

FAVOR FREE COINAGE.

Democrats of Nebraska the Friends of Silver.

BRYAN'S PLAN UPHELD.

An Interesting Platform Adopted at the State Convention.

MANY REFORMS ARE URGED.

Of Course the Resolutions Contain Some Flattery for the Administration.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Convention here to-day nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Charles J. Phelps of Colfax County, and for Regents of the State University A. T. Blackburn of Holt County and Robert Keble of Dodge County. A free coinage resolution, offered by ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was adopted by an overwhelming majority, but six votes being cast against it.

At 10 o'clock this morning the State Central Committee met. There was only one contest, that from Boyd County, between D. W. Forbes and Henry Rustenmyer. The committee decided that Mr. Forbes' credentials were good.

John C. Thompson of Fremont was selected for temporary chairman and F. J. Morgan of Plattsburgh for temporary secretary. When after the committee had adjourned, Mr. Thompson heard of the honor conferred upon him, he entered a vigorous protest, declaring he had come down to be on the outside and enjoy a pleasant and harmonious Democratic convention and he objected to working.

The matter of resolutions caused a great deal of discussion. While all were in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, there was a very decided difference of opinion as to the way the silver plank should be worded. Half a dozen planks were quietly formulated, and all had strong supporters and just as strong opponents.

All of them were based, or supposed to be, on the plan adopted at the Democratic State Convention last year, and there was a considerable sentiment in favor of simply adopting it over again.

The gallery was crowded before the convention was called to order, and every chair on the main floor was occupied by a delegate or a Democrat. The World-Herald sent to Chairman Smyth 500 aluminum "36 to 1" buttons, which were distributed to the delegates.

It was 2:40 o'clock when Chairman Smyth called the convention to order. It had been decided that Hon. John C. Thompson of Fremont should be the temporary chairman, Hon. F. M. Davis of Beatrice was named for the position. He said he did not have his extemporaneous speech prepared, and asked for the pleasure of the convention. F. J. Morgan of Cass County and N. P. Nelson were nominated as temporary secretary. Committees were appointed as follows: Resolutions—Hon. W. J. Bryan of Lancaster, Charles H. Brown of Douglas, C. G. Ryan of Hall, Hon. George W. Doan of Douglas, Hon. C. Casper of Butler, C. J. Bowly of Saline and C. P. Fall of Gage. The committee on resolutions retired for deliberation, and the convention listened to the presentation of the claims of two contesting delegations from Boyd County.

The following was the platform written by Mr. Bryan and adopted almost unanimously, a substitute embodying the coinage plank of certain Democratic platforms of 1892 receiving but six votes.

We, the Democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in those principles written in the Declaration of American Independence and emphasized by Jefferson and Jackson, namely, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and we demand that all the departments of the government, legislative and judicial, shall be administered in accordance with these principles.

We reaffirm the declarations made by the last Democratic State Convention held in Nebraska on September 26, 1894.

We believe that the restoration of the money of the constitution is now the paramount issue before the country, and insist that all parties should plainly state their respective positions upon this question, in order that the voters may intelligently express their preference; we, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We send greeting to our Democratic brethren throughout the Union, who are making such a gallant fight for the restoration of bimetallicism and congratulate them upon the progress made.

We deprecate and denounce as un-American and subversive of the principles of free government, any attempt to control the action or policy of the political parties of this country by secret cabals or organizations of any character and warn the people against the danger of such institutions, whether based on religious, political or other differences of opinion.

Recognizing that the stability of our institutions must rest on the virtue and intelligence of the people, we stand, as in the past, in favor of the free common school system of the State, and declare that the same must be perpetuated and receive liberal financial support, and that the management and control of said school systems should be non-sectarian and non-partisan.

The Democracy of Nebraska approve and commend the declaration of President Cleveland in the past in condemning the pernicious activity of incumbents of Federal offices under the Government in attempting to control the policy and nominations of their parties, and we hereby recommend the renewal of the policy of this administration in that regard.

RAVAGES OF FLAMES.

A Serious Fire on the Milwaukee River Front.

SPREAD BY A BIG GALE.

Rapid Destruction of Steamboat and Railroad Warehouses and Cars.

CONSIDERABLE FREIGHT LOST.

