THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1895. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

DECLINED PROFFERED AID

Conditions Imposed by the Turks Not Acceptable to Armenians.

SUM TENDERED THEM INSIGNIFICANT

Property Many Times Its Value Which Had Been Taken from Them Easily to Be Found by the Officials.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The following statement has just been received by a gentleman in this city from responsible persons in Turkey, fully cognizant of the facts:

"Some eight months ago a movement was made on the part of the Turks to send aid to the victims of their barbarity at Sassoun. A gift of £2,000 was reported and a committee was organized to see to its distributions. Small sums were offered to the people on condition that they sign receipts in the nature of thanks for the generosity that was manifested, at the same time certifying that it was not the soldiers of the sultan who injured them, but only a little row had occurred between them and the Kurds. Naturally they declined the proffered aid on such conditions. Here was the government that with fire and sword, and with almost unprecedented and fiendish atrocity had utterly wasted their homes, coming and offering a paltry dollar a head to the survivors who are on the ground as proof of their gracious sovereign's charitable regard for them, while they could go among their Moslem neighbors and identify property worth many times this sum as that which had been wrested from them, while it would be easy for the government itself to collect from the more distant Kurdish nomads almost all they had lost. In the meantime English men and women had collected for them efficient aid.

"When the government learned of this officials began to say if these people will not accept our aid why should we allow others to come in and help them. Influential friends of the sufferers finally persuaded the government to modify its demands to the extent of accepting a simple receipt of funds received and then the people were with difficulty persuaded to receive the proffered aid. However, the amount that they have been called upon to receipt for up to the present time has not been sufficient to prove burdensome. Of the £2,000 only £400 has yet materialized, and 9 mejlies (nearly £2) per day goes for salaries of the commission.

HAMPERED AT EVERY TURN.

"When agents were appointed by the British ambassador to distribute the funds from abroad it was with some difficulty that permission was secured for them to enter the devastated region, where some 5,000 survivors had already gone to sow their fields with a sort of millet that matures in a few weeks from the time it is sown, oxen having been generously loaned them by the poor villagers of the Moorish plain. The services of the existing Turkish committee were offered to distribute these contributions, but finally this point was apparently waived and they located themselves at the village of Semal.

The sight of the crumbling walls of its once comfortable dwellings scattered over the picturesque hillsides, with not even a charred chip to show that they ever had a roof, save that a few small buildings were hastily covered last fall in which families managed to spend the winter, convinced them that the first thing to be done was to repair these walls, at least a few of them, with the timbers the government had promised to bring them from the neighboring mountains. So they moved to procure workmen from Moosh, but when they were ready to start the government informed them that they must not stir a step in that direction. At the same time the members of the Turkish committee reported to the British agents that they were instructed not to allow them to meddle with the buildings, and that all relief rendered must be given through their hands.

"At the same time the man sent ostensibly as their guard constantly exercised the most annoying espionage, listening to every word they said, and reported to the government an exaggerated statement of all that was done. Under the circumstance the British representatives made vigorous protests to the government, and the questions at issue were referred to the central authorities. As a temporary measure, so the poor people might not remain entirely hungry, it was arranged that the agents might for the present distribute food, only it must be in the presence and under the inspection of a representative of the government. Considerable money had also been contributed by the Armenians from various cities, with the expectation that the local Armenian authorities, in concert with the British agent, would see to its distribution. The government, however, has sent them strict orders that if the choose to hand over the funds to the Turkish committee for distribution they can do so, otherwise they are peremptorily stopped from distribution. Of course they do not hand over their funds and so the money must wait for the present until a better condition of affairs can be inaugurated.

CONDITION GETTING WORSE.

Word comes that the new British consul, Mr. Hampson, has gone up to Sassoun. The discharge of some political prisoners and later the dismissal of Bahri Pasha of Van have had a good effect, but the general condition of the country is geting worse. The Christians are having a hard time in harvest. They are in danger of their lives. It is usual for them to remain in the fields during harvest. Now they dare not. The women usually carry food to the fields for the workers. Now they are afraid to do so. The other day, about two hours from here, a girl carrying food to the fields for the workmen was set upon by three young Turks and brutally treated. A row followed and two or three Christians were wounded. At another village, nine hours from here, a band of horsemen entered the village of Kpri Kepri and first went through the village in a riotous way and greatly terrified the people, demanding the girls and brides. Later they took rifles and went firing through the streets. The son of the priest opened the door with the idea of inducing them to leave by giving them money. He was shot down like a dog. They kept this up for about three hours. They broke down some doors and fired into the houses. The government has yet to take any steps in the matter, though this company of lazes is well known. So it goes, a veritable reign of terror.

