THE HERALD

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LOS ANGELES. THURSDAY MORNING. APRIL 30, 1896.

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WIPED FROM THE EARTH

A Second Disastrous Fire Visits Cripple Creek

THOUSANDS ARE LEFT HOMELESS

Camped on the Hillsides and Without Provisions

LIST OF DEAD AND INJURED

Is Supplemented by Rumors of Scores of Other Fatalities

Bellef Expressed That the Fire Was Set to Secure Insurance

Of the Prosperous Mining Town Not One Business Block and Few Dwellings Now Remain-Prompt Relief Measures Will Be Taken

Associated Press Special Wire.

Associated Press Special Wire.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 29.—A fire which broke out in the Portland hotel shortly after noon today destroyed about all that was left of Cripple Creek after the great conflagration of last Saturday. Four persons were killed by explosions and at least fourteen injured, several of them fatally.

Last Saturday's horrors were repeated three-fold in the destruction by a second fire this afternoon. To an increased amount of property destroyed on Saturday the fire of today adds the loss of life and leaves from 3000 to 4000 people homeless in a city of desolation, with no homes to offer and no food to supply the daily wants. Now, indeed, is Cripple Creek in ashes.

The business portion of the city left

homes to offer and no food to supply the daily wants. Now, indeed, is Cripple Creek in ashes.

The business portion of the city left standing tonight is less than would cover a city block. The residence section is confined to what were formerly the subrurbs on the placers of East and West Old Town to the northeast, and a portion of Capitol hill on the south. When an alarm of fire sounded from the oPrtland hotel at 1:30 colock this afternoon it was quickly responded to, notwithstanding the firemen, one and all, were thoroughly exhausted by the work of Saturday, and the tension under which they had lived since. Smoke was rolling from under the cornice on the Myers avenue and Second street sides of the building, and the alley to the south was full of fiames. Almost instantaneously the building was in flames. Streams of water were turned on quickly and the firement fought feebly for a few minutes in an attempt to put out the fire. The firemen were unable to make the least impression upon the Portland, which in a very few minutes was a mass of flames. To the north across Myers avenue was the big furniture establishment of the Booth company, to the east the four-story brick Masonic hall block. The disaster of Saturday was fresh in the minds of all and the first inclination was to remove everything possible beyond the reach of the rapidly increasing flames. Wagons darted through mobs of yelling men and hysterical women. Bennett avenue became spain a mob of crazed men who saw the earnings of a lifetime in peril. It was evident that the old burnt district was the one division of the city where the fire flend could be mocked with safety, and to that rendezvous the wagons were sent as fast as they could be loaded and driven off. In fifteen min-

the fire fiend could be mocked with safety, and to that rendezvous the wagons were sent as fast as they could be loaded and driven off. In fifteen minutes from the time the alarm sounded fiames were showing from the cornice of the Booth establishment. The fire had spread to the west on Meyers avenue, taking the Chicago cafe, adjoining the Portland, cartridges in the Wright hardware store, Portland block, were firing a fusilede and Meyers avenue was a furnace. To fight the fire from that point was beyond human power. To the west of the Booth building the immense lumber stock in the El Paso yards was catching and the firemen had the block bounded by First and Second, Buildings in advance of the fire were blown up in a futile attempt to check its progress. All about the burning block the streets were jammed. The explosion of powder threw debris high into the air and its falling felled men right and left.

to the air and its falling felled men right and left.

At 2 oclock the solid row of business houses to the north along Second was all afire. The Green block had been blown up and yet the fire had crossed the alley by way of the lumber yard and the buildings facing on Bennett between Second and First were afire in the rear.

At 2:20 the Palace drug store at Second and Bennett was wrapped in flames, and a fierce fight was being made to keep the fire from crossing Bennett to the Palace hotel. The fire had not crossed Second yet. Che building after another was blown up.

At 2:30 the old part of the Palace hotel on the north side of Bennett was blown up.

At 2:30 the old part of the Palace hotel on the north side of Bennett was blown up, but the fire was in the middle of the block. To the north were many rooming houses and the residence portion. To the east, across Second, was the heart of the business section, to save which a masterly fight had been unsuccessfully made on Saturday. If the fire crossed Second it could not be seen where any portion of the business section of Cripple Creek could be saved. Commencing at Second and Bennett was the Pullin block on the northeast and the Bimetallic bank on the southeast. Should either catch it could not be foreseen how anything north and east in the line of the wind could be saved.

At 2:40 the flames were crossing Second, and the Bimetallic bank was blown up in an effort to stop it there. But the fire spread in spite of all, and in a few minutes Bennett, between Third and Second, was burning flercely on both sides. Here was the center of the town's business life. The blocks melted down to Third from Second, while to the north the tall lodging houses on Carravenue were falling one by one. There seemed no possibility of checking the fire at any point. To the west it had climbed the hill on to the placer and was burning home after home.

