

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Lord Chief Justice Russell's Address to That Body.

"International Law" the Subject of His Oration.

At Its Close the Audience Rose and Cheered Vigorously—Resolutions Adopted Concurring With the Principles Enunciated by Him and the Committee on International Law Reports, Favoring a Permanent System of Arbitration.

SARATOGA SPRINGS (N. Y.), Aug. 20.—An epoch in the history of the American Bar Association was marked this morning by the fact that the annual oration was delivered by Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England. Convention Hall was crowded to the doors long before the hour appointed for the commencement of proceedings, and on making his appearance the distinguished visitor was accorded even a more hearty reception than that which greeted him yesterday. He was accompanied by Sir Frank Lockwood, James Fox, Queen's Counsel, and Montague Crackenthorpe, Queen's Counsel. Chief Justice Fuller sat on the left of the chair, and in the rear were a number of the most distinguished members of the American bar. The Lord Chief Justice took as his subject "International Law," and for nearly two hours dilated upon the advantages of a peaceful method for settling disputes between nations, and its special relation to the legal profession. While a technical subject, many of his periods were eloquently rounded and he was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke in part as follows:

In 1890 the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the President to make use of any fit occasion to enter into the negotiation with other Governments to the end that any differences or disputes which could not be adjusted by diplomatic agency might be referred to arbitration and peacefully adjusted by such means. The British House of Commons in 1893 responded by passing unanimously a resolution expressive of the satisfaction it felt with the action of Congress and of the hope that the Government of the Queen would lend its ready co-operation to give effect to it. The Parliament of Denmark and Switzerland and the French Chamber of Deputies have followed suit.

It seemed eminently desirable that there should be an agency by which members of the great representative and executive bodies of the world interested in this far-reaching question should be brought to a common ground and discuss the basis for common action. With this object there has recently been formed the "Permanent Parliamentary Committee in favor of arbitration and peace," or, as it is sometimes called, "the Inter-Parliamentary Union." This union has a permanent organization; its officers and members are not vain idealists. They are men of the world. They do not claim to be regenerators of mankind, nor do they promise the millennium, but they are doing honest and useful work in making straighter and less difficult the path of intelligent progress.

Speaking in this place, I need only refer, in passing, to the remarkable Pan-American Congress, held in your States in 1890, at the instance of the late Mr. Blaine, directed to the same peaceful object.

It is obvious, therefore, that the sentiment for peace and arbitration is growing apace. How has that sentiment told on the direct action of nations? How far have they shaped their policy according to its methods? The answer to these questions are so peaceful and encouraging. Experience has shown that over a large area, international differences may honorably, practically and usefully be dealt with by peaceful arbitration. There have been since 1815 some sixty instances of effective international arbitration. Thirty-two of these the United States has been a party to and Great Britain to some twenty of them.

There are many instances also of the introduction of arbitration into treaties. Here again the United States appears in the van, but are we therefore to conclude that the millennium of peace has arrived—that the dove has returned to the ark, sure sign that the waters of international strife have permanently subsided? I am not sanguine enough to lay this flattering unction to my soul. Unbridled ambition, thirst for wide domain, pride of power still hold sway, although with lessened force and in some degree under the restraint of the healthier opinion of the world. But further, friend as I am of peace, I would yet affirm that there may be even greater calamities than war—the disintegration of a nation, the triumph of an unrighteous cause, the perpetration of hopeless and debasing tyranny. It behooves them all who are friends of peace and advocates of arbitration to recognize the difficulties of the question, to examine and meet these difficulties and to discriminate between the cases in which friendly arbitration is and in which it may not be practically possible.

Arbitration will not cover the whole field of international controversy, and unless, and until the great Powers of the world in league bind themselves to coerce a recalcitrant member of the family of nations, we have still to face the more than possible disregard by powerful States of the obligations of good faith and of justice. The scheme of such a combination has been advocated, but the signs of its accomplishment are absent. I doubt whether in any case a permanent tribunal, the members of which shall be priorly designated, is practical or desirable.

