had been accomplished the murderer left the house. The hired man claimed she made for the barn. This was later contradicted by Lucy Baldwin, who claimed he went toward the cornfields. She started to follow him, when the murderer turned upon her and pointing the revolver at her admonished her to return, otherwise he

Position of the Bodies.

She returned hastily to aid her sister Lizzie in comforting the mother, both because of her physical suffering and the grief she experienced over the murder of her husband and son. When she reached the house the young woman found her father lying upon his back on the kitchen floor. His shirt was saturated with blood and about him lay a pool of the fluid. The fatal bullet had entered the left side of the breast and it is believed penetrated the heart. It was a sickening sight, more especially because a stream of blood flowed across the floor, coagulating and changing into a dark red color. The body of the young lady's brother was found lying in the dining room, There was a ghastly perpendicular opening in the neck as if the bullet had plowed its way downward some distance before it effeeted an outrance.

From this fissure flowed the blood which surrounded the young man's body. He lay upon his left side and one of his cheeks was bathed in the crimson tide. The mother was found suffering severely, but more from anguish than physical pain. Her wound is not dangerous, but will require care for some days. It is not thought that the murderer Intended to kill his mother at the same time he did his stepfather. Her wound is supposed to have been occasioned by a stray ballet. The killing of both father and son. however, was intentional, because the latter was shot when he arose to defend the former, when he was assassinated. The hired man and the sisters spread the news among the surrounding farmers. The information reached Deputy Sheriff Menecke and finally Coroner Pierce of Biair, both of whom repaired to the scene. Acting upon the advice of the bired man it was determined to dislodge the murderer.

Pursuing the Murderer.

It was thought he had taken refuge in the barn. It was a dangerous undertaking to approach that structure because it was believed the murderer was around and could easily observe any advance and pick off the leaders. The officers then determined to fire into the barn and sent several hundred shots into it from a safe distance. But there was no reply. The murderer had either fied or else was saving his ammunition. Finally it became apparent that valuable time was being lost and half a dozen fearless farmers made a rush for the barn, if necessary to meet death in attempting to secure the murderer. They entered the building and searched every stall, the root cellar and hay mow, but could not find the assassin. Lucy Baldwin then made her appearance and informed the avengers that young Sloan had gone in the direction of the cornfield.

In that direction the farmers then went and at a late hour tonight had not come up with the assassin. It is reported here, however, that he has been captured in Blair. Mrs. Baldwin has been brought to this place The Misses Baldwin are stopping at Fon-

tanclio.

Coroner Pierce held an inquest this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The verdict rendered

remain at the family residence, where the funeral will occur tomorrow, interment taking place in the Fontanelle cemetery.

Description of the Assassin. The murderer is described as a man 25 years of age, six feet in height, of square build, light hair and complexion, roman nose, weigning about 180 pounds. He has at different times fived at Crowell, Herman and Blair. It is said he has no regular occupation. His reputation is not of the best. He

was arrested some time ago for a suspected

roppery at Ames. The shooting is the result of a family quarrel. The Baldwin children above mentioned are those of earlier wives of the murdered man, the latter having been married three times. This is also the third marital venture of the widow. A surviving son of the old man, by the name of Jules, has arrived from Blair, where he was engaged upon a residence to which the old couple intended shortly to remove. Yesterday the murderer and his mother visited Fremont together, but their business there cannot be discovered. It is known that a hostile feeling existed between the members of both branches of the family and it is rumored that on the night preceding the tragedy old man Baldwin notifled his wife that she was too expensive and that she must hereafter take care of herseif. The widow is stopping at the residence of Mr. Kay here. She is troubled with hysterics, her mind dwelling on the damage the rain may do the fair grounds at Fremont more than it dos on the horrible tragedy.

KILLED BY A BOY,

Farmer Mike Marik Shot to Death by

a Sixteen-Year-Old Boy. Tours, Neb., Oct. 1 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. -Mike Marik, a Bohemian farmer living two miles south of here, was shot and killed today by a neighbor's boy named Adolph Stejskals. It appears that some of Stejskals' cattle had been destroying Mark's corn; that he had taken the cattle and demanded \$11 damage, and when young Stelskal went after the cattle a quarrel arose. 'The boy's story is that Marik undertook to thrash him, when he drew a revolver, Marik attempted to take the revolver from him, when it was accidentially discharged. This, however, is not generally credited by the other Bohemian neighbors, as it is known that young Stejskal has threatened to shoot people on other occasions.

was taken to jail at Wilbar tonight by Officer Dixon. He is only 16 years old. Wilbur, Neb., Oct. 1 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Constable Dixon of Tobias tonight turned over to the sheriff a boy 16 years of age named Adolph Stejskal, who shot and killed a farmer named Mike Marik at his home about two and one-half miles from that place this forenoon. Stejskal went after some cattle that had strayed into Maria's field, when the parties got into dispute. The boy claims that Marik attacked

