TOOK A BLOODY VENGEANCE

Reports of Horrible Atrocities Committed by the Spaniards.

MURDERED BOTH WOMEN AND CHILDREN

After Mutilating a Young Woman Who Refused to Renounce Her Cuban Sweetheart They Put an End to Her Misery.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 .- Atrocities by Spanlards as revolting as those committed by the Japanese at Port Arthur have just been reported to the Cuban revolutionary party in New York. Enrique Trujillo, editor of El the insurgent army. It is dated "Headquarof Baire and the massacre of thirty-seven noffensive Cubans, mostly women and children, by the Spaniards under Garrido. On Tuesday morning, according to the letter, a fused to talk and was taken to the central company of insurgents under Jose Rabt sursurgent ranks. An hour later three companies of Spanish troops, under command of Garrido, came up and after a short but sharp

blood. Every human creature who came in their path was ruthlessly slain. Within five minutes the streets of the town were deserted minutes the streets of the town were deserted by the panic stricken natives, but the Span-lards followed them into their houses and killed them in their rooms. Age, sex and condition were wholly disregarded by these butchers, says Colonel Franco. Old and young women, children, even infants, were slaughtered. Shocking indignities were of-fered to the unfortunate victims before and after death. The Spanjards stamped on the after death. The Spaniards stamped on the bodies of those whom they had slain and ground their heels into the faces of many

who were still living.
Senorita Dolores Madera, a beautiful girl
of 18, betrothed to one of Captain Rabi's lieutenants, was seized on the street, cruelly beaten, repeatedly stabbed with bayonets and brutally insulted. One of Garrido's captains commanded the girl to renounce her Caban sweetheart and swear loyalty to the Spanish government. She scornfully refused, where-upon the captain struck her across the face with his sword, inflicting a terrible gash. With blood streaming down her face she taunted the Spaniards with their cowardice. Thereupon the maddened soldiers seized her, bound her hand and foot, threw a noose around her neck and hanged her to a tree. The torture of Senorita Madera was prolonged as much as possible. While she was still alive, but no longer conscious, her body was riddled with bullets.

SAVED SOME VALUABLE SUPPLIES Insurgents Came Very Near to Cap-

turing a Train Lord.
HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Official dispatches state that a train conveying 90,000 rations, 120,000 cartridges, \$60,000 in money, and large quantities of merchandise to Cauto was Creek. General Gasco, who was guarding the train, made a determined stand. He was assisted by a gunboat, which with a metrall-leuese directed so hot a fire upon the attacking party that they were obliged to retreat. The insurgents lost twenty killed and thirty of their number were wounded. On the other side one lieutenant of the military guard, one merceant and two volunteers were killed, and five soldiers, two machinists and one mavine officer were wounded.

According to an official report a detachment of twenty soldiers from Fort Campechuela were attacked by a force of 300 insurgents. The soldiers, so overwhelmingly outnumbered, made a heroic resistance. Ten of their number were killed, and two captains, one ser geant, one corporal and five private soldiers were wounded. The arrival of reinforcements for the brave survivors compelled the in-surgents to retreat. The latter left seven killed, but carried their wounded away with

PARLIAMENT TAKES A RECESS

LONDON, Sept. 5 .- In the House of Com-Albert Kaye Rollitt, member for the south division of Islington, as to whether or not sentations to the French government with reference to the claims of subjects of Great reference to the claims of subjects of Great Britain, which the Malaga government re-brated to recognize, owing to the British recognition of the French protectorate over Madagascar, Hom. George W. Curzen, under Secretary for the foreign office, said that he was not aware of such a refusal, or of any such case as the member had described. Mr. Curzon added that this is an inauspicious time for the presentation of claims, while time for the presentation of claims, while hostilities are in progress in Madagascar.

The House of Commons, in response to a summons in the usual form, appeared in the House of Lords today, where the royal assent to the acts passed during the session was announced. A decree was then read proreguing Parliament until November 18.

Rallied and Defeated the Insurgents. MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Imperial's Havana correspondent wires that insurgent bands under command of Regoa and Lina attacked a body of fifty soldiers at Potrero Guyana.
The seldiers, finding themselves greatly outnumbered, retreated in an orderly manner,
making a courageous defense until they met
another body of eighty soldiers. The united
forces then attacked the insargents, who fled, leaving nine killed, besides arms, horses and ammunition. Of the Spaniards only four

were wounded. Channey Depew Coming Home. LONDON, Sept. 5.—Among the passengers board the steamship Paris, which sails from Southampton on Saturday, will be Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. H. B. Ledyard, Hon. George B. McClellan, jr., Mr. J. R. Poosevelt, jr., and Mr. Elliot Sandford.

Supposed American Commits Suicide. LONDON, Sept. 5.—Mr. B. F. Raymond, who is supposed to have been an American and who registered from Paris, has com-mitted suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at the Grand hotel in Brighton.

Re-Elected the Old Directors. DUBUQUE, In., Sept. 5,-The unnual meet ing of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway company today re-elected the old board of directors, F. D. Stout of Dubuque

Minister of the Colonies Resigns. MAURID, Sept. L. The Dia announces that Senor Castellanos, minister for the colonies,

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5 .- The opening marks of the morning session of the depart Science association, were made by Prof.
Francis Wayland of New Haven, Comm.
Edward W. Reynolds of New Haven read a
paper on The Social Referendum." A discussion on the provision of the
amended constitution of New York, ment of Jurisprudence, American Social sion on the provision of the ended constitution of New York, cerning prison laber, was opened by gere Smith, and continued by W. L.

