THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

MET WITH HOT SHOT

One Missouri Train Robbery that Deported from Local Traditions.

AMATEUR BANDITS NOT A SUCCESS

Exciting Attempt to Hold Up a Santa Fe Westbound Flyer.

DETECTIVES ARMED WITH WINCHESTERS

Twenty Minutes Hot Fighting Followed by a Chase and Capture.

TWO OF THE FIVE BANDITS NOW IN JAIL

One Will Die—Engineer Slightly Wounded—Third Attempt by the Same Men and Each Time a Warm Reception Had Been Prepared.

GORIN, Mo., Sept. 18.—The Colorado and Utah express on the Santa Fe was held up by robbers at 3:30 a. m. today. Owing to the fact that the railroad and express officials had a spy on the trail of the bandits, when they stopped the train they met a hail of buckshot and bullets. They were novices in the art of train robbery, and brutal ones at that; for they shot "Dad" Prescott, the engineer, before they even gave him a chance to hold up his hands. His wound, it is believed, will not prove fatal.

After the escape a band of detectives who were on the train started in hot pursuit and two of the desperadoes were captured during the forenoon at Memphis, Mo., one of them, Charles Abrams, being shot six times with a Winchester. He cannot live. The other man was Lincoln Overfield. There were altogether five men in the gang and they are all farmers living three miles north of Arbella, Mo.

The raid was planned three weeks ago, but not put into execution until this morning. When the train left Chicago last night at 5 o'clock, railroad and express officials, all walking arsenals, climbed on at every station. Chief Detective J. J. Kinney of the Santa Fe, with G. C. Montgomery, his right hand man, boarded it at Joliet. At Streator they were joined by two more men, who have been patrolling the line for twenty days. J. A. Matthews, who has been acting the spy for the last two weeks, and getting the news of their plans, put in an appearance at Galesburg.

He brought news that the would-be robbers met early in the day and decided to leave their hiding place near Memphis, Mo., at 8:30 o'clock last night and make their third attempt to get rich at the expense of the express company. They expected to make a haul of at least $50,000, the Monday run being always much heavier than any other day of the week.

When the train reached Fort Madison, Ia., shortly after midnight, Division Superintendent Stockton of the Wells-Fargo Express company got into the treasure car. He carried a sawed-off Winchester with a history. It belonged to Bill Dalton, and it was to be poetic justice to turn it loose upon followers in the footsteps of the Kansas desperado. With him were four men. Their arms were in the car and had been for several days.

PLAN OF THE DEFENDERS.

The plan adopted was this: Detectives Kinney and Montgomery boarded the engine. Superintendent Stockton and two of his good shots tarried in the express car. But it was in the forward end of the smoking car the forces were massed. A partition and door incloses half a dozen seats and shuts off the rest of the car from it. There the men, a dozen of them, were planted. Each had one of the "sawed-offs," every cartridge loaded especially for the event with two dozen buckshot by Superintendent Stockton.

There was only one passenger in that compartment, and he was requested by the brakemen to take a seat in the chair car, as "they were going to sweep." At 2 o'clock, when Sheriff Saling of Scotland county climbed on board, all details of the surprise party were arranged. One of the men, however, had to be looked out for and protected. He was the spy. According to the report brought in by Matthews, the spy would endeavor to be the one who flagged the train. If so, one torpedo would precede the swinging of the lantern. In the other event there would be a couple of the tiny bombs. The orders were that no matter if every one of the guilty ones got away there was to be no shooting to endanger the life of the man who had, in fact, taken his life into his hands in order to frustrate the attempt at robbery.

Out from between two high embankments, just one mile from Gorin, sped the train. One minute more and the anxious watchers would know whether they again had their labor in vain. Then came the crack of the looked and longed for signal. There was but one. A moment and a shrill, sharp whistle gave token the engineer had heard, and almost before his hand left the valve, across the tracks, some fifty yards ahead, swung a red light. A grinding of wheels along the rails told the air brake had been applied, and within twenty seconds from the exploding of the torpedo the train was at a standstill.

FOUR MASKED MEN.

Out from the dense underbrush north of the track came four forms. The face of each was hidden by a black mask. One, more agile than the rest, rushed to the engine almost before his companions could reach the express car. He carried a rifle and when within ten feet of the tender brought it to his shoulder, pointed it at "Dad" Prescott, the white-bearded engineer, and as he shouted "Hold up your hands!" pulled the trigger.

His aim was true and "Dad" fell to the floor of his cab with a bullet in his left shoulder.

With one bound Kinney gained the top of the tender and bringing his gun to his shoulder sent a shower of shot almost into the face of the masked individual. How on earth the fellow ever managed to move six inches is a mystery. But he did, and made for the woods, followed by the other members of the gang. From the train a hail of bullets was poured, but only increased the robbers' flight. Two shots were fired in return by the fugitives, but had no effect.