He had a hearing before Justice Butler and

heart, and death ensued in five minutes. PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Monthly Report by the Secretary of

him, when he pulled his revolver and shot in

self defense. The bail struck just below the

the Treasury. Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.-The public debt statement issued this afternoon shows but the interest bearing debt decreased \$25,504,700, and the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity increased \$7,515,520 during the month of September. Total cash n the treasury, \$741,668,209.89. The following is a recapitulation of the lebt statement issued today:

CHIES	STEGAL	THE STATE OF	dinon		per	
cales and treasury notes	by an equal amount of cash in	erest bearing debt.	since maturity. Debt bearing no interest.	Dobt on which interest has desard	Honds at 4% per cent continued at 8 2 per cent 2 per cent Bounds at 4 per cent Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	KIND OF DEST.
-			60	56		31
1,514,142,251	542,500,748	584,335,501	\$ 0.127,250	\$ (2.2.120.98)	6077155 0017197727 \$ 007195735	pt. 30, 1891.
						An
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	9,271,800	18,622,238		\$ 25,504,700	98,150	Sept. 30, 1891. Aug. 31, 1891. DECREASE.
	9,271,800		S13.066 \$ 7.515.539			INCHEASE

SUPPLIES (\$45) A 45-91-41	E-75 No. 4 No. 8 . 1	
Gold coln	\$178,631,016	
Bars		£244.974.790
Silver dellars	348.341.193	Targette Calenda
Subsidiary coin	16.846.619	
Bars		
Trade dullar bars	2.304.200	\$409,101,526
Paper, legal tender, told	a conversion	#annitoriano
Issue	19.949.814	
Treasury notes of 1800.	7.045.102	
Guld certificates	28,102,430	
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	2,030,072	
Currency certificates	1,590,000	#45 GH 255
National bank notes	5,595,083	\$65,933,359
Other bonds, interest and		
coupous paid, awaiting re-	0.0000000	
Imtursement	95,288	
Minor coin and fractional	F-1177 F-1177	
currency	505,407	
Deposits in national depos-		
. Itories, general account	16,363,924	
Disbursing officers balances.	4.774.001	\$21,509,770
		A
Aggregate		\$141,608,700
DEMAND LIAB	ILITIES.	
Gold certificates	\$140.784.059	
Sliver certificates	3524,3695,5598	
Currency certificates	19,835,000	
Treasury notes of 1800	64,251,130	\$540,800,748
For redemption of uneur-	1941001,1110	4040,000,140
rent national bank notes	5.150,703	
Outstanding checks and	0.000.100	
	W 4115 SON	
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Disbursing officers' balances	50,000,500	With the Park
Agency accounts, etc	8,5028,725	\$46,877,490
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Net cash balance	44,967,968	\$144.1857.1868
Accrearate		\$7.41 600 Oct

Aggregate Cash balance in treasury August 31 1881 Cash balance in treasury September 30, 1821 Decrease during month 15,286,426

FOR LACK OF BUSINESS. Failure of an Electric Street Car

Line in Kansas City. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 1.-The Ivanhoe Park electric line was sold at foreclosure sale this afternoon. The company has been in default in payment of interest on its \$100,000 issue of bonds since January 1, 1891. These bonds were protected by a mortgage given in 1888 and another in 1890. The Central Trust company of New York was the trustee designated in these mortgages, J. W. Phillips of St. Louis, attorney for the Jentral company, conducted the sale. The Phompson-Houston Electric company of Con-necticut, owners of \$85,000 worth of the bonds bought in the line for \$25,000. The property consists of a single track, poles and wire running from Eighteenth atreet three miles

south to Ivanhoe park and four electric cars. Bank Reported in Trouble. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1 .- A bank examiner has been ordered to take charge of the First National bank of Clearfield, Pa., was in accordance with the facts. The bodies | reported in financial trouble.

LIBERALISM IN ENGLAND.

Opening of the Great National Liberal Federation at Newcastle.

POLICY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY SET FORTH.

Resolutions of Confidence in Mr. Gladstone - Arraignment of the House of Lords-Eight Hour Question Discussed.

Copyright, 1801, by New York Associated Press.] Newcastle, Oct. 1 .- The great annual meeting of liberal delegates from the party associations of England and Wales, which opened today is the last before the coming general elections and must, therefore, have paramount influence upon the fortunes of the party. The electoral programme must be definitely declared and so formulated as to be accepted by liberal candiates as unmistagably that of the party. Yet during the past few days, pregnant as this great caucus may be with important issues, it has been possible to glean little from the liberal papers and not much from the current talk and floating opinion of party circles as to what the federated delegates would do. The party leaders, of course, know how the federation is to be guided-Mr. Schnadhorst, above all. as organizer of the federation and the Moltke of the liberal forces, knows exactly what their objective poin, is, but to the mass of delegates, even the agenda of the meeting, remains unknown until the beginning of each day's sitting.

Mr. Schnadhorst Interviewed. In seeking for some authoritative idea of the federation, its aim and probable policy to be approved at the present meeting the Associated press correspondent went direct to the main source, to Mr. Schnadhorst-who this morning accorded an interview with

ready courtesy and spoke with frankness on It is a general misconception, Mr. Schnadhorst began, even amongst the bulk of theilberals in this country, that our annual federation is for the discussion and settlement of party functions. It is not so. It is a meeting, not for discussion, but for declaration.

