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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TIES UP THE CLAIMS.

Decision Rendered by Comptroller Bowler on Bounties.

SUGAR-PLANTERS LOSE.

Their Demands Referred to the Court of Claims for Adjudication.

CONSTITUTIONALITY AND LAW.

One Executive Officer Who Belleves He Can Override the Acts of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5 .- The long expected and much anticipated decision of R. B. Bowler, Comptroller of the Treasury, in the sugar bounty cases, was made public this afternoon. The Comptroller refers the whole matter to the Court of Claims for adjudication.

The particular case decided was the claim of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company of Nebraska for the payment of a portion of the sugar bounty appropriated in the sundry civil bill passed by the last Congress. The amount involved in this case was only \$11,782 50, being the first claim allowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under an appropriation of \$238, 000 to pay the producers of beet, sorghum or cane sugar previous to the 28th of August, 1894, when the sugar bounty provisions of the McKinley law were repealed. But the decision, of course, involves the constitutionality of all sugar bounties.

The Comptroller first asserts his jurisdiction over the matter and his right to refuse payment of these bounties on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the appropriation. He quotes the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in a case brought before them by the Miles Plant Manufacturing Company of Louisiana for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to pay the sugar bounty provided by the McKinlev law, and holds in substance that as the court decided all such bounties to be unconstitutional its decision was one of which he was bound to take cognizance. He adds:

'This brings up, therefore, for consideration the question whether the Comptroller has any power or authority under any circumstances whatever to question the constitutionality of a statute passed by Congress with all the legal formalities. It was most vigorously contended that he had not and that any attempt upon his part to do so would constitute a dangerous usurpation of power; that the question of the constitutionality of an act of Congress could only be decided by the courts, and that until so decided by the Supreme Court it was the duty of every executive officer to obey the act, although himself convinced of its unconstitutionality."

He then quotes many decisions on this point and says:

"From all these cases the conclusion is irresistible that it is the duty of the executive officers to obey the law; that the constitution is supreme and so are the statutes passed in pursuance thereof; that statutes which don't conform to the constitution are not law, and therefore when a statute is in apparent conflict with the constitution it becomes the duty of the executive officer to determine for himself the constitutionality of the statute."

And he further argues that "while in theory every executive officer, however subordinate, is obliged to obey the law, whether the constitution or the statute; yet practically a mere subordinate officer who acts under the orders of a superior who is bound to determine what the law is may be justified in following the directions of his superior. In deciding questions upon the settlement of public accounts. the Comptroller is not subject to the direction of any superior upon whom he can throw the responsibility of determining what the law is."

"The Comptroller," he says, "has never claimed to be invested with any judicial power by virtue of which he is authorized to hold or treat an act as unconstitutional, otherwise than is any superior executive officer charged with the responsibility of ascertaining what the law is in order to guide his actions. But," he says, "the Comptroller is an executive officer whose duties require the exercise of judicial functions in the highest degree."

Exercising those functions Comptroller Bowler cites as a strange fact that unless the so-called cod fishery bounties can be considered as bounties in fact, which is seriously doubted, no direct money bounty act has ever been passed by Congress until the sugar bounties of the McKinley law.

Replying to the position assumed by the defenders of the sugar bounty that the power to appropriate is absolutely in Congress, and that it is a political power not cognizant by the courts, and that the correction lies with the people at the polls if its use exceeds constitutional limits, he

"No authorities are advanced to sustain this proposition. The power to appropriate is co-extensive with the power to lay taxes. The appropriation is the means by which the purpose for which the tax is levied is carried out. Unless, therefore, there is the power to tax there cannot be the power to

appropriate. "The contention that a moral obligation existed, authorizing Congress to make the principal bounty appropriation," he continues, "rests upon the alleged fact that by a sudden repeal of the bounty provision of the McKinley act an injury was done to the sugar producers, who believed that they would receive the benefits of that bounty, if not for the full period of time therein named, at least, for all that had been earned under its provisions to its repeal and for the crop which, at the its repeal and for the crop which, at the moder arrest for the crime. time of the repeal, was actually grown. but not yet manufactured. But it must not be overlooked that if the McKinley bounty was unconstitutional a wrong was done to the people whose money was paid



THE NATURAL STAGE ON THE GREENSWARD AT SUTRO HEIGHTS WHERE SHAKESPEARE'S "AS YOU LIKE IT" WILL BE PERFORMED FOR CHARITY. [Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

Treasury, to the Court of Claims, under section 1062, for the rendition of a judgment as required by the provision of section 1064 of the Revised Statutes, in order that there may be furnished a precedent for the future action of the executive de partment in the adjustment of the class of cases involved in these sugar bounties.