According to the program their horses were hitched not over 100 yards away. When the posse from the train reached the spot they saw one animal, a gray, galloping north. A well directed shot brought it low, but there was no rider on its back. The place where the horses were hitched was reached and cut hitching straps showed that one man at least had life enough left to make his escape. Sheriff Saling took the saddle, blanket and bridle from the dead gray, and says by their aid he will have no trouble in identifying the owner. The search for dead and wounded was postponed until daylight, but the chase after the men who escaped was started within ten minutes after the shooting ended. The sheriff secured horses here and with half a dozen men started north.

CAUGHT TWO OF THEM.

The story of the chase and the capture of two of the robbers is told in the following telegram from Memphis, Mo., received here at noon: "W. E. McDaniel, the man who had advised the officers of the plot, time and place of the Santa Fe train robbery, went last night with C. E. Abrams and Link Overfield and two others to Gorin. Sheriff H. H. Saling and City Marshal L. E. Byrne went to a town east of Gorin and joined Detective J. J. Kinney and two assistants of the Santa Fe, C. W. Stockton, detective of the Wells-Fargo company, and two assistants, and all took passage on train No. 5. As they neared Gorin the engineer noticed the switch signal light had been removed. He heard a torpedo explode and saw a signal flag being waved. He answered the signal and stopped the train. Abrams, the leader of the gang, ran to the engineer and called out, 'We've got you; hold up your hands.' The engineer was a little slow in responding and Abrams shot him. Detective Kinney, who was concealed in the tender, raised up and shot Abrams in the shoulder with a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot. Abrams started for the brush and the other robbers for their horses. Abrams' horse was killed by one of Kinney's assistants. The robbers fled when the other officers appeared. The officers scoured the brush but did not find the robbers. The officers came to Memphis at 4 p. m., got out warrants, and went three miles northeast of this city and located Abrams and Overfield, brought them to town and they are now in jail. Abrams will die. Two others are supposed to have been implicated in the hold-up and the officers are after them but refuse to give their names. All parties are residents of this county."

When the train reached Gorin Engineer Prescott was removed to a private house and Dr. Cruikshank, a Santa Fe physician in New Mexico, who was on the train, attended to his injuries. Fireman McGraw took the train west.

CHOSE A DANDY SPOT.

The cunning of the "holdup" craftsman was shown in the selection of the spot for "turning the little trick," as the robbery was professionally designated. For ten miles there is no night telegraph station until La Platte is reached, and there is no stop there. Once in awhile the train takes water at Gorin, but there is nothing there except the tank. Not within the memory of the oldest man on the road has a halt been made at Baring. But at Hurdland, which is just ten miles from Baring, is a switch into which the train runs every morning and waits for the eastbound express to pass. Both are due there at the same second, and invariably they are on time. But if the westbound should not put in an appearance, the eastbound would have to camp there until it came along, for there is no means of finding out what the trouble would be without running back to La Platte.

The men who planned the robbery figured that they had the train and its treasures in a pocket, and would have all the time necessary, not only to rifle the express car, but to relieve the passengers of their valuables. It is evident they also made a careful study of the topography of the country. For nearly 1,000 feet before the spot at which the red light was swung across the railroad the road winds on a reverse curve through a cut with embankments from three to forty feet high. Then comes a little fill, followed by a stretch of track almost on a level with the surrounding country. On either side of the right-of-way are dense clumps of oaks and hickory, not to mention an undergrowth almost as bad as that of the northern Michigan pine woods. But the timber, though apparently thick and impenetrable, is only so for less than a quarter of a mile from the track. Beyond that the country stretches practically clear, and is easily traversed almost to the Iowa line. It was in the middle of the timber the horses were hidden; good, strong limbed animals, and it was the calculation that after the night's business had been accomplished two hours hard riding would put every man safe from pursuit, and that, too, soon after dawn. There are no telegraph lines up in the country where the gang has been in hiding, and it was thought news of the holdup would not penetrate to that region until after the participants in the affair had time to cover their tracks.

STORY OF THE CONDUCTOR.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18.—The Denver & Utah westbound passenger train on the Santa Fe, which was held up in Scotland county, Missouri, early this morning, arrived here but five minutes late and went west on schedule.

