THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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LEE IS HAMPERED BY OLNEY

Consul General to Cuba Suffers Through Interference from Washington.

SECRETARY OF STATE UPSETS HIS PLANS

Efforts to End the Rebellion, to Protect Americans and to Ascertain the Status of Cubans Successively Thwarted.

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HAVANA, Oct. 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—When General Lee came to Cuba as consul general he was instructed, first, to offer the friendly intervention of the United States to bring the revolt to a close; second, to visit personally the Cubans' headquarters, and, third, to protect the lives and property of American citizens better than had been done before. Secretary Olney is responsible for General Lee's failure to carry out his program, for the latter never had any encouragement from the secretary of state, and, furthermore, he received no backing from the administration, and consequently was forced to abandon one of his plans.

Upon his arrival here he succeeded in planning a settlement of the rebellion which met with public favor. A petition was drawn up and had been signed by more than 500 planters, merchants and politicians, both Cubans and Spanish, when General Lee was called down from Washington. All chance of ending the revolt through the friendly intervention of the United States was thus lost through the weakness of the secretary of state, then and now partial to the Spanish legation at Washington.

General Lee prepared to visit the rebel headquarters. Vice Consul Springer had already obtained permission to act as consul general during his absence, and everything was ready for General Lee's start, when Secretary Olney sent word that Dupuy Delome, the Spanish minister, suggested that the trip be not made, as Spain would not approve General Lee's doings. Again the consul general's plans were upset. Finally General Lee discovered an apparent indifference of the government at Washington to the case of Delgado, an American citizen who was maltreated and left for dead by the troops of General Melquizo, who was responsible for the later killing of the American newspaper correspondent, Charles Govin, and for the ill-treatment of other Americans since then.

SELFISHLY SAVES HIMSELF.

If Secretary Olney had pressed Spain for a prompt and satisfactory settlement of Delgado's claim the Madrid government would have compelled Weyler to order his officers to respect Americans and see that they were well cared for, but to carry American citizenship papers nowadays is far more dangerous than to carry a rebel pass. It seems that the secretary of state in treating the Spanish Cuban-American question has solely regarded his personal interest, knowing or suspecting that this war cannot be settled in a friendly way. His policy has been to delay the end of it at the expense of the welfare of his countrymen. By doing so he avoids for the present complications with Spain. When they arrive he will be out of office and some one else will be in his place. This selfish, unpatriotic course of the secretary of state has exasperated General Lee, whose report will relieve the consulate of responsibility of future complications with Spain, which are not far off, for Premier Canovas has announced that war ships purchased and constructed by his government are not for patrolling the Cuban coasts, as they are so large as to be useless for this service. Who does not know that the only honorable way for Spain to lose Cuba is through a false war with the United States?

General Bernal arrived yesterday from Esperanza, Pinar del Rio province, whither he had been forced to retire after vainly attempting to aid Lieutenant Colonel Grenados, who was engaged in a hot fight with Antonio Maceo. The following is an exact account of the Maceo-Bernal battle, the direct cable report being untrue:

STORY OF THE LAST FIGHT.

Two hundred men of the Cantabria battalion left Pinar del Rio Saturday, October 3, at 6 a. m., to protect the construction of a fort between Rio Guao and San Jose, eight miles north of Pinar del Rio City. Maceo camped that night at Loma Blanca and advanced at sunrise of Sunday, the 4th, toward Pinar del Rio with 3,000 infantry, 800 cavalry and two field pieces, meeting the Cantabria forces and pursuing them toward Pinar del Rio. Lieutenant Colonel Grenados, hearing of the fight, left for Guao, where he arrived at 5 a. m. with 700 men, finding the Cantabria men nearly surrounded by Maceo. A sharp engagement followed, and Grenados was driven toward Pinar del Rio with heavy losses. Maceo returned to Loma Blanca.

Meautime General Bernal, learning of Grenados' engagement with Maceo, left Vinales for Pinar del Rio with 800 men and one field piece. Maceo spied him and went forward to meet him. Bernal, ignoring Maceo's advance, camped at Ceja del Nigro, a small hill overlooked by the large Murguria heights, and ordered breakfast served. Suddenly a small detachment of Maceo's forces appeared on top of Murguria heights, made a feint to attack and retreated. Bernal ordered his men forward, unware that Maceo's forces were on the other side of Murguria and instructed Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Romero to place the field piece on the summit.

KILLING OF A COLONEL.

Maceo's men saw the movement and charged for the field piece. Colonel Romero received a ball through the breast, a second one pierced his stomach and he fell dead. Captain Eduardo Quintana followed, but was shot. Lieutenant Roman Roderiguez also was shot. Second Lieutenant Lucica Casal took charge of the artillery, but was soon killed. Six tried to regain the corpse of Colonel Romero, but failed, five of them being killed.

