## HAVE EVOLVED A PLATFORM

CHARGED ALL AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

Irish Delegates at Chicago Promulgate a New Declaration of Independence from English Rule and Endorse an Appeal to Arms.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 .- Today's session of the Irish new movement convention was generally regarded as the most important of The principal business on the program was the consideration of the platform, submitted by the committee on resolutions, and the report of the committee on ways and means for national organization. The delegates waited with eagerness an outline of these two reports.

O'Nelli Ryan of St. Louis was greeted with enthusiastic cheers when, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, he stepped forward to read the platform proposed for the consideration of the convention. His pow-erful voice, and the impressive silence of the delegates made a deep impression as he proceeded to read under the title of a "Declaration of Principles" the following:

"The people of Ireland are a sovereign people. Ireland is by nature separate from every other country, and liberty is the birth-right of her people. Ireland was known throughout Europe as a nation long before the dawn of Christianly and was the home of civilization while England was still bar-

"England's claims to Ireland originated in force and have been maintained by corrup-tion and coercion; they have never ripened into a right to rule; the title by conquest has never been perfected masmuch as the irish people have continuously by constitutional agitation and revolutionary movements re-

agitation and revolutionary movements resisted England's power and endeavored to destroy her unlawful supremacy.

"Ireland is deprived of almost every civil right which the American people most dearly cherish. Unexampled crueity and brutal vindictiver ess have been the distinguishing features of English rule in Ireland. England has destroyed Ireland's industries and ruined her commerce; she has placed upon her statute books laws making it a crime to educate an Irish child; she burned Ireland's school houses and destroyed her churches; she has driven into exile, or left to perish in her dungcons, thousands of men whose in her dungeons, thousands of men whose only crime was love of Ireland. Every measure for the last century looking toward measure for the last century looking toward legislative independence of the Irish people has either suffered defeat in the Commons or been arbitrarily rejected by the Lords. England has violated every treaty and broken every pledge, and with almost every year of the century she has imposed upon Ireland brutal laws of coercion, and one of the most drastic character is now upon her statute books.

RESPONDED WITH THE SCOURGE. "To the pleas of the people for justice and their prayers for mercy England has re-sponded with the scourge and the scaffold, and yet today, Ireland enthralled, but not enslayed, crushed, but not conquered, is in

spirit a nation. has become evident after many years of earnest endeavor to obtain a measure of in-dependence from the English government by peaceful agitation that appeals to reason for justice are futile. It is left, therefore, for men of the Irish race to proclaim again the men of the Irisa face by John Magain again the truth recorded by all history that the liberties of a people and the independence of a nation cannot be achieved by debate, but must be won upon the field of battle, and we declare our belief that the men of Ireland who are being driven into exile or into the graves of serfs in their native land by Engli h misrule are entitled by the laws of God and drive from their country usurper, and we believe that Ireland has the right to make England's difficulty her opportunity and to use all possible means t

create that difficulty. In view of these facts the members this convention appeal with confidence to their American fellow citizens and all lovers of liberty to co-operate with them in aiding the people of Ireland in the achievement of the same measure of liberty enjoyed in the United States."

Distinct from the "Declaration of Princi-Chairman Ryan also submitted on half of the resolutions committee separate resolutions, as follows: "Resolved, That we earnestly protest against

"Resolved, That we carnessly protest against the continued incarceration in English prisons of Irish patriots; that we consider it inhuman and against the policy of civilized nations to keep in prison men who have acted only in the interest of their country and human liberty; and that the release of these men is imperatively demanded, not only by the Irish people, but by civilization.

"Resolved, That this convention expresses the hope that the people of Cuba, who are

the hope that the people of Cuba, who are establishment of a republic, will be successful and that we extend to them our heart

Resolved, That this convention, recognizing the importance to the Irish nation of pre serving the language, literature and music of the people, commends the work now being done by the Gaelic league, and the National Literary society in Ireland and by the Gaelic societies of this country, and earnestly trusts our people will give them hearty cooperation and generous support."

The declaration of principles created decided enthusiasm and was unanimously adouted by the convention as supportions.

adopted by the convention as submitted by the committee. The three resolutions were read separately, and were warmly endorsed by the convention in a similar manner. Then the following was submitted and me

with instant approval at the hands of the "Resolved, That this convention recom mends the formation of military companie

wherever practicable in order to foster and preserve the military spirit of the Irish race and to be prepared for action in the event of England's difficulty." After the resolutions were disposed of J. J.

O'Connell of Chicago presented the following as the report of the committee on organization and ways and means:

NAMED THE NEW MOVEMENT. The new movement or organization shall be known by the style and title of the Irish National Alliance. It shall have for its object the securing of the independence of Ire land by any means within its power con sistent with the laws and usages of civilized

nations. The qualifications for membership shall be good moral character, birth on Irish soil, or descent from Irish parentage on paternal or maternal side, or both, and the taking of the following pledge of honor: "I hereby pledge my word of honor to aid by every means within my power, in con-formity with the constitution and by-laws of the Irish National Alliance, in securing the

dependence of Ireland.
"This organization shall be governed by a president, vice president, treasurer and an executive council of nine members, who shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are elected and duly qualified. The president and treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the executive council, and where a tie may occur the president shall hav the privilege of casting a vote.

