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The Evening Star.

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If you want today's news today you can find it only in The Star.

PLATT IN NEW YORK

He is Spurred by Quay's Success in Pennsylvania.

SIMILARITY OF EMBARRASSMENTS

The Empire Statesman's Presidential Preference.

NEVER WORKED HARDER

Mr. Quay's extraordinary success in Pennsylvania is said to be operating as a spur to Thomas C. Platt in New York, and the result, if any, ought to appear at the approaching republican convention in the empire state. Mr. Platt, like Mr. Quay, has long held sway at home, and loves power. He has had his ups and downs, and recently has been rocking in rather a heavy sea. But he has seen all sorts of weather, and the present storm has developed all of his gameness.

Points of Similarity.

There are certain points of similarity between Mr. Platt's embarrassments and those that Mr. Quay recently overcame. Mr. Quay found himself opposed by a number of his old lieutenants—men whom he had taught the art of politics. He had thus been shorn of his former strength in the two principal cities of the state. The mayor of Philadelphia and David Martin blocked the way in the Quaker city, while Chris Magee, an old-time adversary, dominated matters in Pittsburg. This describes a leading feature of Mr. Platt's difficulty. The men who are making it warm for him are those who at one time trained under his banner. They know him thoroughly and are opposing him earnestly. He is charging them with ingratitude, as Mr. Quay did his old friends, but that is another story. The fact remains that in the two principal cities of the state Mr. Platt is under a heavy fire, and but little of his former power there would appear to remain to him. In New York city Mayor Strong and William Brookfield, commissioner of public works, are against him, while in Buffalo his support is reported as being very weak. Then in Albany, Syracuse and Elmira the strongest of the local leaders are on the side of the kickers.

Must Look to the Rural Districts.

Mr. Platt, therefore, like Mr. Quay, must look to the country districts to save him. Can he marshal them as Mr. Quay did those of Pennsylvania? Unlike Mr. Quay, he is not in office. He has no prestige that comes from office. He has much in expectancy. If he can secure control of the New York delegation to the next republican national convention, and throw it effectively in the nomination of the presidential candidate, he will be a man of influence with the next administration, provided the republicans win. This is a little remote and much more uncertain, but sometimes political managers trade successfully on very shadowy sort of capital. At any rate, it is all that Mr. Platt has to offer to those who can only be attracted to a standard by the hope and promise of reward.

Looking to Next Year.

Mr. Platt, like Mr. Quay again, has his eyes fixed on next year. This year's fight is merely a maneuver for position. And this makes the presidential preference of the New York leader of interest. Mr. Platt is believed to be a Reed man at heart. He cannot manifest this preference now because New York has a candidate in Gov. Morton, and necessarily Mr. Platt must champion the home man. How much there is or may be to the Morton boom is a problem. Not a great deal of stock is taken in it outside of New York. Gov. Morton has many fine qualities, and has a strong hold on the respect of the country, but he is an old man, and this may injure him. If his age should militate against Gov. Morton so as to take him out of the race after a ballot or two, then Mr. Platt would be free-handed, and could swing his followers to the man of his choice. And if this support should go to Mr. Reed, reinforcing the support of Mr. Quay with the Pennsylvania delegation, it would at any stage of the convention be likely to create a pronounced flurry in behalf of the New England candidate, if, indeed, it did not lead immediately to his nomination.

Working as Never Before.

But Mr. Platt's fight is yet to be won. He may not win it. But Mr. Quay's success is causing him to work as never before since he first undertook the management of political affairs at home.

TO ACT AS SOLICITOR.

Walter E. Faison Will Hold That Place in the State Department.

Acting Secretary Adee has designated Walter E. Faison, chief of the consular bureau, to act as solicitor of the Department of State after the retirement on the 15th instant of Mr. Dabney and until a permanent appointment is made. Mr. Faison, who is a competent lawyer, and thoroughly familiar with the business methods of the department, has before discharged temporarily the duties of solicitor. It is not at all improbable that the designation of Mr. Faison will be made permanent. Judge Dabney's retirement is due to his acceptance of the office of professor of law at the University of Virginia.

NOT OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Court Meets Without the Alleged Holt Will Being Mentioned.

