

# SACKED THE CONVENT.

## Outrages Upon American Missionaries in Ecuador.

# ATTACKED BY REBELS.

## Bishop, Priests and Nuns Made Captive and Probably Slain.

# FRIARS STABBED AND BEATEN.

Father Fraser and Three Sisters Escaped From the Place After Undergoing Great Hardships.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 11.—Sisters of Mercy Genevieve, Josephine and Frances and Father A. M. Feaser, a missionary, arrived here to-day from Colon on the Columbian line steamship Allianca. The sisters proceeded to St. Wallburg's convent at Elizabeth, N. J., which they left eight years ago to go to Ecuador and found a mission school under the management of Bishop Schumaker, who has established missions at Jipijapa, Bahia, Decaraguer, Rocafuerte and Calcuta.

In the late revolution in Ecuador the Bishop, his priests and the nuns engaged in missionary work suffered very great indignities. Sisters Genevieve, Josephine and Frances and Sister Gertrude, a native of Ecuador, who afterward remained at Bahia, barely escaped from the country with their lives, and they greatly fear that Bishop Schumaker has been assassinated.

Sister Genevieve, who is 90 years old, is the superior of the mission at Calcuta, which was founded three years ago. Two months ago the revolution extended to Calcuta and frequent skirmishes occurred there. Bishop Schumaker, with six priests, was on his way to Quito and stopped at the convent on June 20 to call on the sisters and take dinner. The revolutionists, who bitterly hated the Bishop, determined to capture him and invaded the town with 400 men, under command of a brother of Alford, the leader of the revolution. They surrounded the convent and demanded admission, which was refused.

On the next day, June 21, a second demand was made for the Bishop's surrender, and threats were made to burn the convent if the demands were not complied with. Bishop Schumaker, in order to protect the lives of the nuns, gave himself up to the soldiers, and with three of his priests, was led away. Three priests remained in the convent to protect the nuns, as the demonstrations were still threatening.

That afternoon a detachment of 600 Government soldiers entered Calcuta and gave battle to the rebels. When the latter saw the troops coming part of them rushed back to the convent and began to batter in the doors. Sister Genevieve, who had locked the doors, opened a window, and, displaying the American flag, called on the insurgents to desist. A volley of yells and curses was the reply of the mob.

"I warn you," cried the plucky nun, "that we are Americans under the protection of the United States flag, and you will disgrace your country in the eyes of the civilized world by this violence toward defenseless, unoffending women."

"Down with the flag," yelled the crowd, and it redoubled its efforts to break in the doors. The sisters, thinking their hour had come, made their way to the upper part of the convent, where they fell upon their knees and began to pray. The doors were broken and the mob swarmed up the stairs. The priests were knocked down and cruelly beaten with the butts of muskets, and one, Father Angel, a Capuchine friar, was stabbed twice in the back and sank to the floor. He was carried out unconscious. The other two were bound with ropes, and one insurgent raised his machete to bring it down upon a priest's head, when Sister Genevieve sprang forward, holding forth her hands to receive the blow, implored the insurgent not to kill him.

The priests were dragged away and the nuns were ordered to leave. When they remonstrated they, too, were dragged down the stairs to the street, their clothing being badly torn and cut with knives. All the furniture and other contents of the convent were broken up and the building was fired.

By this time the fighting had become sharp in the streets between the insurgents and the soldiers. The unfortunate sisters were exposed to a shower of bullets, and how they escaped being shot was nothing short of miraculous. They finally obtained refuge that night in a lady's house. The routed insurgents set fire to the town in their retreat, and the four nuns were obliged with their host to abandon the house and fly to the country for safety. They got shelter in another house, where they were concealed for three days, the insurgents meanwhile searching for them. When they got a favorable chance they entered a canoe at 5 o'clock on the morning of June 24 and paddled for twelve hours until they reached Bahia Decaraguer, where they told their story to the captain of the British steamer Challa, which plies between Bahia and Panama. They had very little money, but the captain agreed to take them to Panama for what they had.

On boarding the steamer at Bahia in a rowboat one of the oars broke and they were swept away by the current. The crew of the steamer gave them up for lost, but their boat was blown ashore by the wind, and they were rescued and taken aboard in another boat.

When they reached Panama they told their tale to the American Consul, who rendered them all the assistance in his power, and gave them money enough to reach the United States. He even wanted to take up a collection for them in Panama, but they had nothing but words of praise for the kind and generous manner in which they were treated by the officers of the Allianca.

