The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 243 — MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. — VOL. XXVIII.

## STOLE A MINE.

### Property of Utah Men Seized by a Mob.

### HELD BY ARMED FORCE.

#### Sheriff Will Attempt Arrests About September 13.

#### PHIL FOOTE IN THE ROBBERY.

Oreon Smith, of Logan, Presents [illegible] by His Wise Counsel.

The Sterling Mining company is composed of Utah men, and owns valuable mining property in Southern Nevada. Hon. Orson Smith, of Logan, is president of the company, J. E. Langford, of this city, is superintendent, and Hugh Cannon, also of this city, is secretary. The three gentlemen named are now at the mine. One of the company's property is the Johnny mine, from which an $1,800 gold brick was brought to [illegible] recently. The Chispa is another of the company's mines, acquired a short time ago by purchase. The mine is the scene of trouble, which may culminate on the 13th [illegible] next, on the arrival of the Sheriff, who are acting in behalf of the Sterling company, which has law and right on its side, as opposed to a mob, of which the notorious Phil Foote, whose lawlessness is well known, and who recently escaped from the officers [illegible]. This mob headed by [illegible] McArthur, now has possession of the Chispa. One account of the affair comes from San Bernardino, Cal., under date of Sept. 8, as follows:

News has reached this city of a very serious state of affairs in the gold mines of Southern Nevada. A battle is believed to be imminent to decide who shall have possession of a rich mining claim in that portion of the Silver state. It has lately been operated by the Sterling Mining and Milling company.

A few days ago the men in the employ of the Sterling company were ousted by an armed body of miners led by [illegible]. The men who were thus [illegible] discharged at once notified the officers of the company, who at once dispatched an agent to Los Angeles with orders to secure two cases of rifles.

The guns were immediately shipped and passed through Blake on Thursday morning en route to Manvel, from which point they will be sent to the scene of the trouble as fast as they can be transported.

The mine which is the cause of all this trouble is said to be very rich in highgrade ore, and has been the source of more or less trouble ever since its discovery. Some time in 1893 the Sterling company purchased the claim from A. McArthur. It is situated about twenty-five miles from Pahrump valley and nearly 100 miles from the mining camp of Vanderbilt.

After making the purchase the Sterling company employed a large force of men and did considerable work for a time. In the early part of 1894 the work was suspended and the men discharged. During 1894 the mine was comparatively deserted, no work being done, yet even enough to constitute assessment work, as is required by law.

This reached the ears of McArthur, who thought he would like to again own the mine, and at once set about to relocate the old claim.

On investigation he discovered that there were five or six men in and about the camp, left there for the purpose of looking after the property of the company. But McArthur was not to be kept away by any such scheme and proceeded to move upon the mine.

He got together a body of about twenty or twenty-five men and, arming them with rifles, drove off the men who were watching the property and away from the premises.

The men who are with McArthur are a determined set and, being led by a determined leader, a red-hot fight [illegible] for as soon as the Sterling company's men return with [illegible]. The McArthur contingent say they will keep the mine and work it for all it is worth, while the Sterling men say they will have possession if it takes a year's fighting to get it.

The country is said to be such that [illegible] can keep up a long fight with the chances of the outside parties being able to succeed in starving the [illegible] out.

Another account, and one to be relied upon, is that given by the president of the company in a letter to the stockholders in this city. It was written on Sept. 2, at Manvel, Cal., and says:

J. E. Langford and myself arrived here at 2 p.m. today—Monday—from the mine. We are having some difficulty there just now which I will explain. Mr. A. McArthur, a man who once ran the Pahrump ranch, has claimed a right to the Chispa mine, [illegible] of a location notice which he [illegible] after about $20,000 worth of work had been done by the Harding company, of whom we bought. He [illegible] and we have talked with him about it many times and have paid him many [illegible] from Montgomery and others [illegible] he owed. Lately he has become [illegible]. He has lost the Pahrump ranch, and now it is owned by some men from [illegible]. He now tries to rent his [illegible] on us by going to Phil Foote, an outlaw from Salt Lake City, Bill Meyer, an ex-convict, and Jack Longstreet, a [illegible]. These have enlisted some five Indians, and altogether they went upon our dump and in the mill, in the night, armed with guns and pistols.