There was a meeting of the Probate Court today, but no one appeared in court for the purpose of offering the mysteriously received will of Judge Joseph Holt for probate. Nor did any one appear in court on behalf of the heirs-at-law. So far as the court is concerned, there is no such instrument as the will of February 7, 1873, before it, although the records of the office of register of wills show, of course, that the alleged will was received there on the 26th of last month. It is understood that until the will is offered for probate no action will be taken by the heirs-at-law, and it is believed that the delay of Executor Luke Devlin in offering it for probate is due to the fact that he and the two equal beneficiaries under it—Miss Lizzie Hynes and Miss Josephine Holt Throckmorton—do not intend to move in the matter until they have secured all the testimony possible in support of the will.

A STANDARD WIDTH.

Commissioner Powell's Idea About Streets Extended Into the Suburbs.

The Commissioners have under consideration a most important question affecting the width of streets extended on the lines of city streets. For some time there has been a good deal of complaint from one source or another concerning the width of these roadways, and Maj. Powell has been anxious to have the board adopt a width which shall be a standard, and which shall be strictly adhere to. His idea is to make the roadways all thirty-five feet wide, and when the board meets again the subject will be finally determined.

BLAND AND MISSOURI

A Republican Representative on the Situation in That State.

The Free Silver Democrats Have the Entire Party Machinery of the State in Their Hands.

William M. Treloar of Mexico, Mo., who succeeds Champ Clark as representative in Congress from the ninth Missouri district, is in the city for a day or two, accompanied by his wife. They are on their way home from the Knights Templar conclave in Boston, and are stopping at the Congressional Hotel. Mrs. Treloar was Miss Elizabeth Silver, daughter of H. A. Silver, for years a prominent democratic politician of Maryland, who lived near Belair, in Harford county, and was a member of the legislature, member of the last constitutional convention, and held other positions of honor and responsibility. Although born in Maryland and so near the capital, Mrs. Treloar has never visited Washington before. Leaving Maryland as a young girl twenty years ago, she naturally takes considerable pride in the fact that she now comes back as the wife of a Congressman. Two years before Mr. Clark had been elected by 2,600 majority, and when the votes were counted last November and it was found that his republican opponent had beaten him by 132 majority the surprise was mutual upon both sides. When asked today to say something about the political situation, Mr. Treloar said to The Star reporter:

"I haven't gotten very far into the duties of a Congressman as yet, and so am not able to say very much about politics in general. In Missouri the democrats seem to be doing what they can to help the republicans win in 1896. The fifteen members of the democratic state committee, one from each congressional district, were nearly solid for hard money when the recent state convention was called. At the convention ex-Congressman Bland and Gov. Stone succeeded in having the committee enlarged by the addition of another member from each district and four members-at-large. The entire nineteen new men are strong free silver men, and that puts Bland and Stone in full control of the committee, and consequently puts the entire democratic machinery of the state into their hands.

"Mr. Bland can now have his state solidly for anything he wants, and I sincerely hope he will follow up his advantage and secure the nomination for President from the free silver wing of the democratic party, as reports indicate he is trying to do. Then with somebody else nominated by the hard money wing of the party, it will be an easy matter for the republicans to elect any good man we see fit to nominate. We shall elect our man, anyway; but Mr. Bland is likely to make our task more easy and success still more certain."

When asked regarding the report that Mr. Reed may think best, in view of his candidacy for the presidential nomination, to decline the speakership, Mr. Treloar said: "Mr. Reed was practically elected Speaker as soon as the election was over last November. He is bound to be Speaker, and he cannot nor will not refuse it. He is a big man, and as Speaker will not make any mistakes, and so has nothing to fear from filling the chair again."

IN CONFERENCE WITH GORMAN.

The Maryland Senator Will Go on the Stump.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 6.—Senator Gorman came to Baltimore early this morning and for two hours was in conference with Mr. John E. Hurst, the democratic candidate for governor, and the other candidates on the state ticket. There were present at the meeting which took place at the state headquarters in the Carrollton Hotel, in addition to Senator Gorman, Mr. Hurst and the other nominees, Mr. I. Freeman Raisin and other city leaders, Chairman H. W. Talbott, Col. John Walter Smith, ex-Congressmen McKaig and Talbott, Col. L. V. Baughman, Congressman Henry Welles Rusk and other democrats of prominence.

The state campaign committee also met today and made plans for an aggressive campaign from now on to November 5.

Senator Gorman expresses the utmost confidence in the election of the democratic ticket. While he will not take any official position in any of the campaign committees, he will be present in Baltimore at frequent intervals, and will aid the committees and the candidates with his advice. Later on he will make a series of speeches in different sections of the state, and will do all in his power to aid in the success of his party.

Large numbers of prominent democrats have been here today from every section of the state to see the Senator and seek his advice. While they generally admit that the party situation is critical, they say that before election day most of the difficulties in the way of success can be overcome by wise management.