At 8:30 the fire had burned itself out except in a few scattering localities. In the sweep of the fire had been all of the important institutions left after the first disaster.

Those who opened their doors to the

disaster.

Those who opened their doors to the homeless on Saturday night found themselves equally homeless tonight, and there are no doors to open to them. The comparatively few houses left are all one and two-roomed cabins with now and then one of brick. What the town will do for food tonight is a question. All the stores, the restaurants and the bakeries are in ruins and the town is

out of bread. Of course food can reach here by tomorrow from Denver or from Victor. Anaconda and Gillett succor will come by morning, but there were many supperless tonight, and a few will sleep with no pillow and no covering. Fortunately the weather is fine, though slightly chilly.

The flames spread with great rapidity, and although strenuous efforts were made to check the progress of the fire by blowing up buildings with dynamite, they proved of no avail. All the principal business buildings are in ruins and nothing is left of the town proper except the railroad stations and a few scattered houses. The fire raged fiercely all the afternoon and only died out from lack of fuel on which to feed. The burned district is as follows: Between Myers and Warren streets and Second and First streets, one block; from Myers to Pike's Peak avenue and between Second and First streets, one block; from the alley between Myers and Bennett up to Eaton, three and one-half blocks.

All buildings on Myers, between Second and Third, are standing.

The origin of the fire appears to have been purely accidental, though the general belief is that it was incendiary. There has been talk of crediting Saturday's fire to such origin, and this one coming so close upon it gives rise to suspicion. The facts appear to discredit the suspicion.

coming so close upon it gives rise to suspicion. The facts appear to discredit the suspicion.

Frank Angel, the Portland hotel chef, cannot be found. Second-handed, the story is that a pan of grease on the range blazed up and caught the grease-soaked boards at the back. The entire side of the wall was ablaze in an instant.

side of the wall was ablaze in an instant.

Bessie Kelly, one of the waitresses, says she had gone into the kitchen for an order. Lunch was being served at the time. She saw flames running up the wall, and believes they came from outside the building, apparently from the Chicago cafe adjoining. She rushed from the kitchen to the office, crying "Fire." The other occupants of the kitchen had not noticed the house to be on fire.

n fire.
The Portland was built of frame, ven-

CLAIMS INCENDIARISM. DENVER, Col., April 29.—T. J. Moynahan, owner of the Portland hotel, in which the fire at Cripple Creek started today, called yesterday at the office of Superintendent Walpole of the state insurance department in this city and made a statement, which, in the light of today's events, is regarded as tending to show that the fire was of incendiary or-igin. Mr. Moynahan stated that \$6000 insurance was carried on one-half of the turniture and that the furniture had cost but \$8000. Mr. Moynahan came to Denver to have the insurance canceled. He says that an attempt was made to burn the hotel last Saturday. The lease of the hotel to Benjaman Brewer expires May 1st. The hotel cost Mr. Moynahan \$3.800, and the insurance on the building

was \$2000.

Mr. Walpole is investigating the charges preferred by Monyahan.

Mr. Moynahan today stated that he had called on the underwriters' association and made a similar statement to those made at the insurance commissioner's office. He believes the fire to have been set by someone in the hotel.

In response to requests from Cripple Creek for assistance received while the fire was still raging this afternoon, arrangements were made to run a special train from this city, carrying firemen, policemen, fire apparatus and men, policemen, fire apparatus and tents and other supplies for the stricken people of the great gold camp. At 7:30 p. m. President Steele of the chamber of commerce received the following message from Mayor Steele of Cripple

Creek:

"Thousands of our people are homeles tonight. Can you have tents sent us? We have enough bedding. The fire burned itself out. We have no use for

Accordingly all the tents and cooking utensils at the state armory were procured and sent to Cripple Creek on tonight's train. W. A. Hover and Secretary Jackson of the chamber of com-

tary Jackson of the chamber of commerce were dispatched to the camp as a committee to ascertain the needs of the people in this emergency.

Many business of Denver also left for Cripple Creek tonight supplied with funds and prepared to ameliorate the distress existing there.

THE TOWN DESTROYED
CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., April 29, 6 p. m.—The fire has burned itselfout and Mayor Steele has telegraphed Chairman Webber of the fire and police board of Denver that the firemen and policemen are not needed.

Denver that the firemen and policemen are not needed.
6:30 p. m.—A special policeman shot and killed an unknown man found carrying away valuables from a burning building.
7 p. m.—Mayor Steele telegraphed Mayor McMurray of Denver as follows: "Thousands homeless. Send tents. We have plenty of blankets."
7:40 p. m.—There is not a building left standing in the business section of the city. Only a few residences on the outskirts remain and thousands are homeless.