We were awakened last Wednesday morning by their firing in the air. We did not understand its meaning until our foreman went up to the mill, when they informed him that they were in possession and ordered him off, giving him a letter to Mr. Langford, which notified him to keep off the premises. About [illegible] our men went up to go to work, but were ordered off.

At 10 [illegible] Hugh and myself went up and were told that if we crossed a certain line we would be killed. All this time we were covered with guns. I told them I desired to see Mr. Foote. He came out of the mill and we then learned that McArthur had engaged them to take possession and compel us to give them some money or the property. We returned to [illegible], our office, which is about 1,200 feet from the mill.

Just then the sheriff drove up to our place. He is assessor as well as sheriff, and was up on that business. He learned of the situation with [illegible] and [illegible] it was [illegible] to him. We are 200 miles from a justice of the peace, and could get no warrants for the arrest of the men, so we would have attacked them all. So the sheriff could not act. At least that was the excuse; so I drove him to Pahrump ranch to see McArthur. I tried in every way to get him to draw off without trouble; so did the sheriff, but without any good.

Thursday I returned to the mine with the sheriff and McArthur, who went up to his men and after a parley with them they came and made a demand on us for twelve thousand dollars in cash. McArthur said he would await our answer next day and would come up and see us and show us that it was [illegible] him. The sheriff stayed with us and pronounced it an outrage and said that with proper authority he would arrest them. After spending the night on Friday he secured us and left for Belmont. McArthur never came to us although he was up and talked with his men. Longstreet and McArthur went to the mill Thursday and were ordered off. He said he did not want the property but wanted money.

After the sheriff left we decided to leave McArthur without excuse and so I am now on my way to Belmont for warrants for their arrest which I will put in the hands of the sheriff at once who will return to the mine as soon as possible. We will also have a deputy sheriff appointed and a justice of the peace.

Our engine had not arrived at the time of our leaving, but was within twenty miles and would arrive today. The sheriff will arrive at the mine about the 13th and it will be some time after that before we can hear the result. We have done everything we could to avoid trouble and bloodshed, as our men have been anxious to take them all and unquestionably would have done so if not restrained.

One of our mills at the Johnnie gave us better last week and did not run much, but is now at work nicely and the mine is looking well.

We have the sympathy of all reasonable-minded men in this place, including the sheriff, who says we are the only mills running in the county. I do not think that Mr. [illegible] could have selected another set of men in the whole county who would have done this for him; and I do not think it will be long before all will move smoothly again. We are noted for the most quiet camp in the country and we have been law abiding.

We are all well and trust that all will end well. ORSON SMITH.

The coolness, courage and good judgment of Mr. Smith are well recognized here, and while he will not relinquish any of his rights, he will not make an unlawful or rash move; hence the matter is likely to be settled in favor of the company very shortly after the sheriff's posse reaches the ground.

### STIRRED UP THE PREACHERS.

#### A Socialist Speech Causes a Cyclone of Opposition.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Keir Hardie, the English labor leader, sadly disturbed the usually sedate weekly meeting of Methodist clergymen today by a red-hot socialistic speech and was greeted with such storm of ministerial disapproval that he was compelled to abandon the floor. Hardie had been invited to address the preachers and, with several local socialists attending the meeting, the Englishman proceeded to air his views, loudly applauded by his friends, and finally bitterly denounced the execution of the Chicago anarchists, and eulogized them as pioneers of a new religion. The storm which greeted the statement almost carried Hardie off his feet. Half a dozen preachers bitterly denounced the sentiments expressed and the speaker was compelled to sit down. The ministers then proceeded with a scathing denunciation of the speech and speaker. Hardie left much offended.