In the first place, the character of the best tribunal must largely depend on what is to be arbitrated.

The interests involved are commonly so enormous and the forces of national sympathy, pride and prejudice are so

searching, so great and so subtle that I doubt whether a tribunal, the membership of which had a character of permanence, even if solely composed of men accustomed to exercise the judicial faculty, would long retain general confidence, and I fear it might gradually assume intolerable pretensions.

There is danger, too, to be guarded against from another quarter. So long as war remains the sole court wherein to try international quarrels, the risks of failure are so tremendous and the mere rumor of war so paralyzes commercial and industrial life that pretensions wholly unfounded would rarely be advanced by any nation and the strenuous efforts of statesmen, whether immediately concerned or not, will be directed to prevent war. But if there any power may resort with little cost and no risk, the temptations may be strong to put forward pretensions and unfounded claims in support of which there may readily be found, in most countries (can we except even Great Britain and the United States?), busy-body jingoes only too ready to avail themselves of inflammatory patriotism.

There is one influence which by the law of nations may be legitimately exercised by Powers in the interests of peace—I mean mediation.

I begin by speaking of the two general divisions—American and British—of that English-speaking world which you and I represent, and with one more reference to them I end. We cannot doubt the influence they possess for insuring the healthy progress and the peace of mankind, but if this influence is to be fully felt they must work together in cordial friendship, each people in its own sphere of action. If they have greater power they have also greater responsibility. No cause they espouse can fall to the ground. The future is in a large part theirs. They have the making of history in the times that are to come. The greatest calamity that could befall them would be strife, should it divide them. Let us pray that this shall never be. Let us pray that they will always be self-respecting, each in honor of his own flag, safeguarding its rights and the rights of others. Thus each in its own way fulfilling its huge national destiny shall yet work in harmony for the progress and the peace of the world.

Lord Russell concluded his address at 12:15 o'clock. As he closed the audience vigorously applauded, and then by way of emphasizing its approval Lord Russell's remarks rose to its feet and cheered for several minutes. An informal recess was taken, during which all that could possibly do so crowded the platform and clasped the hand of Lord Russell. When order was restored Edward J. Phelps of Vermont moved that the thanks of the association be presented to Lord Russell for the luminous and eloquent address of his lordship which they had had the pleasure of hearing. This was seconded by James Carter of New York and carried. General E. E. Bullard of New York offered the following, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the American Bar Association concur with the principles enunciated in the eloquent address of Lord Chief Justice Russell. Be it further

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on International Law to recommend such further cause of international arbitration.

During this time Lord Russell and his party retired from the hall. The routine business of the association was taken up. The first of the routine business was the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, of which Senator Gray of Delaware is Chairman. He reported progress and asked further time.

Robert D. Benedict of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure, presented a very voluminous report, which in the main favored appeal in criminal cases. The report was adopted.

The report on international law was made through the Chairman of the committee, Everett P. Wheeler of New York. It recommended that the American Bar Association concur in the resolutions adopted by the American conference on international arbitration at Washington in April, which favored the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration and the earliest possible extension of such a system to embrace all civilized nations.

These resolutions were most ably seconded by Hon. Henry Hitchcock of Missouri and unanimously carried.

Adjourned until 8 p. m.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—The session on legal education held at 3 o'clock this afternoon was well attended. The first paper was by J. Randolph Tucker of Washington and Lee University, on "Best Training for the American Bar of the Future."

Professor James Colby of Dartmouth College spoke on "The Collegiate Study of Law."

At the conclusion of the reading of the papers, Chairman McClain invited Mr. Crackenthorpe of England, a member of the English Council of Legal Education, to say a few words. Mr. Crackenthorpe spoke briefly of the English Council of Legal Education, which he said has done much toward the education of English lawyers.

The heart of Kentucky is with us. We were a sound money State years ago. We lost through want of vigilance and cowardly leaders, and we almost became reconciled to free silver. But we did not look forward to a platform in which the best thing in it is the free silver plank."