A two-thirds vote of the executive coun cil shall be necessary to override any motion or act of the president of the Irish National

"The secretary shall be appointed by the president, and all other officers shall be eleced by the organization in regular conven-

"The president, vice president and one mem ber of the executive council, and such mem ber to be selected by the executive council shall be trustees of the funds of the organiza

The state organizations shall be modeled on the national. All authority to organize must come from the national executive, and no other authority to organize shall be valid. The initiation shall be \$1 and the dues 50 nts a quarter, payable in advance. "Each local subdivision of the Irish Na-

tional alliance shall be known as a council HAVE EVOLVED A PLATFORM

I convention a sillance shall be known as a council and be designated by a number of charter furnished by the national executive, on payment of their pro rata as called for in the convention. Each council shall transmit quarterly to the national executive, on payment of their pro rata as called for in the convention. Each council shall transmit quarterly to the national executive, on payment of their pro rata as called for in the convention. Each council shall transmit quarterly to the national executive, on payment of their pro rata as called for in the convention. Each council shall transmit quarterly to the national transmit quarterly to the nat

ADOPTED WITH A RUSH. The celerity and unanimity with which this plan of campaign was caught up by the delegates and stamped with a hearty vote of ap-proval was a revelation.

Delegate Fitzmaurice wanted the conven-

tion to go further and provide for the estab-lishment of the Irish republic by electing a president, vice president and parliament, all of which would constitute the government of the republic and would select such temporary location as circumstances might dictate. Mr. Fitzmaurice barely received respectful attention, and Chairman Finerty disposed of his suggestion with the remark that the only place for the establishment of a government

for Ireland was on Irish soil.

The election of officers of the newly created Irish National alliance was declared in order, and resulted as follows: President, William Lyman, New York; vice president, O'Nelli Ryan, St. Louis; treasurer, Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Chicago; executive council, J.

J. Denovan of Lowell, Mass., Chris Gallagher of Minnesota, Martin Kelley of Tennessee, Captain Mangan of Wisconsin, J. Sheehy of San Francisco, J. M. Kennedy of Angeonda, Mont., Thomas J. Dunden of Ohio, Thomas H. Greevy of Pennsylvania and James Lawler of Texas.

The election of president was by acclama-

ion, no nomination being made on the op-osition. Mr. Keating of Chicago, state president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of are homeless and begging through the coun-illinois, who was president of the Irish day try. The people burned out are utterly penperemonies at the World's fair, was nom-mated for the vice presidency of the alliance, but declined in favor of Mr. Ryan, whose executive committee was selected by a special committee of five, appointed by the chair for the purpose. All the officers elect made short speeches. O'Neill Ryan was the only ferred and promising the faithful discharge landing, of the duties imposed. Mr. Ryan alluded to a spot th ferred and promising the faithful discharge landing. The fire is now confined to of the duties imposed. Mr. Ryan alluded to a spot thirteen miles from this last place, at the fact by the remark that the officers had been selected because they were men of action crops, is in ashes everywhere along the rather than words. He eulogized this characteristic of President Lyman particulary, and paid a high tribute to his courage and paid a high tribute to his courage and residue to the following the first in the coconaut the staple print quantity.

ENTERS

Consul De

ENLIVENED THE PROCEEDINGS. There were a number of Citholic clergy-nen in the audience, one or two being dilegates to the convention. One of the in-cidents of the afternoon session was a slight difference between J. J. Keating and Father O'Mahoney. Mr. Keating, in addressing the convention, used the word "comrades" and explained that from that time they would drop the term brothers, which had been formerly used in addressing each other, and adopt the words "Comrades of the Irish republican

Father O'Mahoney interrupted at this point and seemingly without waiting to hear what the preist had to say, Mr. Keating retorted somewhat hotly: "For the first time the

cloth of God's ministry interferes with the cause of Ireland." The convention closed with the singing of a new Irish song, composed by Mrs. Theresa Beatrice O'Hare of Cleveland, O., called "God Biess Ireland," after which the delegates aressand sang "America" and "God Save Ireland." Even after the motion to adjourn sine die had been carried there were calls for a speech from Chairman Finerty, but he told the delegates he had his say and from this on it was to be a time for action rather than

speechmaking.

While waiting for the committee reports during the day, Chairman Finerty read extracts from several of the English papers on the convention. He characterized them as "good average samples of English black-guardism and brutality," and wound up by saying the English would soon have an opportunity to see whether the new movement meant anything.

The majority of the delegates left the city onight, but the officers and members of the xecutive committee will remain here to perfect their plans for the future. There was a conference at McCoy's hotel during the aft ernoon of the delegates who have had ex pertence in military affairs. This meeting was held behind closed doors, and all inquiries as to the methods of organizing the nilitary arm of the alliance were met by the response that all such details would be left

DEMOCRATS OF NEW JERSEY.

