

TOOK A BLOODY VENGEANCE

Reports of Horrible Atrocities Committed by the Spaniards.

MURDERED BOTH WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Atrocities by Spaniards 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 Payson, received a letter today from an anonymous source, chief of staff under General Maximino Gomez, the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army. It is dated "Hendquarters in the Field, August 3," and sends details of the capture and recapture of the city of Balra and the massacre of thirty-seven innocent Cubans, mostly women and children, by the Spaniards under Garrido. On Tuesday morning, according to the letter, a company of insurgents under Jose Razo surprised a Spanish garrison in the fortress commanding the city of Balra, killed more than seventy men and took fifty prisoners. They captured a large quantity of arms and persuaded the prisoners to enlist in the insurgent ranks. An hour later three companies of Spanish troops, under command of Garrido, came up and after a short but sharp resistance the Cubans fled, leaving the fortress again in the hands of the invaders. Soon after the fort had been reorganised with Spaniards one of the companies broke loose upon Colonel Franco's staff, led the uniformed rioters. The Spaniards were wild for the spilling of blood. Every human creature within five minutes the streets of the town were deserted by the panic-stricken natives, but the Spaniards were not satisfied with this. They killed them in their rooms. Age, sex and condition were wholly disregarded by these butchers, says Colonel Franco. Old and young, men, women and children, were slaughtered. Shocking indignities were offered to the unfortunate victims before they were killed. The Spaniards stamped on the bodies of those who had slain and ground their heels into the faces of many who were still living.

When Dolores Caldera, a beautiful girl of 18, betrothed to one of Captain Razo's lieutenants, was seized on the street, cruelly beaten, repeatedly stabbed with bayonets and brutally insulted, even her captors commanded the girl to renounce her Cuban sweetheart and swear loyalty to the Spanish government. She indignantly refused, whereupon the Spaniards struck her across the face with a sword, inflicting a terrible gash. With blood streaming down her face she begged the Spaniards to spare her life. They then bound her hand and foot, threw a noose around her neck and hanged her to a tree. The tortures she endured were 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 Capturing a Train Load.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Official dispatches state that a train conveying 90,000 rounds, 120,000 cartridges, \$60,000 in money, and large quantities of other supplies, was being attacked by a body of insurgents near Puerto Ciego. General Gasco, who was guarding the train, made a determined stand. He was assisted by a gunboat, which with a metralleuse directed as both fire upon the attacking party that they were obliged to retreat. The insurgents lost twenty men, and the number of their wounded. On the other side one lieutenant of the military guard, one mercantile and two machinists and one marine officer were wounded.

PARLIAMENT TAKES A RECESS.

Adjourns Its Brief Session and Will Rest for Over Two Months.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a question by Sir Albert Kaye Rolitt, member for the south division of Lincoln, as to whether or not the government was prepared to make reference to the French protestors over the Malaga case, the foreign secretary, Mr. Balfour, said that he was not aware of such a refusal, or of any such case as the member had referred to.

Ballad and Defeated the Insurgents.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Imperial's Havana correspondent writes that insurgent bands under command of Regoa and Lina attacked a body of fifty soldiers at Potrero Guayana. The soldiers, finding themselves greatly outnumbered, retreated to a mountain. The insurgents followed them with a courageous defense until they met another body of eighty soldiers. The united forces then attacked the insurgents, who fled, leaving a carcass of a man and some ammunition. Of the Spaniards only four were wounded.

Chanavey Depew Coming Home.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Among the passengers aboard the steamship Pacific, which sails from Southampton on Saturday, will be Hon. Francis W. Depew, Mr. H. B. Ledyard, Hon. George B. McCullin, Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, Jr., and Mr. Elliot Sandford.

Proposed American Comitate Succeeded.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Mr. B. F. Raymond, the American representative in Havana, and who registered from Paris, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at the Grand Hotel in Brighton.

Re-Elected the Old Directors.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 5.—The annual meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway company today re-elected the old board of directors. F. D. Stent of Dubuque was made chairman.

Minister of the Colonies Debauged.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Minister of the Colonies, Sanor Castellanos, died for the colonists, has resigned.

Discussed Prison Labor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The opening remarks of the morning session of the department of Jurisprudence, American Social Science association, were made by Prof. Francis W. Reynolds of New Haven read a paper on "The Social Reformation." A discussion and constitution of New York concerning prison labor, was opened by Eugene Smith, and continued by W. J. T. of New York and others.

ANARCHIST FAILED IN HIS PLANS.

Arrested While Attempting to Blow Up the Rothschild's Bank.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—M. Rothschild's banking house in the city of Paris, was the scene of an abortive attempt, at 3:30 o'clock a man entered the bank from the Rue La Fayette. 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 arrested. When he was taken to the police office he boldly avowed himself an anarchist.