Bryan, he said, was an undeveloped and emotional young fellow. He thought Bryan believed in his platform and would try to make that the law of the land. By the help of God, he should never have the opportunity. Speaking for himself alone, he believed the election of Bryan would be the greatest calamity that could happen to the people. The duty of the Democratic party was to defeat the election of Bryan. That accomplished, they would keep open the old Democratic home for the reception of those who, having been misled, would desire to return thither. They would be received with open arms, and nobody would say to them, "I told you so." He regarded this day as an eventful one and this a grand convention of Democrats that would live in political history.

Just as Colonel Breckenridge was bringing his speech to a close a spectator in the rear of the hall yelled, "Hurrah for Bryan!" amid cries of "Throw him out!" The police escorted the Bryan enthusiasts through the door. Colonel Breckenridge asked them to let the disturber alone, and closed with a plea for money given the world over and for a tariff for revenue only.

After the transaction of minor business the convention adjourned at 4:15

KENTUCKY SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

Nearly All the Leading Members of the Party Present.

They Nominate Delegates to the National Convention.

Breckenridge, the Silver-Tongued, Makes a Stirring Address and Says the Result of the Populist Platform Would Be Utter Destruction—Our Remedy for Wrongs Not by Anarchy or Riots, But by Peace.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Aug. 20.—The sound money Democrats of Kentucky met in State convention in Music Hall this afternoon and to-night, and amid great enthusiasm adopted a platform embodying their views, named delegates-at-large to the national convention at Indianapolis, selected electors from the State at large, formed an organization to carry the campaign and endorsed ex-Governor S. B. Buckner for the nomination for Vice-President.

Nearly every leading Democrat in the State was present. The big hall was jammed. Ex-Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner entered the hall just before the convention was called to order, and he was given a rousing reception. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. C. R. Hemphill, ex-Lieutenant-Governor James R. Hindman was elected Temporary Chairman. His speech of thanks was followed by a loud demand for ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckenridge, who sat on the stage with his wife. The silver-tongued orator came slowly to the front of the stage and the convention went wild.

Mr. Breckenridge's speech was a great oratorical triumph. He began by saying that he could not stand by the Chicago platform nor support the nomination. He felt no worse when he was driven into the Confederate army to maintain his convictions than he did now, when he was driven into opposition to the regular nominees of his party upon which the Democratic conviction, had had been so all his life, but he joined with the best and greatest men of the party to put it upon a secure basis. The last time he had spoken in Louisville he had predicted that if Grover Cleveland should be nominated the party would be certain of triumph. After the Chicago convention he looked forward upon years of struggle, but he believed the party would come out triumphant and purified. He had helped reorganize the party. He knew what it was to go to defeat. It had won a victory that carried with it the seeds of its own destruction.

The Democratic party of 1892 was a heterogeneous collection, and it was now reaping the reward of its insincerity. He referred to the greenback craze, and said no party deserved victory nor deserved life when it became dishonest. For the third time the Democratic party of Kentucky had the opportunity to immortalize itself. Now in Kentucky the first State convention to be held since the Chicago convention would rise up and proclaim the eternal principle upon which the Democratic party was founded; it was a rare honor that all this party had gone through was to fit it for this occasion. Kentucky Democrats stood now to plead with the nation to maintain the position which the fathers of the party had taken, to insist upon public and private honesty and the observance of the laws.

"Our remedy for wrongs is not by anarchy, not by riots, but by peaceful means," said the Colonel. "We do not believe in a paternal Government; we do not believe in the right to take the taxes of its citizens and purchase 177,000 miles of railroad and give opportunity for the unspeakable corruption that must follow. The result of the Populist platform would be utter destruction. We will not walk in the road the St. Louis and Chicago conventions point out. You need not tell me it is a regular Democratic nomination. I walk into it that cesspool."

"I do not dispute the regularity of the Chicago convention, but it had no power to pledge Democrats to the adoption of hostile principles. The convention called itself the Democratic convention; we do not obey it. It was not Democratic because it wore the Democratic robes. It is the hand of Esau, and we recognize the voice of Jacob. We are not a blind, old Isaac, and we recognize the voice of the masquerading Jacob, and we decline to go that way.