All this happened within fifteen minutes after the fight began. The rebels having possession of the field piece, Bernal ordered Lieutenant Colonel Juan Nieto to retake it, but Nieto fell at the first attempt. Adjutant Lieutenant Colonel Chacel then followed, but was badly wounded and retired. Adjutant Compagny, the last of Bernal's staff, went to the front to be badly wounded and forced to retire. Bernal was then without officers, and after making several futile attempts to regain his field piece, he retreated. Bernal took several prisoners and killed them in revenge for his severe loss.

Demonstration at Parnell's Grave.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—There was a demonstration at the grave of the late Charles Stewart Parnell at Glasnevin yesterday, the occasion being the anniversary of the funeral ceremony attending the burial. A very long procession was a feature of the demonstration, the mayor of Dublin, the members of the corporation of Dublin and all of the Parnellite members of the House of Commons taking part. Hundreds of wreaths were laid upon the grave. Parnell's mother, Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell, with her daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, and her grandson, Mr. McDermott, joined in the procession.

Spalding's Appointment Denied.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The report cabled to the United States that Bishop Spalding of Peoria has been nominated to succeed Bishop Keane of the Catholic university at Washington is pronounced by the authorities to be premature.

Famine in Siberian Province.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—Famine is threatened in the Amur province of Asiatic Russia, the crops having been destroyed by flood.

Sultan Promises More Reforms.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the sultan has signed an irade promising state reforms for the whole of Turkey.

LADY SCOTT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Charge of Criminal Libel Preferred by Her Son-in-Law, Earl Russell.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lady Scott, the mother-in-law of Earl Russell, who was arrested on Friday evening on the complaint of Earl Russell, who charges her with criminal libel, was arraigned at Bow Street police court today in company with John Cockerton, a marine engineer, and Fred Kast, who are jointly accused with her.

Counsel for the earl detailed at length the unhappy married life of the prosecutor, the suit of divorce brought against him by the countess and the unsuccessful suit which the latter brought more recently against him for a restitution of conjugal rights. In so doing counsel alluded to the most serious charges made by the countess and subsequently retracted, and touched upon the reflections cast upon Mr. H. A. Roberts, the master of Bath college, who successfully sued the countess for damages as a result.

Kast and Cockerton, it appears, were employed on Earl Russell's yacht in 1877.

A bookseller named Cares testified that Lady Scott brought him documents to get printed and sent to a long list of people, members of the House of Commons, clubs, heads of colleges and railway station masters, which contained the libel complained of. Lady Scott, Cares says, also wrote him as follows: "I want you to find me a rich American gentleman to help me through with these expenses with a view to marriage. I have plenty of good offers, but I must get riches."

Lady Scott, Cockerton and Kast were committed for trial.

LATEST ADVICES FROM THE ORIENT

More Than Three Thousand Houses Submerged in Tokio.

TACOMA, Oct. 12.—The Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma brought the following oriental advices:

The Osaka city council has decided to defray from the city fund the cost of repairs rendered necessary by typhoons in July and August, but the cost of repairing the ravages by the recent floods, estimated at 500,000 yen, is to be raised by issuing city bonds to that amount. Other cities will issue bonds for the same purpose.

The emperor and empress of Japan have made contributions amounting to 36,000 yen to relieve the suffers of the recent floods in eight districts.

The dredging of Yokohama harbor, which has been started, will occupy four years. The area to be dredged is one square mile, and it is to be deepened to from twenty-four to thirty feet depth at low water.

There are 3,596 houses still submerged in Tokio, in addition to the flooding of Honjo, a suburb. Communication with those parts is being carried on by boat. The neighborhood presents the appearance of an immense lake, the height of the water being five feet.

Among the passengers by the steamer Tokyo Maru, which arrived at Nagasaki on September 16, from Vladivostock, were the officers and crew of the Norwegian steamship Hoyding, which went ashore on the Siberian coast July 14, last. The captain remains at Vladivostock pending negotiations for the sale of the wreck.

MRS. CASTLE'S MIND UNBALANCED.

Will Plead Guilty to Having Taken Articles Without Felonious Intent

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Castle who, with her husband, Walter M. Castle, the merchant of San Francisco, is held prisoner in Holloway jail, pending arraignment on remand at Marlborough Street police court tomorrow, was examined today in prison by Dr. Savage, an eminent specialist in mental diseases. There appears to be no doubt that Mrs. Castle's mental balance is seriously disturbed.