According to another account, when the man 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 into the street, being pursued by the bank detective. When overtaken the desperate man turned suddenly and composedly drew a pistol with a razor. The officer, who was a blow which was aimed at him and seized the man by the wrist. A crowd was attracted by the noise, and the man, seeing that he was being surrounded, fled up the two officers succeeded in overpowering the would-be murderer.

At the police office the man was examined by Inspector Carriere, who had been assigned to the case. He obstinately refused to talk and was taken to the central prison. There he became more communicative, and was interrogated by the chief of police, declaring he intended the bomb as an anarchistic demonstration. The recent explosive letter received at the Rothschild's bank, which had tried to light the fuse, was the work of the man who was arrested. He said the bomb contained chlorate of potassium. "However," he added, "you are cunning; open it and satisfy yourself."

He spoke clearly and in a decided tone. He will be examined in detail tomorrow. The man was arrested by a policeman named M. L. who was on duty at the bank. He was taken to the police office, where he was examined by the chief of police. He was then taken to the central prison, where he will be held until he can be tried.

Police officials believe the culprit is a brother of Pawls, who perpetrated the Madeleine outrage. He is about 33 years of age and is of the French nationality. He has a short mustache, has a full beard, and is very pale. He has a way of frequently clenching his fists.

When taken to the prefecture he refused 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 tin, tied with string and covered with a piece of paper. It was about the size of a tin can, and was in the shape of a box, and in this fell a whitish powder. The culprit was miserably dressed and a razor was found on him, so it is supposed he is a barber's assistant. He refused to give any pretext for the attempted outrage. His family lived long time at the rue de Valenciennes, where active inquiries are proceeding.

Upon being further examined, he said the bomb was composed of chlorate of potassium and sulphuric acid, and was intended to explode. He said he was a Frenchman, and was in Paris on business. He was then taken to the central prison, where he will be held until he can be tried.

DEPENDS THE MEXICAN OFFICIALS.

Consul Crittenden Says the Structures of Iowa Papers are Unjust.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5.—The consul general of all kinds was resumed today on the Mexican 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 full Associated press reports, to the great satisfaction of the English speaking residents, who are much interested in the unrivaled fullness of its admirable service.

Prominent Americans who saw the letter written by Consul General Crittenden to Governor Jackson of Iowa, and the Iowa Associated press, the consul deals with the Rowe case and says: "I am as much interested in the extradition of the Rowes as any other American citizen. I think the comments of the papers of Iowa on this case have done a very great injury to the official credit of the government. The consul goes on to praise General Diaz as fearless and incorruptible, whilst Minister Farquhar is, he says, a man of no account. He then goes on to say that the American government should be treated in Mexico, should be the last to complain of its administration. The extradition treaty with the United States, if one can extradite a man from Mexico, it is a disgrace to the American government. A vigilant representative of the Pinkerton agency, sent to Mexico to bring back the fugitive, has been infinitely more vexed by comments of the press of Iowa than by any action of the officials here. These articles have certainly done a great deal of harm to the American government. The Mexican Central railway has ordered additional locomotives from the United States to meet the needs of the growing traffic. A Pullman car will be placed on the line through line to Tampico.

The project for the sanitation of the port of Vera Cruz will guarantee an annual interest of 8 per cent on the capital invested and apply a dividend of 2 per cent yearly to the American stockholders. Extensive gold beds have been discovered in the state of Oaxaca and reports confirmatory of their richness are now received from American experts who are visiting the mines. The fire department, occupying extensive space in the national palace, will be removed to give room for a large number of objects of art which are being gathered all over the country for the inspection of the congress of Americanists, to assemble in October. When the congress is over the antiquities will be returned to the national museum. Reports from state governors indicate that preparation of the antiquities for the view of scientists is going on actively. It is announced that a caravan of artists traversing the Huasteca 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 veterans of the war of 1870-71 placed wreaths upon the graves of Emperor William I. and of Emperor Frederick III. They also visited the castles at Potsdam, where they saw the palace and garden of Sans Souci, with its wonderful fountains and historical objects, which it is now being restored to Frederick the Great when he was planning his pleasure grounds. The party went on an excursion into the Werra valley, where they in the evening accompanied by their Berlin comrades. Tomorrow they will visit the national memorial at Victoria park.

Condemned Some of the Leaders.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.—The inquiry into the massacre at Ku Cheng is proceeding to the satisfaction of the American and British consuls. There have been a number of important convictions. Among them condemned were some of the ringleaders of the riot.

Hurricane and Flood in Portugal.

LISBON, Sept. 5.—Great damage has been done in the vicinity of this city by a hurricane and flood.

HELD AGAINST THE BOUNTY

Comptroller Bowler Renders His Opinion in the Sugar Claims.