Osceola, Nebraska, Almost Wiped From the Map by a Conflagration.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 22.—A fire which threatened to make great havoc broke out at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the warehouse of the Union Steamboat Company in the Menominee River. A thirty-mile wind was blowing and the flames spread with great rapidity. At 2:30 the fire was under control. The damage amounts to upward of \$300,000, and some estimates place the loss at \$400,000.

The prominent buildings burned besides the frame dwellings that were destroyed on Fowler and Second streets were as follows: Union Steamboat Company's warehouse, Anchor Line warehouse, Pennsylvania railroad freighthouse, Wisconsin Central freighthouse (owned by the St. Paul Company), part of Pritzlaff warehouse, H. J. Delaney's oil warehouse and E. T. Doyn's plumbing-shop.

The Union Steamboat Company's building was 600 feet in length and in it were thousands of tons of freight, all of which was destroyed with the building. Over sixty freightcars belonging to the St. Paul Company and in process of being loaded or ready to ship were soon enveloped in flames and destroyed.

Within half an hour after the fire broke out in the steamboat warehouse the Wisconsin Central freighthouse, just north of the river and 300 feet in length, was totally destroyed. A little while after the freightcars began burning, fire broke forth from the copula of the oil and grease establishment of H. J. Delaney & Co., on Third street, a half block from the track from where the burning cars stood. Following this the plumbing establishment of E. T. Doyn on Second street was quickly destroyed and the wagon-shop of H. Trinker adjoining it took fire several times, but it was put out. A row of small frame dwelling-houses on Fowler street, directly opposite the St. Paul freighthouse, took fire one after the other and were destroyed. The main freighthouse of the St. Paul Company, extending from the southwest corner of Fowler and Second to Third streets, had a very close call, but was saved.

The burned territory extends from West Water street along the river front up to the Sixth-street viaduct.

The docks of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway for a time were in imminent danger of destruction. So quick were the flames that the freighthouse of the Wisconsin Company that the officers were unable to close their safes or rescue the valuable records, and all these were destroyed with the building.

The heaviest losses will be those sustained by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Company, but owing to the fact that the freight destroyed cannot now be estimated as to quantity or kind no figures given at this time would be near correct, but the damage will be extensive. The losses sustained by the St. Paul Company were about sixty freightcars of an average value of \$400 each, more than half of them loaded or nearly loaded, as the fire came at the busiest time of the day in the freight yards. In addition to this the St. Paul Company owned the 300-foot freighthouse occupied by the Wisconsin Central, which was totally destroyed, filled with freight which was in charge of the Central Company, and a number of cars owned by the latter company. The losses to the railway companies will probably reach \$100,000.

The losses are nearly wholly covered by insurance, including goods in transit. Both the St. Paul and Wisconsin Central Railway companies and the Union Steamboat Company, the Anchor Line and the Pennsylvania line were fully insured, as well as the goods in their hands.

While the fire was in progress, Joseph McManus, a nephew of Detective William McManus, was run over by an engine and instantly killed.

PILGRIMAGE OF KNIGHTS.

California Commandery Seeing Wonderful Things on Their Way East.

Sir Sanborn Promises to Land the Templars in Chicago Ahead of Time.

BENKELMAN, NEBR., Aug. 22.—Sir Knight Sanborn struck his native heath, the Burlington, at Denver this afternoon, since which he has been more than ever in command of the rolling stock and making promises of landing the commandery in Chicago ninety minutes ahead of the schedule. He has been taking precautions to make good his bluff, too, and the scenery has been showing strong symptoms of St. Vitus' dance in his hurried passage.

A stop of ten minutes was made at Royal Gorge about 9 o'clock this morning, where everybody got out to stand appalled at the tremendous rent in the rocks and incidentally get photographed. Then the train was made to Denver, where a stop of fifteen minutes was employed in shaking hands with the Sir Knights of that city. The ride to-day was under a coated sky with a dash of rain in the afternoon. Eminent Sir F. W. Street was officer of the day.

The Los Angeles are in charge of the concert to-night, the programme of which is varied and of high quality. Frank Rader and Harvey Lindley, R. E. C., are acting as managers.