8 p. m.—A revised list of the dead and injured is as follows: Dead: J. Griffith, Two others unidentif Injured: E. B. Small, C. E. Evalls, George E. Youngston, George Leyden, fatally; John Krigger, fatally; E. H. Smith, superintendent of water

E. Bradley,
Eight others, names not yet learned.
The fire department was powerless.

The water supply held strong as long as it could be used to any advantage but the big reservoir on Church hill in the north and above the city was lowered to within a few feet of the bottom by the drain which flooded the streets, though its effect upon the fire was small. Dynamite was the most powerful ally of the firemen, but even it failed to check the spread of the fire at any essential point. The reservoir was in open ground. Many flocked to it from the residence portion to the north of the city and the scene about it was one that beggars description. Below, the fire was burning over fully seventeen blocks of buildings, and its swift approach, street by street and house by house, could be watched. Smoke rolled high into the heavens like a cloud of doom from a fringe of flames that lapped above their prey. Here and there about the broad open hillside, coming down in gentle slope from Minerva and Carbonate hills, in little groups, families settled with the loads they had carried from the burning homes below. A thousand of these distinct little piles blotted the open ground in plain view. A trunk, a mattress, some family pictures, whatever wastdearest that could be saved, had been carried by the members of the family to the open, where the fire would not be expected to come, and by them stood guard the homeless wife and children, while the stronger heads of the families were down somewhere in that caldron of fire trying to add to the pile. Now and then some mattress that had been dropped too near to the coming flames caught from the heat or a brand carried by the winds, and the little saving of household treasures was wiped out.

Wagons were everywhere. The price for the service of a wagon ranged from nothing to \$100 cash a load, according to the exigency of the moment or the hard-heartedness of the owner.

While the fire burned over the territory saved from Saturday's fire, carpenters were busily engaged getting up many light frame structures on the area then burned. Today's fire did not encroach upon the ter

kitchen had not noticed the house to be on fire.

The Portland was built of frame, venered with brick; the kitchen occupied the central rear portion, the dining-room shutting it off from the stores on Myers street. About the kitchen was a wallor area. The west side of the building was covered with corrugated iron and adjoining this was Greene's Chicago cate, over which were lodging-rooms.

R. J. LaLove, the clerk of the Portland, says that when the girls came out of the dining-room they rushed upstairs to their sleeping-rooms over the kitchen. There was an outside stairway and this was soon full of employes. The hotel was hurredly emptied of its guests. The girls who had gone up to their rooms had scarcely time to get back in safety. The elcrk has no idea how the fire started. Then were nearly 100 guests in the house. Nothing was saved.

T. M. LeBaron, who had charge of the gambling-rooms in the hotel, says he went into the kitchen as soon as he could after the alarm, and his belief is that the fire had been started under the hotel. The hotel building was owned by T. J. Moynahan, and was valued at \$60,000, and he carried insurance for \$2000 only. The house was first leased by Peter Edes of Denver, and sub-leased to Ben Brewer. Moses Vancourt was interested in it, Miss Butterfield and Peter Edes are in litigation over it. The furniture was valued at \$7000. Which was probably the original cost, and the insurance is reported at \$7000. Some stress is laid on the fact that the sub-lease of Brewer expires on May 1st. The venture of the sub-lease is not be lieved to have been successful. A high price was paid to Edes for its surrender and there has been a disagreement among all parties interested from the first.

CLAIMS INCENDIARISM.

DENVER, Col., April 29.—T. J. Moyn-

The Florence and Cripple Creek rail-The Florence and Cripple Creek rairroad had flat cars at the disposal of merchants and kept them busy hauling goods beyond the reach of the fire. Cars filled at Cripple Creek were hauled to sidetracks at other points. The Times. Journal and Prospector offices were all burned down, leaving Cripple Creek without a newspaper. The Times was

burned down, leaving Cripple Creek without a newspaper. The Times was burned out in Saturday's fire, but saved some of its material and had started to build on the old burned district. It lost everything in today's conflagration. Proprietor Tom Howell will issue his paper in the morning from the office of the Victor Weekly News.

Special trains are being run out of camp and are going loaded. Many people will find shelter in Victor, Anaconda and neighboring towns tonight. Many will go to Colorado Springs and Denver. The outlook is that all will be cared for in some way through the night. The fire is finishing its work and the town is lighted by the flames from debris not yet extinguished. The people are on the streets walking from ruin to ruin discussing the catastrophe, wondering and waiting for whatever may happen next.

next.

Gen. Frank Reardan of Victor has telegraphed to Gov. McIntyre for 500 tents for the use of the homeless here. A relief committee has been organizd at Victor and offers of shelter and provisions have been made by the citizens of that town to the relief committee here.

With the talk of incendiarism rumors spread fast and lost nothing in the retelling. It was reported that the list of dead and injured runs into the scores, and this and that officer was credited with having shot men in the act of setting fire to buildings. Lawlessness seemed in the air. Men lost their heads and were ready for anything. City Marshal James Marshall has sworn in about 150 special policemen and company G, second regiment C. N. G., has also been utilized. Many of the men are mounted and the burned portion is being thoroughly patrolled. About twenty arrests have been made for theft and other causes, but the police now feel confident that they will be able to prevent any further depredations by vandals. Stolen liquor was plentiful Many saloons were looted for drink and a firm hand was necessary to restrain the crowds.

