# MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPS

### THEIR NASHVILLE DIVORCE FROM POOR OLD POPOCRACY.

**The People's Party Conference Not Only Tossed Overboard Free Silver, but It Relegated Senator Marion Butler and His Friends to the Tail of the Party Wagon—How the Tom Watson Wing Dominated the Conference and What It Did to the "Buzzards."**

Late returns from the recent Populist conference which was held in Nashville are just coming in to New York. As SUN readers will recall, the Pops slapped free silver in the face. It wasn't a big enough issue for them to stick to. While it might be big enough for the Popocrats, the initiative and the referendum beat it, and they would return to their old love even if they had to toss Senator Marion Butler, the Chairman of their National Committee, and all the other officeholding Pops out. The conference resulted in a serious split in the party. Senator Butler and his friends, who have controlled the Pop party, were in such a minority at the conference that they made hardly any showing at all and their wings were clipped, so that hereafter their rule of the party will be merely nominal. The party is now really in the hands of the Hon. Thomas Watson, late lamented candidate for Vice-President; the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the moon-faced pride of Minnesota, and the Hon. Milton Park, who is Chairman of the Committee on Organization appointed by the conference. Senator Butler and his friends still control the other end of the party—that is, the Popocratic end. The fun began the first day of the conference. Delegate McDowell of Tennessee made it. Mr. McDowell was the sergeant-at-arms of the Pop Convention in St. Louis in 1896, and was never embarrassed but once in his life. That was when he got so excited that the heat of his body melted his suspender nail and his trousers fell about his knees right in the presence of Mrs. Lease and the other sweet-singing poetesses of the Pops. On that occasion he was led away and cooled off to the point where a substitute nail could be put in place. Mr. McDowell was a high mucky-muck at this Pop conference in Nashville, but he had troubles of his own. One Lindsay caused them. Mr. Lindsay is described as a slim young man. No further description has so far been received except that he came from Tennessee, the home of Mr. McDowell, and he was antagonistic to him. Mr. Lindsay on the first day of the conference made a remark about Mr. McDowell. Mr. McDowell, according to the information that has reached here, was out of the room at the time. When he returned—here THE SUN quotes the story exactly as it reached here in the Southern papers:

"Mr. McDowell appeared on the platform minus coat, vest, necktie, and collar, and armed with a gold-headed cane.

"Mr. McDowell, securing the attention of the audience, said: 'There is a person here by the name of Lindsay who claims to represent Tennessee in this convention. Lindsay is a red-headed sapsucker, and there ain't any reason why you should pay any attention to him. I would like to say——'

"'I may be a red-headed sapsucker, but I am proud to be one, if I am able to stand here and denounce the buzzards who sold out the Populist party in Tennessee last year.'

"As he spoke the last word a man broke loose from the crowd which surrounded the speaker's stand and rushed up the steps. He grasped the speaker by the throat, and before the unfortunate man could defend himself, began to belabor him with a heavy gold-headed cane.

"The man was McDowell, and in an instant the two had clinched, had rolled down the steps of the platform, and were fighting like dogs at the feet of a tremendous crowd of delegates, which immediately surrounded them. For nearly twenty minutes the vicinity of the speaker's stand was a scene of violent disorder, and when the Sergeant-at-Arms had finally separated the combatants the entire convention was in an uproar.

"Ex-Gov. Buchanan finally pushed his way through the tangled mass of men, and mounting the platform, pleaded for peace. His dignified appearance, more than his words, had an effect upon the turbulent gathering, and quiet was ultimately restored. Messrs. Linsay and McDowell were both severely hurt and their friends carried them into ante-rooms for repairs. After this a dozen or more of more or less eloquent orators apologized for the disturbance and pleaded for future harmony on the part of the convention."

After this stirring incident a close watch was kept on the Tennessee crowd, and there were no more rows of that kind. It was the original scheme to bounce Senator Butler from the National Chairmanship, but as it was agreed that the conference wasn't a regular affair, but was rather a mass meeting, this was given up, and then came the plot to clip the wings of the so-called leaders. This was done the following day after a long row and the spilling of much wind by the adoption of a set of resolutions and an address. The part of the address cutting the neck of free silver as an insufficient issue has been printed in THE SUN. Other parts of the address that are interesting, and the resolutions themselves, are as follows:

"While we have the largest toleration for all honest differences of opinion and will welcome to our ranks men of all shades of sincere belief, we declare that those who think the party ought to die have no more place in its ranks than Benedict Arnold had in the Continental army, or Judas Iscariot in the Christian church. Fidelity to principle is above all other considerations; since such fidelity means the greatness and happiness of the human race. In the campaign of 1896 we showed a magnificent magnanimity in supporting for the Presidency the candidate of another party, which would not, in return, make the slightest concession to us, as supporting our gallant champion for the Vice-Presidency. They adopted one of our many principles and secured the support of millions of votes, and then ignored us.