ANARCHIST FAILED IN HIS PLANS. Arrested While Attempting to Blow Up the Rothschild's Bank.
PARIS, Sept. 5.-M. Rothschild's banking

house in this city was the scene today of another nihilistic attempt. At 3:20 o'clock a man entered the bank from the Rue Lafitte. In the vestibule a detective, who was on guard there, saw the stranger trying to light the fuse of a bomb which he carried with a cigarette. The ashes on the cigarette prevented the ready ignition of the fuse, and the man, seeing that he was observed, threw the bomb upon the carpeted floor. The weapon did not explode and the man was ar-

rested. When he was taken to the police office he boldly avowed himself an anarchist. According to another account, when the man with the bomb was arrested he was ascending the first staircase leading to the banking office and had lighted a match. When he saw that he had been detected he threw the bomb to the ground and ran out in New York. Enrique Trujilio, editor of El Into the street, being pursued by the bank detective. When overtaken the desperate Maspons Franco, chief of staff under General Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief of staff under insurgent army. It is dated "Headquar-blow which was simed at him and seized the ers in the Field, Augest 3," and sends de-alls of the capture and recapture of the city ing up the two officers succeeded in overpowering the would-be murderer.
At the police office the man was examined

company of insurgents under Jose Rabi sur-prised the Spanish garrison in the fortress commanding the city of Baire, killed more than sevenly men and took fifty-six prisoners. They captured a large quantity of arms and bank, and which cost Baron Alphonse de persuaded the prisoners to enlist in the in- Rothschild's confidential clerk an eye, the man said was only a hoax, today's attempt being expected to have a salutary effect. The man told Commissary Guerin he made the bomb himself. He expressed regret that he had not taken enough precautions to insure explosion. He had tried to light the fuse Garrido, came up and the description of the cubic feed, leaving the forters again in the hands of the itivader. Soon after the fort had been regarrisoned with Spaniards one of the companies broke loose and began to pillage the city. Garrido himself, Colonel Franco states, led the uniformed place of potassium. He had not taken enough the explosion. He had tried to light the fuse with a cigarette, but the ashes upon the latter interfered. The arrival of the detective had compelled him to throw the bomb hastily and by that act he had not expected to explosion. He had not taken enough the component of the companies of the companies of the companies of the description. The same arrival of the detective had not taken enough to light the fuse explosion. He had tried to light the fuse explosion. He had not taken enough the companies of the companies broke loose and began to pillage the city. Garrido himself, colonel Franco states, led the uniformed of the companies broke loose and began to pillage the city. Garrido himself, colonel Franco states, led the uniformed of the companies broke loose and began to pillage the city. Garrido himself, colonel Franco states, led the uniformed of the companies broke loose and began to pillage the city. Garrido himself, colonel Franco states, led the uniformed of the defective had not taken enough to light the fuse of the pillage of the description. The had not taken enough the colone and the pillage of the had not taken enough to light the fuse of the pillage of the city. ide of potassium. "However," he added. "you are cuming; open it and satisfy your-

"you are cuming; open it and satisfy yourself on that point."

He spoke clearly and in a decided tone. He
will be examined in detail tomorrow. The
man was arrested by a policeman named
Roger. The bomb has been taken to the
municipal laboratory to be examined. Commissary Guerin and Prefect Lepilier are investigating the case.

Police officials believe the culprit is a
brother of Pawal's who percented the Made.

prother of Pawe'ls, who perpetrated the Madeline outrage. He is about 33 years of age and of medium height, bestle browed, wears a short monstache, has a sullen stare and is ery pale. He has a way of frequently clench. ing his fists.

When taken to the prefecture he rejused to

give his name or occupation. He was dressed in dark clothes and wore a shirt with red stripes. The bomb was made of a half pound cocoa tin, tied with string and wound about with wire. A round hote, a quarter of an inch in size, was in the side of the box, and from this fell a whitish powder.

The culprit was miserably dressed and

razor and brush were found on him, so it is ton, he would be without power to protect the treasury against the unlawful claims for fused to give any pretext for the attempted outrage. His family lived a long time at MUST BE FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES. outrage. His family lived a long time a Montmarire, where active inquiries are pro-

ceeding. Upon being further examined, he said the bomb was composed of chloride of potassium and blasting powder and contained no projec tile. His act, he said, was a protest against the proceedings of the bankers. He had trav-eled throughout France, never remaining long in the same place, in order not to awaken sus-pleton. He professes contempt for work since every one lives at the expense of society. The news of the outrage spread rapidly in Paris, and many fear that it portents a re-

DEFENDS THE MEXICAN OFFICIALS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5 .- Through busines of all kinds was resumed today on the Mexcan National railway. All the damage caused by the storms of August 30 has been repaired sufficiently to permit the resumption of business.

The Mexican Herald is receiving the ful Associated press reports, to the great satisfaction of the English speaking residents, who unite in praising the unrivalled fullness

of its admirable service. Prominent Americans who saw the letter written by Consul General Crittenden to Governor Jackson of Iowa brought a copy to the Associated press. The consul deals with the Rowe case and says: "I am as much inter-ested in the extradition of the Rowes as any citizen of the United States, outside of the cople residing in the robbed county. I think he comments of the papers of Iowa on this case have done a very great injury to the of-ficials of this government." The consul goes on to praise General Diaz as fearless and incorruptible, whilst Minister Mariscal is, he says, as absolutely unpurchasable as Secretary Olney. Mr. Mariscal has had charge of the Rowe case since lowa sought the extradi-tion of the brothers, and has done his duty faithfully. The Americans, who were well treated in Mexico, should be the last to complain of its administration. The extradition treaty with the United States, if one can really be said to be in existence, is observed closely here, and the charges of the Iowa papers are unkind and untrue. A vigilant representative of the Pinkerton agency, sent here to bring back the fugitives, has been infinitely more vexed by comments of the press of lowa than by any action of the officials here. Those articles have certainly placed him in an embarrassing position.

The Mexican Central railway has ordered additional locomotives from the United States to meet the needs of the growing traffic. A Pullman sleeper will soon be placed on the through line to Tampico. The project for the sanitation of the port of

Vera Cruz has been published. The state of Vera Cruz will guarantee an annual interest of 8 per cent on the capital invested and apply an additional 2 per cent yearly to the sinking fund.