#### To Reclaim Land in Arizona.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The Post says: Henry Cris, of Nogales, Arizona, a member of the Republican national executive committee for that territory, has formed a $5,000,000 syndicate to irrigate and reclaim several hundred thousand acres of so-called arid land in Arizona. Cris left today for home with money enough subscribed to insure the success of the work. The land to be reclaimed lies in the valley of Santa Cruz river, along the southern border of Arizona.

### FLOOD IN KANSAS.

#### The Damage Much Greater than at First Reported.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.—Specials to the Star indicate that last night's storm throughout Kansas was far more severe than at first reported. On several railroads there have been [illegible] for hours and on some traffic cannot be resumed for another twenty-four hours. At Independence six inches of water fell in less than six hours. Streams are rising rapidly and great damage is anticipated. The town Girard, in [illegible] county, was struck by a cyclone late yesterday afternoon, causing much damage. Some of the best business blocks and residences are reported a wreck and several people injured. Telegraphic communication is cut off.

At Fredonia the storm was the heaviest ever known. Fully ten inches of water fell, overflowing the river, flooding the bottoms and washing out railroad tracks. Frisco and Pacific trains are waterbound outside the city.

The Town Neosho Rapids, near Emporia, suffered severely, as did Emporia. Five business houses at Neosho Rapids were destroyed and a number of dwellings carried away. Neosho river is higher than it has been for years. At Fort Scott the lower part of the city is submerged by water from Marmaton river and Mill creek, which are out of their banks, and the water is rising with alarming rapidity. All trains are tied up and communication by wire north and south is completely shut off. The crops will suffer greatly everywhere.

## DEFENDER AND VALKYRIE.

### English Papers Comment On Saturday's Race for the Cup.

#### New York Yachtsmen Anxiously Discussing the Weather for the Event Tomorrow.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in commenting this afternoon on the international yacht race on Saturday, says:

"We fear there is no America cup this year for Lord Dunraven. The better boat won, as it is likely to win every time. The chief defect of Valkyrie, to which we on several occasions have alluded, is the fuss she makes in going through the water. The conditions of the first match, therefore, were much against her. With a calm surface she may do better, but in strong winds she is not likely to do so well. English yachtsmen may console themselves as best they can with the recollections of Britannia's triumphs over Navahoe and Vigilant."

In another place, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The excursion steamers following the yachts behaved even more disgracefully than usual, but there is no suggestion that they hampered one of the boats any more than the other."

"Perhaps the most disappointing," adds the *Gazette*, "is Defender's gain on the broad reach home, when there was no rough water."

All the London papers dwell upon the crowding of the course by the excursion steamers.

#### ANXIOUS ABOUT TOMORROW'S WEATHER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The chief discussion among yachtsmen today was the weather for tomorrow. All hoped for a good breeze for the triangular race, so as to try the yachts in conditions as different as possible from those on Saturday. The weather bureau, however, held out small hopes, the prognostication being for fair weather with light to fresh winds, generally southeasterly and slightly cooler. There were no signs of wind from westward and the indications were for about the same conditions as on Saturday, except there be less sea.

Valkyrie stock was decidedly down this morning. It was thought with smooth water, the British yacht might do better, but the difference between her and Defender was too great to be overcome. Not only the followers of Valkyrie, but those who pinned their faith to Defender are anxious for a [illegible]. James C. Bergen, rear commodore of the New York yacht club, who is in charge of the patrol fleet, has issued another circular requesting the captains of excursion boats to be more careful than they were on Saturday. He draws attention to the fact that the race is to be only 10 miles to each leg and it is absolutely necessary that the [illegible] have plenty of room to turn.

#### THE YACHTS TAKE A SPIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Valkyrie, under sail, passed quarantine outward bound at [illegible] this afternoon.

At [illegible] Valkyrie has come around and is passing back through the narrows.

Defender is under way, coming down from Bay Ridge.

#### Death of John A. B. Varney.

LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 9.—John A. B. Varney, the Chinese inspector of the port at Portland, Oregon, died here at midnight.

#### Gold Shipments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Nesslage & Fuller will ship $100,000 gold tomorrow.