Chairman Wellington of the republican committee is actively at work, and claims that the tide of public sentiment is getting more strongly than ever in favor of Mr. Lowndes' election.

THE CASE INVESTIGATED.

Charges Against Attorney Pugh Looked Into by the Commissioners.

The case of Prosecuting Attorney Pugh for nolle prossing the charges against Saloon eKeper Hall, in South Washington, has been investigated by the Commissioners. It seems, after The Star's account of the matter was presented to the Commissioners, the latter promptly called the attention of the excise board to the matter, and Inspector Woodward submitted a long report, setting forth exactly the position of the District in the matter.

This report was then referred to the prosecuting attorney for the District, and the latter sent his report to the attorney for the District, who was also called upon to investigate the case. The attorney for the District in his report to the Commissioners, it is understood, states that there is considerable variance between the facts as stated by Mr. Pugh and the report of License Inspector Woodward of the excise board. He adds that Hall will be prosecuted when Mr. Pugh returns from his vacation.

WARRANTS FOR SECRETARY GRAY.

Another Prosecution of the Eckington Road Instituted Today.

An information was filed in the Police Court today against Mr. Hamilton K. Gray, secretary of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home railroad, charging him with occupying public space for private purposes. The warrant was sworn out by Matthew F. Tighe, and charges that the defendant, on the 5th of September, on New York avenue, being then and there a private person, did then and there occupy said New York avenue northwest with certain poles, on which wires are strung, said poles and wires being used for private purposes, to wit: For propelling cars by electricity.

The warrant was issued upon the information which was made out by Attorney Thomas. Lawyer John Ridout, counsel for the company, will probably be notified to have his client in court tomorrow or next week.

Fatally Hurt by His Own Gun.

BUDA PESTH, September 6.—The Archduke Ladisla died today from injuries which he received by the accidental discharge of his gun, while he was hunting in the forest of Agya, on Monday.

OVER 100 ARRESTED

Pursuing the Perpetrator of the Ku Cheng Massacre.

THE LEADER OF THE RIOTERS CAUGHT

Rev. Dr. Reid Makes a Pathetic Appeal.

PROTECTION IS WANTED

HONG KONG, September 6.—The leader of the Ku Cheng riots, in which a number of English and American missionaries were killed, has been arrested. An attempt was made by Chinese soldiers to kidnap this person, in the hope of securing the reward which had been offered for his delivery to the authorities.

The total number of arrests thus far of those concerned in the Ku Cheng massacre is one hundred and thirty. Twenty-three of the number have been convicted, but up to this time sentence has not been passed upon any of them, the viceroy, Fu Kien, demanding the right to review the evidence adduced at the trials.

Dr. Reid's Story of Ku Cheng.

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 6.—President E. H. Pearce of Kentucky Wesleyan College at Winchester today received the following stirring letter from Dr. C. F. Reid of Shanghai, China, citizen of the United States, and presiding elder of the Shanghai district, Methodist Church South:

SHANGHAI, August 10.

Only two weeks ago today I sent you an account of the Szechuen outrages, and today I am sending you accounts of the massacre at Ku Cheng. Had our minister acted promptly and adequately in the first case, the second would probably not have occurred, and we should have been spared the spectacle of eight young and consecrated women dragged from their beds and brutally massacred, helpless infants hacked to death and a faithful servant of God burned in his bed.

I am sending you these accounts in the hope that you will use them where they will do the most good. I wish I could put a copy in the hands of every editor, every Congressman and every other man who has any interest in the welfare of the church or the honor of his country.

We don't ask for revenge, but we do ask for justice, and the protection which every American has a right to demand, and which no civilized nation has a right to withhold from its humblest citizen.

Foreigners in China are unanimous in the belief that a little prompt and vigorous action would at once put an end to these things.

Appealing to Washington.

We have lost all hope of help from the legation at Pekin, and we are now appealing directly to Washington. Will you not help us? Unless something is speedily done we shall have to abandon all our interior work, which represents so many years of toil and sacrifice.

In our opinion the action required at this time is the appointment of a strong commission, with such rank and authority as will enable them to try and fix the guilt of the highest official. To punish a few coolies will be worse than useless. We must go to the source of these troubles, which is found in some of the highest ficials in the empire.

(Signed:) C. F. REID.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES BY SPANIARDS

The Report Sent by a Cuban Insurgent Officer.