Extensive go'd beds have been discovered in the state of Osxaca and reports confirmatory of their richness are now received from American experts.

The fire department, occupying extensive space in the national palace, will be re-moved to give room for a large number of objects of antiquity now being gathered all over the country for the inspection of the ongress of Americanists, to assemble in October. When the congress is over the an-tiquities will be retained in the National museum. Reports from state governors in-dicate that preparation of the antiquities for the view of scientists is going on actively.

It is monounced that a new rallway travers-ing the Huatesca country is projected. This is one of the most famous regions for its agricultural richness in the republic.

Decorated the Emperors' Graves. BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The German-American upon the sarcophagi of Emperor William I and of Emperor Frederick III. They also visited the castles at Potsdam, where they saw the palace and gorden of Sans Souci, with its wonderful fountains and historical windmill, which its owner refused to sell to Frederick the Great when he was planning his pleasure grounds. The party went on an excursion up the Wansee and returned late in the evening, accompanied by their Berlin comrades. Tomorrow they will visit the

national memorial at Victoria park. Condemned Some of the Lenders, SHANGHAL Sept. 5.—The inquiry into the satisfaction of the American and British consuls. There have been a number of im-portant convictions. Among those con-demned are some of the ringleaders of the

Hurricane and Flood in Portugal. LISBON, Sept. 5 .- Great damage has been done in the vicinity of this city by a hurricane and floods,

HELD AGAINST THE BOUNTY

Comptroller Bowler Renders His Opinion in the Sugar Claims.

JURISDICTION IN THE CASE UPHELD

Papers in the Case Will Be Sent to the Court of Claims for Final Adjudiention-Taxation Must Be for Public Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- R. B. Bowler, the comptroller of the treasury, today rendered an opinion in the case of the Oxnard sugar bounty claims, in which he holds in effect, first, that he, as comptroller, has jurisdiction of the case, and second, that in his opinion the act of March 2, 1895, making the sugar bounty appropriation, is unconstitutional. He, however, decides that the papers in the case be sent to the court of claims for the rendition of a judgment in order that there may be furnished a "precedent for the future action of the executive department in the class of claims involved in these sugar bounties."

The particular claim decided today is substantially on the same footing as all other sugar bounty claims, for the satisfaction of which congress at its last session appropriated \$5,238,289. The comptroller answers at length the arguments presented by counsel at the hearing in which his jurisdiction was attacked, and in the course of his reply he says statutes which do not conform to the constitution are not law, and there-fore when a statute was in apparent conflict with the constitution it becomes the duty of the executive officer to determine for himself as between the statute and the constitution whether the statute is the law. It is true that the statute is to be considered prima facie constitutional and should be followed unless it is clearly unconstitutional. It is also true that the officer acts at his peril if he does not execute a constitutional statute, but it is none the less true that he acts at his peril if he executes an unconstitutional

As the comptroller does not act under the directions of the secretary of the treasury or the president, his decisions within the sphere of his jurisdiction are final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government. follows that the power to resist the execution of an unconstitutional statute was not denied to any executive officer whatever. It was claimed that no executive officer had the right to raise the point of the unconstitutionality of a statute, even in a case in court, in order to finally determine its validity by the only branch of the government conceded to have the power to settle such a question. This contention cannot be sound, as shown by the decisions of the supreme court of the United States and those of the state courts. Applied to the question of the payment of noney from the treasury of the United States by an officer sworn to support the constitu-

As to the constitutionality of the act, the comptroller says in part that the principle has long been decided that taxation must be for a public purpose; that an attempt to take money from the people by the forms of taxation for a purpose other than a public one is not an exercise of legislative power and that therefore an attempt to do so is a mere nullity, as an effort by the legislature to exercise power not granted by the ture to exercise power not granted by the constitution. Manufacturing establishments have uniformly been treated as private rather than public enterprises. Numerous decisions are cited tending to show that factories of ivate and are in no sense public enter-

It is suggested that when congress gets out of the domain of law and into the realm of justice and equity their power is unlimited. That would be no doubt true if congress could get out of the domain of law, but they cannot do so. As the courts cannot declare any act of the legislature unconstitutional on the ground that it is contrary to the principles of natural justice and equity, neither can the legislature make an act constitutional which otherwise would not be so simply because in passing the same they were actuated by motives founded upon principles of natural justice and equity. The bounty of the act of 1895 is not limited to those who may have suffered an injury by failure to receive the ered an injury by failure to receive the county of the McKiniey act, but is given to all alike, whether they suffered loss or not There is nothing which indicates that is intended to make compensation for suc-injury, and that cannot be implied. If the comptroller should pass the claims the government would be absolutely estopped and the money of the people be taken from the treasury in payment of demands not authorized by law, if the appropriation is in facunconstitutional. By a refusal to pass the claims the ultimate rights of the claimants are in a way affected for they have a new claims the ultimate rights of the claimants are in no way affected, for they have a parfect remedy in court to test the validity of their claims and obtain payment thereof after a final determination of the constitutionality of the law, if it be held constitutional. If the comptroller had no other alternative than to pass or reject the claims for the reason above given his duty to the whole people, who cannot bring their rights into court, would require him to reject them.

Western Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- (Special Tele gram.)-Philander H. Parker was today com missioned postmaster at Dorsey, Neb., and Mary Bush at Meriden, Ia.