Oelrichs & Company will ship $150,000 and W. H. Crossman & Brother $[illegible]. The latter have withdrawn the amount named from the subtreasury, and it is believed will increase the shipment to $1,000,000. Crossman & Brother have increased their shipment to $1,[illegible].

The International Metal company will ship $60,000 gold smelter bars.

### ALL HOPE GONE

#### Of Finding the Entombed Victims in the Osceola Mine Alive.

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 9.—Ten miners went down in the southernmost shaft of the Osceola mine today. They reached the twenty-fourth level and made their way to within 250 feet of the burning shaft when they were forced to return on account of deadly gas. Another party went down in No. 1 shaft to a depth of 200 feet but was also compelled to turn back. The entire mine is full of smoke and gas and all hope of finding any of the entombed miners alive is given up. It is thought the fire is out, but it will be several days before the mine will be clear of the smoke.

#### Ran Into a Washout.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.—A special to the *Times* from Neosho, Mo., says: A [illegible] train of four cars, with the [illegible], and a passenger coach on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway, was wrecked five miles from [illegible] this morning by running into a washout. John Fore, engineer, and William Fitzgerald, fireman, were killed. Jasper Rowe, brakeman, was badly injured, in the back.

## THE AWFUL DETAILS.

### Testimony of Eye Witnesses to the Massacre in China.

#### ALL OVER IN THIRTY MINUTES.

Eleven English Subjects Murdered by Members of a Secret Society, the Vegetarians.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 9.—Private letters from Shanghai just received here announce that the commission appointed by the British and American governments to investigate the Ku Cheng massacre of August 1st, reached Foo Chow on August 13, [illegible] two days later and Ku Cheng on August 21st without a shadow of molestation from the barbarous bodies alleged by Chinese officials to have established a reign of terror throughout the province.

The commission, consisting of the British consul, R. T. Mansfield, the American consul, Col. J. Courtney Hixson, the British vice-consul, L. [illegible] Allen, from Pagoda Anchorage, [illegible] Evans of the U. S. S. Detroit, the Rev. W. Banister, representing the English church missionary society, and Dr. Gregory of the American M. E. mission, with an escort of [illegible] of the viceroy's bodyguard and [illegible], a circumstance which supports but [illegible] the Chinese contention that the massacre was entirely beyond official prevention, owing to the country being in rebellion. This defence is regarded by all British and American residents in Chinese territory as quite as fatuous as the commission, unsupported as it is by any display of [illegible] or American [illegible], and [illegible] at the apathy displayed by these governments in regard to the massacre.

It is argued that the official defense is totally untenable, as under the Chinese law a system of mutual responsibility prevails, all public officials being held personally responsible for the commission of crimes within their jurisdiction, whether they are legitimately blameable or not, and are visited with the penalties attached in the event of their failing to apprehend and punish the criminal in person.

#### TESTIMONY OF EYE WITNESSES.

The commission had at last advices received the statements of three witnesses, Dr. Gregory of the American M. E. mission at Foo Chow, the Rev. H. F. Phillips and Miss Harmon of Ku Cheng, the latter two having been eye witnesses of the fearful scenes of August 1st.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips tells how he was awakened at 5 in the morning by the shouting in the direction of the Stewarts' Home. He at first thought it was children playing, but soon recognized the voices of excited men; he dressed hastily and went over.

"I was not a few yards from my dwelling," he says, "by a native friend who, while throwing his arms around me to detain me, told me the Vegetarians had come. I shook him off and went on and soon I came in sight of the house, from which 50 or 60 bandits were carrying loads of plunder, their leader holding aloft a [illegible]. I could see nothing of the Europeans and, as I was in full view of the rioters, I crept up a hill in the brushwood and concealed myself behind two trees, from twenty to thirty yards from the house. There I could see everything and not be seen. As I could see no foreigners, I concluded they had escaped, and as to go down was certain death, I thought it better to wait where I was.

"After a minute or two the retreat horn sounded and the Vegetarians began to leave—first, however, setting fire to the house. Ten minutes after this every Vegetarian had gone. I came down and looked about the front of the house but could see nothing of anyone. I feared something dreadful had happened, as I heard the Vegetarians as they left say: 'Now all the foreigners are killed.'