Sister Genevieve expresses the fear that the Bishop and the six priests who were with him at Calcuta have all been slain by the revolutionists. She added, after telling her story:

"There are twenty-two other nuns in the three missions of our order in Ecuador, and we fear for their safety also."

**GOULD WAS FROZEN OUT.**  
*Angry Because He Could Not Join the Defender Syndicate.*

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 11.—There will be some hot work between the Defender and the Vigilant as soon as they can be brought together, and the latter will be pushed to the utmost, says a morning paper.

It is commonly accepted as a fact that Commodore George Gould wanted to be in the Defender syndicate. It is in the same manner commonly accepted as a fact that he was frozen out. The sequel of the story is that Commodore Gould has confided in E. A. Willard and one or two other friends that he is willing to spend a corner of his fortune in putting the Vigilant into the very finest kind of trim, providing her with the best crew obtainable for the purpose of beating the Defender in the trial races, and wrestling from Messrs. Morgan, Iselin and Vanderbilt the honor of defending the America cup against the Valkyrie III.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—The Vigilant and the Defender did not race to-day on account of the absence in New York of E. A. Willard, manager of the former. If Willard returns in time the race between the two yachts will take place to-morrow.

# TRINITY'S TEAM WINS.

## New College Beaten in the Challenge Cup Final.

# TWO LENGTHS AHEAD.

## Cornell's Conquerors Again Prove Their Staying Qualities.

# ITHACANS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Americans in England Provide Funds for Two Crews to Compete in 1896.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, ENGL., July 11.—Cornell's conquerors, the Trinity Hall crew, has won the Grand challenge cup. The final heat of the series of the races for that much-prized trophy was raced this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The contestants were the Trinity Hall and the New College eights. The Trinity Hall crew won by two lengths.

The Cornell boys replied never a word to all the taunts and insults which greeted them, the defeated guests of the Henley Regatta Association; but this morning all the Cornell sympathizers at Henley—and they amount to 500 in number and \$50,000 in wealth—held a meeting here at the quarters of the Cornell crew. They resolved, subject to the approval of the University of Ithaca, to send two crews to Henley in 1896. The necessary funds were arranged for. A number of trustees, professors and other supporters were present and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The crowds at Henley to-day were much smaller than on the two previous days. And this, too, in spite of the fact that the winners of the various trophies were to be decided to-day. The defeat of the Cornell crew has robbed the ending of the regatta of much of its attractions. Not only all Americans were absent, but thousands of English men and women were not seen in their accustomed places.

The first event was the final heat of the Ladies' plate. The Eton College won the plate easily, defeating the St. John's boat from Oxford by four lengths. Time, 7:25.

The next event was the final heat for the Seward challenge cup. The Thames Rowing Club's crew was defeated by two lengths. The Londoners led a little to the island when they went over to the Thames side of the river. They did not stay there long, however, but steered back to their own water just above the island. At the Rectory the Londoners' canvas showed a little in front of the Thames boat. Both cockswains were steering badly, but despite this fault the London crew was drawing slowly ahead. At the three-quarters the Thames boat went over to the Londoners' water in the middle of the river, but this did not do them any good. At the mile London was a clear length ahead and going easy. The Thames boat stopped at the press box. Time, 7:45.

The sixth heat of the contest for the Thames challenge cup was won by the Molesey crew, which beat the Kingston Rowing Club.

The seventh heat of the Thames challenge cup was won by the Nereus Boat Club of the Amsterdam university, beating St. John's (Oxford) crew.

In the final of the race for the silver goblets Guy and Vivian Nickalls of the London Rowing Club defeated W. Broughton and E. D. Muttelbury, the Thames Rowing Club's team.

In the final heat for the Grand challenge cup Trinity Hall had the Bucks side and the New College boat was against the Berkshire shore. Trinity struck out at a 41 stroke and New College at 42. The latter drew away and got its canvas ahead of the Trinity boat at the foot of the island, but they barely had that advantage at the top of the island. At the quarter-mile mark they had regained the advantage, and maintained it past the rectory to the half mile. At the Pawley Court boat-house, which they reached in 3:41, the boats were almost exactly even.