During the interview which James R. Roosevelt, the secretary of the United States embassy, had with her she kept saying: "Oh my head! Oh my head!" She appeared quite dazed and spoke incoherently.

Evidence is on its way here from the family doctor of the Castles in the United States, which will show that Mrs. Castle's mental condition has been unsatisfactory since the birth of her child in 1881, so much that at one time he suggested the placing of Mrs. Castle under partial restraint. It is expected Mrs. Castle will plead guilty to taking the articles found in her trunk without felonious intent, and it is said that Mr. Castle will plead not guilty.

In the event of their non-acquittal the Castles will not submit to the jurisdiction of the Bow Street magistrate, but will request to be committed for trial. Then the letters, telegrams of sympathy and endorsement of their high character and social and business standing will be offered as an urgent plea for bail. Mr. and Mrs. Castle are confined in separate rooms in Holloway jail.

SPAIN CLAIMS ANOTHER VICTORY.

Advices from Havana Tell of an Insurgent Defeat.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—A meagre report has been received of another important engagement between the Spanish forces under General Echague and Antonio Maceo, in which it is claimed the insurgents sustained very heavy losses, and the losses of the Spaniards were admittedly severe. Details are very hard to obtain and are carefully guarded by the authorities. The battle occurred October 8.

General Echague reports that he found the insurgents very strongly entrenched under Maceo himself, on the heights of Gualitos south of Cacara Jicara, in Pinar del Rio. These heights were bombarded for three hours with all the means at the command of the Spanish commander. At the end of that time he took the heights by assault, and put many of the insurgents to death with the bayonet, causing them a heavy loss. It is supposed they suffered a still further loss by a heavy cannonade, which was directed at their retreat. It appears from the official report that the troops lost fifteen killed. The insurgents returned to San Pedro del Camello, toward Consolacion del Norte, to Caiguanabo after burning their camp.

GREAT DISTRESS IN GUAYAQUIL.

Temporary Shelter, Food and Clothing Needed for the Homeless.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Oct. 12.—Fresh attempts of an incendiary nature have been made. Several alarming fires have occurred in parts of the city not touched by the great conflagration, but the vigilance of the firemen prevented them from spreading. Several more arrests have been made in connection with these fires.

A large meeting has been held, at which a commision was appointed to procure relief funds and provide tents and other temporary shelter for the homeless citizens. Churches and schools which were left standing are filled and rough wooden sheds are being erected as fast as possible in different parts of the city. Already over 100 charred bodies have been found in the ruins, and others are being discovered wherever the debris left by the fire is disturbed. It is now known also that many persons were driven by the flames to the water and were drowned.

Venezuelan Settlement in Sight.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—It is learned that the conference held on Saturday between the marquis of Salisbury, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, was most satisfactory, and it is believed in the highest quarters that at least the general principle of arbitration and the settlement of the Venezuelan question will be decided upon with the United States before the end of this month. Sir Julian Pauncefote sails for New York on Wednesday with final instructions on the subject.

Carrying Aid to Guayaquil.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 12.—(Via Galveston.)—The Peruvian cruiser Lima leaves tonight with food, clothing, etc., to the value of 40,000 sols, for the relief of Peruvians distressed by the great fire in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

NEBRASKA IN SUPREME COURT

Cases of Importance in Which the People Here Are Interested.

MAXIMUM FREIGHT RATE MATTER LEADS

Great Controversy to Be Reargued at the Present Sitting of the Judges—Omaha Viaduct Case on the Docket.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Six hundred and twelve cases are down for hearing before the supreme court of the United States, which began the October term this morning. This number is a decided decrease from recent years, and indicates that the court, as at present constituted, is a working body, only one member of which is allowed any sort of liberty in consideration of cases, the venerable Stephen J. Field, who will be 80 years old on November 4, having been born in 1816. He was appointed to his present position by President Lincoln in 1863.

On the docket as issued this morning Nebraska is not without representation, the cases of most general interest to the people of the state being the maximum rate, which the court desires to have argued over again, not being entirely satisfied with the presentation of the figures as introduced in Judge Woolworth's brief and not met in Attorney General Churchill's or John L. Webster's printed arguments. The Missouri Pacific Railway against the State Board of Transportation, commenced in 1890, is also down for hearing and is first on the docket. The Western Union Telegraph company, plaintiff in error, against D. Kemp, appeal from the Nebraska supreme court, also commands attention. The case of the Fitzgerald & Mallory Construction company against Mary Fitzgerald, administratrix of the John Fitzgerald estate, is far down on the list and will not be reached for some time.

Omaha is vitally interested in the appeal taken by the Burlington against the opinion of the state supreme court compelling that company to repair the viaduct over its tracks.