DISCUSSING SATULLIS SUCCESSOR

New Apostolic Delegate to the United States Will Be an Italian. ST. PAUL, Sept. 5 .- Regarding the eleva tion of Mgr. Satolli to the cardinalate, Bishop O'Gorman said today: "My personal opinion is that the archbishop will probably be made a cardinal in the near future, but then f course, no one can tell. After this great honor has been conferred upon him he will remain in this co atry for some time—per-haps a few mont s—until bis successor is named. It would not surprise me if he was made a cardinal while still in America. Heretofore, in the cases of Cardinals Mc-Closkey and Gibbons, the candidates were summoned to Rome. In this instance a sum-

ons may be waived.
"Mgr. Satolli's successor would decidedly not be an American. His successor will b an Italian. As in the case of an ambassador from any land, the pope, who is an Italian, sends as his ambassador an Italian, one who is thoroughly in touch with his own ideas and with the central government or the church. Such a one comes perfectly in-dependent and untrammeled, and free to exercise his judgment in all matters pertaining to the welfare and government of the church. An American prelate, while he might be the best and ablest of men, would necessarily be handicapped and ham-pered in the discharge of his duties by reason of his previous environment. The next ablegate will be an Italian."

Mgr. Nugent was of the same opinion, setting the consistory that will meet in December as the time for Mgr. Satolli's elevation to the cardinalate. In all particulars he agreed with Dr. O'Gorman's opinions in the matter. He added: "Mgr. Satolli will become a member of the cardinalate. tolli will become a member of the pope's cabinet. The knowledge of American af-fairs that he has obtained while acting as ablegate, the thorough grasp of every problem social, state and religious, obtain-ing in the United States, will be of immense value to the pope in his consideration of all American questions."

Michigan Mines Will Resume. ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 5.—Fred Bruasted, operator of the Winthrop mine, who yes erday granted the union scale to his miners

RESPONSIBILITY OF DRUNKARDS. Medico-Legal Congress Takes Up and Discusses the Subject. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Sociology and crim-

inology form the subjects discussed during the first portion of the morning session of the second day's meeting of the Medico-Legal congress. The session opened with Hon. Moritz Ellinger presiding. The business opened with five-minute addresses. The chairman in opening said there was no more important matter between the legal and medical sci-ences than the point where they met. This was important, especially in the matters of public health, and more particularly of in-sanity. Lawyers should keep their minds open, and law, like everything else, should be progressive. To the medical brethren he said if they had a theory, let them not be rigidly logical, let them rather be practical. Dr. T. D. Crothers read a paper on "Legal Responsibility in Inebriety," which was laid over from yesterday. He said that inebriety was a disease, and that excess of alcohol paralyzed the nerves and brain. In the discussion of the paper Albert Bach said the courts very properly held the hebriate responsible for crime because he knew what the effect of his taking alcoholic drink would be. He admitted that a man in an alcoholic trance was not really responsible for his actions, yet it would be a dangerous thing to permit the inebriate to escape punishment for his crime.

Dr. Forbes Winslow said the only cure for the habitual drunkard was to lock him up. In England, however, a man in delirium tremens when he got well could bring a civil action against the doctor who restrained him. There should be, he thought, a distinction made in the matter of responsibility between the man who got drunk occasionally and the babitual drunkard.

chairman then introduced the regular subjects of the morning. Dr. Crothers, in a five-minute talk, said criminology was in a state of chaos at the present time. In studyng crime the man should be considered, and physical body.

Dr. Ross of Washington was next called upon to preside.

Dr. Forbes Winslow then read a paper on "Suicide Considered as a Mental Epid-mic." He said, in part, that all human actions were under the influence and power of example more than precept, and consequently self-destruction had often been just field by an appeal to the laws and customs of past ages. History was replete with examples of moral and criminal epidemics during the past

Albert Bach read Gustave Bo'hin's paper on "Suicide, and the Right to C.mm't." The paper contended it was unfair to proclaim the suicide a lunatic. Temporary insanity was a cheap verdict out of the dilemma. "I do no pretend," went on the paper, "that every one in temporary troubles should commit suicide and thus deliver his own self from threatening inconvenience, but I do lusist that there are cases in which suicide is the last and only way to solve the question of individual misery."

Albert Bach held that suicide was just fia no hope, and that the individual liss as much, if not more, right to end his own life as had a doctor to take life in certain cases.

Dr. Quimby held that in no circums ances had a doctor the right to take life.

had a doctor the right to take life.

F. L. Hoffman of Newark, N. J., read a paper on the "Medico-Legal Aspects of Child Insurance." He pointed out that mortality was greater among insured children than un-There were 1,000,000 children under 10 years insured in this country and in Eng-land 4,000,000.

Papers were read on "Sexual Perversion and Crime," by Dr. William L. Howard, of Baltimore, and on "The Hypnotic Power-What It Is," by Judge A. H. Darby of Papalling Brooklyn.

The afternoon session was begun with the

onsideration of medico-legal surgery. Judge A. L. Palmer of the supreme court of New Brunswick presided. Dr. H. W. Mitchell read a paper on "Shock in Railway Surgery." Dr. G. C. Chaffee read-a paper on "Is the Dr. G. C. Chaffee read a paper on "Is Railway Hospital an Economy?"

Railway Hospital an Economy?"

The section of medical jurisprudence and miscellaneous was now reached. Judge A. H. Daily presided. In the course of the discussion Dr. Winslow objected to the title of the paper on the program "The Brutality of Capital Punishment," speaking in favor of capital punishment and condemning the sentimentality exhibited in trying to secure the pardon of Maria Barberi. Mrs. Eliza Archard Connor spoke on "Woman in the Light of Law and Medicine," and Mrs. Kate L. Hogan, counsellor at law, read one on "The Legal Evolution of Woman,"

The congress then adjourned.

GOMPERS AND M'GUIRE RECEIVED. American Representatives at the Car

Trades Union congress today the parliamen tary committee was instructed to urge upon

Parliament the passage of a bill declaring for the principle of payment of salaries to mambors of the House of Commons. Mr. Sexton, a delegate from Liverpool, in seconding a mo-tion for the adoption of a resolution in favor of prohibition of landing of pauper allens said that he wished to include within the scope of the resolution royal paupers who arrived without visible means of subsistence, but who soon found them. These, Mr. Sexton said, were the men who controlled the empire, while the poor British taxpayers had no rights at all.