Atrocities by Spaniards as revolting as those committed by the Japanese at Port Arthur have just been reported by letter to the Cuban revolutionary party in New York from Juan Maspons Franco, chief of staff, under General Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army. Commander Garrido himself, Colonel Franco states, led the uniformed rioters. The Spaniards were wild for the spilling of blood. Every human creature who came in their path was ruthlessly slain. Within five minutes the streets of Baire were deserted by the panic-stricken natives, but the Spaniards followed them into their houses and killed them in their own rooms. "Age, sex and condition were wholly disregarded by these liveried butchers," says Colonel Franco. "Old and young women, children, even infants were slaughtered. Shocking indignities were offered to the unfortunate victims before and after death. The Spanish soldiers stamped on the bodies of those whom they had slain, and ground their hoofs into the faces of many who were still living.

Senorita Dolores Madeira, a beautiful girl of eighteen, betrothed to an insurgent lieutenant, was seized on the street, cruelly beaten, repeatedly stabbed with bayonets, brutally insulted and finally hanged.

WATCHING THE COAST.

Looking Out for Possible Hawaiian Filibusters.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., September 6.—Referring to the dispatch from Chicago that the Hawaiian consul there had notified all Pacific commissioners that a filibustering expedition was about to leave this coast for Hawaii, Collector Fsher says he has not as yet received such information, but a close watch is being maintained.

The presence of the famous schooner Wahlberg and two or three swift schooner yachts, about the size of the Wahlberg, from up the coast, has probably aroused suspicion. There is no revenue cutter here and absolutely nothing to hinder arms and ammunition being placed in boats, and the schooners loaded from fishing smacks.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

It is Contended That It Has No Deterrent Effect.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The third day's session of the medico-legal congress began with the reading by Clark Bell of a paper by Gustave Boehm on "The Brutality of Capital Punishment." The author contended that the death penalty had no deterrent effect; that it was a relic of feudal barbarism and was merely an act of revenge on the part of the state.

Chemistry was then reached, and Prof. C. A. Doremus read a paper on "Two Remarkable Cases of Chronic Antimonial Poisoning."

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus read a paper on "Milk Adulteration."

BILL WILLIAMS CAUGHT.

The Leader of a Gang of Express Robbers.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 6.—"Bill" Williams, alias Lloyd Mayre, alias John McMahon, one of the most noted desperadoes in the west, has been arrested and lies in jail here. Last winter he became the leader of the gang that robbed the Wells Fargo Express Company at Cripple Creek, and secured $20,000. The other two men were captured here three months ago, but Williams escaped. He had kept out of the officers' reach until last night, when he came to town from Denver and was arrested. There is a big reward for his capture. Williams was loaded down with cartridges and revolvers. He also had considerable money with him.

ON GETTYSBURG'S FIELD

Ex-President Lincoln's Immortal Address to Be Perpetuated in Bronze.

Col. John M. Wilson Designated to Have Charge of the Erection of the Tablet.

The act of Congress to establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Pa., approved February 11, 1895, contained an appropriation of $5,000 for a suitable bronze tablet, containing on it the address delivered by President Abraham Lincoln, at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863, on the occasion of the dedication of the national cemetery at that place. It was provided that the tablet should also contain a medallion likeness of President Lincoln. Provision was also made for a pedestal. The duty of having this tablet made was devolved upon the Secretary of War, and it was provided that it should be "erected on the most suitable site within the limits of said park."

Col. Wilson Designated.

Secretary Lamont has instructed Colonel John M. Wilson, corps of engineers, in charge of public buildings and grounds, to see to the prompt execution of the statutory provision, and Colonel Wilson is now making the necessary arrangements. He will follow the course of action which was so successful in the matter of the monument at Wakefield, Va., to mark the birthplace of Washington.

Proposals for the manufacture and erection of the tablet will be invited from reputable firms engaged in such work, and the award of the contract will be made by the Secretary of War, who will be governed in the matter by the suitability of the design and the cost of the work.

A Site to Be Selected.

A prominent site will be selected for the park after consultation with the national Gettysburg Park commission, of which Col. John P. Nicholson of Philadelphia is president. It was desired to place the tablet on the exact spot in the national cemetery where the immortal address was delivered, but this has been found impracticable, for the reason that the statute requires it to be erected within the limits of Gettysburg Park, and the cemetery is not a part of the park, according to the views of the national Gettysburg Park commission. It is probable that Secretary Lamont and Col. Wilson will make a visit to Gettysburg for the purpose of conferring with the park commission as to the most suitable site for the tablet.