Spanish Squadron Coming.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The Correspondia says that a Spanish squadron is going to the Antilles, the principal object of the expedition being to urge the claims of Spain against the United States in the Alliance case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Correspondencia statement that a Spanish squadron is about to sail for the Antilles to urge the claims of Spain against the United States in the Alliance affair cannot be explained at the State department except upon the theory that it is simply contemplated to reinforce the blockading squadron and that the claim story is erroneous, for no claims of the description stated are known to exist.

Newfoundland Fishermen Arrested.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 3.—A Virginia Lake mail steamer from Labrador reports that a Canadian fleet of fishing cruisers, armed with gatling guns, cannon and other weapons, is seizing all the Newfoundland vessels found in Canadian waters and has conveyed them to headquarters in the straits of Belle Isle. A portion of Labrador belongs to Canada and a portion to Newfoundland, and the people of each country usually fish in the territory of the other without interference. The present proceedings are doubtless due to some hotheaded official. There is much excitement here and the government held a summary meeting to consider the situation tonight.

INSURGENTS DRIVE OUT MINERS.

General Maceo Promises Protection but the Men Will Not Return.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—United States Consul Hyatt, located at Santiago de Cuba, in reporting to the State department upon the efforts of the Ponupo Mining company to supply manganese ore for the American market, gives some details of an attack upon the miners employed by the Cuban insurrectionists. The company is an American corporation, the principal stockholders residing in Pennsylvania, but Spanish officers derive a tonnage royalty from the mines. This fact excited the displeasure of the rebels to such an extent that they fired upon the miners, causing such a stampede that the mine was compelled to close. General Maceo has since promised protection, but it has been impossible to prevail upon the men to return. The company had just shipped its first shipload of 600 tons of ore to Philadelphia, where the demand is so great as to be behind the supply capacity of this company if allowed to operate. The ore is used in the manufacture of steel.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—A company of Cubans, under sentence of imprisonment in the fortress of Ceuta Morrocco for rebellion, were deported today on board the steamer Cataluna. Felipe Petition, Pablo Borraro, Antonio Savedra and Antonio and Barban Tase, are under sentence of life imprisonment, while the following are condemned to twenty years: Mariano Aguero, Alberto Bozo, Elpidio Marin, Miguel Gonzales, Pablo Savedra, Jose Yanez, Juan Gualberto, Gomez Agapito, Cludio Larranga, and Ignaceo Lazaga.

The steamer Antonio Lopez has arrived here from Spain, bringing the Eleventh battalion of artillery, the Arlabon field squadron and the De Ray squadron, the reinforcements aggregating fifty-seven officers and 1,300 men. Marshal De Campos reviewed the troops upon their debarkation.

Insurgent Chief Rabi, with a numerous force, in combination with other bands, whose chiefs are unknown, made an attack on the vanguard and both flanks of the column of General Linares at Remanguanaguas, province of Santiago de Cuba, with intent to seize the convoy. Lieutenant Colonel Tejeda of the guerillas repulsed the insurgents until he was reinforced by two companies of the battalion of Antequera and one of the Union battalion. Commander Linares routed and dispersed the insurgents, who made no further hostile demonstrations. The column arrived with its convoy at Venta Casanova, and returned yesterday to Palma Soriano. The insurgents left seven killed when they retired, with a great number of wounded. The troops lost two officers and five soldiers, dead, and twenty-nine wounded.

A detachment of volunteers under Major Maya met the Pleados band near Camajuani and they reported that they killed the insurgent chief, Manuel Fernandez.

It is reported that the negro insurgent chief, Bermudez, with his own hands killed a defenseless laborer.

DISCUSSED ARMENIAN REFORMS.

European Powers Unable to Agree Upon the Plans for the Future.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Hon. George N. Curzon, under secretary for the foreign office, replying to a question by Mr. Bowles, M. P., in the House of Commons today, said that several communications had been received from Turkey on the subject of the proposed reforms in Armenia. Unfortunately, he said, the communications were unsatisfactory. The project of reforms which had been suggested by Russia, France and England had not received the official support of Germany, Austria and Italy. But the powers last named, Mr. Curzon believed, were in sympathy with the reforms proposed. As to whether the government would undertake any action beyond diplomatic representations or negotiations without previously informing Parliament of the grounds upon which the action would be made, he was unable to say, nor could he make any declaration regarding the course the government would find itself called upon to pursue in regard to Armenian affairs.

Replying to an interrogation by Mr. Tuttrell, member for the Lavisto circuit division of Devonshire, relative to the case of W. H. Rickard, an Englishman now under sentence of thirty-five years imprisonment in Hawaii for complicity in the recent royalist rebellion, Mr. Curzon said that as Mr. Rickard had surrendered his British nationality the government had no locus stand in the matter.