Messrs. Samuel Gompers and P. J. Mc Guire, who represented the United States in the congress, were given a hearty reception at this afternoon's session. President at this afternoon's session. President Jenkins, in welcoming the American delegates, said that although geographically divided, the workers of America. Great Britain and Ireland were united on all the important questions pertaining to the elevation of their class.

Mr. Gompers in replying to the address President Jenkins spoke of the solidarity President Jenkins spoke of the solidarity of feeling and sympathy that existed among the trades unions of the countries represented in this congress who, he said, we're of one blood and had a common heritage. He looked forward to the day when all workers speaking the English language would unite with the workers of all countries who are struggling onward to the attainment of that end for which the whole past has been a perpetual endeavor, with an intensity of purpose that would insure the accomplishment of great results. Mr. Gompers said that he believed results. Mr. Gompers said that he believed that the British Trades Union congress and the American Federation of Laber would compare favorably with the British Parliament or the American congress. He said further that America had many difficulties to contend America had many difficulties to contend with, but that it would be cowarfily on the part of wage workers to defer the struggle, for the longer the contest was postponed the fiercer and more intense it would become. By the coming congress Mr. Gompers said he hoped to see the bond of labor strengthened. With labor united swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hocks and "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, nor shall they learn war any more."

Mr. Gompers added that he hoped to be

Mr. Gompers added that he hoped to be instrumental in bringing up closer relations between the officers of the British and

American organizations.

Mr. McGuire, in responding to the address of welcome, said that he had crossed the ocean in the name of American labor to convey to those present an expression of fervent good wishes from their fellow strugglers in America. He regarded Great Britain as the almomater of trades unionism:

The congress voted its thanks to the American delegates for their addresses. The Americans were also presented with medals commemorative of their visits. The congress then sang "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows" with great enthusiasm. Movements of Ocean Steamers Sept. 5.

At Boulogne-Arrived-Obdam, from New York for Rotterdam. At New York—Arrived—Steamer Gallilee, from Rlo de Janeiro.

At Southampton—Arrived—Columbia, from New York for Hamburg.

One Ohio Treasurer Short.
PAULDING, O., Sept. 5.-Ex-County intends resuming operations at his underground mine in about a week. The mine is not in shape for a resumption today, as certain repairs are necessary in the lower levels.

PAULDING, O., Sept. 5.—Ex-County Treasurer Finnan, whose term of office extends and the second second

WHO LOCATED DR. FRAKER

Others Besides the Liquor Drummer Lay Claim to the Reward.

PROMISED tended to introduce a local option resolution. STARTLING REVELATIONS He prepared it and showed it to the leaders.

Some Doubts Thrown Upon the Identity of the Man Now Under Arrest for Defrauding Several Life Insurance Companies.

ST. LOUIS. Sept. 5.—J. S. Hackley, the quor drummer, who says he "turned up" good condition and several new clubs had been added during the year, while there had liquor drummer, who says he "turned up" Dr. G. W. Fraker after the best detective skill in the country had spent two years in a fruitless search for him, is indignant that the Kansas City attorneys interested in the the Kansas City attorneys interested in the have to go out of their own ballwick to work, case should attempt to cast doubts upon his I don't believe that a club in this county has story as published yesterday. Mr. Hackley is still in St. Louis and he was more inclined to talk today about important details of the case than he was the day before, because of the language imputed to Lawyer D. J. Haff of Kansas City in the morning papers. In regard to the statement of Mr. Haff, that the insurance people had all their plans for the capture and knew of the whereabouts of Fraker before Mr. Hackley informed them, the latter said: "The whole story of my part in turning up

Fraker, so far as my connection with the attorneys of the insurance companies is concerned, is this: On August 24 I wired Mr. Herrick, the general attorney of the Kausas Mutual Life Insurance company, asking for the names of some of the officers of the comng crime the man should be considered, and panies most involved by Fraker's rascality. I thought Herrick lived at Kansas City and shysical body. it was answered by D. J. Haff, giving me the name of J. P. Davis of Topeka, as president of the Kansas Mutual. On August 26 I went to Kansas City and wired President Davis to meet me there that evening. Instead of Davis, Herrick came and we had a long talk. After Herrick satisfied himself that I was all right and that I was really in possession of knowledg: as to the whereabouts of the g nuine Fraker, he telephoned for Haff to come to the hotel immdiately. In a few minutes Haff's partner, Van Vandenberg, came over to the New Albany, and I repeated to him what I had told Herrick. When they left me I agreed to meet them that night in Haff & Van Vandenberg's office for a further con-ference. We talked until nearly midnight. Though the information I gave them was specific, the lawyers for a long while seemed to doubt my story.

ASKED A MODEST FEE. "Finally they asked me how much Horry wanted to 'peach." I told them \$10,000. Then they requested me to go back to Moberly, see Horry again in the jail, stand him off in his demands until Saturday, August 31, and get all I could from him. This gust 31, and get all I could from him. This I did, and on the evening of August 31 1 received a telegram from Herrick at Kansas City, reading: 'Have written you a long letter.' I got the letter Sunday morning. It consisted of two and a half pages of type-written mattern, containing an offer of \$2,000 in each and a certain per cent of all the money recovered for what I had done, and was signed by the three attorneys whose namer I have mentioned. This was on September 1, On September 2 I received a telegram from Herrick telling me to let the matter draop. That evening Fraker was arrested in his retreat in Minnesots."