C. E. Magoon of Lincoln came in this morning to present to the supreme court argument for the advancement of Cheney against Bilby, appeal from the Eighth circuit.

AFTER ANOTHER EXTENSION.

Ex-Senator Paddock arrived in Washington last night from Nebraska. He is here for the purpose of seeing if another extension of time of payment for the Otoe and Missouri lands in Nebraska and Kansas cannot be secured. Mr. Paddock had a conference with Secretary Francis today, during which the entire matter was discussed at some length for the benefit of the new secretary. No definite action was taken in the matter, but the representative of the settlers is sanguine that the secretary will consent to having another proposition laid before the Indians for action. It will be recalled that the Indians consented to allow the settlers a rebate of ten years' interest from the total amount due for the lands on condition that settlement was made in full within ninety days after notice from the secretary of the interior of the determination of the Indians. These notices were all distributed to the settlers by about the middle of August and the ninety days will expire some time next month. It will require that length of time to submit a new proposition to the Indians and Mr. Paddock hopes to have the machinery set in motion within a day or two.

Speaking politically, Senator Paddock said that while the fight in Nebraska was a hard one he thought the state vote would be given to Mr. McKinley, in which case he thinks the republicans of that state will be more entitled to credit than any other body of republicans in the country. The ex-senator is accompanied by S. C. Smith of Beatrice.

Silas C. Sweet of Des Moines was today admitted to practice before the supreme court.

Foreign agents of the Agricultural department confirm the reports from European centers of a shortage in the wheat crop of Russia and India. Similar advices were received today by the State department confirmatory of the Agricultural department advices, with the additional information that Argentina is situated likewise.

A postoffice has been established at Moore, Albany county, Wyo., with Edwin Moore as postmaster.

HAD REASONS FOR RESIGNING.

Henry Clay Smith's Adroit Escape from Summary Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The letter of Secretary Olney, accepting the resignation of Henry Clay Smith, appointed from Alabama as United States consul at Santos, Brazil, reads:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Mr. Henry Clay Smith, No. 502½ D street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the registered letter of the 8th inst. addressed to the president, and by him received in due course of mail, on the afternoon of the 9th, the material contents of which, however, appeared in at least one Washington paper on the evening of the 8th. In it you tender your resignation of the office of consul of the United States at Santos, Brazil.

It is not deemed a violent assumption that your resignation is tendered in well grounded anticipation of the probable action of the president upon numerous charges of personal and official misconduct, some of which have been on file in this department for a considerable period, all of which have been called to your attention, and none of which you have either refuted or satisfactorily explained.

As, however, the acceptance of your resignation by relieving the public service of the injurious consequences of your connection with it answers practically all the purposes which could be accomplished by your dismissal, I am directed by the president to notify you that your resignation is accepted. Respectfully yours,

RICHARD OLNEY.

FALLING OFF IN POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Indication of How Business is Waiting for Political Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The effect of the political agitation on business is indicated by the falling off in postal receipts. For the quarter ended September 30, there is a falling off of $1,500,000 as compared with the quarter ended in June and $63,000 as compared with the quarter ended September 30 of last year. While the loss is not large for the last quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1895, it has taken place in face of the fact that the postal revenue increases more rapidly than population in prosperous years, and there should have been an increase of nearly $1,000,000 under normal conditions.

GOT TOO HOT FOR THE FIREMEN.

Massachusetts Town Visited by a Severe Conflagration.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—This town was visited tonight by the greatest conflagration in its history. It destroyed the major part of the business section of the town. The fire started in the Kennedy hotel and spread rapidly to adjoining buildings. The fire department responded promptly, but the fire had gained such headway and the heat was so intense that they were driven from the street and could only fight the flames from the rear. No statement of the loss can be obtained at this hour.

Shipping Fat Cattle.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Ten trains of fat cattle left here for the market today and yesterday. Enough cattle are waiting for cars to make as many more trains tomorrow and next day.

TYPOS TAKE AN IRONCLAD OATH.

Printers Swear to Rid the Union of Certain Secret Inside Rings.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 12.—One hundred and ninety delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada were present when the forty-third session of the International Typographical union was called to order today by President William B. Prescott. Rev. M. E. Carrington of Pueblo, Colo., delivered an address which aroused great enthusiasm.

In his biennial address, President Prescott said that in spite of adverse conditions during the past five years the union was stronger today numerically and financially than ever before in its history.

Committees were appointed to arrange the work of the convention and the delegates spent the afternoon visiting points of interest in the vicinity. The most important committee to report is the one appointed to investigate the condition of the Childs-Drexel institute and to make suggestions as to the course to be pursued for the relief and care of indigent printers.