The heart of Kentucky is with us. We were a sound money State years ago. We lost through want of vigilance and cowardly leaders, and we almost became reconciled to free silver. But we did not look forward to a platform in which the best thing in it is the free silver plank."

Bryan, he said, was an undeveloped and emotional young fellow. He thought Bryan believed in his platform and would try to make that the law of the land. By the help of God, he should never have the opportunity. Speaking for himself alone, he believed the election of Bryan would be the greatest calamity that could happen to the people. The duty of the Democratic party was to defeat the election of Bryan. That accomplished, they would keep open the old Democratic home for the reception of those who, having been misled, would desire to return thither. They would be received with open arms, and nobody would say to them, "I told you so." He regarded this day as an eventful one and this a grand convention of Democrats that would live in political history.

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to 5 o'clock, when the body reassembled and heard reports from committees, soon taking another recess until 7:30 p. m.

Judge Quincy Ward of Paris was chosen permanent Chairman just before the last adjournment. He took the chair when the convention reassembled at 7:40 o'clock.

A. J. Carroll of Louisville, ex-Governor Buckner, W. C. P. Breckenridge of Lexington and W. F. Browder of Russellville were chosen as delegates from the State at large to Indianapolis. The roll-call showed that 114 out of the 119 counties were represented in the convention.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted unanimously. After indorsing the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Tilden and Cleveland, the report demands a currency measured by the existing gold standard, and which shall consist of gold with a bank currency well-secured and redeemable in gold, and with the use of silver and other metals within the reasonable limit presented by convenience and safety, and to be kept at par with gold. A tariff for revenue only is demanded, and it is believed to be the duty of the Government to protect the citizen and his property from lawlessness.

The recent convention at Chicago and its platform and candidates are disclaimed as undemocratic. Bryan is declared to be a Populist and Sewall a subsidized ship-builder and a high protectionist. The administration of Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle is indorsed, and the Chicago Convention condemned for its refusal to take similar action.

The reference to Cleveland and Carlisle was greeted with thunders of applause. The future is in a large part theirs. They have the making of history in the times that are to come. The greatest calamity that could befall them would be strife, should it divide them. Let us pray that this shall never be. Let us pray that they will always be self-respecting, each in honor of his own flag, safeguarding its rights and the rights of others. Thus each in its own way fulfilling its huge national destiny shall yet work in harmony for the progress and the peace of the world.

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MCKINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

It Will Be Very Explicit on the Money Question.

But the Tariff Will Not be Neglected.

His Time Will be Largely Taken Up With Speech Making and Receiving Delegations—Maine Gold Democrats Elect Delegates to Indianapolis—Silver Sentiment in Iowa Said to be Waning.

CANTON, Aug. 20.—Major McKinley worked on the last proofs of his letter of acceptance most of the day. The letter will contain several thousand words and will be very explicit on the money question, but the tariff will not in any way be neglected. This evening he gave some consideration to the speech which he is to make to the citizens of Ellwood and Newcastle, Penn., who are to call upon him Saturday. A dispatch received to-night says there will be between 1,500 and 1,800 in the party.

Major McKinley will be kept pretty busy with speech-making from this time out. Monday he will make two speeches. A delegation of a thousand farmers from Western Pennsylvania and Maryland is announced for the middle of September, and an excursion equally as large is expected from Baltimore.

Hon. R. C. Kerens of St. Louis has been asked by a large number of railroad employes in that city to arrange a trip to Canton for their benefit and some 500 of them will be here next month.

Among Major McKinley's callers this afternoon was T. J. Morgan, who was Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the Harrison Administration.

Hon. John Little, member of the Ohio Arbitration Commission, was also a guest at the McKinley home to-day.

Telegrams of greeting and announcing the organization of Republican clubs were numerous than usual to-day. Among them was the following: Santa Rosa, Cal.: Major McKinley, Canton: Santa Rosa McKinley Club, 500 strong, send greetings and pledge you hearty support. (Signed)

ALBERT G. BURNETT, President. Carl H. Bilson, Secretary.