THE BRYAN MURDER

Some Testimony Tending to incriminate Defendant Scott Jackson

NEWPORT, Ky.. April 29.—Startling testimony was given today in the Jackson murder trial by two women, who confirmed to some extent the story told by Coachman George H. Jackson. Mrs. Scithers, who lives on the Licking pike, and comes to Newport on foot every day testified that about 8 oclock on the morning of Friday, January 31, she met two men, strangers. This is the road over which Jackson says he drove the cab Friday night. The witness said she had never seen these men since until today, when she recognized them as Jackson and Walling.

Mrs. Alice Stiefel, who lives on an unfrequented road between the Licking pike and Alexandria pike, which is also part of the route described by Jackson, testified that after midnight, Friday, January 1st, she was awakened by a dog barking and heard a one-horse vehicle passing along the road.

Arizona Officials PHOENIX, Ariz., April 29.—Gov. Franklin today appointed M. J. Nugent of Yuma to be superintendent of the territorial prison, and J. F. Wilson of Prescott to be attorney-general, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of appointees of Gov. Hughes.

IN THE FIELD OF POLITICS

Illinois Republicans Choose a **Gubernatorial Candidate**

INSTRUCTED FOR McKINLEY

Will Be Bitterly Opposed by the Cullom Faction

Pattison's Boom Formally Launched-Repub licans and Democrats of Many States Speak Out for Sound Money

Associated Press Special Wire Associated Fress Special Wire.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—It has not yet been decided whether the delegates-at-large to represent Illinois at the national convention will be instructed. The state convention met at noon today, nominated John R. Tanner for governor, W. A. Northcott for lieutenant-governor, and then adjourned until 9 celegit tomorand then adjourned until 9 colock tomorrow. This was done in acordance with the plan mapped out by the co-called machine.

Never before in the history of the state

Chine.

Never before in the history of the state has attendance at a state convention been as large as was that of today. Fully 12,000 people gathered in the great dome building at the state fair grounds, to watch the proceedings of the convention. When Chairman F. N. Jamieson of the state central committee called the assemblage to order at noon there was scarcely standing room in any part of the house. Neither the delegates nor the spectators were given to the customary habit of cheering and shouting. Once or twice applause was indulged in upon the arrival of some distinguished citizen of the state, but there was nothing like disorder or wild enthusiasm.

According to the program now prepared, the convention, upon assembling tomorrow, will begin by nominating secretary of the state, then an auditor, a treasurer, and attorney-general. And, then, according to the agreement between the machine leaders and the McKinley men, the resolution instructing the delegates as a second to the support a can-

then, according to the agreement between the machine leaders and the McKinley men, the resolution instructing the delegates-at-large to support a candidate at the national convention will be acted upon. From the present outlook there will probably be a very lively discussion over the question, but it cannot last long as each side will be limited to thirty-minute discussion. Then the matter will be put to a vote and if the followers of Major McKinley have the strength they will instruct delegates-at-large to support him at St. Louis. The friends of Senator Cullom will do all in their power to prevent instruction for McKinley. Tonight both sides are on the alert. The leaders are in consultation with their lieutenants, preparing for final battle tomorrow. The machine men and delegates friendly to Mr. Cullom say they are confident of victory, and, on the other hand, the McKinley men say they are equally hopeful. No man, not even the leaders themselves, can predict with any degree of certainty what the result will be.

It was a few minutes past noon when Dr. Jamieson called the convention to order. Alderman Martin B. Madden of

any degree of certainty what the result will be.

It was a few minutes past noon when Dr. Jamieson called the convention to order. Alderman Martin B. Madden of Chicago was named as temporary chairman. In concluding his speech he said:

'I will say, in the language of the distinguished presiding officer of the national house of representatives, that the proudest part of the proud record of the Republican party is in its steadfast devotion to the cause of sound finance.

"What we were in our days of victory the same are we in our days of victory the same are we in our days of defeat, champions of sound and solid finance, and when the time comes, as it surely will come, for us to lead this country back to those paths of prosperity and fame which were trodden under Republican rule for so many years, we shall take back with us 'our ancient glory undimmed by adversity; our ancient honor unsulled by defeat."

undimmed by adversity; our ancient honor, unsullied by defeat.'" The committees were then announced, after which a recess was taken until 2 oclock.

When the convention reassembled the

When the convention reassembled the committee on credentials and permanent organization reported that there was no contesting delegation. O. E. Berry of Carthage was named for permanent chairman. He delivered a long and eloquent address.

"The financial question," he said, "is one that we must and will meet. The Republican party believes in bimetallism, in the use of both gold and silver, side by side as money; that every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be as good as every other dollar."