Carried Out the Plans Cut Out for Them by the Lenders. TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26 .- The demo ratic state convention to nominate a candi date for governor met here today, The work of seating the 932 delegates in the pera house consumed so much time that it was 12:30 when the convention was called o order by State Chairman Allan McDermott Most of the party leaders from all ove he state were in the hall, including Senator Smith, who was seated with the Essex dele

Samuel Kalisch of Newark was mad mporary chairman After the selection of representatives from

ach county on the committees on resolutions, permanent organization, rules, etc., the onvention took a recess.

The convention reassembled at 2:20. The committee on permanent organization re-ported in favor of Judge Howard Carrow of lamden for permanent chairman. Resoluons regretting the retirement of State thanks of the democratic party for his rvices were adopted by a rising vote with

hree hearty cheers. The platform was then "The democratic party of New Jersey, in nvention assembled, declares: "That we reaffirm the democratic national platform adopted in Chicago in 1892, and cordially endors: the administration of Presi-lent Cleveland, with whose determination to protect the people of this country from the evils ever attendant upon the debasement of ie national currency we are in most earnest

sympathy. "We congratulate the people upon the revival of prosperity everywhere evident in our land, and we assert that the industrial de-pression with which we have been afflicted during the past three years is chargeable to national legislation enacted by the re-publican party; that the purchase of silver to be stored in the treasury, and the enactment of unjust tariff laws, which cariched a few favorites by the oppression of millions of consumers, were the main causes of the paralyzation of our markets; that paralysis, with an empty national treasury, were the legacies received from a republican administration. The battle against a system formed in violation of self-evident laws of political economy has been won. Every struggle against introched wrong is attended by relieconomy has been won. Every struggle against intrenched wrong is attended by privation and suffering, but these are never en-dured in vain. The lesson of the cause and effect has been thoroughly learned and we are willing to abide by the intelligence of an intelligent people who are now entering upon a period of prosperity that will prove

substantial and coduring."

The platform denounces as "maliciously false" the allegations of the republican state party that the democrats had conducted the government of New Jersey in a dishonest or extravagant manner. Attention is called to the fact that the state is out of debt, and that in twelve years not a dollar of state tax has been levied upon the property of

private owners. A constitutional amendment was advocated to render impossible the legalization of gambling in any form.

The republican party of New Jersey and

in other states is charged with having dealt with the question of betting on horse races, by trickery and deceit.

## FIRES STOPPED BY THE RAIN

Hundreds of Families Rendered Destitute Before They Were Checked.

PEOPLE WERE PRAYING FOR RELIEF

Large Section of Country Burned Over but Fortunately No Lives Were Lost-All the Farmer Crops Destroyed.

ARTHABASCA, Que., Sept. 26 .- Seventy onight were still fighting fire in the woods The fire began on Monday morning, when and he is at present sheltering prisoners under the sky darkened by a dense column of amoke blown by the strongest gale felt in The Samoan Herald, a paper published by with flames and a rain of cinders and sparks ich churches and the priests joined in the supplications to heaven. Guards were posted around the town and the statues of saints were placed around the houses to turn back destruction. The victims of the calamity are homeless and begging through the coun-

are overloyed, as they believe that the fire can be stopped. The area visited by the fire election was also by acciamation, and so with the treasurer, Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick. The is thirty-five miles from north to south, from the inland forest to the St. Lawrence.

This is the order in which the fire spread:
St. Celestin, Brault's Mills, Aston, St. Eushort speeches. O'Nell Ryan was the only lalle, Balstrode, Riviere, Noire, the outskirts one of the newly elected officers who made of Athabasca, the home of Hon, W. Laurier, any extended remarks, the others merely St. Elizabeth, St. Albert, De Warwick, thanking the convention for the honor con- Kings Eye Falls and to Doucet's ferred and promising the faithful discharge landing. The fire is now confined to Providentially no lives were lost. Husbands, wives and children, all through this region, who have been separated in the conflagration, are still seeking one another. The survivors, whose houses were burnet, are asking the Grand Trunk road to take them out of the fields, where they are under the

Tonight rain began falling and the people

shelter of only blankets and board huts. MINERS WARMED UP THE POWDER. Explosion Followed Which Killed Six

and Injured Others. LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 26.—The worst ceident that ever occurred in this camp appened about 1 o'clock this afternoon a he Belgian mine, resulting in the death of elx miners and the injuring of four others. The dead and injured are:

Dead; J. H. GRAY. JOHN HAMILL. CLARK WGINNIS. JOHN BEGGS CHRIS PHILLIPS. J. H. Reynolds. James Baxter.