In speaking of another claim made by the Kansas City attorneys in their apparent determination to rob him of the credit dufor turning up Fraker, Mr. Hackley said: 'I will give \$1,000 for every letter of an incriminating nature which the Kansas City lawyers and detectives have of Horry's. All such letters taken from Horry are now security locked in a vanil at Moherly and I

curely locked in a vault at Moberly, and I have read them all and know their contents. It was these, more than Horry's confesion which convinced me that he was tell

MANY IDENTIFIED DR. FRAKER. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Richmond, Mo., says: Dr Fraker, who is in fall here on the charge of attempting to defraud insurance companies was recognized today by a score of peop! The recognition was mutual, Dr. Fraker cal ng several by name and conversing with

The information leading to the arrest and ncarceration of Dr. Fraker has been filed before Justice McCurston in this city. There are five counts in the information, the aggregate penalty being thirty-five years in the penitentiary. It is believed that the defense will waive examination and allow the doc'or to be bound over to await the action of the grand jury, which meets in October. In case the doctor is released on ball the amount of his bond, it is said, will be heavy, least \$20,000. If an indictment should found the trial may come off at the Octob-term of the Ray county circuit court. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—A special to the Star from Liberty, Mo., says: Astounding developments, it is rumored here, may be evolved in the Dr. Fraker insurance case before another tweuty-four hours elapse. An official of one of the defrauded insurance commanies, who is here working on the an onicial of one of the defrained insurance companies, who is here working on the case, it is said on good authority, makes the statement that the much-taiked-of prisoner is not the doctor. The name of the doubting official is not made public. Judge J. H. Sandusky, attorney for Judge J. E. Lincoln, executor of the Fraker estate, states this morning that they had not admitted yet that the prisoner is Fraker. All Judge Sandusky will say, however, is that it may and may not be Fraker. Persons who knew Fraker intimately at Excelsior Springs, where the doctor lived before his memorable disappearance, will be here this afternoon, when the question of identity will be permanently settled.

JUDGE LINCOLN INDIGNANT. MANITOU, Colo., Sept. 5.—Judge James B. Lincoln of Liberty, Mo., executor of the will of Insurance Swindler Fraker, stopped in this city en route to California and Wash-ington to take to Missouri Fraker's four orphan cousins, the principal beneficiaries of the will. He will not pursue the mission now, in consequence of the news of Fraker's capture. Judge Lincoln was astonished by the news of Fraker's capture, as he had all along believed that Fraker was dead. He is still confident that there was no perjured testimony concerning the supposed drowning. He believes that either Fraker skillfully planned and carried out the deception of the eccident or that Fraker's ow: version of the

According to Judge Lincoln's account the whole affair is a very mysterious one. Hyproduced a copy of Fraker's will, a very interesting and plausible document, by the terms of which it would appear that even if there were collusion with his beneficiaries it would be impossible for Fraker to have profited by the fraud to more than a slight degree for a number of years to come. Judge Lincoln showed some little irritation that the Lincoln showed some little trritation that the insurance companies had thought it worth while to make attempts to enjoin him from paying over the money, as he expressed him-self as anxious to make full restitution, and says there has been but a comparatively small amount of the money paid to the bene

RATON, N. M., Sept. 5.—George Horry, one of the principal witnesses for each abilishing the death of Dr. Fraker by drowning, and who is accused by the dector with being his betrayer, is in the county fall at Springer, beared with burglary. He makes the followers. charged with burglary. He makes the fol-lowing statement: "On July 10 Dr. Fraker, James Trip ett

"On July 10 Dr. Fraker, James Trip'ett, Alexander Manendez, a man named McMurray, driver and myself went on a fishing trip. We did not reach the river near Camdea until 7 o'clock that night. I saw Fraker drop into the river. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening. He sank out of right, rose to the surface once and then disappeared. I do not believe it possible for the man to have gotten out alive. Not one of us have ever seen the doctor since that night and I will not believe We did not reach the river near Camdel until 7 o'clock that night. I saw Fraker drop toto the river. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening. He sank cut of right, rose to the surface once and then disappeared. I do not believe it possible for the man to have gotten out alive. Not one of us have ever seen the doctor since that night, and I will not believe that he is siving until I see him face to fact. Our party remained in the neighborhood that night and next day, making every effort to find the body, but without success."

wait & Milne, for whom he had been herding sheep, and Crosthwait brought him in and turned him over to the sheriff. The Natrona county sheriff took him to Converse county today. On Koch's left arm there is a buckshot wound, ranging from the wrist to the shoulder. This indicates that Vedder's herder, who fired five shots at Koch, must have hit him. Koch will be tried at the November term of the Converse county court.

EMPIRE STATE REPUBLICANS MEET T. J. MAHONEY IS THEIR MAN Great Gathering of the New York League Clubs at Binghamton. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The num-

"The duty of repub-

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention favor the principle of local option by countles for the sale of liquor on Sunday and where a county contains a city the question should be submitted separately to the electors of the city and those of the county.

President Green in opening the session said

lican clubs," he said, "Is to promote and pro-mulgate republican doctrice and they don't

any right to interefere in New York county affairs."

Colonel Robert P. Porter of Cleveland, O.

was introduced and addressed the convention. Later Mr. Conkling agreed to withdraw his

At the afternoon session a platform was

theory.
"We believe in such a standard of values

the salcons on Sunday, and note with pleasure that the liquor dealers, in taking official ac-

tion by which they promise to obey the law

and assist in its enforcement, have shown more good sense and honesty than the news-

duty. The question of open saloons on Sun-day is not a political question, but one the determination of which will, to a large ex-

tent, measure the moral tone of the Empire

state. We believe in the American Sunday, and that the traditions of the republican

party favor the preservation of all those conditions and principles calculated to bring

peace and prosperity to the people.
"And, while this league still adheres to its

dictate nominations for public office, it will, at all times, reserve the right to speak plainly

on any good questions affecting the well-being of society and our fellow citizens. In our

opinion the time has come for foreign nations

to understand that the United States has the disposition and ability to maintain its dignity

and protect its citizens in every part of the inhabited globe."