"We do not undertake to say what the People's party shall or shall not do three years from now, leaving that to the wisdom of the whole party in national convention assembled, enlightened by the wisdom of experience and the teachings of events; but this we do say most emphatically: That we will never again submit to the indignities and humiliations practised upon us by the Democratic party in 1896. Personal admiration for the man led us to support the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1896, but in doing so we did not agree that our great party should go into the digestive organs of Democracy or any other party and cease to exist."

Here follows the set of resolutions or the plan of reorganization.

"To the end of forming a more perfect and compact organization, extending the work of education, adding recruits to and preserving the autonomy of the People's party, we recommend the adoption of the following plan:

"1. The election by this conference of a national organization committee to be composed of three members from each State here represented, said members to be elected by the several State delegations.

"2. The election by this conference of the Chairman of the National Organization Committee, whose duty it will be to push the work of organization along strictly Populist lines and in the interest of Populist principles and Populist candidates, to preside over all meetings of the National Organization Committee, and to perform all other duties usually incumbent upon such officer.

"3. The election by this conference of an Executive Committee of five members, whom the Chairman may nominate from the members of the National Organization Committee, whose duty consists in assisting in the work of organization and education, and who shall coöperate with the Chairman in the efforts to preserve and extend the organization of the party.

"4. Election of a National Secretary whose duties shall be such as are usually performed by such officer.

"5. The election of a Treasurer, who shall have charge of the funds of the organization and perform such duties as are made incumbent upon him by the Executive Committee.

"6. The National Organization Committee hereby created is instructed to look after the work of organization and education in each State, to reform our broken lines, to cooperate with the regular organization when in line with Populist principles.

"7. We recommend that in each township, county, and State the committees be looked after, and where necessary be reorganized by the election of members in harmony with the party and its principles, and who are in favor of preserving its autonomy.

"8. We urge on the members of this party the necessity of more thorough and vigorous plans of education and organization than have been in vogue in the last two years. To that end we heartily recommend the cooperative and club plan presented by the committee appointed for that purpose by the National Reform Press Association at Memphis.

The committee selected to reorganize the party on the lines laid down by the resolutions is as follows:

Alabama—J. H. Harris, Zell Gaston, Iverson E. Watkins. Arkansas—A. W. Files, J. S. Scanlon, W. S. Morris. California—[illegible] H. Lyons, A. P. Barzin, C. C. Post. Georgia—William Phillips, W. D. Hawkins, R. W. [illegible]. Illinois—[illegible] Lewis, Lafayette Funk, Indiana—S. R. Mckinney, T. B. Rogers, J. H. Alexander. Iowa—I. O. Rees, A. W. C. Weeks, Alf Sigwalt. Kansas—[illegible] Wilcox, Abe Steinberger, I. V. [illegible]. Kentucky—Thomas Parker, Samuel Johnson, [illegible] Louisiana—N. F. Nair, J. C. Rockett, [illegible]. Michigan—J. O. Zabel, J. E. McBride, [illegible]. Maryland—J. B. Dukes, J. C. Hanley, L. D. Foster. Missouri—Frank Burkitt, S. M. Hollingsworth, R. Brown. Missouri—P. J. Dixon, J. H. Hill, J. Kimmons. Nebraska—[illegible] Sieb ens, H. M. Stewart, [illegible]. Ohio—A. J. Orr, P. J. Flasback, Robert B. Common. Rhode Island—James Arnold, and two others to be appointed. Tennessee—A. L. Binns, W. M. McDowell, R. G. West. Texas—Charles Jenkins, E. W. Kirkpatrick, E. O. Meadows. Washington—A. P. Pagwell, R. H. McLean, F. W. D. Hayes. West Virginia—H. S. Martin, J. W. Schull, H. A. Altizer. Wisconsin—Robert Schilling, C. H. Butt, William Munro.

Besides the above, the following Executive Committee was appointed to cooperate with the National Executive Committee:

Milton Parks, President; W. S. Morgan, Secretary; G. B. Crowe, Treasurer, and Messrs. Gunby of Louisiana, Peek of Georgia, Donnelly of Minnesota, Steinberger of Kansas, Bateman of Maine.

Eulogizing this committee, the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"Milton Parks, its Chairman, is a big and handsome Texan, who edits the State party paper and does effective work on the stump. His blind love for Tom Watson and his close association with the Middle-of-the-Roaders contributed to his election, but those who know him say that he is a lighter of the Roscoe Conkling school. Since accepting the Chairmanship he has been almost constantly in consultation with the five members of the Executive Committee, one of whom is Col. W. L. Peek of Georgia, but populistic conferences of that sort seldom pan out.