George Blue, one of the conductors of the train, in his official report, made after reaching Kansas City, says: "I was in the rear part of the train when I heard the engineer answering a flagman's signal. The train soon came to a standstill and in a few minutes I heard gun shots. I hurried out and sent my flagman to protect the rear end of the train. By the time this was done the firing began. When I reached the ground I saw three men by the side of the express car. One man fell to the ground and I supposed he was shot. Whether or not he was able to get up or was carried away by his pals I do not know. The other two men went under the express car and escaped to the south. They did not get away immediately, however, for they were surrounded by the guards, who began shooting rapidly. On either side of the track there is dense timber and the robbers had only to run a few feet to get under cover. I found that William Prescott was shot in the left shoulder and I only remained a few moments, when I pulled the train into the station, so as to have his wounds looked after. On board the train was one of the company's surgeons, Dr. C. J. Cruikshank of New Mexico. I called him and he did what he could for Prescott. Engineer Prescott told me he was flagged by a red lantern, and, it coming in so near the station and there being a curve just ahead of him, he supposed there was a train at the station and the track was not clear; and that this was one of their flagmen. But when he stopped and the bandits were getting up onto his engine and he realized their business he called to them to keep off. Without more ado they opened fire on him. Soon after this the guards opened fire and the battle was on. The guards did nobly. They followed the robbers into the dense timber in the darkness and crowded them so closely that they shot one of their horses."

TORPEDOES AWAKENED HIM.

TOPEKA, Sept. 18.—The Santa Fe train, held up at Gorin, Mo., arrived at Topeka at 11:30, on time.

L. Severy of Emporia, one of the directors of the Santa Fe, was on the forward sleeper. He was returning from New York City, where he attended the meeting of the board of directors.

"I had no intimation whatever," said he to an Associated press reporter, "that there was to be an attempt made to hold up the train. I was asleep and was awakened by the torpedoes the robbers had put on the track as a signal to the engineer to stop the train. Then came about twenty-five shots in rapid succession toward the front of the train. Two of the detectives were on the tender and ready to receive the robbers.

Rev. Father Dean Hayden of the Church of the Assumption of Topeka was also on the train. He says: "The firing was at the engine and express car, but we did not know what minute a stray shot might come through our car. I tell you it made one feel like making his will for a few minutes. I don't care to be in another train that is to be robbed. I was the only passenger in our car to get up and dress.

"The train only stopped where the robbery was attempted about five minutes, but it was a lonely place. The train was held at Gorin about an hour, where a posse was organized. I spoke to Mr. Kinney and he said they would start right after the robbers. He did not know whether they had shot any of them or not, but one of the robbers' horses was killed. It was a good horse and had large saddlebags ready for the money. A Winchester was captured with the dead animal."

General Manager Frey of the Santa Fe said this morning that Chief Detective J. J. Kinney, who lives at Topeka, has the names of all the robbers engaged in the attempt, knows where they live and all about them.

"Dad" Prescott, the engineer, was only slightly wounded in the left shoulder and will be brought to his home in this city. The holdup occurred at 2:10. The train was flagged by a red lantern at that hour.

Billy Prescott Well Known at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Sept. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Billy Prescott, the engineer who was shot in the Santa Fe train robbery yesterday, was a historic figure in Sioux City, where he lived for a number of years. He was engineer on the first train into Sioux City, a construction train that came over the Sioux City & Pacific in 1868.

JAPS DID NOT KILL ALL

First Reports of the Slaughter of Chinese Men Exaggerated.

OVER FOURTEEN THOUSAND ARE CAPTIVES

Nearly Three-Fourths of the Great Chinese Army Taken Prisoners and More Are Being Brought In Daily—The Victory of Ping Yang.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch received here from Ping Yang, Corea, dated yesterday, says that every hour adds to the crushing character of the Chinese defeat. The first estimate was slightly under the facts and the total of the Chinese losses during the two days battle is now said to be over 17,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Japanese cavalry is continuing the pursuit of the Chinese who succeeded in escaping, and detachments of troopers continue bringing in squads of captured Chinese.

After Ping Yang fell into the hands of the Japanese strong parties of infantry and cavalry were assigned to patrol the town. A search was made in houses for Chinese soldiers and many captured. When the Japanese troops made their final assault several thousand of the Chinese defenders threw down their arms and fled, panic-stricken, to the valley northward. The Japanese, however, controlled the entrance to the valley and the fleeing Chinese found their retreat in this direction cut off. Whole regiments seeking to escape were thus compelled to surrender. The emperor of Japan has telegraphed, congratulating the field marshal upon his victory. The field marshal has issued an order commending the troops for their action. The dispatch adds the Japanese very largely outnumbered the Chinese. The Japanese artillery was also vastly superior to that of the Chinese.

The Japanese flying column is now pushing northward for the purpose of securing the passes, and thus preventing the Chinese army from marching within Corea.

A proclamation has been issued promising protection to the Coreans as long as they refrain from acts of hostility toward the Japanese.

The Chinese prisoners who were not wounded were paraded yesterday morning in a circle of Japanese troops, and it was seen that they numbered 14,500. It is probable, however, that this number will be increased during the next few days by the prisoners who are being constantly brought in by the Japanese cavalry. Many of the Chinese captured were found hiding in the quiet portions of the city.