Alex Parker.
John Walters,
The men were working in a drift and slope about ten feet above the lower levels, where fifty pounds of powder had been stored. According to Superintendent Doddridge, he had positively ferbidden more than five pounds of powder to be taken into the mine at one time, but it is known that fifty pounds were in the slowe at the time, and five ten in the slope at the time, and five or ten pounds of this was in an oil can, warming, with lighted snuffers under it. This, it seems, on set off the remaining powder. errific shock caused dirt to block lope and the men could not out and six of them slowly smothered to eath. As many volunteers as could be put by work begun digging through the mass of dirt and in an hour had broken through and discovered the miners lying along the two There were five in what is known as he Belgian drift, all dead, and four in the ther, three of whom were alive. The dead and injured were rapidly taken to the sur-face, and the injured were removed to the hospital. It is thought that all of the injured men will recover. The men killed so far as known were all single. Tonight crowds of people visited the morgue to view the re-mains, and the crush was such that the doors had to be locked and only twenty-five people admitted at a time. The accident has cast

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BURNED

a gloom over the camp.

portant Business Blocks by Fire. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—The Minneapolis Thamber of Commerce was discovered to be on fire early this morning. For a time i eemed as if the entire building was doomed out the fire was brought under control by o'clock and the actual damage confined to the upper floors, although the entire building was drenched. The Chamber of Comnerce was a nandsome five-story stone structure, at Third street and Fourth avenue south, two blocks from the milling district It was erected in 1884 at a cost of \$180,000 It is the center of the grain trade, the corr exchange and flour exchange occupying adjacent corners. The chamber has 350 members. The building has long been too small for the business and the opportunity will now be embraced to rebuild and enlarge. The loss is estimated at \$20,000 on the building and \$10,000 on contents. The surance on the building is \$125,000; the urance on the contents of the various offices s so diverse as to be unobtainable as yet There could not have been a more unfortunate for the fire, as the grain trade is at its busiest. Temporary arrangements for rading have been made in the flour exchange

South Dakota Bond Litigation. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 26.—(Special.) -The Meade county bond case will be decided n this city at the next term of United States court. There is a constitutional point involved is this matter. When Meade county was organized it was taken from Lawrence county. The amount of her share of Law-rence county's debt was \$120,000, while 4 per cent of her valuation at the time of organization was but \$36,000. The constitution pro vides that no county shall contract debt to exceed 4 per cent of her valuation. Should the court sustain Meade county in its at-tempt to shoulder this debt on Lawrence, the latter county, which is one of the wealthiest n the state, will have to stand the loss.

CRESTON, Ia., Sept. 26 .- (Special Tele gram.)-Deputy Sheriff Talbott of Malvern passed through Craston tonight with George Wilcox in charge. Wilcox was arrested at Cumberland. He is charged with setting fire to a Hastings livery stable in which six horses were cremated and three persons came near losing their lives.

Baptist Association at Hemingford. HEMINGFORD, Neb., Sept. 26.-Special Felegram.)-The ninth annual meeting of the Northwestern Baptist association will meet here for the next three days. Many visiting Baptists are already coming to the city and a program replete with interest will be car-ried out by prominent divines from all over the state.

Pledges are given that the democrats will guard the water supply of the state from corporate interests, and that the views of organized labor will be properly considered. Alexander E. McGill was placed in nomination by Senator Daly of Hudson county and was nominated on the first ballot for governor. Woman Becomes Suddenly Insane.

ENTERTAINED THE REBEL CHIEF. Action of the British Consul to Samon

Causes Comment.

APIA, Samoa, Sept. 11.—(Per Steamer to San Francisco, Sept. 26.)—There has been Senor De Lome Called to Account by the much unfavorable comment here recently in regard of the action of the acting British consul, Woodford, and the German consul. The British consul made a visit to the headquarters of the rebel party under Tamasese, and he induced Tamasese to visit Apia, where he entertained him at the consulate and drove him about town in his own carriage, finally taking him to the German consulate, where King Malietoa had been brought some time be-fore. The significance of this action lies in the attitude which has all slong been held by Tamasese, who is the son of the former German puppet king of that name. The tonight were still fighting fire in the woods present Tamarese recently defied the au-Doucet's landing, on the Three Rivers road. United States, Great Britain and Germany,

smoke blown by the strongest gaie tell in the Samoan Heraid, a paper published by years. The fire originated in the bushes and was kindled by farmers clearing new land. Monday evening the terror was related by the strongest of the strange spectacle of an acknowledged rebel. Tamasese, not only allowed to egget rebel. with flames and a rain of cinders and sparks enter Apia with impunity, but actually ap-fell. The whole population engaged in prayer, tapers were burned at the altars in the par-Britannic majesty's representative, Consul Woodford. The paper also declares that this of late concerning the Cuban insurrection, action of the British consul will imply to the In these statements he arraigned the press semi-savage mind of Tamasese that he can be assured of the powerful protection of Great Britain.

The natives belonging to the king's party are much incensed at the conduct of both corsuls. United States Consul Milligan refused to be a party to any dealings with the man who had insulted and defied the Samoan government as recognized by the three powers. There is the usual talk among the natives now of fighting at an early date, in the last few days Mr. Woodford has been succeeded by British Consul Cusack-Smith, who has returned from Fiji. United States Consul Milligan will leave here by the next steamer, and his place will be filled by W. D. Blacklock, who has held the post before The business of Samon is greatly depressed. The coceanut crop has resulted badly, and the staple product, cobra, is greatly reduced