"The Secretary and defeated candidate for Chairman of the new organization is M. S. Morgan of Arkansas, who strikes me as being a better politician than the man who won. He is known throughout the domain of populism as 'Buzz Saw' Morgan, because that is the name of a red-hot weekly paper which he publishes at his home in Hardy, Ark. The characteristic motto of this publication is 'Rip 'em up the back,' and its associate editor is the famous and vitriolic Tope Sniktaw. Morgan has a good head on his shoulders, for he is the active manager of three large farms in Arkansas and has amassed a very large fortune."

Gen. Coxey and other gentlemen equally distinguished, it may be remarked, have tried to persuade the Pops to reorganization with non-interest bearing bonds and legal tender ideas, but they failed miserably. The Middle-of-the-Road Pops would not be swerved. The conference adjourned, satisfied that the Pops had divorced themselves from the Popocrats.

### ALLEGED THEIR PLATFORM.

**People's League Debating How to Keep Tammany Leaders in Line.**

The Executive Committee of the People's League, at a meeting held at 57 East Fourteenth street, on Friday night, decided to print and circulate several hundred thousand copies of the speech of John P. Altgeld, delivered in Brooklyn on July 5. The platform of the league will be printed and circulated with the speech.

One of the members of the committee suggested that the league exact from every candidate it supports a specific promise in writing to stand by the Chicago platform and to do all in his power to further the cause of municipal ownership of franchises.

Others suggested that such a pledge might be a violation of the Penal Code, and if there should exist any doubt as to the good faith of Tammany and her candidates the best thing would be that the Bryan men should run a ticket of their own on the Democratic platform and claim to be the regular Democratic party. It was pointed out that Tammany will be very glad next year to accept Democratic doctrine without reserve in order to preserve its standing for regularity.

### BRYANITES WITH BACKBONE.

**Young Democracy of Brooklyn Reads a Lesson to Would-Be Trimmers.**

The Young Democracy of the Fourth Assembly district met last night in Jaeger's Hall, Brooklyn, and after forming a permanent organization adopted the following resolution:

*Whereas*, The Democrats of the State of New York thoroughly indorse and approve the principles of the party as stated in the Chicago platform of 1896, and believe that the issues therein raised should be kept constantly before the people, in order that a return to the simple, the stable, and the just government of our forefathers may be secured; therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the Democratic voters of the Fourth Assembly district, that we are in full and hearty accord with the sentiments expressed in the Democratic State and national platforms of 1896, and that we hereby seriously urge the State Committee to reaffirm these platforms and earnestly request said committee to nominate a honest, able and capable candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals who fully indorses the principles therein enumerated and who heartily supported the candidates nominated thereon in 1896.

We do hereby request the member of the State Committee from this Senatorial district to use every effort to secure the above action by the State Committee.

The Young Democracy of the Eleventh Assembly district also met and adopted the same resolution.

### COUNTY CLERK AND SHERIFF.

**Two Tammany Men Who Think the Nominations Are Theirs.**

Patrick Keenan said a few days ago that he expects to be the Tammany candidate for County Clerk. Mr. Keenan was County Clerk in 1880, but he was not elected as a Tammany Hall man. In fact, he was one of the last of the old County Democracy leaders to go into the Wigwam. There are other candidates for the nomination, who assert that the matter is not settled yet.

As certain as Mr. Keenan is that he will be the Tammany nominee for County Clerk is Peter F. Meyer that the Wigwam will name him for Sheriff. Mr. Meyer is Richard Croker's partner in the real estate business. He was Sheriff's auctioneer at one time. It is even said that Mr. Croker has promised to name him for Sheriff. John C. Sheehan has said that no man can promise that a Tammany convention will do any particular thing. He has also said that Mr. Croker could not control the Tammany organization. Thomas J. Dunn is another candidate for the nomination for Sheriff.

### THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

**Gov. Taylor Listens to Appeals for the Appointment of McMillin and Turley.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—Gov. Robert L. Taylor this afternoon received two delegations at Johnson City, one of which came in the interest of Congressman Benton McMillin for the Senatorial appointment to succeed the late Senator Harris, the other in the interest of T. B. Turley of Memphis. The Governor, it is said, has about made up his mind in favor of Turley, but heard what the McMillin delegation had to say, and will now make the final decision. Turley has geographical advantages, being the only candidate from West Tennessee. There are four candidates from Middle Tennessee, namely, Benton McMillin, James D. Richardson, A. S. Colyar, and J. M. Bright. John K. Shields is mentioned as an East Tennessee possibility.

### SET A MINER ON FIRE.

**Drunken Cowboys Poured Whiskey on Him and Lighted It.**

SAN DIEGO, July 17.—An exciting time among the settlers on the Warner ranch in this county occurred yesterday and nearly resulted in the death of two persons. A miner named Rice came down to Hot Springs and drank too much whiskey.

He commenced boasting that he could lick any man in that locality, and finally got into a fight with several half-drunken cowboys, who pounced on him, and, after beating him until he was insensible, poured whiskey over him and set him afire.