We have a set of definite resolutions that have been exhaustively discussed by the local associations and decided upon by them. The council of the federation, two weeks before the annual meeting, sends out circulars to every local association asking information as to their attitude upon questions known to be interesting to the party at large. The replies to the circulars are collected and compared in council. When we find that the great mass of the party have agreed upon a certain course of action, then the council is ready to embody the party's wishes in a resolution, adding a new plank to the recognized platform. Thus we have adopted home rule, the discussed has a revenue to the circular and the recognized platform. Thus we have adopted home rule, the discussibilishment of the Weish and Scotch churches, but we have not accepted the eightthe discstablishment of the Weish and Scotch churches, but we have not accepted the eighthours a day, or woman suffrage and some other measures which have ardent advocates among the liberais. We concentrate, as stated, in the official decaration of our objects, the whole strength and resources of the party upon the formation of such legislation as is by general consent deemed of the first importance. We deal with no unsettled question.

first importance. We deal with no unsettled question.

But it has been announced that you will deal with the eight-hour day question.

I cannot teil you yet how the council may determine upon treating the eight-hour question. Its definite adoption as a party punk will depend upon the degree of unanimity reported on from the local associations, of which the feder ction is the uitimate voice. It would be quite impossible for us in congress here, with 3000 delegates assembled, to enter upon a discussion of fresh principles. As each delegate represents 1,000 electors, or a fraction of 1,000, the congress, therefore, represents about 3,000,000 electors. Our council is constituted from the representatives of the federated associations, together with the president and officers appointed at each annual meeting. The council appoints a general committee and within that general purpose a committee which practically forms this executive committee of the federation.

This Year's Programme.

This Year's Programme.

This Year's Programme.

The programme to be approved by the federation this year is much the same as last. It reaffirms, as the first and foremost plank, home rule. Mr. Gladstone will again declare himself on our Irish policy when he speaks tomorrow. The federation will again declare, by resolution, its perfect trust in Mr. Gladstone and is it that no wise or durable settlement of the Irish question can be effected except by the establishment of an Irish legislative body for the management of exclusively Irish affairs. The other resolution will be as given in the reports of the council. They include a declaration that Britain ought to avoid entanglement in continental quarreis, and should promote principles of international arbitration; that in any reform of the land laws a just and equitable taxation of land laws a just and equitable taxation of land values and ground rents is an essential condition: that all restrictions upon free sale and transfer of land should be about ished and more complete security given to tenants for compensation; that compulsor, powers should be given to representative loca powers should be given to represent to the local authorities in town and country, for the acquisition of land for purpose of allotments and small holdings, and for the provision of dweilings for working classes. Local electoral reforms for country councils and local boards: the disestablishment of the Welch and Scotch the disestablishment of the Welch and Scotch churches; direct popular veto on the liquor traffic; the equalization of the death duties upon real and personal property; better housing of working classes; the extension of the factory acts and the mending or ending of the house of lords—that is our programme.

The great organizer though so deaf as to be obliged to use an ear trumpet, catches a word or half or accessed sentence with a keen word or half or accessed sentence with a keen word or half expressed sentence with a keen ness of perception that impresses one with the conviction of being in contact with an exceptionally bright and eager intellect. A ready exposition adds expression to his con-

Formal Opening of the Congress. The formal opening of the great National

Liberal federation congress occurred here When Mr. Morley began to speak there were on the platform among a number of other notable people, the marquis of Ripon, Lord Brassey, Sir Horace Davey, member of parliament for Stockton-on-Lees, solicitor general in Mr. Gladstone's ministry of 1886; Sir Wilfred Lawson, member of par-liament and president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic; Rt. Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler, member of parliament and financial secretary to the treasury in Mr. Gladstone's last administration; Mr. Henry Broadhurst member of parliament and parliamentary secretary to the home office in Mr. Gladstone's 1886 administrasion; and last, but far from least, Mr. Francis Schnadhorst, the great liberal caucus chief who organized the the National Liberal federation. Mr. Schnadhorst has been prominent in liberal politics since 1873 and has probably done more to organize victory for the liberals than any other man living. He has often been invited to enter the house of commons as a member of that body, but has always refused. It is said, however, that he may reonsider this determination at the co general election, for he is a young man yet; he was born in 1840.

As each of the 3,000 delegates represents:
1,000 voters the congress represents about

1,000,000 electors from England and Wales Remarks by Mr. Morley.