Besides General Tso Fonk Wai, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army, who fought desperately to the last, and only surrendered when he was badly wounded, the Japanese captured four other important commanders of the Chinese forces, namely, General Tso Paok Woi, General Wei Ink Wei, General Nayu Kow Eng and General Sei Kin Lin, practically all the effective Chinese staff.

The Chinese prisoners are to be sent to Japan in barges with 1,000 on board on Japanese transports at anchor in the Ta Tong river.

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says: An elaborate system of espionage has been maintained for many years in the Peking provinces by the Japanese government. Since the outbreak of the war liberally paid Japanese agents have been found among the employes of Chinese public officials and in Chinese arsenals. Chinese authorities are now dealing summarily with spies, whether they are Japanese or natives of China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Japanese minister here is in receipt of a cable message from his government at Tokio reading: "On September 15 the Japanese army attacked the Chinese forces, which were strongly entrenched at Ping Yang, and after some severe fighting won a complete victory, capturing Ping Yang before the dawn of the 16th. The Chinese numbered more than 20,000, and, with the exception of a very few who fled, the rest were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners, including the Chinese commander, General Tse. A very large quantity of provisions and of arms and munitions of war were taken. The Japanese loss was 300 killed and wounded."

A naval engagement has taken place off Yalu, where a Chinese squadron was covering the landing of a large force. The landing was effected, but in the meantime a Japanese fleet attacked the assailants. In the fighting that followed the Chinese warship Chip-Yuen was sunk by fire from the attacking fleet. The Yangwe, also belonging to the Chinese squadron, in attempting to get out of the range of fire or in maneuvering for a position was run aground. The other ship is also reported to have been sunk. The Japanese are also reported to have sustained a heavy loss, three of their vessels having been sunk by the fire from the Chinese. Admiral Ting and Major Hannikin are reported as having been killed during the attack. No estimates are made of the losses by either side.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

Varied Opinions on the Effect of the Recent Chinese Defeat.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Daily Graphic in an article under the caption "The Chinese Sedan," comments on the Ping Yang battle at length. The Japanese, the article says, have managed their campaign with great military precision and soldierly discipline and the utmost credit.

The Daily News says: "It is difficult to see how China can recover from the blow which reveals the essential weakness of her military equipment. The powers will probably be content to accept the faits accomplis if the Japanese are wise enough to show moderation and a just sense of their position. The moment is favorable for the neutral powers to renew their overtures for peace. China might easily grant the virtual independence of Corea, which Japan is probably willing to accept."

The Standard says: "The Japanese have every reason to pride themselves upon the excellence of their military arrangements, but it is not safe to assume that the victory of the Japanese will incline the Chinese to sue for peace. Defeat in the past has only nerved the Chinese to more strenuous efforts. It is much more probable that the Ping Yang fight will have the effect to embitter and prolong the struggle than that it will result in China's voluntary self-effacement in Corea."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The Japanese army has done the work bravely and brilliantly, but their navy will now have a tough task. If they can defeat the Chinese squadron the Japanese forces will certainly land in Corea and reduce Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei from the land side and possibly attempt to seize Canton and advance upon Pekin. When this happens the end will not far off."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The Mongolian collosus has feet of clay which are crumbling. If the powers, especially England, were to intervene promptly with friendly counsels, the conflict might be ended."

LOST HIS PEACOCK FEATHER.

Li Hung Chang Again Degraded—Latest News of the War.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that an imperial edict has been issued depriving Viceroy Li Hung Chang of his three-eyed peacock feather, because of his mismanagement of the Corean campaign.

Tatoati Shang, it is reported, is intriguing against Li Hung Chang through the emperor's favorite teacher.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Shanghai correspondent says the Japanese are rapidly advancing upon Menkden.

The correspondent also says it is reported that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has been deposed.

DR. ELY IS ALL RIGHT.

Regents of the Wisconsin University Give Him a Clear Record.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 18.—The report of the Ely investigation committee was submitted to the full board of university regents at 2 o'clock this afternoon, signed by the full committee. It finds Dr. Ely had no connection with the printers' strike, did not advise or abet strikers and walking delegates or make demands on the proprietors that their office should be made union. It further finds there is no foundation for the charge that Dr. Ely believes in strikes or boycotts or any of the other charges that were made by Superintendent Wells; that the charge that "a sort of moral justification for attacks upon life and property is supported by the teaching or practice of the University of Wisconsin" is absolutely false. The committee say they are surprised to find that during the last eighteen months nearly 200 books and articles have been published by the professors and students on various subjects. The report states that without doubt some things were written not only on social economics, but other subjects with which many good people could not agree, but the committee is mindful of the fact that many universally accepted doctrines of today were but a short time ago denounced as visionary, impracticable and pernicious.