Ex-Supervisor Chester Gunn, who saw the occurrence, rushed to the assistance of the man and was attacked with knives by the cowboys. He was badly cut, but not fatally hurt. Rice was rescued before his burns became dangerous.

### THE JUDGE SCRUBBED THE BIBLE.

**It Had Been in Use 20 Years and Was So Dirty That a Cop Refused to Kiss It.**

Justice of the Peace Lewis R. McCulloch is presiding in the Hoboken Police Court in the absence of Recorder McDonough. Yesterday a policeman called to take the oath, took the grimy old Bible in his hand, but failed to press his lips to its soiled cover.

Justice McCulloch saw the cop's action. After court he took up the book, and turning to the fly leaf, read the inscription: "Dec. 1, 1870."

He sent for a bottle of ammonia, some soap and water, and a scrub brush. Then he gave the Bible a thorough cleansing.

"Now," said the Justice after he had finished, "it's clean at any rate, and I guess it will see another twenty-six years of service."

**He Played a Low-Down Bunco Game on Three Boys.**

A man who said he was Harry Thorne and that he had a bicycle rest at Coney Island engaged three boys yesterday to go to the island to clean bicycles. The boys were Frank Stanbury, 13 years old, and William, his brother, 15, of 384 Thirty-ninth street, and Charles Marsnall, aged 15, of 312 Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn. Before sending them to the island Thorne collected 50 cents from each to pay for caps and badges. When the boys arrived at the place designated they learned that they had been buncoed.

**East Tennessee Land Company Property Sold.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—Property of the East Tennessee Land Company, consisting mostly of town lots, was sold to-day at Harriman by Commissioner H. O. Ewing. The Harriman lots were sold in bulk to Freeman Winslow and Rhodes, trustees for the Reorganization Committee, for the upset price of $70,000. The personal property brought $8,550. Lands in other counties will be sold next week. The East Tennessee Land Company was the promoter of the South town of Harriman.

### THE 47TH IN STATE CAMP.

**It Takes the Place of the 22d and Enters Upon a Week's Routine.**

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 17.—The only work performed by the Twenty-second Regiment and the Second Provisional Battalion to-day before leaving camp was guard mount. Col. Bartlett issued orders that the men should wear the regular army blue shirt, campaign hat and leggings, and the officers were ordered to wear serge blouses.

At 2 o'clock the regiment was drawn up on the roadside, where it awaited the coming of the Forty-seventh. The battalion marched out of camp without waiting for the newcomers. Regimental Quartermaster Charles A. Chase of the Forty-seventh, with the company Quartermasters, came into camp this morning to get things in shape for the regiment.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. John G. Eddy commanding, which left its armory in Brooklyn at 11:15 with 550 men, arrived at Roa Hook in a special train in two sections at 2:15. The Provisional Battalion, composed of the Seventh Separate Company of Cohoes, with 100 men, under the command of Capt. Thomas C. Collin; Twenty-first Separate Company of Troy, with 107 men, commanded by Lieut. M. M. Dunsbaugh; Twenty-third Separate Company of Hudson, with 63 men, commanded by Lieut. R. C. Payne, and Thirty-second Separate Company of Hoosic Falls, with 68 men, commanded by Capt. F. L. Stevens, arrived from the north just ahead of the regiment Capt. John Hart of Company K, the officer of the day, and Lieut. Thomas E. Jackson of Company A, and Lieut. George C. Butcher of Company F, the officers of the guard, with the advance guard of the Forty-seventh, came up at 2:25 and relieved the guard of the Twenty-second.

The march to the camp was begun as soon as the train was unloaded, and the regiment reached the top of the hill at 2:35, with Col. Eddy and Lieut.-Col. Hubbel at the head. They were met by the post band and escorted into camp by Col. Bartlett and Adjt. Hart. Col. Bartlett was the post commander, Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast having left for Troy on the noon train.

The command of the post was turned over to Col. Eddy and the week of camp duty for the Twenty-second was ended.

The Forty-seventh has a full complement of officers, except Capt. F. J. Monaghan of Company G, Capt. F. Hecht, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Chaplain Darlington. The Chaplain will come up to-morrow in time for service.

Capt. James H. Lloyd of the Twenty-first Separate Company is acting Major of the Provisional Battalion. Lieut. J. McGaffin of the Seventh Separate Company is Battalion Adjutant, and Lieut. George E. Swift of the Twenty-third Separate Company is Battalion Quartermaster. Capt. Henry Waterman of the Twenty-third Separate Company did not come to the camp with his company, as his resignation was handed in a month ago. Lieut. R. C. Payne will probably be elected Captain as soon as the resignation is accepted. The regiment presented a fine appearance at evening parade.