Mr. John Moriey in his opening remarks congratulates the congress upon the remarkable attendance present and upon the equaliremarkable interest taken throughout the British empire in its proceedings. Mr. Morley then referred to the spirit of libscoriey then referred to the spirit of the eralism as being inspired by the highest mo-tives and stirred by the most noble impulses. Ireland, he said, had vindicated the confi-dence the liberals had placed in her by re-fusing to follow a leader the liberals could not conscientiously work with. In regard to the temperance reform question Mr. Moriey said that it was not the liberals fault if they had not legislatively advanced it, for, as usual, the conservatives had blocked the way. They were fighting for a privilere against the interests of the people. On this, is in most of the other questions the liberals had at heart, they must boldly face the enemy. There was a prospect, however, that even if victorious, the members of the house of com-

mons would find to all such measures obstacles to progress in the house of lords. Therefore, it became a matter for serioud consideration as to how long that privileges house, non-representative and unreformed as it was, out of sympathy and out of touch with the majority of the representative chamber was to endure. |Loud and prolonged First Day's Session Given Over to Speech-

cheers).
Continuing, Mr. Morley, resuming his pointed references to the house of lords, said pointed references to the house of lords, said he was ready to renew the agitation against the hereditary peers whenever their lord-ships pleased. [Applause.] Aluding to the obstacles existing in the ex-ercise of their franchise, the speaker said that he did not know how the voice of the

workmen could be board with full effect in parliament until England followed the example of every other country in having a cor stitution and by placing some inoderate sub-sistence within the reach of those aspiring to have the people in parliament. [Loud cheers.]
Mr. Morley next commended the resolution
mentioned by Mr. Schnadhorst as to giving compulsory powers to representative loca authorities in town and country for the ac juisition of land for purposes of allotment into thousands of small holdings and for the provisions of dwellings for working classes. If the liberal party was anything, said Mr. Morley, it was the party of those who were too weak and disorganized to speak for themselves. The country could not hear too constantly or too articulately the voice of our working population. Workmen ought therefore to be encouraged to obtain representa-tion in all local authoritative bodies, councils

and school boards up to the great senate of the nation. [Tremenduous cheering.] Resolution of Trust in Gladstone.

Sir Edward Grey, member of parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed, then moved a resolu-tion of trust in Mr. Gladstone. The resolu-tion was to the effect that the National Liberal federation declares its perfect trust in Mr. Gladstone and its belief that no wise or durable settlement of the Irish question can be affected except by the establishment of an Irish legislative body for the management of exclusively Irish affairs.

Mr. Broadhurst, member of parliament, seconded the resolution, which was approved

with cheers.
Dr. Spence Watson, president of the Na tional Liberal federation, referring to the discussion carried on recently by the delegates to the trades union congress, on the cight-hour question, defended the attitude which the federation's council had taen upon that subject, namely that its definite adoption as one of the liberal party's planks depended upon the degree of unan imity reported on from the local liberal asso ciations of which the federation is the ulti-mate voice. He added that this question (that of eight hours as a legal day's work) still remained in a stage of argument, and that up to the present only five liberal asso ciations had sent the folerations committee resolutions in regard to the eight-hour question. The few resolutions received differed in their interpretation in matter and in the form in which they would like such a law passed. Could the subject be brought forward in the position it was then in, was a question upon which the great liberal party could be asked to presounce itself. The council of the National Liberal federation, Dr. Watson added did at wish to stiffe distion. The few resolutions received Dr. Watson added, did not wish to stifle dis cussion upon the eight-hour question; on the contrary, it desired rather that the question should be searched out. Though he could not bring forward the proposals of the Trades Union congress as a deciaration of the desires of the liberal party, the members of the federation's council, of which he had the honor to be a member, y are prepared to give the eight-hour question i chance to come up for general discussion. [Cheers.] Later on a resolution i favor of disestab-lishing the Welsh church and to amend free education by increasing the popular control of the schools was possed.

ing in the afternoon. At the latter meeting Mr. Gladstone is expected to preside, supported by Lady Travelyian, Lady Haylor Lady Stevenson, the Countess of Carlisle Lady Edward Grey, Mrs. James Joicey, Mrs. Spence Watson and other prominent lady liberals.

At 8 o'clock this evening the president, of ficers and executive committee of the New castle Liberal association, entertained the delegates in the old assembly rooms, and tonorrow evening there will be a great meeting of liberals, at which Mr. Gladstone is exed to speak, in the Tine theatre. Mr. Gladstone arrived here soon after 10 o'clock this evening and was received with boisterous demonstrations of welcome.

SECRET OF THE TROUBLE.

Minister Egan Thought to Have Beer Concealing Some Conspirators.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett,] VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.) Oct. 1 .- [By Mexican cable to the Herald-Special to THE BEE |- I have at last found clausible explanation of the origin of the trouble between the Santiago officials and Minister Egan. On what I consider excellent authority, I am told that the authorities some days since came to the belief that the refugees in the American legation were hatching a conspiracy against the junta. Of course there was not the least foundation for this conviction, but in consequence of it the orders were given that led to such annoyance to the minister. All of the persons arrested were subjected to a searching of their clothing for letters, it being thought that their contents would throw light on the alleged conspiracy. When those etters were not discovered the prisoners were discharged. Mr. Egan's is determined not to surrender anyone who has sought refuge of the American flag unless a safe conduct into neutral territory is guaranteed by the junta or until the minister receives an order from the State department to give up he persons. Commodore Schley of the Baitimore re-

turned here today from Santiago, whither he nad gone to confer with Minister Egan on the state of affairs. He reports that all is miet in Santiago. It is probable that the junta has received a hint from its representaive at Washington that it has been acting of late in rather too hasty a manner. I am fully convinced, as I cabled you, that the members of the provisional government are desirous of cultivating the friendship of the United States and of avoiding any trouble with the United States or any other foreign nation. I am just in receipt of word by telephone

from Santiago to the effect that everything is peaceful there and that visitors to the American legation are nuclonger molested.