"I just then met one of the servants who told me the Chinese were in the house in which Miss Hartford, of the American mission, was staying. I found Mr. Hartford's daughter, Mildred, with a [illegible] wound on one knee and a severe cut. When I had washed these I turned to Herbert, Stewart's son, who was fearfully hacked and cut everywhere. Then Miss Codrington sent me a message that she, too, was in the house. I found her in a fearful condition, but with cold water and rags we managed to staunch the bleeding. She begged me not to wait, as she thought Topsy Saunders was still alive. I then rushed to the back of the house and found the bodies of Miss Saunders, Miss Stewart, Miss Gord[on] and Miss Marshall. The latter was awfully cut, her head being almost severed, but beyond the wounds given in the struggle the bodies were not mutilated. Later I found the body of Miss Newcombe at the foot of the hill in front of the house, where it had evidently been thrown.

"As then I could see no signs of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Saunders and Lena, the nurse, we hoped they had escaped, and returned to the house where the Stewart children and Miss Codrington were. Presently Miss Hartford arrived. She had received a cut under the ear but had been saved from death by a native Christian. I learned then that the five ladies of the Zenana Mission society, who lived in the two houses which form the Ku Cheng sanitarium, after a futile effort to escape, [illegible] out of the back and were immediately surrounded. Some of the Vegetarians were inclined to spare them, but were ordered by their leader to carry out their orders: 'Kill and spare not.'

"Had they been able to escape into the brushwood there is little doubt they might have [illegible].

"A missionary and [illegible] only two were dressed. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were slain as they sprang from bed. Lena, the nurse, died while protecting the baby, whom Kathleen managed to carry out of the house, though not before the baby's eyes had been put out. Miss Nellie Saunders was also knocked down at the nursery door when going to help the children, and as we afterwards found the remains of a burnt body there, we had little doubt it was hers. For a long time we thought that at least [illegible], and Mrs. Stewart had escaped, but later I found their bodies, or rather bones, in [illegible] had been their bedroom.

"The Hwa Sang people seemed to have had, as a whole, no hand in the affair, though [illegible] that [illegible] Vegetarian families were concerned. The natives say the Vegetarian band came on the east end of Ku Cheng city, many from An [illegible] and [illegible], within [illegible] of Ku Cheng."

Miss Hartford says the whole terrible affair was over in thirty minutes and that the attacking party numbered about 100, well armed [illegible]. Her own terrible experience she relates thus:

"I heard shouts and yells in the streets, and [illegible] I rushed to the door, to be met by a man with a trident and spear, who yelled: 'Here is a foreign woman.' He then pointed his spear at my throat, and I twisted the weapon to one side, and it just grazed my ear and head. He then threw me to the ground and beat me with the wooden end of the spear, but a servant came, wrenched the weapon away and told me to flee. I jumped down the embankment and [illegible] the road. The servant followed, and [illegible] the crowd until I got up to the side of the hill, where I lay down to get breath. After resting twice I reached a secluded spot and lay there.

"All this time the yells went on and the two houses were burning. After a while the yells stopped and we supposed the Vegetarians had gone. Then the servant went to see how matters were. He returned in half an hour telling me [illegible], and that [illegible] the [illegible] had been killed and asked [illegible] wounded were at my house. This was a native house and was not troubled at all."

Dr. Gregory tells how the news was first brought to him by a messenger from the Rev. Mr. Phillips, and how when he went at once to the [illegible] hundreds of people already gathered there.

"The district magistrate, Wong, told me he would immediately go to Hwa Shang," narrates Dr. Gregory, "taking [illegible] soldiers with him, and at 5 p.m., I set out with an escort of thirteen soldiers, and arrived at Hwa Shang at 8. I find that nine adults, all English subjects, had been murdered, and that all those alive at Hwa Shang had been severely injured. I at once set to work to make the injured as comfortable as possible, and found my task was indeed a difficult one."