Trinity now began to draw away, and at the three-quarters of a mile mark had a lead of a few feet, which she steadily increased. At Bushy Gate Trinity was a

quarter of a length ahead, at the mile a little more than that, and at the 1 1/2 mile clubhouse half a length. The New College men buckled down to their work, and the finish was a terrific one, resulting in Trinity's winning by only a third of a length. Time, 7:30.

The final heat of the Visitors challenge cup was won by Trinity College (Oxford), beating Trinity Hall (Cambridge).

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In the final heat for the diamond skulls, the Hon. Rupert Guinness of the London Rowing Club beat Guy Nickalls of the London Club, the holder of the trophy, in the most exciting race of the day. Guinness' time was 9:11. Nickalls held the diamond skulls in 1888, 1889, 1890, 1893 and 1894. His best time over the course was 8:36, made in 1888.

When the regatta closed the course became congested with boats and Henley gave itself up to gaiety. In the evening there were displays of fireworks and many social gatherings in the town and on many houseboats that line the river.

**MURDERED WHILE ASLEEP.**  
*John Quigley Killed for His Money by a Former Partner.*

DEMING, N. M., July 11.—Intelligence has been received that John Quigley, formerly a resident of Deming, has been murdered near Corrales ranch, Old Mexico, while asleep. The deed was committed on the 25th of June, and a pick was used, his head being nearly split open.

His partner, "Bill" Davis, is strongly suspected of the crime. Quigley was known to have \$800, a gold watch and other personal property. Both men were working the Dos Cabezas mine on a lease. The mine did not pay.

Robbery was the motive, as the money and property were gone when the body was found. Davis had no money when he left Deming about two months ago, but he returned last week with plenty, and told conflicting stories about his separation from Quigley. Davis left for the West Tuesday, before his pursuers reached here. Officers are now in pursuit, and the suspected party being well known, he will undoubtedly be captured.

Quigley was highly respected. Davis had a bad reputation.

**SWEPT BY FOREST FIRES.**  
*Michigan Towns Wiped Out by a Raging Torrent of Flames.*

Hundreds of People Flee for Their Lives, Leaving Their Homes to the Flames.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—The upper part of the lower peninsula of Michigan is dotted to-night with savage forest fires. Already the lumber towns of Wallin, in Benzie County, and Cleary, another little town, have been leveled to the ground, several people have been badly burned and no one knows how far the flames have extended. The Thumb has been invaded and the town of Kinder is girded with fire and ashes, and black leaves are sitting down on the deserts to the north.

Wallin, as far as can be learned, is totally destroyed. The Sullivan Lumber Company's mills there and 2,000,000 feet of lumber are burned, together with thirty houses that made up the little settlement. The people lost all they had. Most of them are at Thompsonville, a neighboring town. They are said to be in a greatly exhausted condition. No deaths are as yet reported from that point.

Two Chicago and West Michigan trains are blocked by the fire just below Wallin and telegraph poles are down.

Late to-night intelligence came that Cleary, a small lumber town near Wallin, was burned this evening. The fires which have been burning for several days suddenly grew worse, and before the inhabitants were aware of it they were nearly hemmed in. They made a rush from the burning town, and as far as is known, left no one behind. Several people were badly burned, but it is thought no lives were lost.

From Kindee in the Thumb, where the great forest fires occurred a few years ago, came the most alarming reports. The town is surrounded by flames that every moment are sweeping nearer the place. The news sent from towns near by is that the people of Kindee are wetting the roofs of their houses and plastering the sides with wet blankets in the hope that they may save all they have in the world. It is feared that the town will go, and messages urging the people to flee for their lives have been sent from several places.

Reports from Traverse City, Charlevoix and the other towns are all of the same tenor—that the fires have been burning for over two weeks, and that a sudden strong wind has fanned them into alarming activity. Already a number of farmhouses have been burned, and the people are coming into town, telling that they have lost all they had on earth.

Later reports from the extreme western edge of the State are that there is a little improvement, but it is feared that the hot cinders have worked havoc among the famous orchards of that vicinity.

**CHINESE IN A RIOT.**  
*Axes, Clubs and Stones Freely Used in Denver's Chinatown.*

DENVER, Colo., July 11.—There was a bloody riot in the Chinese quarter of the city this morning. The police, when they arrived on the scene in response to a riot call, found twenty Chinamen fighting savagely with axes, knives, clubs and stones, but when the wagon came in view they scattered to hiding places.