The principal matter of business today was administering to the delegates an ironclad oath binding them to do all in their power to put down certain secret societies, known as the Brotherhood in St. Louis, the Carton league and the Juanita in New York. It is asserted that these secret societies exist in the unions in the above cities and that they are formed to control the elections of officers and the legislation of the International union in favor of certain subordinate unions throughout the country. The matter created considerable excitement, but finally every delegate present, and some fifty ex-delegates who were present in the convention hall, rose and took the oath.

AMERICAN SAILORS TAKE NO PART.

Time for International Federation Has Not Yet Arrived.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The sailors of the United States have decided to take no part in the proposed international effort to secure an advance in wages or to engage in an international strike. In submitting his official report to the organization, T. J. Elderkin, secretary of the International union, says:

"During the month the executive board has voted on the question submitted by the British Seamen's union respecting the formation of an international federation of maritime workers. The unanimous opinion of the executive board is that while heartily in favor of a world-wide federation, the first need is for a federation among ourselves. It is true the International Seamen's union of America has acquired a position of which it may be reasonably proud. The seamen must be thoroughly organized in their own ranks, and then be federated nationally. When this is accomplished the international federation will be within the scope of national discussion."

CZARINA'S INTEREST IN ARMENIA.

Tells a Delegation of Laborers that She Has the Cause at Heart.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The czarina, previous to leaving Balmoral for France, received a delegation of laborers who called upon her to ask for her support for the suffering Armenians. The audience, however, was granted on the condition that nothing should be said about it until her majesty left England. The delegation, it now appears, urged the czarina to do something to stay the hand of the sultan, and her majesty replied that so far she had not interfered but little in politics, although she was ready to do anything in her power to help bring about a crusade against the existing conditions at Constantinople, adding:

"A more womanly or Christian action than helping to alleviate the suffering of the poor Armenians is hardly conceivable. Rest assured of my heartfelt interest in the cause you have at heart."

MAY BURY HIM AT CANTERBURY.

W. E. Gladstone Deeply Saddened at Tragic Death of an Old Friend.

CHESTER, Eng., Oct. 12.—The remains of the archbishop of Canterbury, Edward White Benson, D. D., who died suddenly at divine service in the church at Hawarden yesterday, where he was the guest of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, are still at the rectory of Hawarden, where they are watched by the clergy. The body will be placed in a coffin tonight and will then be transported to the church. It has been decided that if the home secretary will permit it, the body will be laid at rest in Canterbury cathedral.

Mr. Gladstone is well, but he is deeply saddened at the death of Mr. Benson, who was an old friend of the ex-premier.

Rio de Janeiro's Panic Exaggerated.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The president of the National Brazilian bank has received a cable message from Rio de Janeiro, emanating from official sources there, stating that the report of the financial and commercial panic announced in a dispatch to a London paper on Saturday last, which caused a fall of ¾ in Brazilians, was exaggerated. The message adds that the rate of exchange has not changed during the last few days and says that the Brazilian government knows no reason for granting a moratorium of six months.

Miniature Earthquake Off Scotland.

DUNBARTON, Scotland, Oct. 12.—A serious subterranean disturbance, very much like an earthquake on a small scale, took place here today at 10:30 o'clock. The steamship Circassian, which was lying off the quay, was suddenly shaken and violently moved thirty feet by a commotion under her stern. The bank was heaved for a distance of 100 feet and the shipyard was considerably damaged. The workmen on board the Circassian were panicstricken.

Scramble for Rosebery's Shoes.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Times expresses the belief that the rival claims of Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Asquith for the succession to the leadership of the liberal party will compel the recall of Mr. Gladstone to try to unite the party. Lord Rosebery has cancelled all of his political engagements, but he does not intend to withdraw permanently from public life.

Power in Peace or in War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The Russian newspapers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the review of the French troops by the czar at Chalons signifies that if the two powers, Russia and France, are sincerely pacific, they also, by acting in unison, possess the force necessary to secure respect.

Breakfasts with His Regiment Mess.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 12.—The czar, the Grand Duke Sergius, and the grand duke of Hesse breakfasted this morning with the officers of the Twenty-fourth dragoons, of which regiment his majesty was appointed honorary colonel on Saturday last.

Treaty Between France and Russia.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Evenment alleges that a treaty of alliance between France and Russia was drafted in 1889 and was signed on May 27 last by M. De Montbelio and the late Prince Lobanoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs.

Another Plot of Turkish Students.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—An Athens dispatch to the Times says the governor of Mytilene had discovered a plot of Turkish students to bring about a general massacre of Christians, and four of the ringleaders have been arrested.