After describing the nature and extent of the injuries inflicted, Dr. Gregory says:

"The massacre was undoubtedly committed by members of the secret society known as the Vegetarians, and the murder was done to order, deliberately planned and executed by a party of 80 men, armed with spears and swords, and showing emphatic evidences of military disciplining. The members of the mission band had no suspicion of the attack, which was swift and terrible, the whole affair being over in much less time than it takes me to write it."

Though Dr. Gregory does not hold the native officials responsible as having been directly concerned in the massacre, he believes they had knowledge that it was contemplated, but remained inactive owing to their dread of the Vegetarians' power. For the same reason, he says that unless Great Britain and the United States assert themselves with emphasis, the matter will go no further than a formal inquiry that will ascertain nothing more than the terrible facts already all too well known, and perhaps an expression of official regret—small reparation for the Christian lives destroyed.

#### Hurst Beats all Records.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—At Bordeaux the twenty-four hours bicycle race was won by Hurst, who covered 171 kilometers and 853 meters (520 miles), which beats all previous records for the time. On the Paris track, George Banker won the grand prize offered by the French Cycling union, winning each of the heats and the final easily, despite the efforts of the leading French cyclists.

#### Mrs. Langtry's Divorce Suit.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *World* says: The oft repeated rumor that Mrs. Langtry, the actress, was seeking a divorce from her husband, from whom she has been separated for many years is again revived. The application will be filed, it is said, in the California courts, Mrs. Langtry having a residence in Lake county, that state.

#### One Judge's Record.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 9.—Bud Lucky has been sentenced in the United States court to hang on Tuesday, October 8th next, for the murder of Deputy Marshal [illegible], in the Creek Nation last December. The condemned man was a member of a gang of train robbers and wreckers. Lucky was the one hundred and fifty-first person sentenced to death by Judge Parker.

#### Kate Kane Married.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Kate Kane, the first female to be admitted to the bar in Chicago, and who has since gained a national reputation through her defense of noted criminals, is a bride, and what is more, has been married for nearly two months. Her husband is Signor Vincenzo Rossi, who is well known among [illegible] in this city.

#### Fiasco and Desperadoes.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 9.—Information has just been received here of a terrible fight in Nye county, Nevada, between miners and desperadoes, which resulted in the [illegible] killing of the latter and the [illegible] fatal wounding of a [illegible]. The killed are Phil Foote, a [illegible], Charles Longstreet, a cattleman, [illegible] and another half breed whose name is unknown, was badly wounded. George and Hugh Montgomery and [illegible] did the shooting. The tragedy is the result of an attempt to seize a claim belonging to the Montgomerys. John McArthur, who had claimed the mine, employed Phil Foote, Billy Meyer, Charles Longstreet and several others, well armed, to guard his interests. While seated at breakfast, a crowd of men headed by the Montgomery boys surprised them and poured a volley into the crowd before they could reach their weapons or escape. Foote and Longstreet were killed and one of the half breeds seriously wounded. Meyer succeeded in getting away.

A posse of deputy sheriffs has gone to the district and further trouble is expected.

#### Cure for Consumption.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—A new cure for consumption has been reported to the state department by United States Consul Chancellor, at Havre. He says the cure was first brought to the attention of the world at a congress of physicians who [illegible] at Bordeaux, to consider the question of combating consumption by [illegible]. Prof. Maragliano, an Italian, read a paper which attracted great attention, claiming to have discovered a process for the treatment of consumption by the injection of [illegible] serum, which, he says, [illegible] the ravages of the disease [illegible]. The consul recalls the comparative failures of other serums to treat consumption successfully, and says this particular process is still in the experimental stage.

Incidentally, the consul gives some startling figures of the ravages of consumption in Paris. He shows that [illegible] twenty-eight [illegible] since [illegible] the [illegible].

#### Ex-Consul Waller's Letters.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The *Journal des Debats*, in an article discussing the case of ex-Consul Waller, whose were seized by the French authorities in Madagascar, have fully proved the [illegible] and adds: "Mr. Waller's [illegible] will fail to invalidate the judgment of the court martial. It is an [illegible] affair, but what else could we do?"