The Portion of the Address to Be Used

The portion of the famous address which is to be publicly perpetuated in enduring bronze on the field of the greatest battle in the history of the United States is as follows:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

NAMES OF NEW STREETS.

Commissioner Powell Has a Very Commendable Plan.

For a long time the question of naming the city streets, outside of the city proper, has agitated the authorities. It has been a hard problem to solve. Many schemes have been presented, but all of them were more or less defective. Major Powell has given the matter his undivided attention for some time, and he believes he has hit upon a plan which will not only please every one, but be a credit to the city. He has prepared three lists of names, from which to select suitable names for new street running parallel to lettered streets inside the city. The first list comprises distinguished Americans. For instance, the list, alphabetically arranged, gives the names of prominent members of Congress, members of the Continental Congress, chief justices and associate justices of the United States Supreme Court, governors of states, foreign ministers, Presidents, Senators, signers of the Declaration of Independence, Presidents and Vice Presidents and Speakers of the House of Representatives.

A second list gives alphabetically all of the prominent Americans who have distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences.

The third list will contain euphonious Indian names found in this country.

It is the intention of Maj. Powell to propose that after the boundary of the city proper is passed, the next street shall begin with the name, the first letter of which shall correspond with the first letter of the alphabet, and so on until all of the letters of the alphabet have been exhausted. The only question that is troubling the authorities, is whether it is better to have these names of one or two syllables. It has been suggested that names of one syllable be used first, and if the list is exhausted, then commence on the two syllable names. In this way a stranger at hearing the name of the street can determine at once its location with respect to its distance from the city.

Son Released, Father a Suicide.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., September 6.—Daniel McNulty, a prisoner in the house of correction here, hanged himself in his cell last night. His death ends a sad history. Within the past three months all of his family, except one son, died. This preyed on McNulty's mind and he sought forgetfulness in drink. Wednesday he and his son were arrested for drunkenness, and being unable to pay their fines were committed for a short term. Yesterday a friend secured the release of the son, but neglected the father, who, in a fit of despondency, hanged himself.

Personal Mention.

Assistant Secretary C. S. Hamlin has returned from a six weeks' vacation at his summer home at Marion, Mass.

Lieut. John B. Bernadon, attached to the Newport torpedo station, has reported at the Navy Department for temporary duty in the bureau of ordnance.

Lieut. George R. Clark, on duty at the Naval Academy, is in the city, on his way home.

Secretary Lamont has returned from a short visit to New York.

BOWLER'S DECISION

It May Lead to Some Interesting Developments.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION LIKELY

Question May Be Acted on by the Supreme Court.

POLITICAL PHASE MIXED

The decision of Controller Bowler in the sugar bounty cases is expected to lead to some very interesting developments in the near future. While there is very little interest in the matter of the sugar planters getting or not getting the five millions promised them, there is a great deal in the question of whether an officer appointed by the President in the executive branch of the government can assume the highest function of the judicial branch, and whether the declaration of a democratic national convention that protection through the tariff and bounties is unconstitutional, has all the force of a decision of the Supreme Court in controlling the action of the executive departments.

The decision of Mr. Bowler is regarded as a political move, which, while it may lose Louisiana to the democrats, is intended to give color of judicial sanction to the democratic platform declaration that all forms of bounty are unconstitutional.

A Congressional Investigation.

The new republican Congress will probably care very little about the individual interests of the Louisiana planters, but they will not be apt to pass without notice this attack upon the protective tariff policy. It is regarded as almost certain to result in a congressional investigation, and it is expected that articles of impeachment against Mr. Bowler may be introduced. If the planters can carry their case to the Supreme Court it will probably result disastrously to the democratic platform declarations. A majority of the Supreme Court believe in the interpretation put upon the Constitution by the republicans, and they would probably not let the opportunity go by to have a decision by the highest tribunal on this question, which was raised squarely for the first time by the last democratic national convention, though it might not be necessary to a decision of the case, involving the question of the controller's authority, that the constitutional status of bounties should be discussed.

Political Phase Mixed.

The political phase of the mere question of paying the planters' claims is greatly mixed, and on account of that the department may count on the republican Congress being silent as to the matter. By the statement of members of the Louisiana democratic delegation in Congress the appropriation for these bounty claims was in fulfillment of a promise made to induce the planters of that state to support the democratic ticket at the last congressional election. Had it not been for that, they have declared, several of the democratic candidates would probably have been defeated. From this point of view the plight of the planters is not apt to appeal very strongly to the republican sympathies, and it is only the general principle involved by the nature of the controller's decision which will interest them. It is believed, however, that the result will be that in the next election Louisiana will be lost to the democrats, both on the presidential and the congressional ticket. It is possible that Louisiana may figure as prominently in the settlement of the presidential contest of '96 as it did ten years before.