Poor Old Argentine's Finances. BUENOS AYRES, Oct. L -Gold closed yesterday at 326 per cent premium. The government has issued a decree, the substance of which is the issuance of a force | currency and the fixing of a premium on gold at 150 per cent. The government also suspended payment in gold for two years. In addition a new monetary unit was adopted, composed of a fixed amount of silver and nickle. This coney is now being coined. The committee has reported favorably on the issue of \$4,500,000 in paper plasters and upon the establishment of the National Argentine

Campier, Oct. 1 .- An accident occurred to day at Abergwynti colliery, near the end of the Gianorgan shore. Eight miners were killed by the fall of the hoisting car.

The Fire Record Nonway, Me., Oct. 1.—The Harper Manufacturing company's woolen mill at Oxford burned last night. Loss, \$100,000; insured.

Interstate Exposition. RALFIGH, N. C. Oct. 1 .- The Southern Interstate exposition was opened here this

LEAGUE. IRISH NATIONAL

making and Freliminary Work.

IRELAND'S CAUSE WILL BE WELL SERVED.

Temporary Chairman Ryan Foreshadows the Convention's Folley-Harmony and Unity Will Be the Watchword of the Delegates.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1 .- The convention of the Irish National League of America and societies and individuals throughout the United States and Canada in sympathy with that organization, met today. Secretary Sutton, who called the convention to order read the call, expressing regret at the ab sence through illness of President Fitzgerald

and Vice President Martin O'Neil. of St. Louis was introduced of St. Louis was introduced as temporary chairman of the convention and he promptly haunched into an address fore-shadowing the policy of the gathering. They were not there, Ityan said, to uphoid any section or faction, but were there, he noped, to say to the people in Ireland that when they presented a strong and united front, then and not until then should they receive the moral support of the Irish people in America. moral support of the Irish people in America Only an aggressive movement independent o both English parties, could command un-stinted aid from America. The speech was cheered throughout its delivery. On motion of cheered throughout its delivery. On motion of Gallagher of New York a committee on cre-dentials was appointed as follows: M. D. Gallagher of New York, Edmund Lynch of Missouri, John Flannery of Pennsylvania, John F. Hynes of Onio, William H. Joyce of Illinois, Major M. Langian of Wisconsin, George Monaghan of Kansas, Lawrence Sullivan of Massachusetts, P. M. Mulbern of Georgia and Patrick Baylo of Counds of Georgia and Patrick Boyle of Canada, A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon to await the report of the cre-

dentials committee.

Gannon for Chairman. Five hundred delegates, in round numbers were announced to be duly accredited to the convention, and the 300 or 400 present, on reassembling, at once started in to make things lively. Moriarity of Nebraska set the ball rolling with a motion to substitute M. V. Gannon as permanent chairman instead of Temporary Chairman Ryan, whose continuance seemed imminent. A vote showed, however, that Chairman Ryan had captured the convention with the sentiments he had expressed, and to make matters more binding Gannon withdrew from the contest. Lang don of New York unwittingly threw a fresh bone of contention among the delegates. He moved that the chair appoint committees of nine each on resolutions, finance, rules and rder of business and constitution

McGuirk of lowa was the first of a series of amendment makers. He, in stentorian tones from the platform demanded that the committees each contain a representative

from every state. Sharon of Iowa warmly supported the pro posed change, warmly declaring that while the committees might perhaps be as properly made up by the officers of the convention they were there to secure the expression of the delegates as a whole and the method must not only be right, but be above sus-picion. The committees should, he urged, for general discussion. [Cheers.]

Later on a resolution f favor of disestablishing the Weish churc and to amend free education by increasing the popular control of the schools was passed.

Tomorrow, according to the programme, the Woman's Liberal f deration will hold a conference in the morning and a public meeting in the afternoon. At the latter meeting in the makeup of the committees should, he urged, represent the convention beyond all peradventure. Upon that question, he warmly stated, might hinge the continued existence of their organization. With much discussion, and an extraordidary parliamentary tangle, the struggle ended in an acquiescence of the convention, by a good majority, in the plan of having a complete recognition of the states in the makeup of the committees should, he urged, represent the convention beyond all peradventure. in the makeup of the committees, and a recess was taken to afford the various delegations opportunity to select their man.

The committee on resolutions was the one which the greatest interest was many ested and when the list was completed i fested, and when the list was completed it disclosed a number of well known names, including Daniel Corkery of Chicago, J. T. Morris of Baltimore, M. V. Gannon of Omaha, Dr. O Reilly of St. Louis, and Hugh J. Carroll of Providence.

The usual calls for ex-Congressman John F. Finerty were heard on all sides as that contlemn's stal wart figure was seen in the

centleman's stalwart figure was seen in the rear of the hall. A speech from him was what the convention wanted, but Mr. Finerty bowed and escaped, a method not open to Gannon of Omaha, who, conspicuous platform, was made to stand and deliver.