With a Big Capital.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The American Spirits Manufacturing Company was to-day incorporated with the Secretary of State to carry on a general business of distilling spirits, including the distilling, redistilling and rectifying of high wines and alcohol spirits and whiskies of all kinds, with principal business office in New York City. The capital is \$7,000,000.

Troops From Jacksons Hole.

LANDER, Wyo., Aug. 22.—General Coppinger, who commanded the Federal troops in the Jacksons Hole trouble, departed for headquarters in Omaha to-day. The citizens tendered him a reception last night. The troops of the Ninth Cavalry will be left at Fort Washakie for the present.

EXECUTED IN PUBLIC.

An Insurgent Captain of Cuba Shot by the Spanish.

REBELS GAIN HEADWAY.

Two-Thirds of the Island Said to Be in the Possession of Natives.

GENERAL CAMPOS DISCOURAGED.

No Money to Carry on the War and Troops Are in a State of Starvation.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 22.—Passengers by the steamer Mascotte report that the first public execution took place at Matanzas on the 20th inst. at 6 a. m.

The insurgent Captain Domingo Mujica was captured recently near Joveltanos, court-martialed and shot as a traitor to Spain. Mujica was a young man and came of one of the best families in the Province of Matanzas. His execution, it is feared, will cause the insurgents to follow the example set by the Spanish officers, and in the future all Spaniards falling into their hands will meet with Mujica's fate.

Captain Garrido, a Spanish officer, discovered in Santiago de Cuba an insurgent's hospital where seventy-four wounded rebels had taken refuge, and put them to death, using the machete. Such barbarous acts are causing many prominent Cubans, heretofore loyal to the Government, to join the insurgents. It is reported in military circles that the insurgents are in possession of that part of the island lying between Colon and Cape Maysi, amounting to about two-thirds of the island, and that Spain may as well call home her troops. They are not able to cope with the insurgents, who are gaining strength every day. The town of Sancti Spiritus is almost completely deserted.

It is reported that Martinez Campos in an interview with General Arderius, his brother-in-law, stated that he feared Cuba was lost. Campos said he did not have the money necessary to carry on the war, and that his troops were poorly fed and were completely demoralized.

Yesterday only two steamers were in the port of Havana, the Mascotte and the Archinas. All others are reducing their schedules and are still sustaining heavy losses. Business throughout the city is stagnated. There is but little tobacco in the market and exorbitant prices are charged. Merchants say that no matter which way the war may turn the outlook for Havana is gloomy.

Private letters contradict the report of the battle between Sanchez and Planca, as published in the Havana papers. The letters state that the battle took place on the 18th at Placetas. The insurgents had 1400 men and the Spanish 600. The battle lasted four hours. The insurgents lost sixty-two and the troops 800 killed and wounded.

When the news of the battle reached Havana many who had enlisted to go to the port of Havana, the Mascotte and the Archinas, communication between Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus has been destroyed. The insurgents under the command of Bermudas, in the early part of last week, entered the town of Loma Cruz, Las Villas district, captured the garrison and after sacking the town set fire to it.

On the 18th the insurgents burned the sugar plantation of Eustaguio, near Puerto Principe.

Martinez Campos arrived at Santa Clara Sunday morning and will fortify the town.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 22.—Among the passengers arriving from Cuba to-night was a gentleman who reports that when he left the island everything was in readiness for the formation of the Provisional Government, which would be conducted at Najasa by a conference of delegates from the various districts now in open rebellion. It is understood that General Macco, the distinguished leader, will be named as President. General Gomez will command the movements and the Marquis de Lanteta Lucia will be chosen as secretary. Before the dissolution of the convention a full cabinet will be appointed.

HAVANA, CUBA, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Santa Clara gives an account of a battle fought yesterday in the streets of the village of Barajagua. A large band of rebels under Chief Rego made an attack upon the village, which was stoutly resisted by a detachment of troops stationed there. A heavy exchange of firing continued for two hours, when the insurgents retreated, after setting fire to a number of houses. The fire spread rapidly and the

TOO MUCH MILITARY RULE.

There Is a Strong Sentiment in Hawaii Against the Dole Regime.