Will Go to the Supreme Court.

There seems to be no doubt that the question will go to the Supreme Court of the United States for final determination. Within the next few days Secretary Carlisle will certify the case to the Court of Claims under section 1063 of the Revised Statutes, stating to the court that it is alleged by the claimants that a right under the Constitution has been denied them, and asking that, as great public interests are involved, the court pass upon the matter at an early date. Under the rules of the court, the claimants might put off making their appearance for more than six months, but there seems to be no reasonable doubt that the Oxnard Company will favor an early adjudication, although Senator Caffery, it is understood, has protested against being forced into the courts on the question involved.

The case, when it reaches the Court of Claims, will be under the charge of Assistant Attorney General J. E. Dodge, who is especially charged with the defense of the government in all cases before that court. Mr. Dodge very likely will ask to have the case advanced, and it is probable, in view of the interests involved, that the court will consent to try it almost immediately after it reconvenes on October 28, unless the claimants should ask further time for preparation. It is the general expectation, however, that both parties will be ready early in November. Whatever the decision, the case undoubtedly will be appealed to the Supreme Court. The government, it is said, would not rest on an adverse decision, and it is equally certain that the claimants would not. In the meantime, all claims for bounty under the appropriation will be held up pending a final determination by the Supreme Court of the question of the constitutionality of the appropriation.

LOYAL, BUT HONEST.

An Englishman Thinks England is Trying to "Do" Uncle Sam.

SEATTLE, Wash., September 6.—J. W. Kummer, who has just returned from Alaska on the Topeka, met on the steamer upon the return trip two young English boundary surveyors returning from a two years' stay in the field. He says: "I asked one of them if it was not a fact that the purpose of taking photographic views was to establish a supposed mountain range, and he replied that it was.

"'Is there no defined range thirty marine leagues from the shore?' I asked.

"'There is none; one could as well be established anywhere,' he answered.

"'Of your knowledge, do you not think England is really encroaching upon American territory?' was my next question.

"Said he: 'I am a loyal subject of the queen, but I must admit that a very grasping spirit is being shown and that evidence of a boundary is being manufactured.'"

EARTHQUAKE IN MONTANA.

The Shock at Helena Caused Much Excitement.

BUTTE, Mont., September 6.—At 12:25 this morning a slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city, lasting about six seconds. It was not severe enough to do any damage, and was noticed only by a few.

At Helena the shock was severe. People rushed from hotels and buildings and much excitement was caused.

The shock was also severe in Great Falls—severe enough to be noticed by all who were up at the time—12:20.

Will Meet at Philadelphia.

DENVER, Col., September 6.—Philadelphia has been selected by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association as the place for the next annual meeting. The members of both the Druggists' and the National Proprietary Association today made an excursion up Clear Creek canon, around the Loop, as the guests of the Denver drug trade and the press.

MANY ARMY CHANGES

A Very Important Order Issued Today by Gen. Schofield.

Several Western Posts to Be Discontinued—Extensive Movements of Troops Provided For.

Extensive movements of troops are made in a general order issued today by command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, as follows:

"By direction of the Secretary of War the following transfers of troops are ordered:

"1. The present garrison of Fort Buford, N. D., will take station at Fort Assiniboine, Mon.

"Two companies of the twenty-second infantry, now at Fort Assiniboine, will take station at Fort Harrison, Mon.

"One company of the twenty-second infantry, now at Fort Assiniboine, Mon., will take station at Fort Yates, N. D.

"One company of the twenty-second infantry, now at Fort Keogh, Mon., will take station at Fort Yates, N. D.

"The three companies of the twelfth infantry, and Lieut. Col. Richard Comba of that regiment, now at Fort Yates, N. D., will take station at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

"The two companies of the eighth infantry now at Fort Niobrara, Neb., will take station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

"The three companies of the seventeenth infantry now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will take station at Columbus barracks, Ohio.

"The four troops of the seventh cavalry now in the Department of Texas will be relieved from duty therein, and take station in the Department of the Colorado.

"Four troops of the first cavalry now in the Department of the Colorado will be relieved from duty in that department; two troops will take station at Fort Sill, and two at Fort Reno, O. T.

"The four troops of the third cavalry now in the territory of Oklahoma will be relieved from duty therein and will take station at Jefferson barracks, Mo.