### TANDEM RIDERS RUN DOWN.

**Reese's Wagon Passed Over Nellie King, Injuring Her Severely.**

Benjamin Bloch, aged 25 years, and Nellie King, aged 21 years, are engaged. They live at 181 East 104th street. Bloch recently purchased a tandem, and the two left home yesterday afternoon to make a trial trip to Kingsbridge on the new wheel. They were going west through 116th street when William Reese, a lad of sixteen years, came down Lexington avenue in his father's grocery wagon. He turned into 116th street at a lively pace, and although he must have seen the tandem approaching on the right side of the street, while he was driving on the wrong side, he made no effort to turn out or to slacken the pace of his horse.

In a moment the two vehicles met. The riders were thrown from their wheel and the wagon passed over the tandem, completely wrecking it. Miss King fell heavily on her right side and one of the wagon wheels passed over her body. She was severely bruised about the chest, body, and legs, and received a scalp wound four inches long. Bloch fell on his hands and knees and managed to scramble out of the way of the wagon. He escaped with a few bruises. Policeman Boekell witnessed the accident and yelled to Reese to turn out. Reese paid no attention, and, having driven over the bicycle, whipped up his horse and did his best to escape. He reached Third avenue in his flight, but there he was blocked by two cabs. The two cabs detained Boekell, who had pursued him on foot, captured him.

He led him back to the scene of the accident, and turned him over to a citizen, while he helped Bloch lift the injured girl into a light wagon which a citizen loaned for the occasion. The party was driven to the residence of Dr. W. W. Taylor at 6 West 116th street. Dr. Taylor sewed up the gash in Miss King's head, and said he feared she might be injured internally. She was driven home in the light wagon. Reese was taken to the East 126th street station, where he was locked up. Reese insisted that he did not see the tandem until it was fairly under the wheels of the wagon. Policeman Boekell and a citizen named Tanner, who also witnessed the accident, insisted that it was next to impossible for Reese not to have seen the riders. Reese lives with his parents at 225 East 103d street.

### MISS A. C. EMERY TO BE DEAN.

**A Bryn Mawr College Graduate to Have a High Place in Wisconsin University.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Miss Annie Crosby Emery of Ellsworth, Me., has been selected to fill the new office of dean of women at the University of Wisconsin. She will also act as assistant professor of classical philology. Miss Crosby is a young woman to be selected for such high honors, but she has passed through a course of study designed to perfect her in the duties of her new office. She entered Bryn Mawr College in 1888 and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1892. She also won the European fellowship that year. She continued work in Latin and Greek at Bryn Mawr in 1893, having specialized in these subjects as an undergraduate. After this she went abroad and attended the University of Leipsic and heard lectures on Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit by Professors Brugmann, Rifleck, Gardthausen, Arndt, Lipsius, and Windisch. She resumed her studies at Bryn Mawr during the latter half of the 1894-95 term, and in the following term she continued graduate work in the classical departments of Bryn Mawr, taking the degree of Ph. D. in 1896. Her thesis, entitled "The Historical Present in Early Latin," has since been highly commended.

In connection with the selection of Miss Emery it is interesting to note that another woman has been selected to a place on the faculty of Cornell College. Miss Louise Sheffield Brownell will begin her duties as warden of Sage College and lecture on English literature next fall.

### THORN'S TELLTALE SIGNATURE.

**Alleged Murderer's Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Likely to Prove a Boomerang.**

District Attorney Youngs of Queens county spent several hours at District Attorney Olcott's office yesterday examining with Deputy Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky the affidavits obtained by the authorities in connection with the murder of William Gieldsensuppe. A stenographer took an abstract of all the evidence for Mr. Youngs, who explained that he wanted it in order to be prepared in case it was finally decided that Martin Thorn and Mrs. Nack must be tried in Queens county.

District Attorney Olcott is grateful to Lawyer Howe's unwitting aid to the prosecution in enabling it to introduce in evidence Thorn's letters to Mrs. Nack. The thing that will make this easy is Thorn's signature to his petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Lawyer Howe let him sign the petition. The prosecution will use the signature to prove that Thorn wrote the letters to Mrs. Nack which are in the District Attorney's possession.

### GEN. GRANT'S CABIN IN DECAY.

**It Has Been Exposed for Years to the Weather and Relic Hunters in Fairmount Park.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The old log cabin once owned and occupied by Gen. Grant, which he had brought here from St. Louis twenty years ago, and which is now in Fairmount Park, is fast decaying. Many of the logs have been rotted by the elements, and others have been carried away by relic hunters.

Gen. Grant presented the cabin, with the original furniture in it, to his friend, the late George H. Stuart. It is still the property of the Stuart estate, and neither the city nor the Park Commissioners can do anything with it.

George H. Stuart, Jr., applied four years ago for permission to remove it from the park, and permission was granted, provided the grounds should be restored to their original condition.

Nothing has been done in the matter since. It is possible that the Grand Army men will take some action toward preserving the cabin.

