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The San Francisco Call

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PREDICTED BY PLATT.

New York Republicans Carried Out the Programme.

VERY SLIM OPPOSITION.

Senator Lexow of Police Fame Made Chairman of the Convention.

TICKET OF 1893 DUPLICATED.

Governor Morton Received a Hearty Indorsement for the Presidential Nomination.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Republican State Convention completed its work in less than eight hours to-day, renominating the State ticket of 1893 and adding Celero E. Martin of Binghamton for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals in place of Judge Francis M. Finch, who will shortly be retired by reaching the age limit. The prearranged programme was carried out with remarkable celerity and smoothness. Everything that Thomas C. Platt predicted would be done last Saturday was done to-day, and except for a few breezy moments the proceedings were lacking in excitement.

The ticket named is as follows: For Judge Court of Appeals, Celero E. Martin of Binghamton; for Secretary of State, John M. Palmer of Albany; for Comptroller, James A. Roberts of Erie; for Treasurer, A. B. Colvin of Warren; for Attorney-General, Theodore E. Hancock of Onondaga; for State Engineer, Campbell W. Adams of Oneida.

Two ballots were necessary before Judge Martin was named. Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn and Pardon C. Williams of Watertown gave Mr. Platt's candidate quite a close fight for the nomination.

When Broome County won the delegates lost all ambition to break the slate, and the old State ticket of '93 was nominated by acclamation without a single ballot. The platform with the excise plank omitted was adopted, and an amendment for the maintenance of Sunday laws, offered by Warner Miller, was tacked on. Strong efforts were made for liberal resolutions on excise and home rule, but they were defeated, and the convention went to the other extreme and placed the party on record as favoring the enforcement of Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality. The wording of the resolution is somewhat vague, and it may mean a great deal or very little, according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. Congressman Sherman of Utica was temporary chairman and Senator Clarence Lexow of investigating committee fame was permanent chairman.

The convention indorsed the administration of Levi P. Morton, and expressed the hope that the next National convention will place him in nomination for President.

All the contesting anti-Platt delegations were turned down by the committee on contested seats, and the resolutions smothered by the committee appointed for the purpose would fill a barrel. The attendance at the convention was not overwhelmingly large, but a good showing was made when it is remembered that there were practically no booms in town.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Hackett, who announced that he had been directed by the State committee to name the Hon. James S. Sherman of Oneida as temporary chairman. Congressman Sherman was applauded when he took the chair. He finished his speech at 1:20 P. M.

Clarence M. Bowen of New York offered a resolution indorsing the administration of Governor Morton and recommending him for the Presidential nomination of 1896. The resolution was read from the platform at once and carried without a dissenting vote. It was as follows:

"The Republicans of New York, in convention assembled, cordially indorse the administration of Governor Levi P. Morton and express the hope that his name may be presented to the National Republican Convention of 1896 as the choice of the Republicans of the Empire State for the first place on the Presidential ticket."

Committees on permanent organization, resolutions and credentials were then appointed and at 1:30 P. M. a recess was taken until 3 P. M.

During the recess the committee on resolutions held a protracted session at the United States Hotel. Edward Louterback, chairman of the New York County Committee, made a long argument in favor of liberal laws for New York City. He urged that the subject so far as the metropolis is concerned be left to a vote of the residents of the city. He was listened to for nearly an hour by the committeemen. They were opposed to anything in the nature of local option or that encroached upon the American Sabbath.

While this committee was at work the committee on contested seats was at work in the convention hall. They listened to Assemblyman Mahany, who presented the claims of the Erie County contestants, and also to State committeemen, who presented the side of the regulars. Lengthy arguments from the Western statesmen, the contestants from the four New York City districts, were heard.

At 3 o'clock both committees were still in session. At 3:55 the crowd got impatient and called for Mr. Depew. Responding very promptly he took the platform and kept the audience in a roar. He said the difference between Republicans and Democrats is that Republicans know how to point out mistakes when out of power and how to remedy them when in power, while Democrats know how to find out their own mistakes when out of power and how to make more when in power. Mr. Depew spoke for half an hour and was given an ovation of applause when he closed.