#### Message to Emperor William.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *World* this morning says: Lord Dunraven, [illegible] on Saturday's race, cabled the German emperor, who is an enthusiastic yachtsman: "Apparently beaten badly Saturday. Weather very fluky. (Signed) Dunraven."

#### Attempted to Kill His Wife.

CLINTON, Ills., Sept. 9.—John Caplinger attempted to kill his wife by firing two shots at her, and then he placed the revolver to his own right temple and sent a ball into his head.

Caplinger is an inmate of the Soldiers' home at Quincy. He came home a few days ago on his way to the national encampment at Louisville. Caplinger and his wife and six children did not live harmoniously together before he entered the home, and his visit here at this time was to effect a reconciliation. His wife and children would not consent to his return.

#### Surrendered to Salvador.

COLON, Sept. 9.—Official advices are that Florencio Bustamente, who with ex-President Carlos Ezeta, took refuge on the U. S. steamer Bennington, in June, 1894, from the revolutionists of San Salvador, was taken off the steamer Sydney at Libertad, August 28, by judicial order of San Salvador. The charge against him is that he committed crimes under the Ezeta regime.

### FRAKER, BEYOND A DOUBT.

#### The Identity of the Accused Man Now Established.

RICHMOND, Mo., Sept. 9.—Mrs. N. J. McGruder, of Atlanta, Mo., sister of Dr. Fraker, arrived here and at once went to the county jail. If any doubt existed as to the identity of the man now in jail, it was dispelled by his meeting with Mrs. McGruder. She recognized him at once. The meeting was a very affecting one. After the meeting in the jail Mrs. McGruder was seen at her hotel and said the prisoner was Dr. Fraker beyond doubt. Asked in connection with the money she had received from Judge Lincoln as a part of her share, she said the sum was about $1,200 and it was now on deposit in a bank in Macon county. She is as yet undecided what course to pursue in connection with it and denied the published statement that she had offered to turn it over to the insurance company. Mrs. McGruder bears a strong resemblance to Dr. Fraker.

#### Questionable Diplomas.

OMAHA, Sept. 9.—Some time ago the Nebraska state board of health decided not to recognize diplomas issued by the medical college attached to Cotner university at Lincoln. The refusal was on the ground that the course of study was not sufficiently thorough or extensive to properly equip its graduates. On petition of the trustees of the university the state board has granted a rehearing which will be held on the first Thursday in October.

#### The Alaska Boundary.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The Rev. Father Zeus Barnum, who has recently returned from the interior of Alaska, where he spent four years in missionary work among the natives, gave to the Baltimore *Sun* an interesting interview regarding the Alaska boundary dispute to the U. S. and Great Britain.

"The claim made by the British government at the instance of Canadians," said he, "embraces a valuable strip of land, a portion of which is the key to a vast extent to the interior of Alaska, possessing rich mineral resources. Another portion would give them control of fine natural harbors, and in a third place they would gain one of the most magnificent scenic regions in the world, Glacier Bay, which is now beginning to be visited by thousands of tourists all over the world during the winter months. Although the immense value of this land cannot be accurately ascertained, a knowledge of its geographical position on the coast shows that great commercial advantages should accrue in the future from its possession by this country. It is a long, narrow strip, running the whole length of the narrow circular district of Alaska that is nearest to this country. It is [illegible] in climate and the only part of the territory that is settled by any considerable number of white men."

#### The Pope Approves.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The pope has approved the nomination of Rev. Dr. Kennedy as rector of the American college at Rome.

## G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

### Annual Gathering of Veterans at Louisville, Kentucky.

#### FIFTY THOUSAND VISITORS NOW.

More Expected During the Day—Ex-Confederates Present in Large Numbers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—The twenty-ninth encampment of the G. A. R. opened with a parade on the arrival of Commander-in-Chief Lawler and staff, at [illegible] a.m. In the first carriage, with Commander-in-Chief Lawler, were Col. R. W. Kelley, editor of the Louisville *Commercial* and commander of the G. A. R. department of Kentucky, and chairman of the invitation and reception committee. The Louisville legion was the feature of the parade. At the Galt House the headquarters of officers are beautifully decorated and lavish arrangements made for the reception during the day. While the reception of the commander-in-chief is the imposing event of the day, the reception at the depot of G. A. R. posts and of veterans arriving in small groups were equally interesting. The special trains arrived as fast as they could be handled in the depots and the local roads were kept busy.