**Plans for Public Buildings by Competition.**

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The scheme provided by the Tarsney act for securing plans for public buildings by competition instead of having them drawn by the force under the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, will be initiated by Secretary Gage next week. He will ask five architects of standing to furnish plans for the Norfolk public building. If any interest is taken in the matter by architects, competition will also determine the plans for the Government building to be erected at Camden, N. J.

# INDEMNITY FOR MRS. RUIZ.

### GEN. WOODFORD INSTRUCTED TO DEMAND $75,000 OF SPAIN.

**The General Will Be Received by the Queen Regent at Her Summer Residence at San Sebastian, Which Will Enable Him to Carry Out His Instructions Immediately.**

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Sherman has directed Minister Woodford to formally present and press the claim of Mrs. Ruiz for indemnity on account of the death of her husband. The amount asked for by Mrs. Ruiz, $150,000, has been reduced to $75,000. The instructions to Gen. Woodford say:

"This Government, animated solely by the love of truth and right and the spirit of justice, after mature consideration of the substantially uncontroverted facts in the case, has reached the conclusion that under the treaty of 1795, and the protocol of 1877 between this two Governments, and the law of 1821, made part of the protocol, all of the proceedings against Ruiz, after his arrest and notice given to the Cuban authorities of his American citizenship, were illegal, wrongful, and arbitrary, were in violation of his treaty rights, and resulted in his death, and warrant a demand of payment of an indemnity therefor. While the circumstances would justify the demand of a much larger sum, yet in proof of the spirit of moderation and absolute justice with which the United States Government is animated, the Government of Spain is requested to pay an indemnity of the sum named."

Gen. Woodford will present the demand personally after his reception by the Spanish Government. He will sail from New York July 28.

The publication of the instructions to Minister Woodford has caused a mild sensation among those who profess to believe that the Administration does not intend to do anything to cause additional friction in the relations between Spain and the United States. An attempt is being made to have it appear that the State Department gave out the instructions to frighten Spain into compromising with Mrs. Ruiz before Gen. Woodford presents them to the Spanish Government, thereby relieving the United States of insisting on satisfaction and causing more ill feeling. As a matter of fact, the news of the State Department's action became public, as many other matters of interest become public, without any putting together of official heads to determine how Spain could be brought to book by the aid of the press.

Some of the red-tape-enmeshed officers of the department had a mild attack of what one of them was pleased to call the "dum-dums" when they learned that the instructions would reach the American people before they were presented to the Spanish Government. It can be said without fear of contradiction—and this means much for the officials and employees of the American Foreign Office are fond of making denials—that the Department is blessed with such a sensational episode as the printing of the text of a formal communication in the newspapers in advance of its receipt by the Government principally concerned. But the directions received by Gen. Woodford constitute a matter between the new Minister and the State Department. Spain has nothing whatever to do with the exchange of communications between the United States Government and one of its officers. Gen. Woodford received a copy of the instructions in the room which he occupies in the department building, and that was all there was to it.

It has been arranged that Gen. Woodford will be received by the Queen Regent at her summer residence at San Sebastian immediately after presenting his credentials to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, instead of being obliged to wait, as is customary, until the court has returned to Madrid. The main reason given for not allowing the presentation of the new Minister to take place at San Sebastian was that the court uniforms and other paraphernalia of royalty necessary at the reception of a foreign envoy had been left in Madrid and could not be sent to the summer residence without great trouble. The delay, however, has been obviated by the necessity for receiving the Japanese Ambassador, who presented the Order of the Chrysanthemum in behalf of his sovereign to the young King. It would have seemed like rank discourtesy to have kept the members of the special embassy waiting in Spain until the court returned to Madrid at the end of the summer. So the uniforms and other necessary things were packed up and shipped to San Sebastian. The formal reception of Gen. Woodford will enable him to begin carrying out his instructions at once.

### SPAIN GROWS MORE BITTER.

**She Hears That We Cannot Much Longer Tolerate the War of Extermination.**

MADRID, July 4.—A despatch from Señor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister at Washington, has been received. It relates to the instructions given to Gen. Woodford by Secretary of State Sherman, and which purport to be that the Cuban war has continued long enough, that the United States cannot consent to the indefinite prolongation of the struggle, and consequently a short space of time is designated within which Spain must put an end to the war or the United States will interfere. In the meanwhile Spain will be urged to discontinue the method of warfare which Gen. Weyler is practising in Cuba, as the United States cannot permit a civilized country, almost within sight of her coasts, to be longer the theatre of a war of extermination.

The news fell like a bombshell among the Ministers. The despatch was received shortly after they had held a Cabinet council presided over by the Queen Regent. Premier Canovas and the Duke of Tetuan at once returned to the palace and had a long conference with the Queen. Then Canovas and Tetuan went to see Gen. Azcarraga, and were with him several hours.

Gen. Woodford is expected to arrive here on Aug. 20, and will present his credentials about Sept. 1.