At 4:23 the convention was called to order by temporary Chairman Sherman, who then asked if the committee on permanent organization was ready to report. It was not, and there was more waiting. To fill in the interval the crowd shouted for Fassett, and he responded.

The committee on permanent organization reported at 4:42, naming Senator Lexow for permanent chairman, and named the temporary secretaries as permanent officials. A long list of honorary vice-presidents and secretaries was also named. Chairman Sherman appointed Congressman Charles A. Chickering and Senator Higgins as a committee to escort Senator Lexow to the chair. The Senator from Rockland was introduced by the chairman in the following words:

"Republicans need no introduction to Senator Lexow, Democrats want none."

Mr. Lexow, in taking the chair, said the convention was both a guarantee of purpose and a portend of victory. The Republican victory which swept the choice of the Republican Convention into the Executive chair by more than 150,000 majority was a protest against Hillism and Tammanyism on one hand and the declaration again against free trade and an unpatriotic foreign policy on the other. The people saw their factories closed, their workshops deserted and their industries paralyzed. But we are told by the Democratic press," said he, "that prosperity has returned and that revival of the good old times is at hand. The prosperity of this resourceful and industrious people, while it may be checked and impeded, may not be permanently ruined, even by the unpatriotic legislation of flamboyant free trade. It is trusted from the bottom of our hearts that prosperity is here, and is here to stay. But it has taken a long time to come."

When he concluded the report of the committee on resolutions was called for and Speaker Hamilton Fish handed up the platform. It contained no excise plank. The vote on omitting the plank was 21 to 7. The platform follows:

"The Republican party of New York, by its delegates in convention assembled, makes the following declaration of its principles: We denounce the Democratic administration for its false and misleading statements of the public expenditures, and for its failure to promptly pay the Nation's honest debts that it may be able to present a delusive statement of the treasury's actual condition. We welcome the dawn of returning prosperity following the Republican victories of 1894—those victories giving assurance that the Democratic party has been rendered powerless to work further destruction to American industries and that the duty of preparing Democratic inroads upon them will be prosecuted with untiring vigor, and we denounce the attempts of the Democratic administration newspaper organs to mislead and befog the public in regard to the extent of the restoration of wages.

"With a complete return of the Republican party to power and the enactment of such remedial legislation as the conditions plainly require we confidently look for a renewal of the prosperity that marked the quarter century of its government of the country. In behalf of American citizens in other countries, who are entitled to the most watchful and unyielding defense and protection in all emergencies, we denounce the infamous policy of the Federal administration which has made the stars and stripes the emblem of supine neglect and wretched incapacity.

"In the broader field of our relations with foreign powers where American doctrine should have been the supreme guide and inspiration, the administration, by yielding established rights, truckling to foreign influence and the wholesale sacrifice of American prestige and National dignity, has furnished an unmatched spectacle of Federal disgrace and imbecility.

"We believe that the Nation's honor as well as the material interests of our citizens demand the maintenance of a National currency, where every dollar, whether in gold, silver or paper notes, shall be of equal value and equal debt paying or purchasing power, and we declare our unalterable opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Any inflation of the currency of the country by the degrading of the standard of value to the silver basis is distinctly repudiated.

"We denounce the Democratic party for the robbery of the millions of dollars of hard-working farmers of this State through free wool and the reduction of the tariff upon agricultural products by the Wilson tariff bill, and we demand adequate protection for our farm products. Last fall, for the first time in twelve years, the people of the State intrusted the Republican party with the control of both the executive and legislative branches of the government. The party was charged with the duty of righting great wrongs which had been embodied into law by a discredited Democratic administration of State affairs. That duty has been discharged with care and fidelity to the people's interest.

"The reform measures which the people of the city of New York asked for, and which were indispensable to the complete overthrow of the corrupt political machine that had so long plundered and betrayed the great metropolis of the State, were with a single exception enacted into law in the face of a united Democratic opposition.

"We congratulate the people of the State on the success of the long struggle which the Republican party has waged to secure honest electoral reform. The blanket ballot promises relief to voters from the cumbersome and complex system of voting which prevailed last year. Every advance toward honest electoral reform has been made step by step against the determined opposition of the Democracy of the State.