Cubans Welcomed to Peru.

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LIMA, Peru, Sept. 3.—(Via Galveston)—The Cuban commission which seeks the recognition by the Peruvian government of the Cuban insurgents arrived here yesterday and was welcomed at a public reception by a committee of Cubans and 500 Peruvians. Counsel or Camro delivered an address of welcome, speaking in the name of Peru. Dr. Aguerro replied on behalf of the Cuban commission, speaking from the balcony of the Callao bank. He thanked Counselor Gamro and the Peruvian people for their aid and reminded his hearers that Peru was the first to recognize the independence of Cuba in 1868. Great sympathy was manifested for the purpose of the commission and there were many vivas for "Cuba free."

Scottish Clansmen Are Angry.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Sir Archibald Campbell has arrived at Inverary, Scotland, to complete arrangements for the marching of his band of pipers through Glencoe. Sir Archibald denies the report that the expedition is for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the massacre of the MacDonald clan by the Campbells in 1692, but says that his pipers will merely traverse Glencoe enroute from Inverary to a Gaelic concert which is to be held at Oban. The MacDonald clansmen are not satisfied with Sir Archibald's explanation, but maintain a turbulent attitude and mutterings of anger are to be heard among people of the glen.

Stanley Coming to America.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—The White Star steamer Majestic, which sails for New York tomorrow, will have among her passengers Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the African explorer, Charles H. Sherrill, jr, of New York, chairman of the Yale committee on track athletics, Thomas F. Bayard, jr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and daughter.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Mr. Stanley's departure has created surprise among his friends. He has refused to talk with reporters upon the subject. He goes alone, his wife remaining in Helvetia.

Nazrullah Khan Goes Home.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Shahzada Nazrullah Khan, second son of the ameer of Afghanistan, who came here on the invitation of the government in the latter part of May last, and who has given no end of worry to those commissioned to entertain him, has at last terminated his visit in England. He departed for Paris this afternoon. The leave-taking was an affair of considerable pomp, being attended with a full state ceremonial.

Toronto's Exposition Opened.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—At 2 o'clock Governor Fitzpatrick formally declared the industrial exposition open. The attendance for the opening day exceeds that of the previous years and the exhibits are arranged in a more attractive style than hitherto. The goods of American exhibitors have arrived, but as yesterday was a holiday they could not pass customs, and as a result there is considerable dissatisfaction.

Mabel Stanley Pleads Guilty.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Mabel Stanley, an American woman with a number of aliases, who was arrested at Liverpool on August 10, as she was about to take passage for America, pleaded guilty in the Bow street court today to the charges of stealing from a Mrs. Gibbons, with whom she has lodged for a month, jewelry valued at £587. She was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Italians and Brazilians Fight.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 3.—Fresh conflicts have occurred between the Italians and Brazilians in the province of Minas-Geraes, Brazil.

NO CALL FOR THE TROOPS

Indians Were Not to Blame for the Scare in the Northwest.

WOULD NOT SAY "BOO" TO A GOOSE

General Coppinger Visits the War Department and Presents His Report on the Recent War Scare at Jackson's Hole.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—General Coppinger, who had command of the recent military expedition to the Jackson's Hole country, is in the city, and today had a conference with Secretary Lamont to which Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning was invited. "I do not consider the Indians were to blame for the Jackson's Hole affair," said General Coppinger at the close of the conference. "They are entirely quiet now and have been. In fact, they would not say 'boo' to a goose."

One question which the general brought to the attention of Secretary Lamont and Commissioner Browning was the advisability of annexing the Jackson's Hole country to the Yellowstone National park. He suggested that this action would solve the problem by preventing all parties hunting and fishing in that section, and he said that as thec ountry was not densely settled he thought there would be comparatively little difficulty in making the change.

Commissioner Browning, replying to the suggestion said that in the first place it would be a matter for Secretary Smith and then for congress, adding that he did not know how the people of Wyoming would regard it, as it would deprive that state of territory with which it may not desire to part.

General Coppinger had his report on the Indian trouble with him and it was gone over quite thoroughly. The report has been turned over to Secretary Lamont, and he is not yet prepared to give it out. The general, in reply to a question, said that the report was brief. He declined to say whether he had made any recommendations for the continuance of troops in the Jackson's Hole country or for the punishment of those who had precipitated the trouble.

LANDS BELONG TO THE STATE.

Important Case Involving Chicago Real Estate Decided.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The acting secretary of the interior has rendered three important decisions regarding the ownership of immensely valuable accretion lands lying north of the Chicago river in the city of Chicago. The gist of the decisions is that the land does not belong to the United States government, but probably does belong to the state of Illinois.