Posts Discontinued.

"2. The posts of Fort Buford, N. D., and Fort Hancock, Texas, will be discontinued and the public lands turned over to the Interior Department under orders to be promulgated hereafter. The portable public property at those posts will, by direction of the Secretary, be distributed to other posts under the direction of the respective department commanders. Unserviceable public property will be inspected with a view to its sale, by special inspectors, to be appointed by the Secretary of War on recommendation of the department commanders.

"3. Where, in the foregoing, the troops and companies to be transferred have not been designated, their selection will be made by the department commanders, after consultation with the regimental commanders. Where posts have not been designated, the department commander will make the designation.

"4. The respective department commanders will, through concert of action, give such additional directions as may be necessary, and arrange all further details with due regard to economy and the comfort of officers and men.

"5. As far as practicable, all regimental, company and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail from initial points to the new stations of the different detachments of each regiment.

"6. Commanding officers will see to it that the property to be transported is confined to the lowest possible limit, and that all surplus or unserviceable property is transferred to the proper officer at the station from which the troops are ordered. En route to their new stations troops and companies will, as to ammunition, take only the amount usually carried on the person of the soldier."

CLOSED THEIR DOORS.

Another Firm of Brokers Suspend Business Today.

The assignment of Silsby & Co. was followed today by rumors of other embarrassments among local stockbroking firms. These rumors could be verified only in one case, the firm of King & Co., doing business on 14th street between F and G, suspending today. The affairs of the firm were placed in the hands of John F. Paret, but no statement of resources or liabilities was issued. Mr. Paret said this afternoon that King & Co. would settle with all creditors, but it is not likely that business will be resumed. It was rumored that another firm of stockbrokers was embarrassed by King & Co.'s failure, on account of being creditors; but it was claimed by the firm in question that the failure does not impair their financial standing, and that there is no danger of failure for them.

It is rumored on the street this afternoon that if the continued "bull" market continues there will be an increase of commissions among some of the stockbrokers to the extent of one-eighth of 1 per cent, making the commission one-fourth of 1 per cent.

The assignees of Silsby & Co. were busy today with the managers of the several offices straightening out the accounts. At the 15th street office the general manager stated that the work is progressing satisfactorily, and that it is likely the firm may resume business by next Monday.

IS IT FRAKER?

It is Asserted That the Man in Custody Is Someone Else.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 6.—A letter received by L. W. Pack, editor of the Kansas Independent, which is published in this city, states positively that the man in custody and representing himself to be George W. Fraker, the insurance swindler, is not Fraker, but Schnell, a hermit who has lived for years in Minnesota and Michigan.

Pack says the letter was written by a well-known citizen of Duluth, whose name he declines to give at this time. Schnell's companion in the wood near Tower, it is alleged, was not arrested because his evidence would prove conclusively that the prisoner is not Fraker.

J. P. Davis, president of the Kansas Mutual Insurance Company, said last night that there was not a shadow of a doubt as to the identity of the man arrested at Tower. He said it was George W. Fraker, and that it would be but a short time before all interested would admit it.

REFUSED TO BE VACCINATED.

Two Steerage Passengers Detained at Hoffman Island.

NEW YORK, September 6.—On board the White Star steamer Britannia, which arrived today from Liverpool and Queenstown, were two steerage passengers, who refused to be vaccinated by the ship's surgeon. They were consequently transferred to Hoffman Island on the steamer's arrival at quarantine and will be detained there until fourteen days have elapsed since leaving Queenstown. They are a man and his fifteen-year-old daughter. They will be compelled to remain under observation until September 12, when they will be transferred to Ellis Island.

LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE.

Two Hundred Men Take "Doc" King From Jail.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 6.—At Fayetteville last night Doc King, colored, arrested on the charge of attempting to criminally assault Mrs. Charles Jones near Fayettesville, was taken from jail by a mob of 200 men and hanged.

King protested his innocence, but he was identified by Mrs. Jones and her sister as the guilty man.

THE CHENG-TU RIOTS

An Independent Investigation Into Them To Be Made.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S DETERMINATION

British Consul Could Not Cooperate for Some Weeks.

OTHER REASONS FOR ACTION

It is learned at the State Department today that the United States government has decided to enter forthwith upon an independent investigation of the Cheng-tu riots, with the co-operation of a Chinese representative. As at first arranged, the inquiry was to have been in co-operation with England, but there has been a change of plan within the past few days, occasioned, partly, by the fact that the British consul at Chung-king, who is to conduct the investigation on behalf of his government, and to whom, with the concurrence of an American missionary member, it was at first proposed to intrust the preliminary investigation of the facts, has been detained at his post, and it is said will not be able to begin the inquiry for a month or more.