MAINE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Delegates to Indianapolis Elected and Resolutions Adopted.

PORTLAND (Me.), Aug. 20.—The Maine gold Democrats this afternoon held a mass convention in Congress Hall to choose twelve delegates to the Indianapolis Convention and to nominate six electors to vote for candidates for President to be nominated at Indianapolis. At the convention to-day there was no nomination for Governor because Hon. W. H. Clifford was named for that office by a committee of bolters from the recent Waterville Democratic Silver State Convention.

Resolutions adopted indorse the action of the provisional National Committee at Indianapolis; repudiate and denounce the Chicago Convention, and everything emanating therefrom; ratify and indorse the financial plank adopted at the Maine Democratic Convention at Portland, June 17th, and reaffirm a belief in the necessity of maintaining the existing gold standard of value in the national currency; denounce protection for protection's sake; and concludes as follows:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic administration and indorse the intelligence and sturdy patriotism with which it has encountered and surmounted its heavy legacy of blundering embarrassments and costly errors in the face of the determined opposition of the place-hunting section of its nominal supporters."

MICHIGAN FOR MCKINLEY.

Silver Sentiment in Iowa Waning and Becoming Weaker.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Among the callers at Republican national headquarters during the afternoon was General I. S. Trowbridge of Detroit, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue.

"The Michigan electoral vote," he said, "will certainly be cast for McKinley and Hobart. The sober second thought that has come after studying the situation has brought our farmers, such as were affected by the craze, I mean, to their senses."

The Hon. John A. T. Hull, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, now Representative in Congress from the Des Moines District, came over from Washington to confer with the Executive Committee. Mr. Hull, speaking of the outlook in Iowa, said that the campaign proper is just about to open in Iowa.

"Right after Mr. Bryan's nomination," he said, "there were signs of considerable silver sentiment and especially among the farmers of the interior, but I am assured that what there was has waned considerably and is daily becoming weaker. I shall be disappointed if we do not have 50,000 majority over the combined opposition and elect the entire Congressional delegation of seven members."

Colonel Charles W. Fuller of Bayonne, N. J., who was another caller at headquarters, said that the Republican campaign was being prosecuted vigorously in his State.

THE FRAM IS SAFE.

Professor Nansen's Steamer Arrives Where He Predicted She Would.

CHRISTIANA (Norway), Aug. 20.—Dr. Nansen's Arctic exploration steamer, the Fram, has arrived safely at Skjerve, a fishing port on the bay near the North Sea.

Shortly after receiving the news of the arrival of the Fram at Skjerve and her intention to sail from that place at once for Tromsø, Dr. Nansen started for the latter place to meet her. Before leaving Hammerfest, Nansen wired Captain Sverdrup, the com-

mander of the Fram, as follows: "A thousand welcomes to you all. Hurrah for the Fram."

A dispatch from Skjerve to the "Aftenposten" says that on August 14th the Fram called at Dunes Island, where a visit was made to M. Andre, the Swedish explorer, whose intention it is to find the North Pole by means of a balloon. M. Andre has not yet made his ascension. The Fram sailed from Skjerve for Tromsø to-day. All on board were well.

The Fram, with Dr. Nansen on board, sailed from Christiania June 24, 1893. Dr. Nansen's plan was to make for the New Siberian Islands and thence sail directly north until the Fram should be imbedded in the ice, then drift with it, following the west coast of any land that might be met.

Nansen left the Fram in March, 1895, in latitude 84, longitude 102.7, to explore north of the Franz Joseph route, and her arrival at Skjerve is strictly in accordance with his prediction that she would eventually arrive at Spitzbergen or some other point in the open sea.

ROSE'S BODY FOUND.

People Excited and Cattle Rustlers Charged With His Murder.