The first case is that of George Streeter and P. T. Johnson, who applied to make homestead entry of about 150 acres of land lying on both sides of the Chicago river at its mouth in Lake Michigan. It is a portion of land filled in by dumping between the meander line and that established by the government survey in 1821 and the present water line. Johnson claims to have lived there in a house built on piles for sixteen years, and Streeter claims to have been wrecked there in 1886 and to have lived there for two years. Technically this land is part of sections 3 and 10, of township 39, and these sections, the secretary says, were selected by the state of Illinois in 1827 for canal purposes under authority of an act of congress.

The secretary says the state of Illinois owns the lands under the navigable waters of Lake Michigan within its limits, and that the filling in by any person or corporation not the owners of shore lands gives them no riparian rights. In any case, he says, the United States government has no title and therefore could convey none to any claimant.

The second case is that of Jacob Nine and others against N. K. Fairbank and others. The former tried to locate military bounty land warrants on 120 acres of accretion land north of the Chicago river between the original survey meander line and the present water line. The secretary decides that the United States has no title to the land.

The third case is that of Peter T. Johnson, who joined with Streeter in the first mentioned application, to locate valentine scrip on fifty-five acres of accretion land south of the Chicago river. It is rejected like the others for want of title by the United States government.

RESTRICTIONS ON MERCHANTMEN.

New Regulations Promulgated by the French in Madagascar.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Acting Consul Wetter at Tamatave, Madagascar, has supplied the Department of State a translation of the more important parts of the recent customs decree published there by the French military authorities. One of the regulations requires that a ship's register, clearance papers and bills of lading shall be deposited at the customs bureau at the same time as the manifest, to remain there until the departure of the vessel. Mr. Wetter says this is so much at variance with his instructions that the arrival of an American merchantmen at that port would place the consulate in a most peculiar position. He also calls attention to other portions of the decree, which he says are at variance with our treaty with Madagascar. Mr. Wetter say the effect of the regulation will be a loss of 25 per cent on cost prices, and that the exports to the United States are heavily encumbered.

CARLISLE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Secretary of Treasury Will Address Lincoln Convention by Letter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary Carlisle is preparing a letter to be read before the Nebraska democratic convention, which will meet in Lincoln on Thursday. The secretary found himself unable to accept the invitation sent him to be present, but will express his views upon the finances in the letter. Ex-Representative M. D. Harter will address the convention on the money question.

National Bank Boycott On.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Today was the day on which the boycott of national bank notes, ordered by President Sovereign of the Knights of Labor in his proclamation two months ago, was to go into effect. There was no evidence here, however, that the Knights of Labor were tabooing the bank notes. The national headquarters of the Knights were deserted, save for an office boy, both Mr. Sovereign and Mr. Hayes, the secretary, being out of the city.

Gold Goes Below the Reserve Limit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business today was $184,039,156, and the gold reserve $100,329,837. A telegram to the treasurer announced the withdrawal of $1,100,000 in gold for export, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $99,229,837. Up to a late hour this afternoon the treasury had received no advices confirming the report that the syndicate had today deposited $2,000,000 in New York.

Dividends on Broken Banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of national banks as follows, viz: 15 per cent, the City National bank of Fort Worth, Tex.; 40 per cent, the First Natoinal Bank of Pellia, Ia.; 25 per cent, the First National bank of Anacortes, Wash.; 25 per cent, the National Bank of Pendleton, Ore.; 20 per cent, the American National bank of Springfield, Mo.

Bowler's Decision is Ready.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Comptroller Bowler said today that he probably would make his decision in the sugar bounty case tomorrow or Thursday.

SEVERE STORM IN ILLINOIS.

Passenger Steamer on the Lake Has a Narrow Escape.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—A very severe storm of wind, rain and lightning prevailed throughout the northern portion of Illinois and Wisconsin tonight. Much minor damage was done and telegraph and telephone communication was seriously interrupted. Reports from many of the towns in Illinois north of Bloomington state that the storm was one of the most furious known in years. At some points the storm reached the proportions of a hurricane.

Late reports from the village of Kinderhook, where it was reported that three lives were lost, are to the effect that the first stories were erroneous. It will be impossible, however, to get definite details of the damage done at that place until morning.