The railroads estimated that during the last night and up to noon today they carried fifty thousand people into Louisville. The railroads anticipate a [illegible] during the next twenty-four hours.

All headquarters of state departments are open today and those of Minnesota and Colorado are very [illegible] in the contest for the location of the next encampment at St. Paul or Denver. The attendance of Confederate veterans is very large. They are active and helping the people of Louisville to entertain the "Yankees."

The city is literally covered with the folds of the Red, White and Blue. Commander-in-chief Bundy of the Sons of Veterans is quartered with Commander Lawler.

### STRANGE EFFECT OF MUSIC.

#### The Strains of the Organ Hypnotize a Young Lady.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Church music had a strange effect upon the sensibilities of Miss Rosie Ayres, of Evanston. During the Sunday service at the First Congregational church in that suburb, Miss Ayres was completely hypnotized by the strains of the organ and she finally went into a hypnotic trance from which she was resuscitated with great difficulty. Miss Ayres was sitting in the very center of the church and her peculiar actions created the greatest excitement.

As soon as the strains of the organ were heard those sitting near Miss Ayres noticed that she half arose in her seat as if to change her position. Then she seemed to think better of it, and sat down again. In a moment those in the same pew noticed that her fingers were twitching nervously and that her face had become so red as to be nearly purple. A lady sitting in the pew behind asked Miss Ayres if she could give her any assistance. She turned to reply to the well-meant inquiry, but no words came from her lips. She seemed to be making a desperate struggle with some emotion and her whole body was now twitching.

Suddenly the blood left Miss Ayres's face as it had come and left her as pale as death itself. She made an attempt to rise, wavered, tried to catch herself on the pew in front, and fell headlong into the aisle, which startled everyone on that side of the church. An usher at once rushed to her assistance. He attempted to raise her to her feet, but she had stiffened until every muscle seemed strained to the highest tension. Her eyes were wide open, with a fixed and glassy stare, and those around for a moment feared that she had been a victim of a sudden attack of heart disease. She was carried out of the audience room to the open air, where it was thought she would at once recover, but she was still as insensible as when first picked up. After a few moments of vigorous work she slowly began to revive. The usual question of "Where am I?" was asked by Miss Ayres as soon as she had recovered consciousness sufficiently to become aware of what was going on about her.

"I have not the first memory," she went on, "of anything that happened after I heard the first strains of the voluntary."

When told of the circumstances which had brought her where she was, Miss Ayres said: "I have been taken that way before. The doctors say it is pressure of blood on the brain."

After making this admission Miss Ayres suddenly relapsed into silence, declaring that "she felt all right now," and walked unaided out of the church.

Dr. Lobs, the pastor of the church, when questioned about the occurrence, said that after the occurrence Miss Ayres came to him to inform him that she had been unnerved by her experience and explained to him the cause of her remarkable actions.

"It would seem," said Dr. Lobs, "that Miss Ayres has for a long time been suffering with some trouble, but that it does not affect her unless she happens to hear the strains of a church organ."

#### "Camp Integrating."

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 9.—"Camp [illegible]" was the center of attraction Sunday. Over 3,000 persons visited the camp. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, pastor of the Baptist church of this city, preached a sermon on the grounds for the benefit of the troops. Following this a dress parade was given, being the first since the arrival of the troops.

The pump men at the lake Superior section have been called out by the strikers' union and non-union men have been hired to fill the vacancies. These quit at noon and the mine is now filling with water.

The railroad men who were asked to join the strikers have refused to do so and they fear that the strikers will try and compel them to quit work. The railroad men are up and in the movement and will not come out unless compelled to.