The committee states that they cannot for a moment think of recommending the dismissal of a teacher, even if some of his opinions should in some quarters be regarded as visionary. Such a course would be equivalent to saying no professor should teach anything which is not accepted by everybody as true. They say they would feel themselves unworthy of the positions they are holding if they did not believe in progress in all departments of knowledge. They believe the great university of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone truth can be found."

In closing, the report says: "We regret that our appointment for such an investigation should have been considered necessary, but would state that we entered upon it with the sole desire to ascertain the truth in regard to the charges preferred. We are pleased to say that the result is a complete vindication of Dr. Ely and the teachings and practice of our university."

LAUDS THE GERMAN CENTER.

Satolli Praises the Political Party for the Downing of the Kulturkampf.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—At the German Catholic convention a letter was read from Mgr. Satolli, who wrote: "The spirit of association aiming at the attainment of religious, social and moral welfare of the people, is a spirit belonging pre-eminently to the Catholic church. During this century the enemies of the Catholic church have tried every manner of means to destroy these institutions, and they have done nothing but heap ruins. However, the church is still alive. She infused the breath of her life into these ruins, and according to the new times she has created also new forms of Catholic associations. The history of Germany shall have golden pages to record the institution and advantages of the Catholic congresses from which sprang the Catholic center, that body which was the primary cause of the collapse, more or less, of the sadly famous Kulturkampf."

Father Schwander, referring to a remark of Archbishop Corrigan that it was no sin to speak German, said he wished Archbishop Ireland thought so too.

Before meeting this morning for business the delegates attended mass in the Church of the Most High Redeemer, the celebrant being Rev. Father Zenain. Rev. W. D. Eber was deacon. The committees on finance, constitution, resolutions and complaints went into executive session. The president read communications from the different branch vereins. Rev. William Pews, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, addressed the convention and praised the spirit of fraternalism which exists in the society and which brought German Catholics closer together in the Catholic church. Rev. Father Martin of Hartford, Conn., and Rev. Father James Reginald Sauli, Easton, Pa., also delivered addresses.

The only important matter discussed during the session was whether the state convention should have the power to send delegates to the annual convention. The discussion became heated, and finally the proposition was voted down in a smothered chorus of "neins."

Arrested Some Clever Counterfeiters.

YREKA, Cal., Sept. 18.—Detective Harris has unearthed a dangerous gang of counterfeiters who have been flooding southern Oregon and northern California with spurious silver coin. A few weeks ago he arrested two men in Shasta county for counterfeiting and he has caught another of the gang, a man named Wing, whom he arrested at Scott Valley. A confederate named Johnson escaped. There are fifteen members of the gang and their work has been exceptionally clever. They deal in quarters, halves and dollars and have disposed of large quantities of the bogus money. As yet Harris has been unable to locate the leaders of the gang or the place where the money is made.

Convention of Thirty-Third Degree Masons

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The most distinguished Masonic body in the United States, the supreme council of sovereign grand inspectors general of the thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite, went into convention at Masonic hall this forenoon at 10 o'clock. Grand Commander Henry L. Palmer of Milwaukee, Wis., delivered an eloquent address. Delegates are present from all parts of the country. The roll call shows the number of delegates to be 175. After the appointment of committees the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

Oregon Hop Crop Short.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 18.—Advices from the hop growing counties of Oregon show that hop picking is progressing rapidly. The rain of the last few days has retarded picking somewhat and also caused a damaging mould. Some yards will not be picked on account of the low prices of hops. The total crop of the state, it is believed, will not exceed 30,000 bales, which is over 10,000 bales short of the estimated yield early in the season.

Tackled the Wrong Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—B. M. Gopchvitch, editor of a Slavonic paper called the Sebin Americane, today seriously wounded R. Bach, a fellow countryman. Bach was wounded in the head and hand and will probably die. The shooting grew out of an article published in Gopchvitch's paper. The trouble between the two men is of long standing and they have been threatening to fight a duel.

Left the Switch Open.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—A passenger train running to San Jose from San Francisco collided with a freight train today at Belmont. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train were severely bruised and the passengers shaken up, but none seriously hurt. The engine and five cars were demolished. The freight train crew left a switch open and the passenger, instead of staying on a main track, ran into the siding.

Hugh Riddle's Estate Settled.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—This afternoon the final settlement of the estate of Hugh Riddle, who some time previous to his death, in the summer of 1892, was the president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, was made in the probate court. With the final disbursements the estate has paid in legacies and to the heirs a little more than $678,000.

Wine Crop Falls Off a Third.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Reports from all over the state received by the State Vinticulture commission indicate that the grape crop will be even less than at first estimated. It is thought now that the wine output will not exceed 12,000,000 gallons, a falling off of one-third in the crop.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels, Sept. 18.