At 2 a. m. this (Wednesday) morning the storm is still raging in the vicinity of this city. The lightning flashes are almost incessant and a heavy rain is falling. The City of Louisville, one of the Graham & Morton boats, heavily laden with passengers as well as freight, met with an accident in midlake tonight which delayed her nearly two hours and caused a great deal of worry in this city. The boat encountered the storm out on the lake and while weathering the severest part of it suffered the breaking of the piston rod on one of her engines. This necessitated the shutting down of the machinery and the boat consequently drifted about at the mercy of the waves. As the boat tossed about the passengers became panic stricken, many of them expecting that with every succeeding careen the boat would go to the bottom. Many of them possessed themselves of life preservers and those who did not take this precaution to save their lives in case of serious consequence stood as close to the life boats as possible to be ready in case they were launched. The officers of the boat finally succeeded in quieting the passengers by assuring them there was no danger and after the damage had been repaired she continued on her way, arriving at a late hour. Many of the passengers were sick.

INDIANS MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

Recent Circular of the Missionaries Has Aroused Their Fanaticism.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 3.—There is some fear lest the recent circular of the missionaries, attacking the popular belief in the Virgin of Guadeloupe, may arouse the inherent fanaticism of the Indians, who will flock into the city in great numbers in October, during the coronation festivities, the number being estimated from 75,000 to 100,000. Some Americans regret the action taken by the missionaries, who, however, defend their position as being already fully supported by eminent Catholic prelates of former centuries, who protested against the adoration of the Virgin of Guadeloupe, denouncing it as a gross imposture. The belief in this apparition of the virgin is shared by many thousands of the upper classes, and there is certain to be deep feeling aroused when the missionaries begin to circulate their projected daily paper, devoted to eradicating what they term popular superstition. Radical liberal papers applaud warmly the proposed action of the missionaries and are inciting them to persist in their course of disseminating literature calculated to overthrow this ancient belief. The Virgin of Guadeloupe is cherished here as much as "Our Lady of Lourdes" in France. Miracles without number are ascribed to her intervention, and there are few Catholic households in the country without her image. Evidently a tremendous religious controversy is in preparation.

The Mexican Herald's Associated press service has aroused the liveliest interest among editors of daily papers, who unite in commending it as the best and amplest service ever seen in this city. It is agreed that the Associated press service opens a new era in Mexican journalism.

The Diaro del Hoger says the dissensions among the higher clergy over the coronation of the Virgin of Guadeloupe indicates a profound rupture in the church.

General Roacha and the seconds in the Verastegui-Romero dueling case will, according to the direction of the superior court, have to stand a second jury trial, but their lawyers are now working to secure from the supreme court an affirmation of the verdict of acquittal. Colonel Romero, however, must, it is believed, serve his term.

It is reported tonight that the general managership of the Oceanic road may be given to Walker Morcom, at present general manager of the Mexican Southern. He is a Canadian and is well known in railway circles all over the United States and Canada.

CHOLERA RAVAGES ON INCREASE.

Deaths in Peking Said to Exceed Fifteen Hundred Daily.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 3.—The steamship Empress of China arrived from the Orient today with advices to August 23, as follows: Cholera increases in Peking and the deaths exceed 1,500 daily. It is also increasing in Japan. The total number of cholera cases reported throughout Japan on August 19 was 771, deaths 429. The aggregate number from the 1st inst. is 25,000, of which 1,230 occurred on transports, and the deaths were 16,278.

There were eighteen new cases in Tokio in the twenty-four hours ending at noon August 21, of which two died.

A telegram from Mr. Chinda, a Japanese consul at Shanghai, reports 263 deaths among Chinese, and seven among foreigners in British and American concessions between the 1st and 13th of August.

Another case has occurred on the Italian cruiser Umbria, bringing up the total number of cases on that vessel to eight.

RECEIVED AMERICAN DELEGATES.

Trades Congress Votes Down a Resolution of Censure.

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 3.—When the Trades Union congress resumed its sittings today the president, John Jenkins, delivered his formal address, at the conclusion of which the American delegates, Samuel Gompers and P. J. Maguire, were conducted to the platform. Their appearance was greeted with much applause.

The Trades Union congress was excited by a heated discussion of a motion of Mr. Wilson, M. P., censuring the parliamentary committee for exceeding its instructions. The motion was rejected on a vote by 603,000 to 307,000, according to the representation of the delegates who cast the votes.

Wholesale Druggists at Denver.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—In his address at the annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists association today President Thomas F. Maine of New York recommended the appointment of a committee on foreign trade relations and the establishment of a bureau of information for the benefit of advertisers. The National Proprietary association also held a session today and after listening to an address by President R. E. Queen of San Francisco discussed methods to prevent the cutting of prices of proprietary medicines by retail dealers. It has been proposed to establish a clearing house in connection with the present rebate system.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, Sept. 3

At Glasgow—Arrived—Alcides, from Montreal.