Emperor William Will Visit Krupp.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A Berlin dispatch to the Chronicle says that Emperor William is to visit the Krupp works to inspect an invention of great importance for improving the power and durability of guns.

Prince Bismarck's Health Precarious.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Paris says he has good authority for saying that Prince Bismarck's health is causing serious anxiety.

BANK ROBBER'S CONFESSION

Young Man Arrested at Lake Mills Tells His Story, but Not His Name.

CRIME WAS PLANNED BY HIS BROTHER

Two Men Undertook the Crime and the One Who Planned It Took His Own Life Rather Than Submit to Capture.

FAIRMONT, Minn., Oct. 12.—The second Sherburne bank robber is guarded by the militia here tonight, grave fears of an attempt at lynching being entertained by the authorities. The young desperado gives as his reason for not divulging his name that he has a praying mother and sister of very high connection and repute and he will never allow them to stand the stigma of such a crime. He is the coolest man in Fairmont tonight, although there is great danger of his dangling at a rope's end before morning. The county officials at 8 o'clock tonight called out fifty members of company D and have them stationed inside the jail enclosure. A report was received from Sherburne that a mob was forming there to march on the jail here, but officers declare they will not surrender their man. On the street a great deal of excitement prevails.

LAKE MILLS, Ia., Oct. 12.—The young man under arrest here on a charge of having been implicated in the double murder and bank robbery at Shesburne has made a confession acknowledging that he was accomplice in the affair. He says that the man killed while resisting arrest near Elmore was his brother. He will not reveal his true name nor the location of his home.

The confession was secured by his captor Marshal Ruby. In it he declares that his brother planned the robbery and killed the two men in the Sherburne bank. After detailing the killing of the two men he said he and his brother were greatly alarmed lest they be penned up in the bank, and both agreed that they must work rapidly. He continues:

EFFORTS TO ESCAPE.

"I went to the money drawer and took out the money. I thought there was about $700 in the bunch that I had. I put it in a sack that we had for that purpose. And then we cut the screen to the window and left town on our bicycles. Just as we got on the bicycles I handed my brother the money and he put it in his bicycle bag. We separated about two and one-half or three miles out of Sherburne. My brother, being the best rider, made south for the state line, and I took a southwesterly direction, until I got south of Jackson, and then I struck south along the Des Moines river to Algona. Then I crossed the country around by Britt and Forest City to Lake Mills. I had a pretty hard time getting through."

After making the confession to Marshal Ruby, the latter wanted the prisoner to tell his right name, but he shook his head and said: "I do not wish to let my folks know anything about this. I suppose I shall plead guilty, under an assumed name."

The name he first gave upon being taken into custody was Jim McMullen. He now says that it is fictitious, but will give no other, so that under that name he will probably be indicted. He will be taken to the Blue Earth county jail, located in Blue Earth City, for safekeeping, as it is considered dangerous to lodge him in the county jail at Fairmount, the county seat of Martin county, in which the Sherburne affair occurred.

A dispatch from Sherburne says the body of the dead robber, J. D. Sair, was interred at Sherburne Sunday. The only service was a short prayer by Rev. J. J. Lutz. Thousands of people came in from all directions. The other funeral was that of George A. Thorburn, the dead cashier. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge, of which the deceased was a member, had charge of the funeral, and Rev. C. E. Walker preached the funeral sermon. The body will be sent to Ontario.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—An Albert Lea special to the Journal says: The second Sherburne bank robber captured at Lake Mills, Ia., passed through here in custody on his way to Blue Earth City, where he is to be jailed for safety. He would certainly be lynched in Martin county, where the crime was committed, and there is fear that even in Faribault an attempt to lynch him may be made. He has confessed, in addition to his previous admissions, that he and the head robber, his brother, fired a barn at Heron Lake, Minn., a week ago today, with the idea of robbing the bank during the excitement. Owing to the care the cashier took to lock up the funds the plan failed. He says they broke into a hardware store at Sherburne and stole their revolvers and bicycles.

A Mason City, Ia., special says that the dead robber, known as J. D. Sair, has been identified as Jesse Lake, who clerked in that city last May.

ELECTRIC CAR JUMPS THE TRACK.

Eight Persons Seriously Injured, but All Will Live.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—An electric car on the Madison street electric line, while going at a high rate of speed, jumped the track near Fifty-second street, and crashed into a tree and then rolled over on its side in a ditch. Of the passengers on the car eight were seriously injured. They are:

Charles Hamlin, motorman, buried under derailed car; badly bruised and injured internally.

Frank Mills, cut about the head by glass and badly bruised; injured internally.