Other Reasons for This Action.

There are also understood to be other reasons why the State Department of this government has decided upon an independent investigation, such as France has already made, and such as England will make later. It is not true, however, as has been represented, that the policy of this government has been changed by any feeling of dissatisfaction or resentment caused by whatever apparent delay has supervened on England's part in proceeding with the inquiry. The department also unquestionably has other reasons, which it is not yet prepared to make public.

China is expected to lend her support to the American inquiry to the extent of supplying an escort to the persons who will conduct it, but who have not yet been designated, and will probably furnish an official who will co-operate with the American investigator as in the Ku Cheng investigation. The investigation is expected to be made by some official now on the Chinese coast. It will probably take a month to reach Cheng-tu, which is the capital of the interior province of Szechuan, and lies some 1,500 miles from the nearest ocean port.

Communicating With Mr. Denby.

For the last fortnight Acting Secretary of State Adee has been in communication with Mr. Denby on this subject, and there is every reason to believe that just as soon as a consul of the United States on the seacoast can reach Chengtu the investigation will begin. The remoteness of this point from any place where a consular representative of this government is located led the State Department to request the British authorities, shortly after the Chengtu riots occurred, to direct its consular representative, whom they had ordered to make the investigation, to take care of American interests. This was nearly two months ago, and although British retribution is usually swift it does not appear to be so in the Chengtu incident.

While none of the American missionaries met with injury in the Chengtu riots, the missions were all destroyed, and it was charged that the Chinese officials refused protection to their occupants until after the mob had finished its work of destruction. Minister Denby cabled to the department about the matter, and after correspondence with the British government he was instructed to ask Sir N. R. O'Conor, the British minister in Pekin, to direct the British consul at Chinking, a place a short distance from Chengtu, to make an investigation for the United States government as well as for his own.

Would Wait No Longer.

The matter remained in this condition until a few days ago, when the State Department was informed that the British consul would not be able to begin his investigation for several weeks. It was thereupon decided to wait no longer for British action, but to undertake an independent investigation without further delay. The British government has been advised accordingly, and there will be no interruption in the friendly co-operation of the two governments in the protection of foreign interests in the oriental kingdom.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DELEGATION.

What Friends of Mr. Quay Announce as His Purpose.

Some of the friends of Mr. Quay here are talking a great deal of what he intends to do about the Philadelphia delegation to Congress. According to their gossip, his amiable purpose is to send an entire set of new men to the Fifty-fifth Congress and also to interfere with the organization of the committees of the House of Representatives this winter. First and foremost, they say, Penrose is to succeed Bingham in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

In regard to the organization of the House in the Fifty-fourth Congress, it is said that he will play upon Mr. Reed's ambition as a candidate for the presidential nomination to have Dalzell and Bingham turned down. Dalzell has a claim upon the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, and Bingham upon that of the committee on appropriations. It is not likely that in any event both places could be given to Pennsylvania, but it is said that Quay will make it a condition of "his friendly interest" in Reed's presidential ambition that neither of these men shall be so honored.

If Mr. Reed is convinced that Mr. Quay is going to control the Pennsylvania delegation in the republican national convention, the Senator's influence may be very great with him, but it is hardly likely that he would make such an obvious deal as that. Harmer, whom Quay is credited with a purpose to down, is already on the most unfriendly terms with Reed, but Dalzell and Bingham are said to be Quay's particular mark for reprisals.

FRAUD ORDERS ISSUED.

The Companies and Persons Debarred From Using the Mails.

Seven fraud orders were issued this morning by the Post Office Department against concerns carrying on business in various parts of the country. The companies and persons debarred the use of the mails are: The Southern Construction Company and J. B. Fleming, St. Louis, Mo., false pretenses; the Dixon Watch Company and G. Henry & Company, Chicago, Ill., selling marked playing cards; George Nye, Milwaukee, Wis., false pretenses; the British-American Press Association and J. V. Labarre, New York city, false pretenses; Henry C. Kramer and Mrs. H. C. Kramer, New York city, false pretenses; E. R. Savigny, New York city, false pretenses; the Southern City Manufacturing Co., Ladies' Benefit Employment Company, Neta L. Willard, alias Princess Willard, alias Mary Willard, A. P. Willard, C. D. Willard and F. A. Willard, with offices in Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., fraudulent employment bureau.