UTAH FREE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

eluding Candidates for Senator.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 5.-The territoria

T. Caine, chairman. The convention is com-

posed of 600 delegates. A. O. Smoot was ap-

pointed temporary chairman and W. J. Kerr

emporary secretary. The usual committees

were appointed and a recess taken until 3

ermanent chairman and William C. Graw

ecretary. Mr. Powers was escorted to the

and insist that both parties shall plainly stat

nediate restoration of the free and unlim

prior to 1873, without waiting for the action or consent of any other nation, gold and sliver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

On this point Hon, W. J. Bryan of Ne-

brasks addressed the convention.

The convention instructed almost unani-mously to support J. L. Rawlins and Moses

Thatcher for the United States senate. B

H. Roberts of Davis county was the only

name presented for member of congress. For the three members of the supreme court the names of J. G. Sutherland, S. R. Thur-

man, Ogden Hiles, Thomas F. Maloney and R. W. Young were placed in nomination. Thurman, Maloney and Young were nom-inated on the first ballot. The convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

At the evening session the names of John T. Caine, W. B. Preston and A. W. Ivans

were put in nomination for governor. The first ballot resulted: Caine, 487; Preston, 122;

Ivans. 8; scattering, 11. The nomination of Caine was then made unanimous.

The ticket was then completed as follows: For secretary of state, Fisher Harris; for treasurer, Alma Greenwood; for attorney general, A. J. Weber; for superintendent of instruction, C. G. Maeser.

Utah Republicans Assembling. SALT LAKE, Sept. 5.—The democratic

hosts are gathered for the territorial con

vention at Ogden today. The possibilities for

governor cover a wide field and it is likely

that a number of names will be presented

It is likely the convention will instruct for J. L. Rawlins and Moses Thacker for the

run between Salt Lake and Ogden in forty-five minutes for the thirty-seven miles.

CASPER, Wyo., Sept. 5 .- (Special Tele

gram.)-John Koch, the murderer of Henry

Vedder, gave himself up yesterday to

Robert Crosthwait of the firm of Crosth-

watt & Milne, for whom he had been herding

chair and made a lengthy speech.

unity were included.

ary question.

onstitutional provision against attempting to

been no withdrawals.

of meeting.

any other dollar.

Administration Democrats Nominate an ber of delegates present at the State Republican league convention today is largely in Omaha Attorney for Supreme Judge. excess of last night's attendance. Alfred Conkling of New York announced that he in-

WORK OF THE CONVENTION QUICKLY DONE

Silver Men Softly Roasted in Speeches and Damned in Resolutions-Cleveland Praised and the 1892 Platform Renfirmed.

For Supreme Judge......T. J. MAHONEY
For Regents of the State University—
JOHN H. AMES,
W. H. ASHBY.

LINCOLN, Sept. 5 .- (Special Telegram.)-Responsibility for the affairs of state sat lightly on the shoulders of the administration democrats of Nebraska today, but they went through the motions of naming a ticket with grim determination. There is no doubt but the magnitude of the convention was a sur-Later Mr. Conking agreed to withdraw his resolution and a substitute was presented endorsing the enforcement of the Sunday c'osing 631 out of a representation of 643 should come law. Syracuse was selected as the next place to Lincoln to participate in a hollow mockery might, in the minds of many, awaken merriment, and it did. The unusually large deleadopted, the most important planks of which gation signifies that the struggle for suprem-"While deploring the terrible cost of the acy in the democratic national convention of lesson, it is a matter of rejoicing that the American people are now fully convinced that '96 opened in Lincoln today. For each wing of Nebraska's democracy there is nothing el e the republican doctrine of protection to home industries is a truthful fact instead of a false in sight, and for this alone the 631 delegates sat and sweltered and nominated a candidate for supreme judge and two regents. The estithat every dollar coined or issued by the United States government will pass at par in any market of the world, and that among the mate of the number of postmasters in the convention ran from forty to zixty. But they different kinds of money issued no dollar should have any superiority or prestige over were an orderly lot of postmasters and national bank receivers, and got down to business at once without any waste of wind or temper. The resolutions were carried with "We heartily commend the action of the police authorities of New York City in closing whoops, but the last one, condemnatory of A. P. A.ism and the secret springs of all such societies, received the most bo's orous applause of any and was in strking contrast o the manner with which the late populist convention in the same hall toyed with a resolution of similar import. papers and public men who have counselled against public officials for doing their sworn

MARTIN OPENED THE BALL. When Chairman Euclid Martin of the administration democratic state central committee called the convention to order at committee called the convention to order at 3:30 o'clock today he saw before him 631 delegates from ninety counties of the ninety in the state. The call was read by Secretary J. B. Sheean, and Chairman Martin announced that in accordance with the custom of past democratic state conventions he would name Mr. R. S. Bibb of Beatrice as temporary chairman, and Mr. C. M. Huebner of Nebraska City as temporary secretary. The recommendation of Chairman Martin was unanimously ratified by the convention, and Mr. Bibb was introduced amid a storm of cheers. Mr. Bibb said that in addition to honest money, tariff reform and the greatest good for the greatest number, the genuine democratic party, whose representatives were before him, stood for everything that was good.

Other planks condemning the administration of President Cleveland and commending that of Governor Morton, advocating an appropriagood.

"A few weeks since," he said, "there was held in Omsha an alleged democratic state convention. It represented nothing more, nothing less, than the shadow of populism. They called themselves 16 to 1 democrats. Sixteen to one what? Sixteen populists to one democrat. You never knew a democrat to go nosing around populistic soup houses. tion of \$9,000,000 for the improvement of canals and congratulating the party upon its A. P. Conklin of New York spoke on the good done by the good government clubs in one democrat. You never knew a democrat to go nosting around populistic soup houses. You never knew a true democrat to crawl at the base of a populistic lunch counter. This Omaha gathering were not democrats. They have gone astray, but like the prodigat son they will all come back. And now I ask you, what is the pleasure of the convention. New York in making it possible to have an honest count and an honest ballot. honest count and an honest ballot.