PANIC IN THE DARK. Explosion of an Engine Cylinder Put Out the Lights.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 5.—An explosion of an engine cylinder in the postoffice THE DOCTOR NOW MUM. about midnight caused a panic. For ten minutes the 2000 electric lights were extinguished, and for the first time since the old building was open to the public the doors were locked, while a panic prevailed among the 300 clerks and people on the street and in the hotels and cafes for a block around, but no one was hurt.

The crosshead of one of the steam en gines in the basement broke and the cylinder-head was blown out. The pounding BELIEF THAT THE MAN DIED. of the engine and the escape of steam cold be heard plainly for a block. The 300 cierks at work in the mailing on the first floor, made a break for the exits. Hackmen in front of Kinsley's restaurant started their horses on a run to get out of possible danger, and there was a lively scurrying of pedestrians for places of safety. The streets were filled with people just coming from the theaters.

Superintendent Jampolis realized the possibility of a raid on the mail in the darkness and the danger of valuable packages being looted. He immediately ordered the doors closed and the public excluded from the building. Then he secured candles to furnish light. In ten minutes after the accident occured Engineer Conner had started a second engine of 125 horsepower, which in emergencies is used to furnish power to the dynamos which supply the current for the lights.

BY THE ROBBERS.

Fought Against Three Desperadoes.

The Son Fatally Wounded While Gallantly Attempting to Rescue His Father.

OMAHA, NEBR., Sept. 5. - About 1 Dr. Fraker. o'clock this morning an attempt was made by four men to rob Farmer Adam Kas, re-Crook, which resulted in the fatally shoot of Fraker's death was so conclusive that ing of Adam Kas Jr. and the serious he is unable to comprehend any other wonnding of his father.

boy was sleeping in the barn, and was in-

One of the burglars held Kas Sr., the second beat him on the head with a revolver, while the third stood guard over the hired man and the two women of the house.

the front porch, when one of the men have been \$52,000. knocked him down. Young Kas then appeared upon the scene, and seeing that one of the men was beating his father, placed \$9000 of the money has been lent out. him the second time, and the fellow fell by the will, and they had been paid. from the porch. Before he could shoot the They were enjoined from paying out this third time Kas was shot twice in the back,

under arrest for the crime. Aftermath of a Disaster.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 5. - Joseph Munal, of Cairo, Ill., a cigar-maker who out of the treasury without their authority."

The papers in the principal case will be returned to the Auditor for transmission by him, through the Secretary of the and died without an heir.

Complications Grow Out of the Swindler's Arrest.

Lawyers to Make an Effort to Disprove the Prisoner's Identification.

ance Money Are Enjoined From Spending It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5 .- Pr. C. W. Fraker is now in the jail at Richmond, Ray County, Mo. The drowning of the doctor was alleged to have taken place in Ray County, and for that reason the criminal proceedings against him for attempting to defraud life-insurance companies out of \$58,000 will be had there. He will probably be arraigned there to-morrow before Justice Christian.

After his talk with an attorney he became less communicative and said his attorney had told him to send any one who wanted information to him. He refused, when asked, to write a letter or to sign his name, saving that he did not think his lawyer would approve of his doing so. It is not improbable that an effort will be made by the lawyers to disprove his identification in order to prevent the in-Farmer Adam Kas and Son surance companies from recovering the money they paid on his insurance.

J. H. Warnecke of 1707 Locust street, this city, who was a member of the jury which returned a verdict for the plaintiffs in the suit of the Fraker heirs, does not believe that Dr. Fraker is alive. W. H. Steele, another member of the

jury, believes the prisoner an impostor. Neither of these gentlemen has ever seen

J. I. Cimmerschied, the musician, another member of the jury, is in a quandary siding near the southwest corner of Fort over Fraker's arrest. He says the evidence theory.