At Southampton—Arrived—Lahn, from New York; Cephalonia, from Boston.

At Bremen—Arrived—Elbe, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Amalfi, from New York.

MORTON WILL LEAD THEM

New York Republicans Nominate the Ex-Vice President for Governor.

PLATFORM DENOUNCES THE WILSON BILL

Fassett Received the Bulk of the Applause When Nominating Speeches Were Made, but Morton Got the Bulk of the Votes.

Governor .....LEVI P. MORTON
Lieutenant Governor .....
.....CHARLES T. SAXTON
Judge Court of Appeals .....
.....ALBERT S. HAIGHT

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Despite the late hour at which most of the politicians retired last night everybody was up bright and early prepared for hard work. The exciting canvass of last night for lieutenant governor was increased rather than abated, and as soon as breakfast was over at the various hotels crowds began surging from one headquarters to another. The mecca of the great majority was room 77 in the hotel where Mr. Thomas Platt received the leaders of delegations. Many years have passed since there has been as large a gathering at a state convention, and the crowd that thronged the streets and hotel corridors exceeded any ever seen at a state gathering of republicans. This is due, no doubt, to the possibilities of republican success and to the great strife for office now going on.

"If the majority of the delegates found their way to the room of Mr. Platt and the state committee, there was quite a large aggregation that did not bother itself with going to the looked upon leader, but contented itself with alleging that with fifteen or twenty hours before them they could succeed in breaking the slate.

"All the votes that Mr. Platt can control for Mr. Morton on the first ballot," said Mr. Fassett this morning, "are about 300, and that is not enough to nominate him. We believe that we have enough to keep him from receiving the recognition of the people in the first roll call, and if we do, it is anybody's nomination, for there are large numbers of delegates that will bolt Morton after having given him their first vote."

Mr. Platt and his lieutenants reply to this statement: "Mr. Morton has a walkover on the very first ballot and no combination that can be devised will be able to beat him."

In addition to this the Morton managers claim they have the assurance that the friends of Judge Russell will come over to them during the day and before the nomination is made. For lieutenant governor the fight seems to lie between Mr. Saxton, Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Wadsworth, with no very great advantage for either man.

QUIGG FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The convention which is to nominate a full state ticket was rapped to order at 12:40 p. m. Hon. Lemuel Ely Quigg of New York City was made temporary chairman. Dr. Carey of Saratoga offered prayer, at the conclusion of which Temporary Chairman Quigg began his address, which was frequently interrupted by applause. He arraigned the democratic party for the passage of the new tariff law and the income tax and denounced the machine democracy of New York City. He said the outlook for the republican party in the coming election was most encouraging.

On motion of Senator O'Comon the convention took a recess at 1:35 p. m. until 4:30.

During Mr. Quigg's speech his sallies at Tammany hall and the democratic party were heartily applauded. He said that Senator Hill was the only man in the democratic party faithful to his trust, at which there was a burst of applause. During the address Mr. Quigg read a dispatch announcing that Governor Flower had declined to be a candidate for governor. There were cries of "Good, "Good," and applause and cheers. Members of the convention expressed the greatest surprise at Governor Flower's action.

The usual committees were appointed, their chairmen being: Credentials, William A. Sutherland; permanent organization, Cornelius Van Cott; resolutions, S. E. Payne. Messrs. Kenyon, Fox and Gleason were appointed secretaries, and at 1:35 the convention took a recess until 4:30.

The convention reassembled at 4 p. m. Hon. Warner Miller was made permanent chairman. The report of the credentials committee seating the Barnes delegation from Albany and deciding against the Millholland delegates from New York was read and adopted.

Congressman S. E. Payne, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the platform, which extends greetings to the republicans of Pennsylvania, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine "for their prompt and just judgment of an incompetent democratic administration."

The state democratic administration is denounced for extravagance. National affairs are referred to as follows:

ACCEPTS THE TARIFF CHALLENGE.

"The democratic president of the United States and the democratic chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives have announced the war against the protected industries of the country has but just begun, and that it is to be prosecuted to the bitter end. On behalf of the wageearner, the agriculturist, the business man and of every sacred interest in the Empire state of the union, the republican party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, accepts this challenge and pledges itself to defend against all assault, the rights of the workingman and his employer, both wantonly invaded by reckless demagogues."