At Dublin—Arrived—Lord Lansdowne, from Baltimore.

At London—Arrived—Baltimore from Boston; Maryland, from Philadelphia; Rosarian, from Montreal; William Holly, from Quebec.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Labrador, from Montreal; Laurentian, from Montreal.

At Bremen—Arrived—Stuttgart, from Baltimore.

At Gibraltar—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm, from New York for Bremen.

At New York—Arrived—Friesland, from Antwerp.

At San Francisco—Departed—Peru, for Hong Kong and Yokohama.

TELLS OF HIS WANDERINGS

Dr. Fraker Talks Freely of His Experiences to a Newspaper Man.

DENIES EXPECTING INSURANCE MONEY

Says He Has Not Communicated with His Relatives Since He Fell Into the River and Disappeared—Was Glad to Get Back.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—Dr. George W. Fraker, the insurance swindler, passed through here this evening. To a reporter who met the train in Iowa the doctor talked freely of his case. His answers to questions, however, were given in an absent minded way.

"I did fall into the river the night we were fishing," he said, "and came very near being drowned. However, there was driftwood floating in the stream and I caught a log and floated down the river for a considerable distance. Finally I found a place where I could touch bottom and waded out on the land. I laid down there all night and all the next day.

"I was in no condition to go back to the Springs and accordingly I came to Kansas City. Because of my appearance I went to a cheap rooming house on Grand avenue, near Fifth. I stayed there four days. On the second day I shaved off all my beard. Then I went to Chicago. From Chicago I went to Milwaukee and stayed most of the fall of that year. By that time the name of Fraker had been too much advertised and I told a roommate that I was from Denver and my name was William Schnell. I went by the name of Schnell from that time on.

"I lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota ever since. I stayed most of the time in towns. I went from one place to another. No, I won't tell you what towns we visited. I had not decided to stay away until the papers said all kinds of things about me. Then I knew I was in disgrace and could not make a living if I came back. I have wanted to come back a thousand times and was on the point of coming, but the disgrace and what the people were saying about me kept me from doing so. This living death is horrible, and I am glad now I am going back."

"Did your people know where you were?"

"No, they did not, I did not communicate with them."

"It was telegraphed from Duluth that you expected a share of the insurance money."

"That is not true, it was all to go to my heirs."

Dr. Fraker carefully avoided answering questions intended to reveal his means of subsistence. Finally when the question: "Who gave you away to the insurance companies, and furnished the information that caused your arrest?" was bluntly asked, the doctors started suddenly and said:

"I think it was George Harry, one of the men who went fishing with me. I wrote him from Wisconsin last winter. I told him about a young man, whose name I won't mention, who was very kind to me when I was sick. I told him the young man's name, and I think he wrote to him and got my address after I moved into Minnesota."

NO WAY TO PUNISH FRAKER.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—Attorneys for the Kansas Mutual Insurance company, one of the concerns victimized by Dr. George Fraker, the Missouri swindler arrested at Duluth Sunday, are preparing petitions to file in the United States circuit court here before Judge Foster of Topeka sitting in place of Judge Phillips, to restrain J. E. Lincoln, executor of the Fraker estate; George W. McGruder, trustee under the will, and the Commercial Bank of Liberty from paying out any of the money paid under judgment by the insurance companies. Petition will also be filed to restrain the probate judge from disposing of any of the money he may have in his possession under the judgment.

Several days ago Mr. Lincoln started to California to bring back five orphan children, beneficiaries of Fraker's insurance money. It is probable that Uncle Jake Crowley, James Triplett and George W. Harvey, who testified to seeing Dr. Fraker drown, will be arrested on charges of perjury, and there may be some very startling developments in the case in the next few days.

A gentleman prominently connected with one of the insurance companies victimized by Fraker takes a less confident view of the situation. He said: "It is very unlikely that Fraker can be held on any charge. He disappeared, but he never put in a claim for any life insurance. The insurance has been paid, but there is not any proof that he received a cent or tried to get a cent. The money was paid without any actual proof of death. It can never be proved that Fraker actually put up a job to defraud the companies without his own admission, and even if it were proven nothing could be recovered on account of the manner in which the money has been distributed among the heirs."

Beck Confident of Ultimate Success.

WASHINTON, Sept. 3.—Captain W. H. Beck, U. S. A., Indian agent at the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska, is in the city for a few days previous to returning to his post for a renewed conflict with tresspassers on the Indian lands there. He says that there is no doubt of the ultimate triumph of the government in the case, the fight of the illegal lessees being simply to gain time to harvest this year's crops before being ejected. Captain Beck says that he has issued some 900 leases to legal settlers and that some 800 of these are in possession. There are still some 400 illegal lessees in possession, mostly claiming under the Flournoy company leases.