Cleghorn Says the Natives Would Prefer Annexation to the Present Government.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—"A. S. Cleghorn, Honolulu," is the inscription written on the register at the Windsor Hotel. Cleghorn, although a Scotchman by birth, is the father of the young woman known as the Princess Kaiulani, who has a hope that she will some day be the Queen of Hawaii. The Princess, who is now about 20 years of age, is at present in France, and her father intends to join her there. He came here from Honolulu.

"That place," he said last night, "is about as comfortable as one could expect under a military despotism. I don't think the present condition of affairs can long continue. Business is at a practical standstill and nobody feels secure."

"Queen Liliuokalani is still a prisoner in her palace. There is a strong sentiment in Hawaii in favor of the restoration of Liliuokalani. If the question were put to a vote of the white and native residents, the result would be in favor of the restoration by five to one. But under present conditions we cannot have an election."

Regarding Minister Willis, Mr. Cleghorn said: "He is a gentleman and a diplomat, yet I think that Commissioner Blount should have been allowed to remain and complete his task. It had been proved to Mr. Blount's satisfaction that the American flag floated over the Government building before the revolution, and that the republican conspiracy was hatched under its folds."

"The royal party in Hawaii at present would prefer to be annexed to the United States rather than put up with the existing condition of affairs. We have too much military rule. It is a great pity that the United States has not a clearer idea of the situation in Hawaii. When the Queen was in power there was no necessity for the soldiers being continually armed. They never carried arms unless upon military duty."

"It is unfortunate that President Cleveland did not send to Hawaii a commission consisting of three or more members, instead of only one Commissioner. Such a commission would have gone to the bottom of affairs, and its report would have commanded the respect and attention of every American."

FATAL COLLISION ON THE RAIL.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 22.—This morning about 2 o'clock a material train on the Norfolk Western Railroad, while standing on a sidetrack near Pampana station, was run into by a westbound freight train. The collision was caused by the spreading of the rails. The locomotive of the freight train was overturned and Engineer W. H. Wysong instantly killed. His fireman, whose name has not been ascertained, was so badly mangled that he died shortly after being taken from the wreck.

RICH PRIZE FOR FIREMEN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—The \$1000 international championship gold belt offered by the exposition for the firemen's races has been received. It consists of nine shields of gold. The central shield is surmounted by the American flag and an eagle in gold, with diamonds to represent the stars of the States, and bears the inscription: International Championship Belt for Hose Racing. Open to the World. Offered by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Ga.

EXECUTED IN PUBLIC.

An Insurgent Captain of Cuba Shot by the Spanish.

REBELS GAIN HEADWAY.

Two-Thirds of the Island Said to Be in the Possession of Natives.

GENERAL CAMPOS DISCOURAGED.

No Money to Carry on the War and Troops Are in a State of Starvation.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 22.—Passengers by the steamer Mascotte report that the first public execution took place at Matanzas on the 20th inst. at 6 a. m.

The insurgent Captain Domingo Mujica was captured recently near Joveltanos, court-martialed and shot as a traitor to Spain. Mujica was a young man and came of one of the best families in the Province of Matanzas. His execution, it is feared, will cause the insurgents to follow the example set by the Spanish officers, and in the future all Spaniards falling into their hands will meet with Mujica's fate.

Captain Garrido, a Spanish officer, discovered in Santiago de Cuba an insurgent's hospital where seventy-four wounded rebels had taken refuge, and put them to death, using the machete. Such barbarous acts are causing many prominent Cubans, heretofore loyal to the Government, to join the insurgents. It is reported in military circles that the insurgents are in possession of that part of the island lying between Colon and Cape Maysi, amounting to about two-thirds of the island, and that Spain may as well call home her troops. They are not able to cope with the insurgents, who are gaining strength every day. The town of Sancti Spiritus is almost completely deserted.

It is reported that Martinez Campos in an interview with General Arderius, his brother-in-law, stated that he feared Cuba was lost. Campos said he did not have the money necessary to carry on the war, and that his troops were poorly fed and were completely demoralized.

Yesterday only two steamers were in the port of Havana, the Mascotte and the Archinas. All others are reducing their schedules and are still sustaining heavy losses. Business throughout the city is stagnated. There is but little tobacco in the market and exorbitant prices are charged. Merchants say that no matter which way the war may turn the outlook for Havana is gloomy.