"The interests of labor have been carefully protected by the Republican party in State as well as National affairs, and we urge the adoption and extension of the principle of arbitration in determining disputes between employer and employes.

"We heartily indorse the wise and excellent administration of Governor Levi P. Morton. He has been mindful of the desires of the people, and he has been always in sympathy with the best impulses of the time. The overwhelming expression of confidence given him by the people at the polls last November shows how warmly he appeals to the popular heart. A public career of unquestioned distinction, his clear, flawless record and his acknowledged ability warrant the highest honor in the Nation, and we therefore present Levi P. Morton as the candidate of the Republicans of the Empire State for the Presidency of the United States, and we pledge him the loyal and unstinted support of New York in the coming Republican National Convention.

When the reading of the report was concluded John E. Millholland obtained the floor and presented a minority report containing two propositions. One favored the enlargement of the State Committee and the other was an excise plank. William A. Sutherland of Rochester, a member of the committee on resolutions, moved that Millholland's report lie on the table.

At this point ex-Senator Warner Miller, who had been standing some time, caught the chairman's eye. He was considerably worked up and spoke with warmth. "I rose for the purpose of offering an amendment to the platform which has been read, but the chairman did not recognize me. I do not understand that a Republican convention will apply the gag law."

Chairman Lexow interrupted: "I will state that I did not see the gentleman and the chair does not propose that in this convention any gag law shall be applied. The chair now rules that the motion before the house is the motion to lay the minority report on the table and the report is not debatable."

The motion was then put and there seemed to be more noes than ayes. Mr. Millholland demanded a rollcall, but Chairman Lexow said: "The motion is carried and Senator Miller has the floor." There were murmurs of discontent heard with the ruling, and things were quite lively for a while. Senator Miller took the floor and argued for a plank for Sunday observance.

When Mr. Miller finished Senator Edward O'Connor proceeded to enliven the convention with a speech in favor of home rule. Hamilton Fish of the committee on resolutions spoke briefly against the resolution offered by Mr. Miller.

Amid some confusion the Miller resolution was carried by the convention. Hamilton Fish then shut off further amendment by moving the previous question on the adoption of the platform as amended. It was carried and the platform went through with a rush.

Just then J. Sloat Fassett obtained the floor and asked unanimous consent to take up the proposition made by Mr. Millholland favoring the enlargement of the committee. It was given, and he spoke to the resolution that the State committee be directed to formulate and report at the next State convention a plan for the enlargement of the committee. He spoke for three minutes and then offered a motion that the resolution which had been voted down be taken from the table. This motion was lost.

Then at 5:52 P. M. Hamilton Fish again came to the rescue of the regular programme with a motion to proceed to the nomination of candidates. His motion was carried and Congressman George W. Ray took the platform and nominated Judge Celero E. Martin of Binghamton for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse placed in nomination Supreme Court Justice Pardon C. Williams as Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

General Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn presented the name of Jesse Johnson for Judge of Court of Appeals.

The Kings County men received Johnson's name with three cheers. The rest of the delegates were ominously silent.

Edmund L. Pitts of Orleans nominated Henry A. Childs of Orleans for Judge.

Senator John Raines of Canandaigua followed with some lively talk, placing in nomination William H. Adams of Ontario for Judge. Colonel Dickey of Newburgh then moved that the nominations for Judge close. The motion was carried, and at 6:30 the rollcall on Judges began.

The first ballot was without result, 758 votes being cast and 380 were necessary for a choice. Martin received 264, Johnson 193, Williams 130, Childs 94 and Adams 77. Senator Raines withdrew. Several changes for Johnson were made as the counties were called. The Kings County delegates became very boisterous, and made repeated efforts to stampede the convention for their candidate.

Chairman Lexow kept his gavel going continually, and threatening to suspend the rollcall unless order was preserved. At 7:30 P. M. the rollcall was finished. There were 752 votes cast and 376 were necessary to a choice. Judge Martin received 393 and was nominated. Jesse Johnson received 124, Judge Williams 223, and Judge Childs 10. The nomination of Judge Martin was made unanimous.