Sam Lung Wall, the owner of an opium den, was wounded in the head and may die. He was hit with an ax by his rival in business, May Gow, who has not been caught. Gow's place had been raided and he accused victim of being the instigator. The other rioters were followers of these two.

**Charged With Embezzlement.**  
*SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 11.—M. J. Clump has been arrested at Boise, Idaho, on the charge of embezzling funds of Clallam County, Wash. He was treasurer of the county and is said to be \$42,000 short. He was arrested last January, but escaped. He claims that the failure of the bank in which the funds were deposited worked his downfall.*

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# WALL-STREET VIEWS.

## New York Bankers Talk on the Financial Issues.

# SILVER MEN DENOUNCED.

## Abusive Epithets Applied to Champions of the White Metal.

# YATES PRONOUNCES A EULOGY.

The Omaha Capitalist Redundant With Praise for the Gotham Money-Lenders.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 11.—The second day's session of the New York State Bankers' Association was called to order this morning by President Cornell. Hon. Michael H. Hartner of Ohio was introduced and spoke on "Sound Money."

"The bankers of London," he said, "do the business of the earth, which the bankers of the United States ought to do. We have had calamity after calamity, while England has had nothing of this sort because the standard of value there is always maintained."

C. W. Yates, president of the Nebraska National Bank of Omaha, followed Mr. Hartner. After an historical discussion of the financial history of the world Mr. Yates paid his respects to the free-silver men. He then continued as follows:

The result in the recent Democratic State Convention in Kentucky is a cheering sign for the sound-money side and indicates the beginning of a new era in the West as well as in the East. When the demand for flat money was at its height and was especially strong in what are called the Granger States the Democracy of Nebraska, under the leadership of one of the ablest editors and writers we have ever known in the West—a native of New York and an intimate friend of Horatio Seymour—declared for sound money in their State convention of 1875, just two years after the great panic of 1873.

The free-silver craze, however, is not confined to the West to Democrats and Populists. The latter are largely made up from the Republican party, and where so many have preceded them, others may follow. Silver Republican leagues are being formed and silver talk among the farmers is widespread, and perhaps more dangerous from the fact that with them the discussion on the sound-money side is practically silent, and the insidious falsehoods travel uncontradicted.

It seems certain that a desperate attempt will be made to capture the Republican National convention by the free-silver side. The politicians, of whom many admit that they are unable to understand the question, are trimming their sails for any breeze. The question may yet cause more trouble with the Republican party than it has with the Democrats.

The campaign of education and discussion must, therefore, be pressed as never before, and without regard to party ties. We can have no return of the prosperity to which this country is entitled until this threatened danger to the legal-tender note is removed from the political discussion.

It is silver to be restored to its lost place as money like gold, it can only be accomplished by international agreement. In national matters, just as in all public matters of narrower scope, the active citizen must be enabled to produce effect. The United States has the power to invoke international action in the matter, and its interest as a producer of silver, as well as the fact that it maintains more silver in circulation than any nation in the world, demand that it should take the initiative and formulate some practical plan and press its adoption.

The stock of gold is ample to transact the business of the world and there is no actual requirement for the use of any other metallic standard money, although no doubt some benefits would follow from concurrent use of silver aside from what I have indicated. Free coinage at this time at any ratio would be impracticable. No Government could be induced to open its mints to silver at the old ratio. Equally impracticable would be coinage at a higher ratio.

So far as our National currency is concerned it is not a privilege of sufficient value to be worth contending for. If the financial basis of the country is assured we can afford to have the note-issuing privilege repealed, with the exception of such limited volume as may be required to continue our National organization as banks of deposit and discount. These results, if accomplished, it is true, would be the reverse of the policy of taking the Government out of the banking business by retiring the legal-tender note; but, on the other hand, it would take the banks out of politics, which is of greater importance.

This association, here present, represents the Empire State of the Union—a State, which in its financial and commercial resources, is to the other States what the great country is to itself to the balance of the world—the power, the lever, which may direct and control the determination of these great public questions. You are the leaders of the bankers of the country. You may not be "Wall Street" (as the other States what the great country is to itself to the balance of the world—the power, the lever, which may direct and control the determination of these great public questions. You are the leaders of the bankers of the country. You may not be "Wall Street" (as the other States what the great country is to itself to the balance of the world—the power, the lever, which may direct and control the determination of these great public questions. You are the leaders of the bankers of the country. 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