Private letters contradict the report of the battle between Sanchez and Planca, as published in the Havana papers. The letters state that the battle took place on the 18th at Placetas. The insurgents had 1400 men and the Spanish 600. The battle lasted four hours. The insurgents lost sixty-two and the troops 800 killed and wounded.

When the news of the battle reached Havana many who had enlisted to go to the port of Havana, the Mascotte and the Archinas, communication between Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus has been destroyed. The insurgents under the command of Bermudas, in the early part of last week, entered the town of Loma Cruz, Las Villas district, captured the garrison and after sacking the town set fire to it.

On the 18th the insurgents burned the sugar plantation of Eustaguio, near Puerto Principe.

Martinez Campos arrived at Santa Clara Sunday morning and will fortify the town.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 22.—Among the passengers arriving from Cuba to-night was a gentleman who reports that when he left the island everything was in readiness for the formation of the Provisional Government, which would be conducted at Najasa by a conference of delegates from the various districts now in open rebellion. It is understood that General Macco, the distinguished leader, will be named as President. General Gomez will command the movements and the Marquis de Lanteta Lucia will be chosen as secretary. Before the dissolution of the convention a full cabinet will be appointed.

HAVANA, CUBA, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Santa Clara gives an account of a battle fought yesterday in the streets of the village of Barajagua. A large band of rebels under Chief Rego made an attack upon the village, which was stoutly resisted by a detachment of troops stationed there. A heavy exchange of firing continued for two hours, when the insurgents retreated, after setting fire to a number of houses. The fire spread rapidly and the

ROMANCE AND DIVORCE.

Mrs. Parker and Her English Lord Have Considerable Trouble.

SO DID ENSIGN EVANS.

Complications Were Caused by an Excess of Zeal on the Part of Officers.

CAPTAIN NEWELL DETAILED.

Perhaps the Chinese Will Now Permit an Investigation of the Massacre.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The investigation which the Government of the United States will make into the Ku Cheng massacre has been somewhat complicated, and the probabilities seem to be that the complication has been caused by an excess of zeal on the part of J. Courtney Hixson of Alabama, United States Consul at Foo Chow or Fu Chan, who has gone to Ku Cheng as the principal representative of the United States on the joint British-American commission of inquiry.

It was learned to-day that Mr. Hixson and the commission started for Ku Cheng before the formalities preliminary to the inquiry had been arranged with the Chinese Government, and before the State Department had sent him full instructions, and the interesting information has just come to light that the department was somewhat surprised to learn, after the commission had left Foo Chow, that the American representative was Ensign Waldo Evans of the United States Cruiser Detroit.

It was the determination of the State Department, after a consultation with naval officials, to send Captain Newell of the Detroit to Ku Cheng with Mr. Hixson. Captain Newell's wide experience and his reputation for discretion and good judgment caused his selection. But before Minister Denby had arranged all matters concerning the commission with the Chinese Government Mr. Hixson and Ensign Evans started for Ku Cheng, and the suspicion here is that the refusal of the Chinese officials who are also making inquiry into the massacre to permit them to attend the hearing is caused by the fact that proper authority from the Peking Government was not obtained by Mr. Hixson before he made his somewhat hasty departure.

The cablegram from Hongkong via London, stating that Captain Newell had gone from Foo Chow to Ku Cheng, caused much satisfaction and justifies the belief that he has obtained full authority to pursue the investigation which Mr. Denby was instructed to secure, and will break the deadlock caused by the refusal of the Chinese officials at Ku Cheng to permit the foreign Commissioners to be present at their inquiry. Ku Cheng is some distance inland, and for that reason the State Department has been unable to communicate with Mr. Hixson to ascertain why he started so soon.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

English Papers Talk Pointedly of the Chinese Massacre.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 22.—The Standard will to-morrow say: "It is becoming more certain than ever that the unchecked if not stimulated fury of the populace of China against foreigners will, unless means are found for meeting the danger, spread throughout the empire until the lives of the whites will be nowhere worth an hour's purchase. The situation is critical and is one of extreme necessity. Resolutions of some kind are imperative, whether in cooperation with other powers or not. England clearly must find a way of compelling respect for the lives and properties of foreigners."

The paper deprecates the assumption that the same evasions and deceptions will be practiced as before unless the British Consul reports. It discusses the possibility of making the nation, and especially the mandarins, feel it worth while not to molest foreigners.