Mr. Gannon's Speech.

Mr. Gannon's speech was in effect an impassioned, yet clean-cut appeal, for a renewal of unity and perseverance that roused his listeners. They were all united, he said, in one idea—that the English government has no moral right to hold the Irish people in subjection. Their enemy was never at a loss how to send spirits of disruption and disunon among them, and had recently cultivated societies in this country, not only hostile to Irish-American influence, but destructive to the spirit of the constitution of the United States. Nevertheless, the Irish in this country, putting behind them any hatred of one man, or a dozen men, would yet push forward freland's claims to independence, if not peaceably, then by other means, helping and preserve, meanwhile, the constitution of this country from being soiled with the contamination of British-American societies Enough of the old guard were left and enough of the spirit from which would be yet begot ten an organization that would carry the flag of Ireland to a glorious victory. Mr. James K. McGuire of Syracuse, N. Y.,

who followed, caused a buzz when he alinde to Ogden's grove, in Chicago, the place o many a radical gathering, as bearing the same relations to the Irish movement as the city of Boston does to American culture.

Matthew P. Brady of Chicago was now called to the platform. He eloquently drow attention to the huge portrait of Emmet above the stage and argued that the dele-gates, by consenting to its retention, assented to the principles which Emmett promulgated and died for. County government or other temporary amelioration of Ireland's condition was as nothing if, ultimately, the frish race were to be left without a status among the nations. Mr. Brady evoked great enthusiasm when, continuing, he eulogized the "Soggar Thars Aroon." Irish liberty, he declared, had never been sold, nor so much as im-periled by a priest of the Catholic church, and he implied, no matter what point the deliberations of the convention might lead to that nothing should emanate, should be even tortured to a suggestion that an Irish hier rchy were not worthy of their utmost con-

Daniel Corkery of Chicago at this juncture secured from the chair a ruling that all reso-lutions should, under the by-laws of the last convention, which were still in force, be re-ferred unread to the committee on resoluions before being passed on by the conven-

The various committees were instructed to hold their meetings tonight and be ready to report temorrow at 10 o'clock sharp, to which ime the convention adjourned. The resolutions committee, it was said, will have an all night sitting.

United Mine Workers. Columnus, O., Oct. 1 .- The national execu-

ive board of the United Mine workers begun their quarterly session today. The members came here from the convention of river miners in the Pittsburg district. The board was in executive session all day and had under consideration the eight-hour question. The eight-hour day was to have been enforced May 1, but for various reasons was declared

It is believed that the time deemed oppor-tune for demanding an eight-hour day in the mines throughout the country is very close, and that the present conference will defi-nitely settle the date.

Rats Mangle a Baby.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 1 .- It has just beome publicly known that the twin babies of Mrs. Joseph Lane of 62 Exchange street were stucked by rats early on Sunday morning here attribute little importance to the Indian and the left cheek of one of them was nearly | scare in the Pend d'Oreille country.

chewed off. The twins were born about five weeks ago, and both are fat, enubby and healthy girls. On Sat rday night they were carefully tucked aw. In their cradle near carefully tucked aw. in ut 4 o'clock Sunday morning Mrs. Land stifled cries of one of tinued and finally th awakened by the ther took the babe in her arms, pressing her own. It was wart ttle cheek against wet. The child

continued to moan, and lamp and was horrified down its cheek. The ttorn in a frightful mann were found on the pillow the cradle and blood stains were in the crib. On the little one's cheek and neck were the bloody mutila tions where the rats had grawed the flesh tearing it from the check, and leaving large imprints of teeth in the flesh. The baby will live, but the teeth marks are sufficiently deep to disfigure the face for live.

FIFA LA FRANCE; FIFA LA REPUBLIC Boulanger's Last Words - Prepara-

tions for His Funeral. BRUSSELS, Oct. 1 .- It has been decided that the funeral of General Boulanger will take

place Saturday afternoon. Henry Rochefort will attend the funeral, which will be purely a civil ceremony. The clergy have refused to officiate at the core nonies attending the interment.

M. Thiebaud and Deputies Laur, Dumontel and Castelain arrived here today in a body at the same moment as M. Rochefort, in order to attend the funeral of General Boulanger, The remains of the general have been placed in a coffin, the outer easing of which, in accordance with the desire of the deceased, is an exact replica of the one which

contains the remains of Mme. DeBonnemain The political testament of the dead general was read today at a private meeting of his friends held in the hotel in the Rue Mon tover. The text of it is as follows:

friends hold in the hotel in the Rue Montover. The text of it is as follows:

This is my political testament. It is my desire that it be published after my death. I shail kill myself tomorrow, I am convinced of the future of the party to which I have given my name. I cannot bear the frightful misfortune which befell me two and a half months ago. I have tried to get the better of it, but have not succeeded. I am persuaded that my followers are so devoted and so numerous that they will bear me no anger for disappearing on account of a sorrow so great that all work has become impossible to me. Let them remember the maxim, "Uno avulso non defelt after," and may they continue to act against those who, in seorn of all laws, force me to die far from my country.