*La Epoca*, the leading ministerial organ, trying to prove that Gen. Woodford's sympathy for the Cuban insurgents in 1872 is no reason why President McKinley should not have appointed him to represent the United States in Madrid now, says that a Presidential election was pending at the time Gen. Woodford delivered the speech in which he urged the recognition of Cuban independence. It is a fact universally admitted, *La Epoca* adds, that in such cases public men in the United States may indulge in the most extravagant expressions without being held to responsibility for what they say, as in so doing they are influenced by the most despotic of all tyrannies, that of the American political parties.

The *Heraldo* says that the reason why Gen. Woodford will stop in London and Paris before coming to Madrid is that he has been ordered to see the American representatives in those cities and instruct them to invite the Governments of England and France to cooperate with the United States in demanding from Spain the recognition of the claims for damages to foreign property in Cuba. The aggregate amount of the claims filed by American, French, and British citizens of which the State Department here has cognizance is nearly $100,000,000.

All this news has caused a new outburst of feeling against the United States, whose conduct is considered as emphatically in favor of the Cuban insurgents. The *Heraldo* and other newspapers declare that the recent acquittal of the filibusters by Federal Commissioner Otto of Key West was decreed upon instructions to that effect from Washington. The action of the Executive in upholding Judge Otto is denounced by *El Globo* as an indication of President McKinley's hostility to Spain. "Judge Otto," the newspaper adds, "could not be reappointed without the approval of the Attorney-General, who is a member of the Cabinet. Judge Otto is a personification of American perfidy toward Spain. To uphold Judge Otto in Key West is equivalent to facilitating the departure from Florida of filibustering expeditions against the Spanish Government in Cuba, with the purpose of thus exhausting our resources and our patience. How is it that our Government does not see clearly through the intentions of the new American Minister, whose journey to Madrid is to be interrupted by visits to London and Paris? Nothing favorable to us will surely come from such visits."

The friends of the Government acknowledge that the news from Cuba as to the real importance of the war in the western province is conflicting, but they add that there are no insurgents in Pinar del Rio province except 600 bandits.

Gen. Weyler's last official despatch says: "I have visited the most important places east of the Jucaro-Moron trocha, in order to prepare for an active campaign, the result of which will be the immediate dissolution of all the larger insurgent bands. This will be accomplished more easily than in the west. I am confident that as soon as the number of our columns there is increased, and the enemy see that the Spanish soldiers are capable of penetrating their hiding places in the mountains, many will surrender, and all the more because their principal leaders in the west have disappeared, and those who remain, such as Maximo Gomez and Banderas, have been beaten, and are now constantly exposed to capture."

The newspapers here almost unanimously ridicule this "homeric account of Weyler's own marvelous deeds by Weyler himself," as *El Globo* said referring to the despatch.

In another despatch Gen. Weyler says that Maximo Gomez has passed the Jucaro-Moron impassable Jucaro-Moron trocha; but this, Weyler adds, is not to be regretted because the presence of Gomez in the east will contribute to widen the breach already existing between Gomez, Calixto Garcia, and the other insurgent leaders.

According to a statement by the War Department, the loss of the Spanish army in Cuba from the beginning of the war up to this time is 222,762 dead, and 11,434 soldiers have been sent back to Spain. The sick in the hospitals number some 20,000, and the available part of the army now in Cuba is estimated at 140,000.

### INDIAN DANCES CONDEMNED.

**Capt. Nordstrom Blames Them for Outrages Committed by Bucks.**

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom of the Tenth United States Cavalry, acting Indian agent at the Pueblo and Jicarilla agency in New Mexico, has written an interesting letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with regard to the Indian dances. The letter treats of the subject in a manner novel in official communications and throws new light on a matter that has long given great concern to everybody interested in the Indian question. The letter is dated June 25. Capt. Nordstrom says:

"During my recent inspection of the day schools attached to and lying south of this agency many of the teachers complained that on the occasion of a 'dance' in the pueblo they were either locked in their rooms and compelled to remain there until the festivities were over or driven out of the village entirely and ordered not to come back under a given time—the teacher at San Felipe being ejected and driven across the Rio Grande.

"The Indians pretend that it would be sacrilege to admit an outsider to a participation in them, or even to be present as a spectator, but this is only a pretext, an excuse to allow them to assert their prerogative, the traders at Jemez and Zuni informing me that neither of them is molested when the dances are going on, and that they have both been invited to and have witnessed even the most secret of them.

"If these dances, like the camp meeting revivals of the Southern negro, resulted only in a harmless enthusiasm in religious fervor, no exception could be taken to them, but they are often the origin of very serious outrages.

"The trader at Zuni related the circumstances of one case which took place in that village not long ago which does not speak very well for the advancement of those engaged in it: A young man, just from Carlisle, was ordered to dance and declined, representing that he had graduated at school, had learned a trade, and was now an American, and Americans didn't dance that way. Thereupon the Governor arrested him, tied him up to a tree, and ordered him beaten, and beaten he was—nearly to death. He danced after that.