Mr. Conklin was received in dead silence, and President Green said: "There is no need of good government clubs. They are not needed by the party. These republican clubs can all be good government clubs and we do not need a division of authority with clubs that encourage criticisms of the party and

On motion the chair appointed the following committee on credentials: O. H. Scott of Thayer, Ben D. Sherwood of Holt, J. H. Miller of Hall, R. R. McMullin of Dixon, L. amid great applause on the subject of the Afro-American republicanism. He claimed that the colored man was discriminated against in the distribution of the offices. R. R. McMullin of Dixon, L. W. Hawes of Kearney. As committee on permanent organization there were named: W. D. McHugh of Douglas, D. W. Cook of Gage, R. E. Dunphy of Seward, G. A. J. Morse of Pawnee, Jacob Bigler of Chase. Roswell G. Horr spoke briefly on the mone

ROUTINE WORK PRESSED.

Bigler of Chase.

During the absence of these committees call was made for Albert Watkins of Lincoln. Some one was unkind enough to mention the defunct National Bank of Ponca, of which Mr. Watkins is receiver, but despite the sarcaum of the allusion Mr. Watkins made an enthusiastic speech from the point of view of an administration democrat holding an effice but the grace of the present administra-

office by the grace of the present administradentials reported that there were no con-tests and that every county in the state was represented. On motion the reading of the list of delegates was dispensed with. The committee on permanent organization recom-mended that the temporary organization be made permanent, with the addition of Ed

McCulloch of Butler county as assistant secretary.

The chair then appointed the following committee on resolutions: N. S. Harwood of Lincoln, John A. McShane, Omaha; D. P. Roife, Otoe; E. M. Shallenberger, York; George P. Marvin, Gage; J. J. McIntosh, Cheyenne; F. G. Hoeller, Webster.

An informal discussion was indulged in for ten minutes over a motion to appoint state central committeemen from counties instead of by senatorial districts. This mo-McCulloch of Butler county as assistant The committee on resolutions then reported and the report was adopted. The platform was brief and devoted mostly to territoria affairs. On the money question it says: "We believe that the money of the constitution is now the paramount issue before the country their respective positions upon the question in order that the voters may intelligently ex-press their preference."

"We declare ourselves in favor of the imited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed

instead of by senatorial districts. This mo-tion was not entertained by the chair, and tion was not entertained by the chair, and the election of a state central committee by senatorial districts proceeded, with the fol-lowing result: First district, Joseph B. Coke, Falls City; Second district, A. B. Buffun, Tecumseh: Third district, D. P. Rolfe, Ne-braska City; Fourth district, P. E. Ruffner, Plattsmouth: Fifth district, C. C. Tierney, Cresco; Sixth district, W. D. McHugh, J. B. Sheen, John A. McShane, Omaha: Seventh Sheean, John A. McShane, Omaha; Seventh Sheean, John A. McShane, Omaha; Seventh district, J. C. Crawford, Cuming; Eighth district, E. B. Wilder, South Sloux City; Ninth district, C. C. Jones, Antelope; Tenth district, Fred W. Vaughn, Fremont; Eleventh district, A. B. Chard, Wayne; Twelith district, N. H. Park, Columbus; Thirteenth district, O. F. Biglin, O'Neill; Fourteenth district, Sol Pitcher, Rushville; Fiftsenth district, W. B. Eastcone, Broken Bow; Sixteenth district, W. E. Jakway, Kearney; trict, O. F. Biglin, O Neill; Fourteenth district, Sol Phtcher, Rushville; Fiftreath district, W. B. Eastcone, Broken Bow; Sixteenth district, W. E. Jakway, Kearney; Seventeenth district, Sam Wolbach, Grand Ialand; Eighteenth district, F. Coyle, Clarks; Nineteenth district, R. E. Duaphy, Seward; Twentieth district, N. S. Harwood, A. G. Sherman, jr., Lincoln; Twenty-first district, D. W. Cook, Gage; Twenty-second district, Eugene Schilling, Crete; Twenty-third district, J. C. Kesierson, Fairbury; Twenty-fourth district, E. M. Shallenberger, Bradshaw; Twenty-fifth district, C. J. Furer, Fairfield; Twenty-sixth district, J. F. Bradshaw, Superior; Twenty-seventh district, W. D. Schafer, Juniala; Twenty-eighth district, I. W. Hawes, Minden; Twenty-eighth district, Jacob Bigler, Imperial; Thirtieth district, H. A. Turton, Lexington, PLATFORM AS ADOPTED.

PLATFORM AS ADOPTED. PLATFORM AS ADOPTED.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted unin mously:

The democracy of Nebraska, in convention assembled, congratulates the country upon the sure signs of returning prosperity. In spite of the cyll predictions alike of protectionists and silver inflationists, the country is steadily and surely gaining ground, thus justifying the wisdom of the reversal of the republican policies of protective turniff, taxes and coinage of a redundant quantity of token dollars. The fact that the wheels of industry so long silence as a consequence of these policies by a long and depressing panic have resumed their wounted metion and that more than 305,600 laborers are receiving the large increase in wages of 12 per cent proves this assertion.

We send greeting and congratulations to Grover Cleveland and his cabinet, not only for their wise and prudent course, which has aided so much in bringing about the hetter financial condition, but also for their firm and fearless adherence throughout the long depression to sound principles of economics, for their unswerving fidelity in uphoiding and protecting the honor and integrity of the mation against organized mobiviolence.

We endorse the national democratic platform of 1822 and the interpretation placed thereon by the president, and we declare ourselves unequivocally and unreservedly for that metallic money as the standard mintage, the builton and mint value of which are approximately the same, the purchasing power of which, regardiess of government mintage, is the least fluctuating in all the markets of the civilized world. The committee on resolutions reported the United States senate. Several county dele-gations have already so declared. The Union Pacific railroad ran a decorated special train of twelve coaches from Juab to Ogden leav-ing here at 8:30 a. m. The train carried the delegations from five counties, making the