Dawes Democrats Much Divided.

CHADRON, Neb., Sept. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—When Chairman J. I. Lease called the Cleveland democrats together in this city yesterday it would seem from the large number of delegates present that the party in this county was badly split. The following delegates were elected to attend the state convention at Lincoln: H. A. Cox, William Campbell, J. I. Lease, H. Wohler, W. M. Lockler, Robert Osborne and George Cram.

Killed an Omaha Stockman.

CLAYTON, N. M., Sept. 3.—Phelem Humphrey, ex-county commissioner and ex-manager of the Prairie Cattle company, well known throughout the west, has given himself up to the sheriff to answer for the killing of James H. Burges, a stockman, formerly of Omaha. Humphrey says Burges met him at Kenton and threatened to kill him. A scuffle ensued, in which Humphrey drew his revolver and fired one shot, with fatal effect.

Twenty-Five Horses Cremated.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Washington, Ind., says: Fire this morning broke out in Fleming's livery stable at Petersburg, ten miles south of here, and it was soon completely destroyed. Twenty-five horses were cremated and many vehicles burned. The opera house building and the Read hotel and contents were also turned into ashes. Losses aggregate $50,000; partially insured.

Dividend on a Defunct Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The comptroller of the currency today declared a first dividend of 40 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National bank of Pella, Ia., on claims proved, amounting to $48,467.

Western Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Nebraska—Jerome J. Shamburg, Basford. Iowa—George G. Relistock, Calumet; Norman T. Miller, Sullivan.

Treasury Reserve Agent Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The comptroller of the currency has appointed the Des Moines National bank of Des Moines as a reserve agent for the First National bank of Centerville, Ia.

ALL EYES TURNED ON THE MOON.

Conditions Could Not Have Been More Perfect for Observing the Eclipse.

The moon was the center of attraction for the people of the United States and in fact of the greater part of the world last night. It was totally eclipsed, and the phenomenon was visible in Omaha and throughout the entire United States. It could also be observed in some parts of Europe and Africa, and throughout South America. It was the first total eclipse so generally visible since 1888, and that could not be observed by American astronomers on account of the cloudy condition of the atmosphere.

Omaha, and incidentally the United States, but very little of the rest of the world, had a total eclipse of the moon last March. At that time, however, the heavens were more or less filled with dark clouds, and very little of the phenomenon could be observed. This slight to Omaha was not repeated again last night. Omaha could not have chosen a more perfect night on which to view the beautiful spectacle, and consequently citizens stood gaping on the streets and curbs and porches, while old Mother Earth majestically and slowly swept her skirt of shadow over the face of her faithful and obedient satellite.

The atmosphere was so clear that observers had no difficulty in seeing with the naked eye the moon imperceptibly absorbed by the dark shadow until the final shining slice was engulfed, and in place of the cold, silver, lovers' moon there hung in the heavens a dull, coppery disk covered with dark blotches, which the scientists say are the shadows of mountains, but which are really known to be the features of the man in the moon. Even without an instrument the sight was a pretty one and night hawks threw up their heads every few minutes, and good, respectable citizens got out of bed every once in a while to see how the old boy was getting along.

To look at the spectacle through a telescope or even a field glass was something of an enchantment and those who were fortunate enough to have such an instrument could not resist the temptation of having one more peep every few minutes. As soon as the silver orb entered the shadow every imaginable color of the rainbow began to spread over its uncovered surface, while the covered portion was of the beautiful nut-brown that is so famous. These colors were light where the surface of the moon is a level, but where there are supposed to be huge mountains and unfathomable fissures they were beautifully dark. This brilliant array of colors could be seen until the moon was totally eclipsed, but the prettiest effect was visible when the moon was about three-fourths in the shadow. Then it hung in the heavens, a huge, threatening, beautiful acorn, the shell of which was a complete rainbow of colors, a warm crimson on the inner edge, which blended into a silver and then to a delicious bluish green on the outer edge. The upper portion of the acorn was a brown of all shades. When the eclipse was total the disk was a pretty coppery brown. When the moon left the shadow the same array of colors was displayed which were visible when the shadow was entered.

The moon was strictly on time. Its program was arranged beforehand by Father Oetten of Creighton college, and he had the satisfaction of finding that the moon obeyed it to a second. It entered the penumbra at 8:47:09 o'clock, the umbra at 9:55:09, and at 11:06:04 it was totally eclipsed. It remained in this condition until 12:47:05, when the edge of the satellite again appeared. It left the umbra at 1:53:09, and at 3:06:01 its face was again completely uncovered.