"Zuni, it will be recalled, was the scene of the recent hanging of a poor old creature as a witch. While I was there, Miss Dissette, the estimable principal of the school, sent for the decrepit victim of this revival of the days when our New England ancestors were busily wont to drive their neighbors to the stake and bared her poor, old arms, to my inspection, which had no difficulty in discerning the scars made by the cruel cords, which had cut the flesh through to the bone. This poor old woman is at least 75 or 80 years old. At the imminent risk of her life, and the forfeiture of her popularity with the medicine men, Miss Dissette went to the old woman's house, and by nursing her night and day revived the flickering flame of life which had so nearly been extinguished. As this lady, her voice trembling with indignant emotion, described the circumstances of this unspeakable horror, my own cheek blushed that thirty-six years of my life had been spent in the service of a Government under which such things could be done.

"The trader's cook, an Indian youth about twenty, unfortunately incurring the displeasure of the medicine men, was arrested as a witch, and, but for the drunness of his employer, would have been put to death, and even now he dares not venture outside the premises after dark for fear of being kidnapped by the emissaries of these fiends in human shape, who will never rest satisfied until he is immolated upon the altar of their beastly superstition.

"It may be asked, 'What has all this got to do with dances?' Everything, because all the outrages committed originate in a dance. Is rain wanted? they dance. Is there a flood? they dance; and should the doctors have made a mistake in their estimate of the amount of humidity the clouds contain, and precipitation fail to ensue; or, if the rain continues, and the floods fail to subside, they immediately cast about them for a scapegoat, who is arrested and treated as a witch, for making medicine against their medicine; and they invariably hit upon some poor old woman who has neither money nor friends, or other poor devil (no profanity intended), without connections or influence, whom they devote to torture, often death, and thus save their reputations as augurs and soothsayers.

"This—bona-fide question, not humanitarian ramifications, will, of necessity, have to be settled sooner or later; the Government cannot go on appropriating millions year after year for the civilization of the Indian while these plague spots exist and thrive on its bounty. But this letter is principally concerned with the protection of the teachers. What shall I do to secure them from insult in the future? I respectfully ask for instructions. It is no use to turn the matter over to the Territorial authorities. That has been tried and failed. The general government has got to take hold of it, through the strong arm of its arbitrary power. Force, by which these people govern themselves, is the only argument which appeals to their obedience, and the state of things I have described will continue to go on until, by a show of force, they become convinced the Government is in earnest."

### CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

**Diplomatic and Consular and Other Nominations Approved.**

WASHINGTON, July 17.—These nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day:

Myron H. McCord to be Governor of Arizona.

William L. Merry of California, Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador.

Horace N. Allen of Ohio, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Korea.

Consuls—William L. Sewell of Ohio, at Toronto, Ont.; Charles R. Erdman of Kentucky, at Furth, Germany; Samuel E. Magill of Illinois, at Tampico, Mex.; Grenville James of New York, at Prescott, Ont.; Radcliffe H. Ford of Maine, at Yarmouth, N. S.; John Cover of Ohio, at Lyons, France; William K. Anderson of Michigan, at Hanover, Germany; William W. Henry of Vermont, at Quebec, Canada; Daniel T. Phillips of Illinois, at Cardiff, Wales; Marion Vanhorne of Rhode Island, at Elmira, N. Y.; Adam Lieberknecht of Illinois, at Zurich, Switzerland; James M. Shepard of Michigan, at Hamilton, Ont.; William Harrison Bradley of Illinois, at Tunstall, England; Charles A. McCullagh of Illinois, at St. Catharines, Ont.; Charles Deal of New York, at St. John's, Quebec; Delman J. Vail of Vermont, at Charlottesville, P. E. I.; Edmund Z. Brodewski of Illinois, at Breslau, Germany; John F. Caples of Oregon, at Valparaiso, Chile.

Collectors of Customs—Frederick D. Huestis, district of Puget Sound, Wash.; George W. McCowan, district of Bridgeton, N. J.

Treasurer of the Indian Agency at Topeka, Kan.—Isaac E. Lambert, United States Attorney for Kansas.

William V. Tompkins of Arkansas, Watson Boyle of the District of Columbia, James A. Johnson, Edwin S. Hall, Wade Bright, Roland T. Rombauer, and Joseph C. Auld of Montana, Northern Pacific Railroad Land Commissioners in Montana.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Richard H. Jenness, at O'Neill, Neb.; William Q. Scott, at Missoula, Mont.; C. Fred Liggett, at Lamar, Col.

Also various promotions in the navy, and various postmasters, including James W. Hughes at Birmingham, Ala. A persistent fight has been waged against Mr. Hughes since his nomination was sent to the Senate May 10, and he was confirmed to-day only after a long discussion.

### GOLD RESERVE INCREASING.

**Caused by the Receipts from the New