ENTERS A GENERAL DENIAL

Consul De Kny Has Made No Statement in the Louis Sterne Case. HERLIN, Sept. 26 .- Mr. Charles De Kay, he United States consul general at Berlin, authorizes the Associated press to say for him that a pretended interview with him which was published in newspapers of the was made to say that he had made a report was made to say that it washington upon to the State department at Washington upon the case of Mr. Louis Stern of New York, who in July last was sentenced to imprisonment and fine for insulting Baron Thuengen, assistant to the royal commissioner of baths and associate judge in Kissingen, was a pure fabrication. Mr. De Kay said to the Associated press representative today that he had never written to the State department saying that he would have acted as Mr. Stern did Frankfort, to whose division the whole of Bavaria belongs. For similar reasons Mr. De Kay added it was out of the question that

lage of Brawits Mills is wiped out, and not a building remains. Even the cattle were burned in the fields. The inhabitants fled terror-stricken and barely escaped with their lives. Hundreds of families became separated in the flight. Most of the country from Brawits Mills to Ashton is a charred and The fire is eating its way lackened waste. still further into the interior and the sky is obscured by dense smoke. Forestdale and Moose park, on Mitchell's road, escaped the fire entirely, but along the Athabasca branch of the Grand Trunk the destitution is pitiable

LONDON, Sept. 26 .- The Graphic says of Charles Day Rose, the new challenger of the America's cup, that he is the second son of the late Sir John Rose, who was at one line minister of finance for Canada, and who, after settling in London fifteen years ago, managed the financial affairs of the prince of Wales very successfully. Mrs. Charles Day Rose was Miss Emmett-Temple of Rutland, Vt. Mr. Rose was born in Montreal. Mr. Lowe, an American race horse owner, now in England, is said to be Joint owner with Mr. Rose of the new challenger. The challenge cannot be refused recognition as representative of British yachting and

England Amused at Finerty's Speech LONDON, Sept. 26 .- The newspapers of ondon today profess to find in the proceedings of the Irish nationalist convention at Chicago material for amusement. The Globe this afternoon observes that Mr. Fin-erty and his colleagues deserve the thanks of the world for furnishing an entertaining arce. In the course of an article on the convention the St. James Gazette uses the following language: There are none so valiant as the extled Hibernian in the securatmosphere of an American liquor saloon There are none so ready as he to attack the Saxon when the Saxon cannot get at him, or so patriotic in raising other people's money

Serious Insurgent Defeat Reported. HAVANA, Sept. 26.—Reports have reached here of a serious defeat of the insurgents in the district of Ciego Avilla, Colonel Aldave of the Spanish army surprising a camp of in-surgents under command of Generals Roloff, Sanchez and Zayas. The loss of the insurgents in killed, wounded and prisoners is about 200. No details of the engagement have been received.

General Campos has reached Havana, after

an absence of several weeks in the eastern and middle provinces of the Island of Cuba.

Took No Passengers from Honolulu. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25 .- The steamer Alameda, which arrived today from Australia and New Zealand by way of the Hawalian islands, did not stop at Honolulu. She lay she took no passengers abourd and refused to take any mail for San Francisco. The boat which put out from the islands reported that were eighty-six cases of cholera on Forty-six deaths have already resulted from the disease. Of the dead three were

Opened a Bridge Over the Danube LONDON, Sept. 26 .- A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that the great bridge cross the Danube connecting the towns of Tschordova and Feresti in Roumania was opened today in the presence of the king and queen of Roumania and other royal personages, ministers and diplomats. The cost of the bridge is 34,000,000 francs.

Emperor Congratulates the Guards. LONDON, Sept. 26,-A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: Emperor William has addressed a cabinet order to General Winterfield, congratulating the guard upon the high standard of efficiency that they showed at Will Have a Duke in the Directory

OTTAWA, Sept. 26 .- It is said here that

the duke of Marlborough has become a director of the Grand Trunk railroad and that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson will make such an announcement in a few days. Jury Acquitted Mrs. Boulton. PARIS, Sept. 26.-In the Seine assizes today a verdict of acquittal was rendered in

MINISTER TALKED TOO FREE

Representative of Guatemala.

REMINDED THAT COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS

Central American Objects to His Country Being Cited as an Object Lesson in Inferior Government for Pertinent Illustration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- A sharp diplomatic correspondence is passing between two members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, Senor Depuy de Lome of Spain and Senor Laso D'Arriaga of Guatemala. The latter has called on the Spanish minister for a public disavowal of certain reflections on public disavowal of certain reflections on Guatemala. The two diplomats met at the State department today, whereupon Senor Arriaga personally reiterated what he had already requested in writing in the form of a public retraction. The affair is the result of one of several interviews and statements from Senor de Lome which have appeared of late concerning the Cuban insurrection. for partiality toward the insurgents and said that if the Cubans gained the independence they sought they would reduce Cubi to an inferior place among the nations of the world, analogous, he said, to the low position of Hayti, San Domingo or Guatemala.

The statement reached Senor Arriaga in due time through the medium of a "clippings bureau." He resented Guatemala's being held up as a type of national inferiority. He thereupon addressed a letter to Senor de Lome, which, although couched in the smooth phrases of diplomacy, left no doubt of Senor Arriaga's indignation. The latter is understood to have pointed out, among other things, the following: That Guatemala did not at present have an insurrection of her people on her hands; that Guatemala has more material progress during the last seventy-five years than Spain; that it was permissible for Senor de Lome to make such reflection as he chose on Spain or Cuba, but that his position as a diplomat made it in compatible that he should publicly insult other countries. What reply, if any, Senor de Lome made, is

not known, but the two ministers happened to come together today while seeking Secrewhich was published in newspapers of the United States last month, and in which he other, but Senor Arriaga did not hesitate to express decided disapproval of the Spanish minister's course. It is understood that Scnor de Lome gave assurances that the correction or retraction would be made public through the press.