At 7:30 o'clock Edmund L. Pitts of Orleans moved that the entire old ticket be nominated on a single ballot. Frank Hiscock objected and urged that the usual order be followed. He was swept aside and the resolution was carried with a hurrah and the incumbents will again go before the people.

The business before the convention was gone through with a rush. The committee for the ensuing year was named and a resolution was adopted that the American eagle, ballot-box and pen shall be the party emblem.

A resolution empowering the State Committee to fill all vacancies occurring on the State ticket was adopted.

At 7:40 the convention adjourned sine die.

SOLID WORK OF THE SOLID EIGHT—WHAT CHANCE HAS FAIR SAN FRANCISCO IN A STRUGGLE AGAINST SUCH ODDS?

[*Reproduced from an original sketch made for the San Francisco "Call" by J. Kahler.*]

CUBANS IN THE HOLD.

Seizure of the Schooner Lark by a Revenue Cutter.

TAKEN AS FILIBUSTERS.

Thirty-Five Men Arrested Claim They Were on a Picnic.

ALL HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

Spaniards Have Evacuated Banes, a Most Important Port for Fruit.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 17.—A cablegram to the Times-Union from Key West, Fla., says: During the last four days intense excitement has been going on in this city over the report that a filibustering expedition had started from this island. Since the report the customs officers and the captains of the revenue cutters Winona, Merrill and McLean, under instructions of Deputy Collector Knight, have been endeavoring to capture the expedition.

Yesterday, believing that the party had effected a landing on one of the near keys, the cutter Winona was dispatched to Pinekey, where she arrived this morning and found the schooner Lark, of nine tons, off Key West.

Captain Abbey of the Winona sent on board Lieutenant Sill, who found thirty-five Cubans secreted in the hold. The captain whose name appears on the license of the Lark was not on board. One Cuban named Reyas was acting as master. Not being able to give a satisfactory explanation why the unusually large number of persons were on his vessel the Lark was taken in tow by the Winona and brought to this port and turned over to the customs authorities. There were no arms or ammunition on board. This fact will no doubt make it difficult for the Government to make a case against the parties.

Several wealthy Cubans have been waiting around the United States courthouse door prepared to sign any bonds that may be required for their unfortunate countrymen.

The thirty-five Cubans arrested were landed this afternoon and carried before Commissioner Otto, who released them under $50 bonds each, to appear before him Thursday morning, Carlos Recio and M. M. Cordero going surety on each bond. The Courthouse was literally packed with their sympathizers. Cubans here claim that the party was on a picnic.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 17.—The Spaniards have evacuated Banes, the most important fruit port on the northern coast of Cuba. The Spanish soldiers made a feeble attempt to defend the place, but the rebels were too strong for them. This is a very serious matter for the Spaniards.

The British steamer Taff, which arrived at this port to-day with a cargo of bananas, brings the first account of the evacuation at Banes, and also brings reports of a most serious state of affairs in this part of the island. M. Dumois, who practically owns the town of Banes, and who is one of the wealthiest planters on the island, sent the Spanish officials at Gibara, about forty miles distant, an urgent request for troops and he placed the Taff at the disposal of the Government for transportation of the soldiers. The commandant at Gibara has his hands full, as the insurgents are tracking down soldiers every day, and Gibara itself, which is one of the strongest and best fortified cities on the coast, is in a perilous position. The Spaniards have between 7000 and 8000 soldiers at this point and two men-of-war in the harbor.

About 100 soldiers were hastily put on board the Taff and shipped to Banes, but after they arrived there they found that the rebels had already sacked the town and were camped on the outskirts to the number of about 5000.

There were about seventy-five soldiers in the fort of Banes while the rebels were attacking the place, but they remained carefully under shelter and did not dare to show themselves. When the Taff arrived with the re-enforcements a council of war was held and it was decided to at once evacuate the port to the rebels, who were preparing to attack the fortification, which the officers of the Taff say is a crude affair anyway.

The rebels have cut all the telegraph and telephone wires and the Spaniards at Gibara were practically cut off from all communication with the rest of the islands. The officers of the Taff say that the whole country is up in arms and that everybody favors the rebels. So true is this that only boys are left in the port of Banes to load and unload the vessels. The bulk of the male population have joined the rebels' ranks.