Tomorrow I shall be a dead man; today I have nothing to repreach myself with. All my life I have done my duty and nothing but my duty. My death is no shame to myself, but it is shame for my proscribers, those who sought to brand a loyal soldier by the judgment of a political tribunal. I desire to recall the fact that I have many times offered to constitute myself, a prisoner if they would accord me common law judges. This the nolders of power have always refused. Thus acquittal was not possible.

In quitting life I have but one regret—that I have not died on the field of battle fighting for my country. That country at least will permit one of its children at the moment of returning into nothingness, to recall himself to the memory of all lovers of La Patriae.

Vive La France. Vive la republic.

Done and signed under my ham of the eve of the day of my death. Ernest Boulanger.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Resume of the Monthly Report of the Weather Bureau. Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.-The monthly weather crop bulletin compiled by the weather bureau was issued today. The information contained in the present bullitin is of current interest, as it presents a statement of conditions which forced the rapid maturing of the corn crop and secured its safety from mjury by frost, while at the opening of the month this important crop was from ten to twenty days late and in

danger from frost. The month of September has been warme and dryer than any previous September of which there is any record in the weather bu reau over the principal agricultural districts east of the Rocky mountains. The greatest excess in temperature occurred over the northern states, where the daily average was from 4 to 8 degrees higher than usual. In the upper Mississippi valley the average daily temperature was from 6 to 8 degree higher than usual. During the ten days ending September 28, throughout the Mississippl and Ohio valleys and the lake region the mean maximum temperature exceeded by 12 to 15 degrees the normal maximum emperature for the third decade of Septem ber, and actual temperatures were observed from 2 to 9 degrees higher than any other of which the weather bureau has record for

this season of the year. The high temperature did not extend to the west of the Rocky mountains. In the cotton region the temperature for the month was

sughtly above normal. Throughout the central valleys and on the Atlantic coast, excepting Florida, the de ficiency in rainfall was marked, and in mos sections it was two inches less than the usual amount. Over the central Rocky mountain regions and on the north Pacific coast the rainfall was in excess. The local rainfall i the central Rocky mountain regions cause considerable damage to railroads by wash outs, the floods in northern New Mexic

END OF A WELL SPENT LIFE.

Death of Hon. Harvey M. Watterson at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1 .- Hon. Harvey M. Watterson, father of the editor of the Courier Journal, died at 10:30 o'clock tonight at the home of his son in this city. He had been

the home of his son in this city. He had been sick three weeks.

Harvey Magee Watterson was born at Beech Grove, the family homestead, Bedford county, Tenn., November 23, 1811. He was the son of William S. Watterson, who served in the war of 1812 on the staff of General Jackson, and subsequently in the Florida campaign. Harvey Watterson received a clussical education and before he was of age had married and begun the practice of law at Shelbyville. Tenn. His wife, who died in 1884, was a sister of Justice Stanley Matthews wife. He was elected the year following to the Tennessee legislature and successively re-elected until 1832, when, on the nomination of James K. Polk for governor of Tennessee, he was nominated and elected by the democrats to succeed Mr. Polk in congress. He was re-elected in 1831, his term of service embracing the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh congresses, from 1830 to 1813. In the latter year, though again the nomines of his party, he declined re-election, having been appointed to an important diplomate mission. In 1845 he was elected to the Tennessee senate and chosen its president. In 1847 he bought and edited the Nashville Union, and in 1851 was valied to be editor of the Washington Union. He refused nominations for congress in 1849 and in 1857.

His devotion to the union was the master passion of his political life. In 1861 he was elected member of the convention to consider the secession of Tennessee by an overwhelming majority, though three months before his presidential tieket had received a scant vote, At the convention, finding all efforts for union futile, he retired to his home at Beech Grove. On Johnson's combing to the presidency lies was called to Washington and beginned a trusted advisor. From 1898 to 1815 he presidential tieket had received a scant vote. On Johnson's combing to the presidential tieket had received a seant vote. At the convention, finding all efforts for union futile, he retired to his home at Beech Grove. On Johnson's combing to the president law the convent sick three weeks.

Killed for a Claim. GUTTBUR, Okl., Oct. 1.-An attempt was

made at a o'clock this evening to murder H. D. Mitchell, a prominent citizen of this place who has had some trouble over a valuable claim adjoining the city. He was sitting near a window at his home, when some un known assassin fired upon him from without Nine buckshot struck him in the head and it

Think it's Only a Scare

EXECUTED SCIENTIFICALLY,

Official Report of the Doctors Who Attended New York Executions.

GRUESOME TALES FROM THE DEATH ROOM

How Four Bratal Murderers Were Killed-Artistic Details of the

Notable Event from Expert Attendants.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. I .- Austin Lathrup, superintendent of state prisons, today gave the press the report of the details attending the execution of the four murderers at Sing Sing on the morning of July 7. The report was first presented to Warden Brown of Sing Sing prison by Dr. Charles T. Mac-Donald of New York and Samuel B. Ward of Albany, who were the official physicians

in charge of the execution. The report states that James G. Slocum, the first of the four who were executed entered the death chamber at 4:33 a. m., two minutes and forty seconds were consumed by fastening bim. The current, 1,458 volts strong, was applied and continued twenty-seven seconds and then was broken. The pulse was still found to be beating strongly, and between one and two minutes later a neisy respiration was established with considerable regularity. The current was immediately reapplied and continued for twenty-six and one-fourth seconds, being finally broken at 4:39. Respiration had then ceased entirely and permanently, and the heart beats had also stopped.