Charles Miller, conductor, head cut by glass and arms and legs bruised; internal injuries; removed to his home.

Vit Molket, arm broken and flesh lacerated by broken bones; cut by broken glass; injured internally; condition serious.

Joseph Wirkowski, head and shoulders bruised; scalp wounds from broken glass; injured internally.

Three other passengers, whose names could not be learned, were badly bruised.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Retaliation Against Germany for Exclusion of American Cattle Urged.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 12.—The Associated press dispatch relative to a rumor that Germany had decided to exclude American canned goods was discussed by the executive committee of the National Live Stock exchange at its meeting tonight. The matter was referred to the meeting of the exchange which commences tomorrow. The body will declare itself strongly along the line of reciprocity, prohibition of Canadian cattle exportation through the United States and retaliation against all foreign governments seeking to discriminate against the meat product of the United States. The meeting will be largely attended by members of the exchange. The city is filling up rapidly by visiting guests of the exchange.

PLAYS WHILE FATHER LIES DEAD.

Lillian Russell Appears on the Stage for Sake of the Chorus Girls.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—In spite of the fact that Miss Lillian Russell's father is lying dead at his home she appeared in her usual role in the comic opera, "An American Beauty," at the Century theater tonight. She was not notified of his death until this morning. Her reasons for playing, as given, are that she did not desire to deprive the sixty chorus girls of a night's wages. She said they could ill afford it and she was willing to make the sacrifice in their behalf.

BRYAN TALKS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Silver Nominee Addresses Four Big Meetings in the Flour City.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—William Jennings Bryan came from St. Paul to this city this afternoon and Minneapolis received him with enthusiasm. He spoke to four big meetings tonight in these places: Exposition hall, Bridge square on the banks of the Mississippi river just outside the hall, Lyceum theater, to an audience of women, and Yale place, a public square in the city. Mr. Bryan rested in St. Paul all morning. He stayed in his room at the Hotel Ryan until after luncheon, when he held an informal reception in the parlors. With Mrs. Bryan by his side the candidate stood in a doorway and smiled to the greetings of the hundreds of persons who filed past during the course of an hour. Mr. Bryan having expressed a preference to make the journey between the twin Cities by trolley rather than in his private car, a special car, elaborately decorated, was engaged. Arrived here a second reception was held in the West hotel, and then Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were driven to the home of State Senator S. B. Howard, where they took dinner. During their absence the Veterans' Bryan club of Minneapolis, 200 gray-haired warriors, marched to the hotel and formed a circle in the spacious lobby. When he came out they gave him a royal reception and escorted him to Exposition hall. No such crowd has been packed within the walls of that building since the day when the republican convention nominated Benjamin Harrison for president in 1892. It has a seating capacity of 8,300. Every seat was occupied and there was a standing army of very many more lined around the walls and choking the aisles. Outside the hall, the crowd was so great that the services of a squad of policemen were required to force an entrance for Mr. Bryan when he arrived. The hall was profusely decorated and the demonstration was enthusiastic throughout. Ex-Mayor Philip B. Winston presided over this meeting and after the demonstration which greeted the candidate had subsided, he introduced E. C. Marchard, who on behalf of a "large part of the laboring class of Minneapolis," presented to Mr. Bryan an inkstand made so the speaker said, of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. This brought an outburst of applause, as Mr. Bryan stepped to the front of the stage to begin his speech. When the night's speech-making was ended, Mr. Bryan and his party retired to their private car, preferring to spend the night there rather than be disturbed by the departure for Duluth at an early hour in the morning. Congressman Towne, the leader of the silver movement in this state, joined the party here and will accompany it throughout the state.

In his address at Exposition hall, Mr. Bryan said: "I would not favor the free coinage of silver did I not believe it would be for the best interests of those who toil in this country. I have not belonged to that class known as workingmen, because my profession has been that of a lawyer, but I have been taught to believe the legal profession must have something to rest upon as a foundation. Lawyers do not produce wealth. Unless there is wealth produced, a lawyer will suffer and I have been brought up to believe all the classes which rest upon the producers of wealth can only prosper when the producers of wealth are prosperous. And, therefore, I am not entirely unselfish when I desire such legislation as will enable them to have more than enough to eat and drink. I want them to have enough to be comfortable, because until they produce there is nothing to distribute, and if they simply produce without enjoying, you discourage the production of wealth so they will cease to produce."

The speaker then read extracts from a speech by Senator Washburn in the senate July 16, 1890, in which he said that the tariff of 1890 was not followed by better times and added: "Ought the senator to be surprised if we are alarmed at the same thing which scared him four years ago?" Then he talked about democrats who had been "dragged out" of the democratic party and republicans who have "come to us."