China, it says, must be asked to make concessions to the country wronged. Great Britain wants more Consuls in the interior and more markets for English goods. This would doubtless benefit other European nations, the United States and Japan so much that Great Britain would not be accused of wanting privileges that only herself would be able to enjoy.

The Chronicle, treating on the same subject, wonders how much longer the outrages will be allowed to go on and whether more lives must be sacrificed before Prime Minister Salisbury loses faith in Chinese justice.

WILL CLOSE THE CHURCHES.

A Mayor Who Opposes a War on Sunday Saloons.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 22.—The W. C. T. U. has opened war on the Sunday saloons here, of which there are about 175. A petition bearing 500 signatures requesting the City Council to close saloons on Sunday has been referred to a committee and it is not likely that a majority of the Aldermen will go on record as being opposed to enforcing the law when the petition is reported back.

Mayor Steinbach asserts that if the saloons are closed he will close the restaurants, livery stables, icecream parlors, newsstands and everything else run on Sunday contrary to law. He says that it is not improbable but that the church organ, the choir singing and preaching may be classed as violation of the law and stopped.

MARRIAGE OF MISS MANNING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—All-Saints' Cathedral was to-day the scene of a quiet but interesting wedding—that of Miss Mary Elizabeth Manning to Julius Cornelius von der Oudemulen of the Hague, Holland. Miss Manning is the youngest child of the Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning. The wedding was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas L. Fuller, canon of the cathedral, at high noon.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

While Arresting Train-Robbers a Detective Was Fatally Wounded.

Two Suspects Fought and Escaped When Encountered in a Passenger Coach.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Aug. 22.—Detective Powers was miserably and perhaps fatally shot in the head while arresting two of the train-robbers who held up the Chicago and West Michigan passenger Tuesday night near New Richmond in a smoker of the 10:40 northbound Grand Rapids and Indianapolis train to-night. Word was sent to the police headquarters to-night that aboard a Lake Shore train at Dorr station this morning were two strange men. They were spotted on the outgoing train this evening, for all trains had been under surveillance for the two suspects.

As the detective was going through the train and as he entered the smoker he saw two men who tallied with the descriptions given.

He grabbed one and at the same time blew his whistle for aid, as other officers were going through other cars. The moment he blew his whistle one of the men drew a revolver and shot him through the head and he fell to the car floor. As the other officers rushed in, the two men jumped from the train, escaping in the darkness.

The whole detective force was at once called out and every available policeman was detailed and the country is being scoured for the two desperadoes.

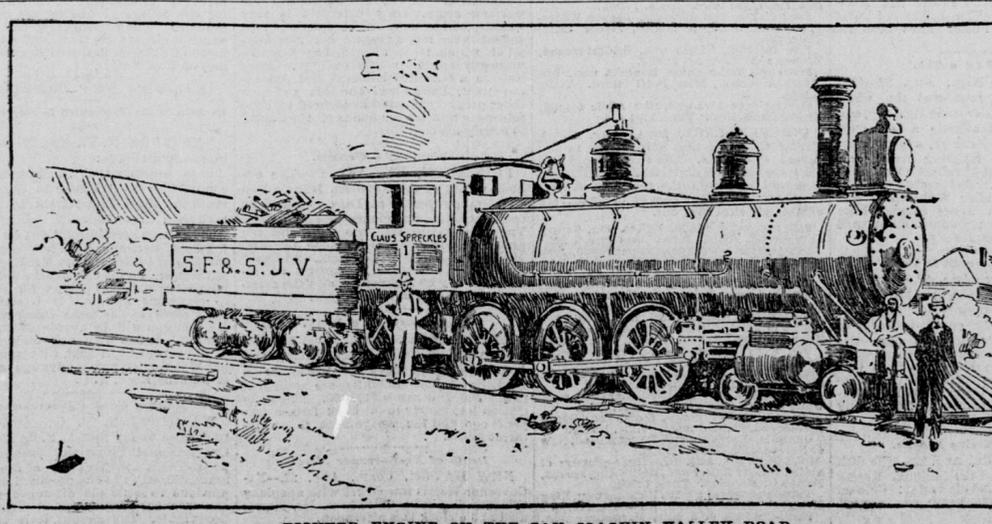
Detective Powers died at 1:35 A. M.

PASSENGRERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The steamer City of Para, which arrived from Colon this morning, brought the following passengers from San Francisco: Alfred Cohn, C. Boyle, Chris Boylan, Marion Brechtel, M. Chappel, Charles Davis, Thomas Dalton, Harris Helga, D. Mahoney, Charles Mitchell, M. Minturns, Mike Mullaly, J. Muzicka, M. Marcus, William Muller, Samuel Millust, J. McPherson, P. McCarthy, Ed Petersen, John Spolders, John Swanson, John Slater and John Wade.

SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

MADRID, SPAIN, Aug. 22.—The town of Coin, in the province of Malaga, was shaken by an earthquake to-day which lasted twenty-five seconds. The damage done to buildings is very serious.



HIXSON IN A HURRY.

Started for Ku Cheng Without Proper Authority.

SO DID ENSIGN EVANS.

Complications Were Caused by an Excess of Zeal on the Part of Officers.

CAPTAIN NEWELL DETAILED.

Perhaps the Chinese Will Now Permit an Investigation of the Massacre.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The investigation which the Government of the United States will make into the Ku Cheng massacre has been somewhat complicated, and the probabilities seem to be that the complication has been caused by an excess of zeal on the part of J. Courtney Hixson of Alabama, United States Consul at Foo Chow or Fu Chan, who has gone to Ku Cheng as the principal representative of the United States on the joint British-American commission of inquiry.

It was learned to-day that Mr. Hixson and the commission started for Ku Cheng before the formalities preliminary to the inquiry had been arranged with the Chinese Government, and before the State Department had sent him full instructions, and the interesting information has just come to light that the department was somewhat surprised to learn, after the commission had left Foo Chow, that the American representative was Ensign Waldo Evans of the United States Cruiser Detroit.

It was the determination of the State Department, after a consultation with naval officials, to send Captain Newell of the Detroit to Ku Cheng with Mr. Hixson. Captain Newell's wide experience and his reputation for discretion and good judgment caused his selection. But before Minister Denby had arranged all matters concerning the commission with the Chinese Government Mr. Hixson and Ensign Evans started for Ku Cheng, and the suspicion here is that the refusal of the Chinese officials who are also making inquiry into the massacre to permit them to attend the hearing is caused by the fact that proper authority from the Peking Government was not obtained by Mr. Hixson before he made his somewhat hasty departure.

The cablegram from Hongkong via London, stating that Captain Newell had gone from Foo Chow to Ku Cheng, caused much satisfaction and justifies the belief that he has obtained full authority to pursue the investigation which Mr. Denby was instructed to secure, and will break the deadlock caused by the refusal of the Chinese officials at Ku Cheng to permit the foreign Commissioners to be present at their inquiry. Ku Cheng is some distance inland, and for that reason the State Department has been unable to communicate with Mr. Hixson to ascertain why he started so soon.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

English Papers Talk Pointedly of the Chinese Massacre.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 22.—The Standard will to-morrow say: "It is becoming more certain than ever that the unchecked if not stimulated fury of the populace of China against foreigners will, unless means are found for meeting the danger, spread throughout the empire until the lives of the whites will be nowhere worth an hour's purchase. The situation is critical and is one of extreme necessity. Resolutions of some kind are imperative, whether in cooperation with other powers or not. England clearly must find a way of compelling respect for the lives and properties of foreigners."

The paper deprecates the assumption that the same evasions and deceptions will be practiced as before unless the British Consul reports. It discusses the possibility of making the nation, and especially the mandarins, feel it worth while not to molest foreigners.

China, it says, must be asked to make concessions to the country wronged. Great Britain wants more Consuls in the interior and more markets for English goods. This would doubtless benefit other European nations, the United States and Japan so much that Great Britain would not be accused of wanting privileges that only herself would be able to enjoy.

The Chronicle, treating on the same subject, wonders how much longer the outrages will be allowed to go on and whether more lives must be sacrificed before Prime Minister Salisbury loses faith in Chinese justice.

WILL CLOSE THE CHURCHES.

A Mayor Who Opposes a War on Sunday Saloons.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 22.—The W. C. T. U