It is also stated that all the rich planters are in sympathy with the rebels.

There was a rumor at Banes and Gibara when the Taff left these places that the Brazilian rebel Admiral Mello was expected any day with a war vessel and 500 men to aid the insurgents. The Taff left Banes on the 10th.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Attorney-General Harmon has been in active communication with the United States District Attorney at Wilmington, Del., in regard to the coming trial of the Cuban filibusters. He has instructed the District Attorney to prosecute the case vigorously. It is believed here that it may be difficult to establish a chain of evidence that will prove conclusive, but the Government recognizes its responsibility to uphold the law of neutrality and will omit no proper means to ensure a fair and impartial trial.

HAVANA, CUBA, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Guantanamo says a force of Government troops made an attack yesterday upon a camp of rebels 800 strong under command of the insurgent leader Gil at La Pedra, between Felicidad and Rio Secou. The rebels fled, leaving eight of their number on the field, together with a quantity of arms, provisions, bombs, etc. The Government loss was eight wounded.

A dispatch received here this morning says that in the battles which took place last week at Puerto and in that vicinity twenty-five rebels were killed and the rebel leader Sanchez wounded. The leader, Cantero, who led the attack upon the plantation of Altamira, was killed.

A rumor is prevalent in Santiago de Cuba that Jose Maceo, the general commanding the rebel forces in the vicinity of Guantanamo, is dead.

MANY PASSENGERS HURT.

Serious Accident to a Soo Line Train in Minnesota.

ANNANDALE, MINN., Sept. 17.—Yesterday at noon a serious accident occurred to the passenger train on the Soo line that left Minneapolis at 9 o'clock, but it was not reported until 2 o'clock this morning. When within four miles of this place the rear coaches, filled with passengers, were thrown down an embankment, turning over twice. Many were bruised, some seriously, but no one was killed. The coaches before being upset passed over a small bridge and completely demolished it.

Among the injured were: Miss Katie Hanson, Elbow Lake, Minn., cut in the head; D. W. Cassidy, arms bruised; Mr. Frazier, San Francisco, side hurt; W. B. Hammond, Paynesville, thigh and nose injured; R. T. Roberts, North Dakota, head cut; Mrs. R. T. Roberts, cut over eye; Mrs. D. E. Lamb, Farwell, Minn., generally bruised and cut; Mrs. Robert Burns, Ashby, Minn., head and side bruised; S. H. Caswell, Mora, Minn., hip injured; H. H. Velie, Sedan, injured internally; Mrs. F. J. Outram, Lucca, N. D., back of head cut and bruised over eye; Miss Jennie S. McKenzie, Holmes City, Minn., head badly bruised; Mrs. Jacobs, Elbow Lake, side of head bruised; Miss Belle Kent, Tacoma, Wash., cut over eye.

CURING THE AFFLICTED.

Many People Flock Before Francis Schlatter.

DENVER, COLO., Sept. 17.—From 9 o'clock until 4, with a half hour intermission for lunch, Francis Schlatter, the remarkable man who claims to be Christ, stood in the open air with bared head, praying over and grasping the hands of the throng of people who flocked from all quarters of the city to be cured of their diseases.

Several thousand people went over into the quiet residence streets, where the healer was working, out of mere curiosity, and all were impressed with the gentleness of the man, his dignity and his simplicity. Taking no money, ignoring all taunts, modestly repeating that his power comes from "the Father," this man has done work in the past two days hard enough to fatigue the most athletic, yet he finished his second day's task in sunny temper, and seemed not to be fatigued in the least.

The sight of the sick and infirm people who patiently stood for hours in line in the broiling sun awaiting their turn to have this strange man grasp their hands, and by so doing give them relief, was pitiful. Hundreds went away in tears, yet laughing with joy, and declaring that relief had already come.

A woman on crutches hobbled up, and after this man had touched her, she dropped her crutches and ran laughing to a carriage and was driven away. This case is vouched for by many bystanders.

A druggist who had for a customer a man whose hand was so stiffened with rheumatism that the fingers would not move, was astonished to-day to see this man come into his store and exhibit the hand restored to its full powers.