In conclusion he expected all to promise that whoever the nominee of the national convention might be, he should receive their earnest, unanimous

national convention might be, he should receive their earnest, unanimous and hearty support and the electoral vote of Illinois.

At the conclusion of Chairman Berry's speech nominations for governor were declared in order. Ex-Senator Hagle of Clay county nominated John R. Tanner.

R. Tanner. Albert J. Hopkins of Aurora was put in nomination by F. G. Hanchet of Kane

Dr. Joseph Robbins of Quincy was Dr. Joseph Robbins of Quincy was nominated by Gen. A. B. Hamilton.

The roll of counties was then called When the last county was called and before the secretary had an opportunity to announce the result, Gen. Hamilton moved to make Tanner's nomination unanimous, and the motion was carried amid cheers.

amid cheers.

The footing of the roll call showed that Tanner received 1083 votes, Hopkins 183 and Robbins 69.

Mr. Tanner was escorted to the stand by Mr. Hopkins and Dr. Robbins, and was given an ovation by the convention. After the cheering had subsided Mr. Tanner made a brief address, in which he said:

ie said:
"The arguments of this campaign will
"The arguments of this campaign will "The arguments of this campaign will be painfuly tangible. Every mechanic who thrusts his idle hands into his pockets wil know exactly how to vote. "The Republican party of Illinois stands for honest money. Illinois stands for honest money. Illinois republicans know that if all that has been written regarding the great crime of 1873 were literally true, it would have no tendency to justify the greater crime now proposed, of making fifty cents worth of silver receivable by law upon contracts made upon the faith and credit of the present dollar of gold."

Mr. Hopkins was then introduced and delivered a brief address and promised to be found on the stump during the campaign in suport of the candidate of the party."

campaign in suport of the candidate of the party."

Nominations for lieutenant governor being declared in order, the names of W. A. Northcott, Theodore S. Chapman and David Ross were placed before the convention. Two ballots were neces-sary, the second resulting: Northcott, 717; Chapman, 387; Ross, 231.

Mr. Northcott was declared the nom-ince.

Mr. Northcott was declared the nominee.

A motion to adjourn until 7 p. m. was voted down.

Nominations for secretary of state were then declared in order. There were a few moments of confusion, and then there was a motion to adjourn until 7p. m. This was hurriedly put, and the convention was declared adjourned until 9 oclock tomorrow morning.

ng.
The committe appointed to select del-

egates at large to the St. Louis convention met this afternoon and selected the following delegates, to be reported to the convention tomorow:

David T. Littler, Springfield; ex-Gov. Joseph W. Fifer, Bloomington; William Penn Nixon, Chicago; R. W. Patterson, Chicago.

son, Chicago; R. W. Patterson, Chicago.

The committee appointed to choose presidential electors for the state at large has selected Rabbi E. G. Hirsch of Chicago and Gen. Horace S. Clark of Matters

Mattoon BOOMING PATTISON

BOOMING PATTISON
ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 29.—Robert
Emery Pattison was today enthusiastically endorsed as the choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for the presidential nomination at Chicago. The
sound money, gold standard platform
provided for him to go before the people
upon pledges the sixty-four delegates
chosen today to earnestly support Mr.
Pattison.

chosen today to earnestly support Mr. Pattison.

National Chairman Harrity achieved a personal triumph second only to that of Mr. Pattison. Everything he asked for he got, and his "unit rule" instructing the delegates to Chicago to abide by the will of the majority went through with even less opposition than had been expected.

State Chairman Robert White called the convention to order at 12:15 p. m.

the convention to order at 12:15 p. m. At that hour the hall was well filled with spectators, and all the delegates were in their seats. William E. Given of Columbia was chosen temporary

were in their seats. William E. Given of Columbia was chosen temporary chairman.

After declaring its adherence to the fundamental principles of Democracy, the platform adds:

We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the gold standard. While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are absolutely opposed to the free coinage of silver and the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the government.

We heartly endorse the administration of President Cleveland and congratulate the country on the irrmness, wisdom and ability shown by him is all matters affecting the interests of the country. We especially commend his wise, determined and successful efforts to maintain the national credit, to avert financial and business disturbance, and to protect the country's honor.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania preents to the national convention as its unanimous choice for the presidency the name of Robert E. Pattison. Knowing him to be honest, able, unassuming, fearless, a consistent Democrat and in harmony with the highest purpose of his party, we present him for this nomination to the Democracy of the nation, and the delegates today chosen are directed to vote as a unit in all matters entrusted to their charge, said action to be determined by the vote of the majority of the delegates.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS

LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—The state

ity of the delegates.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS

LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—The state convention of administration Democrats was held this afternoon. Euclid Martin, chairman of the state committee called the convention to order. W. D. McHugh of Douglass county was made temporary chairman and these delegates at large were named by acclamation: Tobias Castor, Lancaster; William A. Paxton, Douglass; Daniel W. Cook, Gage; Charles G. Ryan, Hall. District delegates were also chosen. The resolutions indirectly denounce the A. P. A., favor Cleveland's version of the Monroe doctrine. The financial plank is as follows:

We adhere to the time-honored principles of the party as enunciatd by Jefferson, expounded by Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland. We believe with Thomas Jefferson that the market value of bullion regulates the value of the coin and not its coin value; we accept the teaching of economic science, that under free coinage the cheaper money will always drive out the better money.