RECEIPTS EXCEED EXPENDITURES. Balance Shows on the Right Side for

the Second Time Within the Year. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- For the secontime in the last twelve months the forth under similar circumstances, and that, more-over, he had never made any such statement to anybody. To have done so would have been an act of gross discourtesy to his col-league, the United States consul general at penditures. This surplus, which has now reached \$112,744 will probably be increased to about \$2,000,000 by the end of the month, by which time the receipts are expected to he should have made any report upon the case reach \$25,250,000 and the disbursements to Washington. Forest Fires Raging in Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—The big forest fire that has been raging for the last two days in the forests of the county of Athabasca has destroyed hundreds of farm houses. The villege of Brawks, Mills is wired out and proximate \$17,000,000.

approximate \$17,000,000.

The receipts on account of customs have shown a gratifying increase of late, as have those from internal revenue sources, although in a less degree. For the month of March last the customs receipts amounted to nearly \$15,000,000, internal revenue \$9.855,000. For April the customs receipts were about \$12 153,000 and internal revenue \$10,649,000. For May, customs, \$12,474,558; Internal revenue \$10,754,000. For June, customs, \$12,130,443 nternal revenue, \$11.810.385. For July ms, \$14,076,984; internal revenue, \$12,898,405 During August the customs receipts increase to \$15,639.047, and those for internal revenue amounted to \$12,172,104, and those figure

During the twelve months ended Augus II, 1895, or during the time the new tariff bill has been in operation, the receipts of the government amounted to \$295,061,022, as follows: Customs, \$161,201,169; internal rev nue, \$116,175,101; miscellaneous, \$17,684,751 The expenditures during the same perio aggregated \$359,026,332, leaving a deficit fo the twelve months of \$63,965,310. Today the treasury lost \$650,000 in gold for serve at the close of business \$94,013,153.

Western Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.-(Special Tele gram.)-Postmasters were appointed as follows today: South Dakota-Bovine, Pratt county, George I. Towne, vice Ben Arnold, resigned; Dalzell, Meade county, Ephraim C. Kyle, vice Mary K. Mulvany, resigned; Tennis, Hand county, Charles McKiver, vice George T. Borak, resigned. Iowa—Burroak, Winneshiek county, Martin J. Ervin, vic Jerry Wolfenberger, resigned; Fisk, Adair county, Charles H. Ross, vice P. W. Otis, resigned; Gambril, Scott county, John Ennis, cice Michael Rush, resigned; Lovlia, Monrocounty, Chase Bissel, vice William N. Craw ford, resigned. A postoffice has been estab-lished at Luce, Buffalo county, Neb., with Chris H. Menze as postmaster. The offices at Meldon, Cherry county, Neb., and Talcott, Clark county, S. D., have been discontinued. Margaret Wiedman was today commissioned postmaster at Whittier, Neb., Charles H. Walton at Galt, and Joseph

D. Miller at Foote, Ia. Alert but Slightly Damaged. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- A cablegram reeived at the Navy department from Comnander Hanford of the United States steamship Alert, at Guayaquil, officially reports that his ship was in collision yesterday with the British steamer, Condor, and that the Alert's bowsprit was carried away. As no further details are given the officials at the Navy department are inclined to believe

the damage was slight. Nebraska Land Contest Decided. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- (Special Tele gram.)-Secretary Smith today sustained the opinion of the commissioner of the general land office in the case of John W. Hobson against Eldredge Messenger from the Valen-tine, Neb., land district. The secretary orders Hobson's contest dismissed, and that Messenger be given time to comply with the timber culture law, under which his entry was made.

Treasury Shows a Surplus This Month WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- For the first ime in some months the treasury will show a surplus this month. The receipts for the month to date are \$23,538,844, an excess over current expenditures of \$112,744. daily expenditure always diminishes toward the end of the month, no doubt is felt that each of the few remaining days of September will see some additions to the present sur-

Will Meet in Omaha in 1896. MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 26 .- The general ommittee of the Young People's Christian nion of the United Presbyterian church of North America met here today and decided to hold the next annual conv. Omaha, August 19 to 24, 1896,

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Sept. 26. Southampton-Arrived-Paris, from London-Arrived-Mississippi, from

At York. Bremen-Arrived-Spree, from New the case of Mrs. Boulton, who, on May 11. At San Francisco-Arrived-Alameds, from shot M. Glazer of the Russian bank of Paris. Sydney and Honolulu.