Twenty-five minutes later rigor mortis set in. After Slocum's body was removed the doctors concluded it was quite possible that the long continuance of the current was not so important a factor in producing rapid cessation of the heart beats as the sudden impact of making and breaking the contact and for that reason the next execution was conducted a little differently. Harris A. Smiler entered the room at 5:06, two minutes later the first of the three contacts of ten seconds each was made. Even then the heart was yet beating strongly and the current was turned on nineteen seconds more, when the heart stopped. One thou-sand four hundred and eighty-five volts had

een used. From these results the doctors decided that the duration of the current was quite as important an item as the making and breakng of the contact. It was therefore deter-nined to make the contact in the next case longer, interruptions being necessary to permit of the moistening the sponge.

Joseph Wood was next. Three contacts of

twenty seconds each were made at the end of which time respiration had ceased perma-nently and no pulse could be felt nor any heart beat heard. One thousand four hunlred and eighty-five volts had been the pres-

Jugerno, the Japanese, was last, At 6:03 the circuit was closed for the first time and three contacts of lifteen seconds each, followed with two intermissions of twenty seconds each. When the current was finally broken a very slight fluttering was felt at the wrist. In this case extreme neat was noticed in the region of the knee above the point where the lower electrode had been applied, and a thermometer held against the skin for only fifteen seconds ran in to 115 degree on the highest point it registered, while the sensation it conveyed to the hand was such as to render it probable that the temperature had run up to the boiling point of water, If not higher. At 6:17 cessation of the heart beat was confirmed. The voltage was 1,485. The conclusions of the medical men are:

The conclusions of the medical men are:

From the experience had in these four cases we are inclined to the belief that, while unconsciousness was instantaneous and continuous from the first moment of each contact in each case, yet, in order to insure that death supervene as speedily as possible, it is necessary to continue a current of the voltage employed in these cases for from fifty to sixty seconds. In each case the temperature of the water near to and at the edges of the electrodes was raised nearly, if not quite, to the boiling point, so as to blister the skin more or less extensively. There was absolutely nowhere any smoking or charring or burning.

RIOTERS KILLED. Death or Capture of a Gang of Mur-

derous Negroes.

HELENA, Ark., Oct. 1.-The labor troubles n Lee county are probably over for the present. A passenger on the James Lee this morning says that the leaders of the negroes have either been killed or captured. At Star landing a negro got on board the Lee whowas pretty badly wounded in the thigh. He cknowledged that he was with the crowd that shot Mr. Miller a few days ago. He also stated that the party of fifteen negroes who had been hiding in a swamp surrounded by a sheriff's posse had made a break for liberty and that five or six of them had been killed or wounded and some of them captured a few miles below Star landing. While at the landing a crowd of masked men came on board and took the wounded negro on shore with them. As the boat backed out a number of shots were heard, but it is not known whether the prisoner was shot. It is thought

hat the man was Ben Patterson, the leader of the rioters. Manualla, Ark., Oct. 1—The report of the lynching of nine negroes is untrue, as only ten have been captured according to Mr. Mills, a member of the pesse who returned today. Three of these are in jall and two of hem, Patterson and Peyton are known to

The officers are expected here tomorrow. REATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Showers; deidedly cooler by Saturday morning. For Iowa-Ram; colder Saturday moru-

ng: southeasterly winds, For the Dakotas -Rain, turning into snow n North Dakota; colder, winds becoming orthwesterly.

For Nebraska-Showers; colder in western portion; colder in costern portion Saturlay morning; variable winds. For Missouri-Showers; cooler Saturday

noruing; southeasterly winds. For Kansas—Showers, cooler Saturdsy morning; southerly winds, For Colorado—Fair Friday in western, showers in eastern portion, colder; north-

vesterly winds. Washington, Oct. 1.—A storm has re-mained nearly stationary in the Missouri valley for thirty-six hours, being retarded in its motion by a high area of great magnitude over the the north Atlantic. having fallen during the past twelve hours in the southeast quadrangle, it is possible they will continue in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys. Stationary or lowly rising temperature east of the Missis-

Touched by Lina's Story.

New York, Oct. 1. Lana Danber, the German immigrant girl whom Carl Van Hoff in Milwaukee wanted to marry by proxy here. has been released from the barge office and sent out to meet Van Hoff. Yesterday afternoon an elderly man, said to be a wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, went to the barge office, and upon condition that his name would not be published gave honds that the girl would not become a public charge, furnished her with money, and sent her out to Milwaukee, "If my name should get into the papers," said his, "I should never hear the last of it. from my would be city acquaintances. I have read the girl's story in the papers and want her to go and much Van Hoff." So Lina went away happy and there will-be up many marriage at the barge office.

be no proxy marriage at the barge office,