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 \$5,238,298. 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 states statutes which do not conform to the constitution are null and void when a statute was in apparent conflict with the constitution it becomes the duty of the executive officer to determine for himself whether the statute is the law. It is true that the statute is to be considered prima facie constitutional, 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 not the less his duty to execute it if he believes the criminal was stamped on the paper of the statute.

Dr. Ross of Washington was next called upon to present. Dr. Forbes Winslow then read a paper on "Surgical Considerations of a Mental Epidemic." He said, in part, that all human actions were under the influence and power of example more than precept, and consequently self-education had often been brought about by an appeal to the laws and customs of past ages. History was replete with examples of moral and criminal epidemics during the past century.

Albert Bach read Gustave Bohm's paper on "Suicide and the Right to Commit." The paper contended it was unfair to proclaim the suicide a lunatic. Temporary insanity was cheap verdict out of the dilemma. "I do not pretend," went on the paper, "that every one in temporary troubles should commit suicide. It is not the duty of the physician to encourage inconvenience, but I do believe that there are cases in which suicide is the last and only way to solve the question of individual misery."

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GOMPERS AND MUIRE RECEIVED.

American Representatives at the Cardiff Labor Conference.

TRAFALGAR, Sept. 5.—At the session of the Trades Union congress today the parliamentary committee was instructed to urge upon Parliament the passage of a bill declaring the principle of payment of salaries to members of the House of Commons. Mr. Sexton, a delegate from Liverpool, in sending a motion for the adoption of a resolution in favor of prohibition of landing of pauper aliens, said that he wished to include within the scope of the resolution royal papers who are not citizens of the United Kingdom, but who soon found them. T. H. M. S. G. Jenkins, who represented the United States in the congress, were given a hearty reception at the Cardiff Hotel. Mr. G. Jenkins, in welcoming the American delegates, said that although geographically divided, the workers of America, Great Britain and the United States, were united on all important questions pertaining to the elevation of their class.

DISCUSSING SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—The cardinal, Bishop O'Gorman said today: "My personal opinion is that the archbishop will probably be made a cardinal in the near future, but then, of course, no one can tell. After this great honor has been conferred upon him he will remain in this country for some time—perhaps a year or more. He is a man of great energy and ability. It would not surprise me if he were made a cardinal while still in America. Therefore, in the case of his successor, I would not be surprised if he were made a cardinal while still in America. The candidates were summoned to Rome. In this instance a summons may be waived.

"Mr. Satolli's successor would decidedly not be an American. His successor will be an Italian. As in the case of an ambassador from any land, the pope is an Italian, and his ambassador an Italian, who is thoroughly in touch with his own ideas and with the central government of the church. Such a man would be independent and untrammelled, and free to exercise his judgment in all matters pertaining to the welfare and government of the church. The cardinal who is to succeed him might be the best and ablest of men, would necessarily be handicapped and hampered in the discharge of his duties by his previous environment. The next delegate will be an Italian."

Mr. Nugent was of the same opinion, stating the consistency of his views in December as the time for Mr. Satolli's elevation to the cardinalate. In all particular he agreed with Dr. O'Gorman's opinion in the matter. He added: "Mr. Satolli will become a member of the pope's cabinet. The knowledge of American affairs that he has obtained while acting as legate, the thorough grasp of every problem, social, state and religious, obtaining in the United States, will be of immense value to the pope in his consideration of American questions."

Belgian Mines Will Resume.

BRUSSELS, Mich., Sept. 5.—Fred Biers, operator of the Wintun mine, who yesterday granted the union scale to his miners, 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.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DRUNKARDS.

Medico-Legal Congress Takes Up and Discusses the Subject.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Sociology and criminology form the subjects discussed during the first part of the morning session of the second day's meeting of the Medico-Legal Congress. The session opened with Hon. Mortiz 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 sciences than the point where they touch. This was important especially in the matters of public health, and more particularly of insanity. Lawyers should keep their minds open, and law, and everything should be progressive. To the medical brethren he said if they had a theory, let them be not rigidly logical, let them rather be practical.

Dr. T. D. Crothers read a paper on "Legal Responsibility in Inebriety," which was taken over from yesterday. He said that inebriety was a disease, and that excess of alcohol paralyzed the nerves and brain. 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."

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WHO LOCATED DR. FRAKER

Others Beside the Liquor Drummer Lay Claim to the Reward.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—J. S. Hackley, the 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 case should attempt to cast doubts upon his 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 Lywver D. J. Hoff of Kansas City in the morning papers. In regard to the statement of Mr. Hoff, that the insurance people had all their plans for the capture and knew of the whereabouts of Fraker, 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 Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company, asking for the names of the officers of the insurance companies most involved by Fraker's rascality. I thought Herrick lived at Kansas City and so sent my telegram there. In a few hours I received a reply from him 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 asking him to send me the names of the officers of the insurance companies most involved by Fraker's rascality. I thought Herrick lived at Kansas City and so sent my telegram there. 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