DURRANT'S DEFENSE DISSAPOINTED. Evidence Relied on to Prove an Alibi

Fails to Materialize, SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The keystone in the arch of Durrant's alibi crumbled and fell today. The witness upon whom the attorneys for the defense depended most to sus tain their contention that Durrant was attending a lecture at Cooper Medical college at the hour when Blanche Lamont was mur dered gave disappointing testimony. Instead of testifying that Durrant was present at the of testifying that Durrant was present at the lecture, as Attorney Duprey said Dr. Cheney would do, the doctor said he had no recollection of seeing the young medical student. To offset this reverse the defense gained only one point—the admission as an exhibit of the roll call book at the college, in which Durrant was recorded present at the lecture given on the afternoon of April 3. The prosecution holds the roll call book in little esteem, from the fact that it will place witnesses on the stand fact that it will place witnesses on the stand to prove that Durrant frequently asked his classmates to answer to his name when he was absent, and that they complied with his

Sergeant Reynolds, the police officer wh were brought into court and formed one of the most interesting exhibits produced. The witness testified that the marks corresponded in size to a chisel found in a tool box in Rev.
John George Gibson's study.
Dr. W. F. Cheney of Cooper Medical college,
who was supposed to be the mainstay of the
defense, was the next witness. He said the
lecture on April 3 began at 2:30 o'clock and

lasted until 4:15, at the close of which the roll was called. The witness did not know whether Durrant was present or not, as the roll was called by Dr. F. R. Gray, Dr. Chency was temporarily excused and Dr. Gray Dr. Gray did not know whether Durrant was present or not, but assumed that he was from the fact that he was not marked absent on the roll. Questioned with regard to the roll call book the witness admitted that the entry of April 3 was not an original rec-ord, as it had been transferred from another admitted as an exhibit, but the objection was overruled.

Dr. Chensy was then recalled and re-literated the statement to the off of that he bad no recollection of seeing Durrant at the lecture given on the afternoon of April 3. At torney Duprey was plainly neitled at the con-flict between what the defense had promised Dr. Cheney would testify to and what he really did say, so another effort was made to obtain a satisfactory answer. The witness was asked if in a conversation with one of the attorneys for the defense he (the witness) had not said that he believed that Durrant

was present at the lecture.

The court asked Attorney Duprey if he was trying to impeach his own witness, and then sustained an objection interposed by the

On cross-examination District Attorney Barnes tried to show that the students at the college frequently had their classmates an-swer to their names at roll call when they were absent. The witness was asked if in his experience as an instructor at the college ha had not become aware of the existence of such a practice. The defense objected to the question on account of its sweeping nature. The court sustained the objection, but intimated that the question might be asked if made in proper form. Two or three more questions of similar import were asked, but objections vere sustained in each case. Court adjourned until tomorrow morning

with the cross-examination of Dr. Cheney

OPPOSED TO VIVISECTION.

Opinions Upon the Subject Gathered by the Humane Society. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26 .- At tolay's meetng of the American Humane association Dr. Albert Lefingwell of Cambridge, Mass., presented the report of a medical committee which for several months has been engages in sounding public sentiment regarding vivi section. Over 2,000 expressions of opinions were obtained from leading physicians, teachers in medical colleges, authors, clergymen, college presidents and professors. Of these only about one-eighth were in favor of inrestricted experimentation upon living ant the large majority being either for ibsolute prohibition or for such restriction by law as should limit vivisection to painless operations, or to those having a definite reation to the treatment of human ailments preponderance of sentiment appeared fa orable to a statement of opinion, which de clared "that only a great and definite ad-vantage to the interests of humanity can justify vivisection at ail;" and which conemned as cruel and wrong the infliction of orment upon living animals, simply to illusrate well known physiological facts or as a ethod of research into curious physiological henomena which have no conceivable rela-

ion to the cure or treatment of disease.

Among those taking this view were Herber Spencer of England, Dr. Braithwaite of London, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas of New York and about half of all the medical opinions expressed), a large number of clergymen, col-lege presidents and professors, and eleven bishops of the Episcopal church. About onefourth of all the opinions given were in favor of absolute prohibition of vivisection mong those taking such a view being Dr forbes Winslow, Dr. James E. Garrets biladelphia and Alfred Russell Waliace, F

he work in North Dakota and William Hosea Ballou on the national work.

Resolutions condemning the governor Colorado for his "timidity and indifference" in permitting the Gille't buil fight wer passed. It was decided to name a standing ommission of six on humane education. The efforts of President Elliott of Harvard free inter-collegiate athletic sports from fter a warm cebate. A resolution condemn ng Governor Clough of Minnesota for his re cent pardon of a man who drove a horse to death and had been sentenced to six months in the Minneapolis workhouse was offered, but consideration was postponed.

PREPARING TO FIGHT TAMMANY. Conference of Opposition Lenders Held in New York City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 .- A third local ticket to be placed in the field by a union composed of most of the men who were at the head of the reform movement last year will undoubtedly be the result of a conference held at the Lawyer's club this afternoon. Those present were: Charles S. Fairchild, leader of the state democracy; Elihu Root. Carnelius N. Bliss, General Sam Thomas, Charles H. Parkhurst, Carl Schurz and Jacob Schiff, who have been identified with the German-American Reform union. Regarding the possibility of the state democracy uniting with the organizations mentioned above on a union ticket, Mr. Fairchild said: "I am not prepared to say what we shall do. I do not want to commit myself. We shall send rep-resentatives to any conferences held in the interests of such a ticket and hear what they

have to say. Yzenaga Divorce Case On. YANKTON, S. D., Sept. 26 .- The diverce ase of Mrs. Yzensga against Ferdinand Yzenaga of New York was begun today, the cause given being desertion and nonsupport The divorce will be granted by October 24. The complaint is withheld from the record

until the end of the case. Receiver for a Drug House Appointed. DES MOINES, Sept. 26,-(Special Telegram J .- J. H. Hurlbut was today appointed receiver of the wholesale drug house of Huribut, Ward & Co., and the doors of the establishment were re-opened.