TO TALK IT OVER WITH WATSON.

Senator Butler on His Way to Chicago to Discuss Fusion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Chairman Butler of the populist national committee left for Chicago today to attend the conference of the populist committeemen tomorrow. This meeting is expected to be an important one. It probably will deal with the question of fusion between democrats and populists on the electoral tickets. There has been some criticism in certain quarters of the course of the populist committee in the matter of fusion, and especially in Colorado and Kansas, in which states Mr. Watson receives no recognition. There may be an effort to secure a change in those states, so as to give Watson representation. It is probable Senator Butler will make a full explanation of his course to the committee, with the view to securing its endorsement, and that an effort will be made to have the committee agree upon an address to the country. It is believed here Mr. Watson's letter in regard to the vice presidential nomination will not be made public until after the result of the conference is known.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12.—A special to the Journal from Tomson says: Hon. Thomas E. Watson is still confined to his room. His physician, Dr. F. S. Harrison, informed the Journal correspondent this morning that while Mr. Watson was improving his throat was still one complete mass of sores and under no circumstances could he speak in less than ten or twelve days and that it was very doubtful if he could take the stump again during the present campaign. Prominent populists in close touch with him state that Mr. Watson intended to make a complete tour of Kansas and Colorado with the intention of smashing the present fusion arrangements in those two states. National Committeeman Reed will meet the committee in Chicago and represent Mr. Watson. The Journal correspondent has received reliable information that if a fusion could be arranged for an electoral ticket in Kansas and Colorado Mr. Watson would then bow to the ruling of the national committee on other matters and enter actively into the campaign in the doubtful states. The condition of Mr. Watson's throat, however, makes it doubtful whether he will be able to make any more speeches.

HAVE TROUBLE TO GET ON TICKET.

National Democratic Party in New York Told to Find a New Name.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—In the supreme court of Kings county today Judge Clement decided in favor of the democratic county committee's protest against the use upon the official ballot of the designation "national democratic" by the gold standard democrats. In his opinion Judge Clement says that the political party name of the national democratic party is substantially the same as the democratic party and infringes upon the right to the use thereof of the party known as the regular democratic party. The matter will at once be taken up to the appellate division for further argument. At the board of elections several days ago the commissioners refused to put the names of the Shepard party nominees on the ballots under the head of the national democratic party. A writ of mandamus is applied for to compel the commissioners to do so.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—The State Board of Review today heard the objections filed by Theodore Nelson, secretary of the democratic state central committee, to placing the ticket of the gold standard democrats upon the official ballot under the title "Independent Democracy." The board of review decided to place the ticket on the official ballot under the title "Independent Gold Standard Democracy."

Boy Murderer in Danger of Lynching.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 12.—Extra guards were placed about the jail tonight for the purpose of taking care of any mob which might call for the purpose of lynching young Rasco, the self-confessed murderer of Mrs. Kate Bummies. Sheriff Andriano today received information from Arkoe to the effect that it would be well to look out for a mob, as the people of that section have decided to take the law in their own hands.

STORM ON ATLANTIC COAST

New Jersey Shores Feel the Fury of a Terrible Northeast Gale.

CONEY ISLAND IS GREATLY DAMAGED

Famous Seidl Concert Hall at Brighton Beach is Wrecked—Beach Houses and Summer Hotels Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A veritable hurricane has swept over this section of the country yesterday and today, the wind blowing with terrible force, reaching at Sandy Hook a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour last night. The tide rose to a height many feet greater than has been seen for years and the waves all along the Atlantic coast swept in with a force that carried everything before them and did damage to the amount of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Sandy Hook and points along the Jersey coast, felt the fury of the storm most of all, but Coney Island experienced, so far as has yet been learned, the most direful results. The beaches were swept clean, pavilions were overturned and carried seaward, bathing houses and board walks, everything not far inland on the famous island was torn up and piled beyond the coast line or carried out to sea. At Brighton Beach the stone walks in front of the big hotel were under water and toward the end of this afternoon, the famous Seidl concert hall was inundated and partially carried away. The well kept lawns in front of the Oriental hotel, and Manhattan Beach hotel were laid waste and the lower portions of the hotels flooded. Innumerable small buildings were picked up bodily and carried away by wind or wave.

At Far Rockaway the fury of the gale was indescribable. These houses which were built on piles in sand were washed away, and those higher up, which for years have been out of the reach of the highest tides, were today flooded.

Along the Jersey coast most of the damage was done to piers and to breakwaters. Preparations had been made, as forewarnings of the storm had been given some days before. As yet very little damage to shipping has been reported, for, on account