

telegraphed to Washington for instructions, pending the receipt of which he has enjoined all connected with the affair to maintain the strictest silence. In view of these conditions, it was difficult to obtain further facts, but it was apparent that the murders were committed at about 2 o'clock on the night of the 13th inst. Captain Nash and his wife were in their respective sleeping apartments and Bramberg was in his, which was separated by those of Captain Nash and wife by the room occupied by Monk.

It was the first officer's watch. When all was quiet on board and those below were sleeping soundly, the murderer or murderers crawled aft to the cabin, descended, and with axes chopped their victims to death. The affair became known not long afterward. Then the cook, a negro who had sniped at Roanoke, became suspicious of Mate Thomas Bram, a naturalized American, but a native of Nova Scotia. Bram was placed in irons. The man who was at the wheel when the murder was committed was also placed in irons, and the ship was then headed for Halifax. The bodies of the victims were all placed in a boat and covered with canvas and were towed behind the vessel. They are now in charge of the coroner here, who will hold an inquest. Police officers have been placed in charge of the Fuller, under directions of the United States consul, and nobody is allowed on board.

F. H. Monk, the passenger on board the Herbert Fuller, belongs in Boston. He is a member of Harvard's '87, and has been suffering for some time from pulmonary troubles. He had been advised to take a sea voyage, and was going to South America for recuperation.

In spite of the secrecy it has been ascertained that he first became aware of the horrible crime when he went to the captain's room to inquire if the captain was lit. Monk having been aroused from his sleep by a groan or a scream. Failing to receive an answer he entered the room and found the captain lying on the floor covered with blood. He rushed on the deck and confronted the first mate, who was in charge, with the statement that the captain had been murdered. Bram, the mate, seemed much agitated and appeared not to know what to do. Monk then rushed below and aroused the crew. The men hurried to the cabin where the full extent of the crime was soon made known.

Mrs. Nash's skull was split almost in twain. The fingers of her right hand had been almost cut off, while another blow of the ax had cut off a section of the scalp with the hair attached. Her husband's head was also split open, and the second mate had evidently been killed with the pole of the ax. Bram at first denied all knowledge of the murder, but later from remarks and from the peculiar actions, suspicion pointed toward him as the murderer and he was placed in irons. The man at the wheel was Lamb. He was also suspected of complicity and was ironed by the crew.

At the police station here the first mate was stripped and blood found on his clothing. Seaman Brown this afternoon made a statement to the effect that he saw the first mate kill the captain. He heard a noise in the

captain's cabin and on going thither saw the first mate murder the captain. There was no mutiny.

LONDON, July 22.—Princess Maud the third daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was married at 12 o'clock today to Prince Charles, the second son of Prince Frederick of Denmark. The ceremony took place in the private chapel in Buckingham palace.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 22.—The steamer Empress of India arrived last night from the Orient, bringing advices to July 8, as follows:

Imperial Chinese troops were recently sent to Lanhou to suppress the Mohammedan rebels, who had risen against the authorities. The rebels surrounded the imperial troops and seem to have totally annihilated them, although the imperial troops were better provisioned and equipped. There were 6,000 troops sent to subdue the rebels and all are either killed or missing.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Athens says: Three members of the revolutionary committee have just arrived here from Crete on a special mission. In the course of an interview they made the following statement to the authority of their committee: "We wish to say it has been decided that we must have granted to us the demands we have sent to the Sultan or else we shall fight. The powers must either give us autonomy or else be crushed. Should our demands be neglected then, within fifteen days of July 15, the date at which they were made, we shall break the armistice."

CHICAGO, July 23.—Harry Rudolph, aged 11, struck two blows with his puny fists last evening and his opponent, Grover Hanson, aged 9, fell dead at his feet. The lads were having a boyish quarrel and young Hanson started to run. Rudolph followed in swift pursuit, catching the lad near the curb, and struck him in the face and abdomen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—Not more than half the delegates to the Populist convention were in their seats at 10 o'clock this morning when the massive form of Senator Allen, permanent chairman, appeared on the platform.

Geo. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, at 3:05 was recognized to read the platform as agreed to by the committee. When the Cuban plank was reached someone in the gallery shouted "Amen."

At the conclusion of the reading of the majority report J. S. Coxey was recognized to read a minority report recommending the issuance of non-interest-bearing bonds for the improvement of roads. Kearby of Texas was then introduced to read his minority report. He said he objected to the majority report because it was too profligate and too near akin to the Democratic platform.

The reading had not proceeded very far when someone moved to refer the report to the committee on resolutions, which motion prevailed amid considerable display of enthusiasm.

Henry D. Lloyd of Illinois moved to proceed to the selection of a candidate for Vice President. The chair said the motion was unnecessary, as that was the business in order. The states were called for nominations. When Ala-

bama was called, Col. P. G. Bowman mounted the platform and placed in nomination Brockett Gibbs of Texas. Before he entered upon his speech, however, the convention decided to take a recess of an hour and a half until 6 o'clock.

At 6:32 the convention reassembled and Chairman Allen introduced Judge Jefferson Pollard of Missouri, who read the platform of the Silver convention and a message about the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by it.

Congressman Howard of Alabama placed Hon. Thomas E. Watson in nomination in a speech in which he did ample justice to the ship of state of the People's party, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Watson's character as a man, a journalist and a statesman.

Colorado yielded to New York, and Pence ascended the platform. He lost no time in coming to the point. Immediately he mentioned Mr. Sewall's name. It was greeted with loud applause mingled with a liberal supply of cheer. His speech took the shape of an argument, but his tone was defiant.

Captain Burdham of Tennessee contested the Hon. A. L. Mimms of Tennessee. He declared it to be a foregone conclusion that Bryan should be nominated with a Populist as a yoke-fellow. This pleased the convention and was applauded.

Prof. L. C. Bateman of Maine, the Populist candidate for governor, nominated Mann Page of Virginia, president of the Farmers' Alliance of that state.

Watson was nominated on the first ballot.

DENVER, July 26.—As far as can be ascertained up to 8 o'clock this morning, the following is the list of persons whose lives were lost in the great floods that swept down upon the towns of Morrison and Golden in the foot hill near Denver last night:

The Denver people who perished were cut camped. There were many more camps in that vicinity. Some reports say that when Bear Creek canyon finally explored it will probably be found that no less than fifty perished in the flood. Great anxiety is felt by many families in this city, members of which were camping in the mountains.

The Proctors drowned were the wife and children of A. A. Proctor, president of the Denver Tent and Camping company. Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Herres were widows. The 10-year Irene Proctor was caught in a mass of drift wood and rescued with difficulty by Earl McGill and J. E. Lowe.

The torrents which rushed down the canyon upon Morrison and Golden and other mountain towns, were caused by a terrific mountain storm which extended a hundred miles or more, from Boulder where the damage was slight. All down the range west of Denver almost to Pueblo, the storm swept destruction before it.

DENVER, July 25.—Reports from Central City and other points on Clear Creek canyon indicate that a week or two must elapse before the railroad can be repaired and communication restored. No lives were lost at Central City. No tidings have been received from Idaho Springs, the wires being down. The damage to railroads, townships and individuals by floods in this state is roughly estimated at \$50,000.