We believe that common honesty and a just regard for the rights of our creditors, as well as the rights of our creditors, as well as the rights of the wage earners, require us to use all honorable means to prevent the insertion of a free coinage plank in the national platform.

We adhere to our previous declarations on this subject and declare our-NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS

We adhere to our previous declarations on this subject and declare ourselves unequivocally and unreservedly

The Union Pacific Makes Report of the Year's unit, the bullion and mint value of which are approximately the same and the purchasing power of which, regardless of government mintage, is the least fluctuating in all the markets of the

MONEY AND M'KINLEY MONEY AND M'KINLEY
MONTPELIER, Vt., April 29.—Hon.
W. A. Lord of Montpelier called the Republican convention to order today.
The convention adopted reclutions reaffirming Republican party principles, including protection and reciprocity in trade with the republics of the American continent. On the financial question the platform says:

can continent. On the financial ques-tion the platform says:
"The continued agitation for free coinage of silver retards the return of confidence and prosperity, stands in the way of beneficial legislation and is in every respect harmful to the best interests of the whole country."

On the subject of the presidency the

On the subject of the presidency the platform says:

"To the chief national convention we pledge our hearty and loyal support, promising to keep Vermont where, without a shadow of turning, she has always stood in the front ranks of Republican

After the platform had been adopted a supplement with preamble and resolutions were adopted and carried with demonstrations of enthusiasm, to the effect that "in the great apostle of protection, William McKinley of Ohio, we recognize the first choice of the Republicans of Vermont for their presidential

candidate."
The following delegates at large to The following delegates at large to the national convention were chosen: Senator Redfield Proctor of Rutland, H. D. Holton of Brattleboro, Col. E. G. Smith of St. Albans and Charles M. Prouty of Newport. ARIZONA CONTESTS

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 29.—Warring factions have held the territorial Republican convention at a standstill all day, the question being upon the organization and the admission of sixty-two contesting delegates from the three main counties of the territory. This evening, in order to avoid a bolt, it was agreed to admit all the contestants, giving them but half a vote per individ-ual. The convention then organized, with 174 members, with F. M. Zuch of Navajo county as temporary chairman. The convention is holding a night ses-sion with little result save disorder, and sion with little result save disorder, and it will continue tomorrow. What is known as the Stoddard wing, in opposition to the McKinley wing, has control. The members assert, however, that they are as warm supporters as any of the Ohioan, and it is probable that the platform, if not containing instructions, will endorse him. The money plank will probably be trong for silver. The delegates are already named in caucus. They will be J. F. Mahoney, Ralph Cameron, Wm. Christy, E. T. Stoddard, Burt Dunlap and J. A. Zabriskie. All give their first choice as McKinley, though Christy is popularly considered for Allison.

The convention split at 11 cclock this evening over a misunderstanding on a motion to adjourn. The motion was carried, but the Stoddard section refused to leave and continued the session, electing the slate candidated to St. Louis and passing resolutions advocating statehood, free silver coinage, and protection, and instructing for McKinley. The remainder of the convention will again

meet tomorrow at 10 a. m., and will go through the same formalities, sending a contesting delegation to the national convention.

SOUND MONEY WINS.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29. — Sound money won a complete victory when the Michigan Democratic state convention adojurned tonight on the questions which were most closely contested. This victory was accomplished by the narrow margin of fifty-eight out of a total of some 806 votes. The administration men obtained the organization, adopted their resolution entire and elected all their candidates for delegates-at-large and alternates. The free-silver contingent took their defeat hard, but there is no anticipation of any bolts.

After a tremendous amount of lobbying throughout the morning, the Democratic state convention was called to order at 12:45 cclock this afternoon. Alfred J. Murphy, temporary chairman, said:

"If politics means good government, and good sovernment magnet the faith." SOUND MONEY WINS.

said:
"If politics means good government, and good government means the faithful performance of public duty and the keeping of party pledges to the people, there is no page in the open book of the two administrations of President Cleveland but proves the purity of his politics, the patriotism of his government and the window of his party. wisdom of his party.

the patriotism of his government and the wisdom of his party.

"It is a matter of common shame," he declared, "that this state must be charged with the crime of Linton, the Little. I will not do to coat this pill of bigotry with the sugar of sham patriotism; it will not do to save the country from going to the dogs through the cabals of secret, oath-bound promoters of religious strife; it will not do to try to blind the eyes of the American people by throwing the dust of hatred into them. But I beg to suggest that it will do to adopt a constitutional amendment prohibiting under the penalty of forfeiture of suffrage membership in any secret, oath-bound political body. For the maintenance of religious liberty and the complete sercaration of church and state, the Democratic party has ever stood and shall stand."