Francis Schlatter, was a humble cobbler in this city a few years ago. He disappeared, and afterward was heard of in New Mexico, where he was said to have made remarkable cures. Alderman Fox of this city went to him there, was cured of deafness, and now vouches for this man, who is a guest at his home. Parson Tom Uzzell, a city missionary, says that this remarkable man certainly possesses as much power as the apostles of old had, and he indorses the mission of this healer.

The man will continue here his mission until November 16, when he goes to Chicago. The whole city is stirred by his work.

CLAIMS TO BE INNOCENT.

Clyde Maddox Is Making Great Efforts to Save His Neck.

WICHITA, KANS., Sept. 17.—Clyde Maddox, the condemned murderer of John Mullins at Oklahoma City several years ago, who is to hang in this city next October, has written to friends here, stating that he has come into the possession of information that will show that Mullins was a fugitive from justice at the time of the shooting. He says that Mullins formerly lived in Wichita under another name and that he fatally stabbed two men, one white and the other colored, in a fight in a dive located on South Fourth avenue a number of years ago. Maddox requests officers to secure affidavits of witnesses to the tragedy and to forward them immediately to President Cleveland.

The condemned boy has all along protested his innocence. He has been tried several times and the case has attracted wide attention, as the evidence connecting Maddox with the murder has been purely circumstantial. Mrs. Hatch, the mother of Clyde Maddox, visited the President at Gray Gables recently and made a plea for her son's life.

DISCIPLINE AND MERCY.

Topics Connected With the Penitentiaries Discussed by Wardens.

Mr. George Says That Labor Should Be Demanded of Prisoners for Their Own Sake.

DENVER, COLO., Sept. 17.—The penitentiary wardens to-day discussed prison discipline, the talk often veering toward the favorite topic of reform of convicts. A committee—William Chamberlain, Michigan; Henry George, Kentucky, and K. B. Lynn, Virginia—read separate reports on the subject of discipline. Mr. Chamberlain stood for a system of grading convicts, privileges being granted according to grade, and he declared for humanitarianism as the keynote of prison discipline.

Mr. George said in part: "Labor should be demanded of the prisoners for their own sake. No man who uses mean words and abusive epithets to a man over whom he has complete control, soul and body, has a right in a prison administration. A man who does not understand that a prison is a reformatory, as well as a penitentiary, is no man to guard and superintend convicts. We cut off a man's Sunday privileges, or if he chooses not to work, we handcuff him so he must stand until he is willing to work—he can choose between working and standing."

Mr. Lynn of Virginia said that four-fifths of the population of the Virginia prisons are negroes, born and brought up since the war, shiftless and lazy, idle and easily falling into vice.

"I like this indeterminate sentence in connection with a ticket-of-leave system," said he. "Enforcement of rules is the first thing. Obedience first, then industry. There should be as little sentimentalism as possible. I differ from Mr. George of Kentucky as to punishment. This must be adapted to the nature of the inmates, collectively and individually. Solitary confinement may do for one prison or one man. Stripes alone may control. Five stripes may do for one man's subjection, while ten may be required for another. Great care must be exercised in admitting visitors. I belive isolation from the outside world would be very beneficial to every prison management."

The Wardens had a lively time discussing the papers, and opinions varied from bread and water diet and stripes for refractory prisoners to gentle words and conciliatory methods for their guests.

The Rev. S. J. Barrows of Boston read an exhaustive paper in the afternoon session on "Discharged Prisoners."

CRONLAND KILLED WALDRON.

That Was the End of a Bitter Feud in Nebraska.

NORTH BEND, NEBR., Sept. 17.—The long and bitter feud between Sam Waldron and Tom Cronland was ended at 2 P. M. today by Cronland killing Waldron. The shooting occurred in a room near the bank of North Bend, which was being refitted, and Waldron was helping to do the work, when Cronland happened to pass by with Marshall Newsome. Waldron threw a chisel at Cronland, striking him in the back, and then threw a hammer at him, but missed him. He then drew his revolver and they both kept it up until Waldron received a shot through the heart and died in fifteen minutes without speaking. Cronland received three shots.

GLASS WORKS ON FIRE.