Then follows an arraignment of the democratic administration, declaring: "Its most important achievement thus far has been fitly characterized by the chief executive as one of perfidy and dishonor. It has rewarded the largest contributors to its campaign fund by the bestowal of foreign missions; denouncing trusts, it permitted one of them to formulate its tariff bill; promising a continuance of the vigorous foreign policies established by the lamented James G. Blaine, it substituted a 'policy of infamy' when Hawaii was freely offered us; denouncing the Sherman act as a 'cowardly make shift,' it was enabled to repeal the silver purchasing clause of the act only by the help of republican senators; arraigning protection as a fraud upon labor, it passed a mongrel protective measure, so tainted with scandal that it barely escaped the veto of a democratic president; advocating free raw materials and an extension of our foreign trade, it destroyed all the profitable reciprocal arrangements made by President Harrison; pledging itself to the payment of 'just and liberal pensions,' it treats the union soldiers as if the Grand Army of the Republic badge was a badge of beggary and brigandage; pledging retrenchment, it exceeded at the last session of congress the expeditures of the corresponding session of the last republican congress by $27,000,000, in the face of the decreasing revenues and after it had added $50,000,000 to the public debt; while pretending to be in favor of individual freedom, it hastened to enact an odious income tax force bill, empowering deputy collectors to enter the homes of citizens and compel them by threats of official summons and heavy penalties to disclose their private affairs.

"We denounce northern congressmen for permitting southern members to protect the chief products of their section while removing or largely reducing the protective duties on the products of the north.

"We denounce the federal administration for surrendering an annual revenue of $8,000,000 on wool and imposing a burden nearly ten times greater by levying a tax on sugar, the commonest household necessity.

"We favor an honest dollar, and oppose any effort, whether by the removal of the tax on state bank issues or the free coinage of silver, to lower our currency standard, and we favor an international agreement which shall result in the use of both gold and silver as a circulating medium."

The administration of Governor Flower is denounced, especial mention being made of his veto of the bill to provide funds for the police investigation in New York City.

NOMINATIONS IN ORDER.

General B. F. Tracey, in an extended speech, placed in nomination ex-Vice President Morton. He closed by saying: "Fellow delegates of the convention: A grave responsibility rests upon the republican party of New York. It is our duty to place in nomination today a man who is not only able to carry the state, but who will win a victory of such magnificent proportions as to satisfy the people of the nation and the people of the commercial world. Republicans are coming back to power in 1896, and are coming back to stay. That man is the Hon. Levi Parson Morton."

There was a storm of applause as General Tracey finished and several members were on their feet asking for recognition to second the nomination and ask for a vote by acclamation, but Colonel Baxter threaded up the aisle and took the platform. The Fassett men saw him and there was a tumult. Quiet was restored and Mr. Baxter begin his speech, placing in nomination J. Sloat Fassett for governor. When the name of Fassett was reached there was the most remarkable scene of the session, reminding one forcibly of the scene in the republican national convention at Minneapolis when Blaine received the applause and Harrison the vote. The people stood on their feet and waved handkerchiefs and for five minutes the vast audience yelled itself hoarse.

"Will you relegate this man to the rear?" asked the orator, after the applause had ceased.

"No, no, no," came the great volume of replies.

Silas B. Dutcher of Kings county nominated Stewart L. Woodford.

John S. Wise of New York, formerly of Virginia, also seconded Morton's nomination.

E. A. Nash of Chattaraugus named General Butterfield.

Ex-Congressman Parker of Lawrence county presented the name of Judge Leslie W. Russell.

Cries for vote followed and the chairman ordered the roll to be called by counties. Before Ontario was reached Morton had been nominated, and when the vote was finished the clerk, amid great confusion, announced: Morton, 532½; Fassett, 69; Woodford, 40; Butterfield, 29; Russell, 20; Bliss, 40½, and Arkell, 1.

The nomination of Morton was made unanimous, each of the opposing candidates making short speeches, pledging him their support.

A recess was taken until 10 p. m.

At 12:20 a. m. Judge Saxton was nominated for lieutenant governor on the first ballot.

Judge Haight was nominated for judge of the court of appeals on the second ballot. The nomination, on motion, was made unanimous. The convention adjourned sine die at 2:10 a. m.

MAJORS SWAMPING THEM.

Members of Republican State Committee Making Some Jeers at Talk.

There was a meeting of the executive committee of the republican state central committee at the Millard hotel last night. There are thirty-four members of the central committee, and of these twenty-seven are members of the executive committee. The session of the committee was held behind closed doors, but this was unnecessary, as there was nothing of secret importance considered. The entire session was taken up with listening to reports from the field. Each member of the committee was asked to tell just how things stood in his jurisdiction, and the reports were by no means of a nature to arouse the enthusiasm of the members. It was openly admitted that the populists were gaining strength every day, and that this was due to the load the ticket placed upon the republican party. Communities which a month ago were looked upon as almost solidly republican, were admitted to be in doubt. That the reports were not encouraging as a whole was plainly evident from the worried looks on the faces of the members as they dropped in and out of the committee rooms.

Congressmen Meiklejohn and Mercer attended the session of the committee, and Prof. Andrews and Matt Daugherty were present to tell what they were doing.