SIDNEY (Neb.), Aug. 20.—The people of Kimball county are greatly excited over the finding of the body of Paul Rose, the Weld County, Colorado, stock man, who mysteriously disappeared on July 27th. On that day Rose left home on horseback in company with two friends in search of some missing cattle, the friends being on their way to Cheyenne. As he did not return when expected, his parents concluded he had accepted the invitation of his friends and had gone with them to Cheyenne. This theory, however, was wrong. The trail of the missing cattle was found and followed, and the cattle identified in possession of D. A. Cochran, a reputed cattle rustler of Kimball, near the Sioux County line. Cochran was arrested and taken to Greeley, Colorado, and a thorough search made for the body of Rose. Jack Elliott, detective for the Colorado Stock Association, found the body carefully buried face downward about two and a half feet deep, and near by in another hole was found the saddle and bridle from Rose's horse. The body was found about forty miles from the Rose ranch, and it is supposed that a boy was either killed near home and his body carried to the place of burial, or that he was caught, tied to his horse and taken by force to this place and then killed. Cattle rustlers are charged with the murder, and a vigorous effort will be made to capture them. Rose is highly connected.

DRUNKEN SOLDIERS.

They Engage in a Riot While on Their Way West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Twenty-five policemen were sent to the Union depot to-night at the call of the Fort Wayne Railroad to meet an in-coming train bearing a carload of drunken and riotous privates of the United States army. The conductor of the train had telegraphed ahead for assistance to prevent loss of life and to prevent the railroad property, but by the time the train reached Chicago the rioting had ceased.

Twenty-eight private soldiers without a commissioned officer are on their way from the Columbus Barracks to various forts throughout the West. While passing through Indiana this afternoon a fight was started between Privates Hayes and Karpf. A general riot followed in which four men were cut more or less seriously and a number of car windows broken. Karpf had one of his fingers broken. The soldiers were all drunk with the exception of three or four. At the station here the men were sober and uncommittal, and as the railroad was willing to let them go the police decided to overlook the affair and let the army officials take action in the matter.

AN ESCAPE KILLED.

He Undertakes to Overawe the Town and is Shot.

DEADWOOD (S. D.), Aug. 20.—Ray Sewall was shot and killed at Sturgis this morning by Fred Willard. Sewall was under indictment for cattle stealing and broke jail. He went to Willard's butcher shop, picked up his gun and told Willard, at the point of the gun, to say or do nothing. He went from there to a livery stable and ordered the keeper to saddle a horse. The liveryman being unarmed proceeded to obey.

While the horse was being saddled Sewall went out. Walking down the street he met the City Marshal, who ordered him to surrender, but not being armed was unable to take him. Willard, who had secured another gun, came up and told Sewall to drop his gun. Instead Sewall pulled it out on Willard and both men fired. Sewall's bullet passed over Willard's head, while the latter's struck Sewall in the neck, severing the truck vein and he dropped dead. The coroner's jury exonerated Willard.

HOT POLITICS.

They Cause a Shooting Affray at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS (O.), Aug. 20.—A sidewalk discussion of the free coinage of silver question here this evening led to a tragedy. Joseph Rather, a retired merchant, and Horace Weyman, an Englishman engaged in literary pursuits, engaged in a very animated discussion.

They separated, Weyman thinking little of it, but Rather secured a pistol and when Weyman came back fired three shots at him, one striking him in the right arm and shattering the bone. Rather was arrested. Weyman is a cousin of Stanley Weyman, the novelist.

Interstate Tennis.

OMAHA, Aug. 20.—The weather was excellent for the interstate tennis tournament here to-day. Condee and Haverstick played a close game. The Bond-Cullingham match was one-sided, and of considerable local interest. Waldner and Carver easily disposed of Young and Haskell, as did Carver of Hopkins. The results: C. H. Young of Omaha beat E. Farnsworth of Grand Island, Neb., 6-0, 6-0. R. Condee of Chicago beat G. E. Haverstick of Omaha, 6-0, 7-5. W. S. Bond of Chicago beat C. S. Cullingham of Omaha, 6-2, 6-0. L. H. Waldner and W. Carver of Chicago beat Young and Haskell of Omaha, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3. W. Carver of Chicago beat Hopkins of Omaha, 6-1, 6-1. Bond and Hardy of Chicago beat Condee and Anderson of Chicago, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.