Flames Raging in the American Plate-Glass Company's Factory.

ANDERSON, IND., Sept. 18.—The American Plate-glass Works, formerly the De Pauw, is burning at Alexandria, twelve miles north of here. The fire started in the casting halls. Operators were working a cast of plates, when a large natural-gas main burst, and flames filled the room and the building burned fast. The Anderson fire department has sent aid. Major Doxey, president of the company, says the loss thus far cannot be less than $60,000, with no insurance.

At 1 o'clock the firemen said they could confine the fire to the casting department. The entire plant cost over $1,000,000 and the company is a competitor to the plate-glass trust.

COLOMBIAN CRUELTY.

Raid of Soldiers and Police Upon the Liberals.

CAPTURED AT A RANCH.

Plotters of a Revolution Fought Desperately to the Death.

SEVERAL TERRIBLY TORTURED.

Failing to Confess, the Prisoners Were Put to Death and Their Bodies Burned.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, Sept. 17. — The police were advised last Sunday that secret meetings were frequent at a rancheria near this city, and suspecting that a Liberal conspiracy, which had been expected for some time, was at the bottom of the meetings, placed a watch over Liberal sympathizers, and on Wednesday night succeeded in surrounding the ranch of Maximo Pena, in which place over sixty noted Liberals were in conclave. When the police entered the room where the conspirators were the latter at first showed fight, firing on the police, killing three and wounding two, but when the conspirators found that the house was surrounded by troops they made an attempt to escape in a body, they rushing, breaking the line of the soldiers, and eighteen succeeded in escaping.

The rest formed and attacked the soldiers, who, having orders not to shoot, presented a wall of bayonets, against which the conspirators deliberately threw themselves, and being shot from behind by the police, who had succeeded in flanking them, the conspirators were between two fires, and many were impaled on the soldiers' bayonets.

The fight, though one-sided, continued till only four of the conspirators were left alive. These four were badly wounded. They were captured and put to the severest tortures to make them confess before they were bayoneted to death. After killing the prisoners the soldiers bayoneted the bodies for fear that some might be alive. Then the bodies were all placed in a heap and burned.

The police seized a lot of papers which they claim were of the greatest importance and a key to the great Liberal conspiracy.

The soldiers went in pursuit of the eighteen who escaped and finally succeeded in encountering them in the swamps. Being pursued and knowing that certain death waited them, the fugitives made heroic resistance and fought their pursuers for over two and a half hours, killing seven soldiers, but in the end were forced to surrender.

They were interrogated, but finding no confession could be extorted from them, even by the severest torture, the prisoners were shot at sundown Friday without the semblance of a trial.

Government officials do not deny that there have been some executions, but say that the slain were bandits. They deny that there had been any revolutionists and also deny the torturing of the prisoners. The soldiers who were in the party openly boasted of what they did.

The number of arrests here in this city has been very large. Six different detachments of soldiers left this city and searched for the bandits, they claim, but it is known that they were after conspirators. Troops are going to the frontier.

DENIED BY MR. RUNYON.

Untrue Reports Sent Out Concerning the Stern Case Corrected.

The Embassador Has Made Two Requests That Clemency Be Shown.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Sept. 17.—United States Embassador Runyon indignantly denies the truth of the statement cabled to America by the agent of the Associated Press that his second application to the Bavarian Government for the remission of the sentence imposed upon Louis Stern of New York had been refused.

Mr. Runyon declares emphatically that he gave out no such information. What he did tell the agent of the Associated Press was that he had made two requests to the Bavarian Legation in Berlin that clemency be shown to Mr. Stern, but that he had not yet received a reply to either. Upon this flimsy foundation was based the Chicago Associated Press' positive statement that Mr. Runyon had been informed that the sentence of the court must be sustained.

An anti-semitic meeting, held in Hopfenbluthe Hall last night, took notice of the case of Stern and passed a resolution amid wild cheers asking the Prince Regent of Bavaria not to extend clemency to the Jew, Stern. The Munich newspapers attack the American Embassy for its attempt to interfere with the course of justice, declaring that such efforts might be effective in Morocco, but not in Germany.

For Pacific Coast Telegrams see Pages 3 and 4.

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