A FILIBUSTER IS CAPTURED

The Competitor Runs Foul of a Spanish Gunboat

Arms, Ammunition and Documents Selzed. Cuban Agents and Three Newspaper

Corespondents Held as Prisoners

HAVANA. April 29.—The Spanish gunboat Mensagera has captured and brought into this port the American schooner Competitor, of Key West, loaded with arms and ammunition. In command of her were Alfredo Laborde, Dr. Bedia and three newspaper correspondents, who are held as prisoners.

In addition to the arms and ammunition captured on board the Competitor there were three boxes of proclamations and other important documents. Dr. Vedia Mesa, who was made prisoner with those on board the filibuster had, it is said, once surrendered himself to the Spanish authorities. Should this be the case he may be severely dealt with.

the Spanish authorities. Should this be the case he may be severely dealt with. One of the newspaper correspondents on board the schooner is named Hamilton. The others refuse to give their names. The local guerilla force of Palma, on the coast of Pinar del Rio, near where the Competitor was first sighted by the gunboat, captured 32 boxes of ammunition which had already been landed, apparently from the Competitor. The guerillas also made prisoners of two men believed to be Americans.

cans.

The flibusters who succeeded in getting ashore opened fire from the swamps on the gunboat, which was resisting the government forces on ship, and the warship replied, killing three of the party.

Business

NEW YORK, April 29.—The report of the Union Pacific railway system for the year ending December 31, 1895, shows: Gross earnings, \$22,554,738; decrease, \$798,974; expenses, \$14,192,598; decrease, \$2,686,188; net, \$7,180,216; increase, \$1,-499,795; other incomes, \$1,736,886; increase, \$2,466,565; charges, \$10,431,422; increase, \$2,465,655; charges, \$10,431,422; increase, \$23,554; deficit, \$1,514,320; decrease, \$2,443,011.

The Union Pacific proper shows a deficit of \$767,963, against a deficit of \$1,862,734 in 1894.

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern reports for the year a deficit of \$558,683, against a deficit of \$1,553,732 in 1894.

The statement of the funded debt

of \$558,683, against a deficit of \$1,553,732 in 1894.

The statement of the funded debt shows total amount of outstanding December 31, 1895, as \$49,794,000, of which \$83,000 is owned by the Short Line and \$5,468,000 by the Union Pacific, or, including bonds held in trust, \$5,626,000 are owned by the Union Pacific system, making-the total afloat \$44,168,000.

St. Joseph and Grand Island reports a deficit of \$388,273, against a deficit of \$120,786 in 1894. The income from the land department during 1895 shows a deficit of \$324,305, leaving a balance at credit of this account of \$24,175,686.

The report dees not contain a line of reading matter or comment by either the president, directors or receivers. The report will be submitted at the annual meting of the stockholders to be held in Boston.

SAN PEDRO HARBOR Senator white Pres ents the Committee's Mi

Senator white Pres ents the Committee's Minority Report
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Senator White of the committee on commerce today presented the views of the minority of the committee in opposition to the amendment to the river and harbor bill appropriating \$2,988,000 for a breakwater at Santa Monica, Southern California. He says: "This item was not placed in the bill at the suggestion of either senator from California, nor at the instigation of the representative of the Sixth congressional district of that state, wherein the site is located. On the contrary, both senators and representatives objected to the construction of a breakwater at the point named in the bill, and the overwhelming sentiment of the community prefers another location, namely, San Pedro."

SACRAMENTO, April 29.—At 11 oclock tonight the jury in the case of John P. Harms, alias Karl the Tramp, brought in a verdict, finding him guilty of grand in a verdict, finding him guilty of grand larceny. Harms is the man who, while camped in the brush in Yolo county, near this city, found the treasure which Brady and Browning, the notorious bandits, stole from an express train and buried near the railroad track. Harms found from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and squandered it in riotous living. He was vigorously prosecuted by the Wells, Fargo Express company, which lost the money.

A Pactory Burned DENVER, Col., April 29.—The abandoned factory in Lakewood of the Denver Hardware Manufacturing company, which is in a receiver's hands, burned today. The fire is supposed to have been started by a spark from a locomotive. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

The Navy Bill Sidetracked for **Finance Discussion**

MR. TELLER WILL SECEDE

If the Republican Platform Pavors the Gold Standard

Protests Do Not Prevent Acceptance of Pathes Marquette's Statue-House Consider

tion of the Bankruptcy Bill

Associated Press Special Wire.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Two notable speeches by Senator Teller and Senator Sherman, representing opposing elements on the financial question, were heard in the senate today. Mr. Teller addressed himself particularly to the Ohio senator, controverting the views held by him and mainttaining that no honest effort had been made in the present congress to pass a tariff bill. The senator referred to the McKinley candidacy, saying that the motto of "advance agent of prosperity" was elusive, as no prosperity could come until the financial condition was reformed. The climax of Mr. Teller's speech was reached when he announced that he would not hesitate to separate himself from the great party with which he had been allied for forty years if it pronounced for the gold standard.