Gold Going to Canada. NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce has withdrawn \$50,000 in gold from the subtreasury for shipment to

Sum Total of the City's Money Sequestered by a Dishonest Official.

HUGE SUMS DIVERTED TO PRIVATE USE

Methods Which Ex-Treasurer Bolln Employed to Defraud the Public.

CITY FUNDS WHICH HE CONVERTED

Juggled with the Books to Hide His Peculations.

CERTIFIED TO MANY FALSE BALANCES

Money Charged to One Account When it Belonged to Another.

Embezzlement Continued Over & Series of Years, City and Board

COMPTROLLER FAILED TO FIND THE STEAL

of Education Losing Thousands of Dollars. The full extent to which ex-City Treasurer Henry Bolln defrauded the taxpayers of Omaha has never been made public. When the first official investigation of his accounts developed the fact that some \$30,000 had been embezzled from the treas-

page subsequent to that date for the purpose of rectifying an error. On this ground the district attorney moved that the book be not that this sum represented the whole extent to which the city had suffered during his two terms of office. But so many other irregularities have since been unearthed that the full sum of the city's losses is still a matter of speculation. The aggregate interest on school funds which Bolin neglected to turn over to the Board of Education has been found to amount to something over \$6,000. Now it develops that there was still another method by which Bolin defrauded the city. This was not a device employed in a moment of sudden temptation or temporary intexication, but during every month of his official career, beginning with the second month of his first term as city treasurer.

One of the most noticeable discrepancies in Bolln's records is the remarkable difference between the balances in the school fund, as indicated by his monthly reports to the Board of Education, and that shown by his own books. There was no time during his term of service when the amount actually turned over to the school fund was in any degree commensurate with the amounts which were at the same time on deposit in the banks as school money. When Bolln assumed charge of the treasurer's office on January 1, 1892, the balance in the school fund, according to his first statement to the Board of Education, was \$210,473.32. Of this amount \$100,169.55 was deposited in the various banks. But from this time on the balance is on the other side. In February Bolln certified that the balance in the school fund was \$185,562.36, when at that very moment there was \$209,258.42 deposited at interest in various banks as school money, From this time on the surplus in the banks was gradually increased until near the end of 1892, when it reached \$180,000. This amount represents city money that had been diverted to the school fund by Bolln in order that he might draw and pocket the interest. Not one dollar of this amount really belonged to the school fund, nor was it ever included in the balances which Bolin reported to the Board of Education at the end of every month.

HAD WELL LAID PLANS. The average amount which was thus dieried by Belln during the last eleven months of 1892 was \$93,575.97. In 1893 ho apparently took courage from the fact that his previous irregularities had not been discovered and rapidly added to the sums of city money which he had taken from authorized bank depositories for his personal gain. In January, 1893, the bank balances show that nearly \$190,000 of money which belonged in the various municipal funds was drawing interest in the private banks as school money. This was facreased to nearly \$300,000 in February, and in April it reached

the high water mark of \$355,612,40. From this time until Bolla's removal from office in June of this year the amount of money in his possession and which could be diverted to other channels without attracting attention decreased and there was a proportionate reduction in the amounts which Bolin was thus able to convert to his own uses. The average amount of city money which was diverted to the school fund during 1893 was more than \$193,000. In 1891 it was reduced to \$54,139.60, and during the first six months of 1895 the average amount per month thus converted was \$20,303.31.

That the action of Mr. Bolln was not the result of any financial miscalculation is proven by the comparison of the two sets of figures which he kept. Although at various times there was upwards of \$400,000 depose ited as school money as indicated by the bank balances this amount was never shown in his monthly statements to the school board of the condition of the school fund. He reported to the Board of Education the amount which properly belonged in the fund, but the fact that there was actually two or three times this amount of alleged school money in the banks drawing interest to his personal credit was studiously concealed.

One of the most remarkable features of the whole transaction is that there had been no time during this period of years when a systematic checking of the treasurer's office would not have disclosed the exact state of affairs. The figures from which the totals are deduced are on record at the treasurer's office today, and have been there all along. Statements of the amounts in the school fund each month, as shown by the deposit books and the regular school fund account, differ by hundreds of thousands of dollars, but this was another case where Comptroller Olsen's falling eyesight is in evidence. Notwithstanding the fact that his chief duty is to keep a check on the city treasurer and that this diversion of funds was going on every month during his two terms of office, he never to this day called the attention of the mayor, council or school board to the

tremendous discrepancy. SHOWN BY THE FIGURES.

Following is a recapitulation of the monthly balances in the school fund during Bolin's entire official career. The first column shows the balances in the school fund which were