The matter of a formal opening of an aggressive campaign was discussed to a small extent, but nothing definite was decided upon. A great deal depends upon the dates made for Governor McKinley. If possible, he will be secured to speak in Omaha on the afternoon of October 5, in Lincoln on the evening of the same day, at Hastings on the afternoon of the 6th, and at Kearney on the evening of that day. In that way the committee will secure four speeches from the distinguished Ohioan. From the time that Governor McKinley speaks the campaign may be expected to wax warm. Congressman Reed will no doubt make two or three speeches in the state, as will Congressmen Dolliver and Hepburn of Iowa. The subcommittee on public meetings will make out a list of dates just as soon as possible. The rush of aspirants for oratorial honors is great, as a free pass goes with every speaker.

The members of the committee who were present at the meeting last night were: Charles H. Morrill, Lincoln; T. E. Sedgewick, York; C. M. Rigg, Beatrice; Guy C. Barton, Omaha; A. R. Keim, Falls City; M. H. Christy, Sterling; H. M. Clark, Ithaca; J. D. Haskell, Wakefield; Frank Burman, Omaha; Peter Schwenk, Omaha; H. H. Boyles, South Omaha; A. L. Sutton, South Omaha; R. B. Schneider, Fremont; F. W. Crew, St. Paul; J. E. Hays, Beatrice; J. R. Sutherland, Tekamah; J. H. McClay, Lincoln; J. J. Trompen, Hickman; E. R. Sizer, Lincoln; J. N. Van Duyn, Wilber, C. A. McCloud, York; C. P. McGrew, Hastings; C. D. Fuller, Imperial; Charles Trognitz, Sidney; John T. Mallalieu, Kearney.

The chairmen of the several congressional committees were present to confer with the executive committee.

BRECKINRIDGE WILL BE LOYAL.

Declares He Will Submit to the Decision of the Democratic Committee.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—Mr. Breckinridge has issued a manifesto in which he makes the following statement:

"The democratic central committee of the district alone has the power to declare who is the nominee, and until such a declaration is made no one is the nominee of the party, and when it is made I will loyally submit to the decision and support whoever is declared the nominee. I have no doubt of my nomination by the legal democratic votes cast on last Saturday, and that by many votes. I had no doubt that fraud would be practiced upon me in Scott county, and I am certain it has been deliberately done. I believe that at least 300 illegal votes have been cast against me in the county of Fayette, and perhaps nearly as many in Franklin county. I shall make no frivolous contest, shall raise no technical questions, nor enter into contests about doubtful points, but shall reserve until next Saturday the right to have such proceedings taken before the district committee as will accord with my judgment. I have no regrets as I look back upon my canvass for the utterances I felt called upon to make, and all of the statements made by me, whether in speeches or interviews, are absolutely true in fact as well as moderate in utterance and temperate in spirit. My gratitude to my friends cannot be put into words."

The official count of Fayette county was completed at noon today, giving Breckinridge 205 plurality over Owens. There is no contest or protest of any kind. The Bourbon county official count will be made at 2 o'clock. The Leader this afternoon publishes a table of seven counties official and Bourbon unofficial, but conceded by both sides, giving the vote as follows: Owens, 8,072; Breckinridge, 7,803; Settle, 3,391; Owens' plurality, 269. These figures are practically final.

The official count of the various county committees shows a plurality for Owens of 270 over Breckinridge. There is no doubt

(Continued on Second Page.)

OVER BRYAN AND SILVER

Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District Have a Big Row.

ONE SIDE WAS COMPELLED TO BOLT

Administration Men Captured the Organization and Nominated Allen of Saline While the Opposition Endorses the Populist Candidate.

BEATRICE, Sept. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The Fourth district democratic convention, held in this city today, was one of the most inharmonious and tumultuous ever held in the state. It was a fight to a finish between the administration and silver democrats, and resulted in the federal brigade capturing the organization. The central committee had agreed upon Eugene Shilling of Saline as temporary chairman, but this was not satisfactory to the silverites and a warm contest was entered into, the report of the committee naming Shilling being adopted. By this time bad blood had begun to show itself and the fight was continued through the appointment of committees on credentials and resolutions. There was a contest from Thayer county, two delegations claiming seats, and the committee reported that it found that the delegation headed by H. E. Church, silverites, was chosen by unfair and irregular means and recommended the seating of the delegation headed by J. C. Marshall. A motion to adopt the report precipitated another war of words, in which most abusive language was used, but the report was adopted by a vote of 68 to 45.

A motion by Postmaster Marvin of this city to make the temporary organization permanent brought Senator Vandermark of Saunders county to his feet, and the scoring he administered to the self-appointed bosses for the manner in which they were attempting to rush matters through and throttle the will of the delegates present was