Mr. Sherman answered Mr. Teller, arguing against a 50-cent silver dollar and announcing the time had come for a decisive opinion from the people. He appealed the case, he said, to the tribunal of the American people at the next election.

The early part of the day was given to

of the American people at the next election.

The early part of the day was given to speeches by Senators Vilas and Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer and Kyle, eulogizing Pere Marquette, after which the resolution was adopted accepting the statue presented by Wisconsin.

The naval appropriation bill is nominally before the senate but is being thrust aside for the incidental tariff and financial debate.

Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, protested vigorousy against the distracting debates, declaring that if it continued congress would remain in Washington until next fall.

The naval bill was temporarily laid aside to consider the acceptance of the statue of Pere Marquette, presented by the state of Wisconsin, now in statuary hall.

the state of Wisconsin, now in statuary hall.

At the outset Mr. Palmer, Democrat of Illinois, presented a resolution expressing the thanks of congress to Wisconsin "for the statue of the renowned explorer and discovered of the Mississippi river," and formally accepting the gift.

Mr. Mitchell, Democrat, of Wisconsin, was then recognized for a speech recounting the services of Marquette among the Indians of the northwest. Senator Mitchell's speech was followed by remarks from Messrs. Kyle, Palmer and Vilas, all of whom eulogized Father Marquette and declared that he was honored not as a churchman, but as a great historic character.

At the close of Mr. Vilas' speech the resolution accepting the Marquette statue was adopted without division.

Consideration of the naval bill was then resumed, the question being on the item of battleships.

Mr. Teller was recognized for some general remarks on the financial issues involved, devoting himself in particular to answering Mr. Sherman's remarks. He declared that the castigation of the senate by the senator from Ohio for declining to pass a revenue law was unwaranted. The Dingley bill was not presented with any purpose of passing it. There was the certainty

Ohio for declining to pass a revenue law was unwaranted. The Dingley bill was not presented with any purpose of passing it. There was the certainty in advance that it could have an executive approval if it passed and that no Democrat and no Populist would vote for it in the senate.

"Nobody cared whether the bill passed or not," declared Mr. Teller, "as it was introduced merely to make a tariff issue and to attract attention away from the financial issue."

The senator said if a sincere effort had been made to raise revenue it should have been made on patriotic and partisan grounds, which would have avoided the conflict created by the Dingley bill. A tax on beer and numerous other methods of raising revenue would have accomplished the end without precipitating the issue of protection and thus making success in the senate impossible. But that was not done because a revenue bill that would pass was not wanted. Certain people were afraid it would pass. They feared it might shatter the prospects of some presidential candidate.

Referring to the hoarding of vast sums in the treasury, Mr. Teller said if there was a country on the globe ruled by imbeciles it was this. He did not propose, he said, to let the Ohio senator (Sherman) fool the people by telling them that if the McKinley bill was reenacted it would bring prosperity. The McKinley bill would never be re-enacted, said Mr. Teller, and if it was it would not bring prosperity. "Traversing the county and shouting," continued the senator, "is a band of men who have labeled their candidate the advance agent of prosperity."

"The people who look to him as the saviour will find they have been deluded and deceived. The agent of prosperity is not in sight and will not be in sight until this system of finance of ours is changed."

Mr. Teller paid a glowing tribute to the Republican party and its great achieve-

is not in sight and will not be in sight until this system of finance of ours is changed."

Mr. Teller paid a glowing tribute to the Republican party and its great achievements, but he added, it looked as though the gold party had reached the point where it would drop in the interest of the masses and become the dupe and agent of those who have no sympathy with the masses—of those who represent only the dollars. The senator rejected the imputation of the senator from Vermont (Morrill) as to the Republicanism of those who voted against taking up the tariff bill.

"I am a Republican," exclaimed Mr. Teller. "I helped to make that party. I was a member of the party before the senator from Vermont was, and I came into it voluntarily. The senator from Vermont must allow me to go out of it in the same manner. He cannot fix my line of conduct any more than a Democratic or Republican convention cancomand my confidence and my judgment."

ment."

The senator said that when the great parties formed in battle array next summer one of them might be the champion of the white metal. He confessed that he looked with fear and trembling on the cause of the great party with which he had been allied for forty years. Would it yield to the false, seductive, lying shibboleth of sound money? If it became the party of the gold standard then its disintegration had begun.

"What will I do if the party to whom I have been attached advocates the gold standard?" proceeded Mr. Teller. "Mr. President, I have no healtancy in saying here, as I have before and will my again, that when a political organisation ceases to represent the sentiment.