The next eclipse will take place in October, 1896. The astronomers have now brought their calculations up so that they are able to tell to a fraction of a minute at what time each eclipse will occur for the next 2,000 years

SYNDICATE DEPOSITING GOLD.

Exporters Take it Out as Fast as It is Placed in the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—It was quite evident today that the Morgan-Belmont bond syndicate expected another large drain on the subtreasury this week. At the opening of business it was announced that the Farmers' Loan and Trust company had deposited $2,000,000 in the subtreasury. No explanation of the deposit was made, but it was generally known that it was for the account of the bond syndicate and the belief was confirmed later by Washington advices. This is the second financial institution to come to the aid of the syndicate. The first was the American Exchange National bank which deposited $500,000 about a week ago. At that time it was said that a number of national banks and financial institutions which had been members of the bond syndicate had agreed to aid Messrs. Morgan and Belmont in their efforts to keep to the spirit of the contract with the government to maintain the gold reserve against exports in every way in their power.

The deposit today, while it was not included in the net gold reserve will, if necessary, maintain the reserve above $100,000,000. The reserve today was a trifle in excess of $101,000,000.

The first withdrawal of the week and month was made by Nesslade & Fuller, who notified the treasury officials that they would ship $100,000 in gold on an outgoing steamship tomorrow. Later in the day Hosker, Wood & Co. announced that they would require $1,000,000 in gold for shipment tomorrow, making a total of $1,100,000 ordered during the day. Notwithstanding the continued gold shipments the feeling in financial circles concerning the outlook was serene and hopeful The possibility of the $100,000,000 being encroached upon as soon as the bond syndicate failed to continue to pour gold into the subtreasury does not seem to be considered. This is due to the expectation that the movement of crops to Europe will, before long, cause a plentiful supply of commercial bills to be in circulation, and of necessity lower the rate of exchange to a figure which would practically prohibit the shipment of gold.

AN ENGAGEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

Betrothal of Moses Taylor and Gertrude Vanderbilt Announced.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The engagement of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt and Mr. Moses Taylor, though not formally announced, is now conceded by their friends. The attachment is a most natural one. Mr. Taylor was the special friend of the late William H. Vanderbilt, the brother of his fiancee, and the families have long been on terms of intimate friendship. The great fortune of Miss Vanderbilt is almost matched by the millions of Mr. Taylor. He is the second son of Henry A. C. Taylor and his inheritance came from his grandfather, Moses Taylor, one of the most successful and respected of the old-time merchants.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and one of the world's richest heiresses. She is pretty and attractive, slightly above the medium height and slender. Her complexion, is fair, her features small and regular, her eyes gray and her hair brown and abundant.

Mr. Taylor was graduated from Yale college in the class of '93 and belongs to the Knickerbocker and Metropolitan clubs of New York. He is an enthusiast in all athletic outdoor sports and has become expert at polo this season.

National Blacksmiths' Convention.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—The National Railway Master Blacksmiths' association commenced a four days convention here today with about fifty delegates in attendance, representing all parts of the country. The organization was formed at Chicago during the World's fair, being composed of foremen of departments in the blacksmith shops of locomotive and car factories. A number of papers were read at today's session upon topics pertaining to the trade.

Missouri Bank Opens Again.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 3.—The Farmers bank at Ladonia, Mo., is again open and ready for business. The attorney general, bank examiner, receiver and attorneys met in Mexico and the matter was settled. The directors of the bank have fully complied with the law.

BEEMER HAS A GOOD THING

Prison Contract Awarded Him Provides for Immense Profit.

FIGURES THAT SHOW THE EXACT FACTS

Real Cost of Keeping Prisoners Multiplied Nearly Five Times in the Bid Accepted—Governor May Block the Game.

LINCOLN, Sept. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The war is on at the penitentiary over the proposed advent tomorrow of Contractor Beemer. The contract has been let, and in order to let in a little light on the situation The Bee correspondent has secured the following figures of prison expenses for the week ending Saturday, August 24. These figures are not estimated, but are the actual expenses incurred for an average week at the penitentiary. Warden Leidigh says he is willing to swear to them at any time, and the prison steward says the same. In order to better comprehend the significance of these tables it may be stated that Contractor Beemer, in addition to a salary of $3,000 per annum, is to receive from the state 40 cents per capita per diem for maintaining 328 convicts. This is the same price paid Dorgan under the Mosher contract. Here are the figures for supplies furnished the cell house, hospital, guards and warden's house for the week ending August 24, 1895:

Sunday, August 18	$ 48.93½
Monday, August 19	33.52
Tuesday, August 20	43.09½
Wednesday, August 21	33.75