Three men stepped on the porch of the The attorneys for the insurance compa-Kas residence and asked for young Kas. nies have traced \$39,000 of the money paid of this town of the forest fire that started The father asked what was wanted, as the for Dr. Fraker's "death." The amount of yesterday. The flames are within half a insurance on his life was \$58,000, but the formed that they had horses which they amount actually received by his executor. wanted to put in the barn until morning. J. G. Lincoln of Liberty, was about \$50,000, He ran to a rear room in the house and not including the \$2000 check of the Modcalled to his daughter, servant and hired ern Woodmen, which is still in the hands man, who sleep upstairs, and the men of Miss Utter, clerk of the Federal court broke down the door and followed him. here. Settlement was made with several destruction of timber has entailed a heavy of the companies without going to law. By these compromises the total was reduced about \$6000, so that the entire sum the heirs would have received had not the Kas fought his way out of the house to hiding place of Fraker been revealed would

Ex-Judge Lincoln has \$20,000 on deposit in a bank at Liberty, and it is known that the Vandalia passenger train arriving here a revolver to the robber's head and fired. Each of Fraker's sisters, Nancy J. Magru-The fellow got to his feet, and Kas shot at der and Cynthia Hatfield, was left \$10,000 money pending the proceedings in the Federal court.

The deputy who served the papers on them says that the sisters had spent a part of the money, but they told him they would give back what remained of the \$10,000 and do their best to make restitution of the full amount.

THINKS FRAKER DEAD.

Executor Lincoln Surprised at the Developments in the Case. MANITOU, Colo., Sept. 5 .- James B. Lincoln of Liberty, Mo., who is the ex-

here on his way to the coast to bring back ! to Missouri the four young orphan cousins of Fraker, the principal beneficiaries under the will. Judge Lincoln will now return to Missouri on account of the news of Fraker's capture, abandoning his mission. He was astonished at the news, always believing Fraker was dead. He is confident there was no perjured testimony concerning the drowning. According to the Judge, the affair is a mysterious one. He showed a copy of Fraker's will, by the terms of which it would seem that, even if there was collusion with his beneficiaries, Fraker could not have profited by the fraud to more than a slight extent for several years. The executor se'd only small portion of the insurance money had been paid over to him.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY. Queer Story About the Man Arrested as Dr. Fraker.

TOPEKA, KANS., Sept. 6.-The Kansas Independent, a Populist paper, will to- THESE FAVOR "SOUND MONEY." morrow publish a letter from a citizen of Duluth to its editor, I. W. Pack, which urports to expose a cons part of the insurance companies and the Chief of Police of Topeka to arrest William Schnell and palm him off for George W. Fraker of life-insurance fame. The letter, the name of the author of

which Mr. Pack declines to divulge, is to the effect that Fraker, or Schnell, is a crazy hermit, whose great ambition is to achieve notoriety. It declares that it can easily be proven that he has lived in the woods of Minnesota and Wisconsin for years, and that he passed in the locality where he was arrested as "King of the Forest." It is alleged that it is not the for Regents of the University. intention of the insurance companies to push his prosecution after the money handed over to Fraker's executor has been recovered. It explains that the reason why Fraker's companion in Minresota was not taken into custody was that he would swear that the prisoner was not Fraker and furnish the names of any number of witnesses who would so testify.

J. P. Davis, president of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company, in an interview with the United Press correspondent. said that there was no doubt of Fraker's identity, and that no effort would be made to secure the return of the insurance money until all interested admitted it. He said he believed Fraker would be sent to the penitentiary, although he admitted that a number of prominent Kansas and Missouri attorneys whom he had consulted had expressed the opinion that he could be convicted of no crime.

FIGHTING A FOREST FIRE. Mays Landing, New Jersey, in Danger of the Flames.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Sept. 5 .- Considerable excitement prevails here because of the near-by approach to the north end mile of here, and hundreds of men are out fighting the fire. A large number of men have left their work in factories and have gone to protect their homes. If the wind continues in its present course several houses are certain of destruction. The

WITH KNIVES AND GUNS. Two Bandits Made an Attempt to Hold Up a Train.

ST. JOSEPH. MICH., Sept. 5 .- A bold attempt was made this morning to hold up at 4 o'clock, between Plymouth and Marmont, Ind. Two men, heavily armed with knives and revolvers, boarded the train at Plymouth, and when a few miles out, drew guns and knives and started to carry out their plans. The conductor, brakeman and others drew their guns. The opposition was so strong that the bandits jumped

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 5 .- A report comes from Tracy City of a fight in which two illicit distillers, Jay Roddy and Jim Woodlee, were killed by revenue officers in the mountains near that place. Roddy, was a brother of the notorious moon-shiner Roddy, killed some time since, who was tried for murder in the Federal court once, and for a long time was known as the ecutor of the Fraker will and estate once, and for a long time created by the insurance policies, stopped terror of the mountains.

Democrats of Nebraska Indorse Cleveland's Policy.

DECLARED TWIN EVILS.

Free Silver Coinage and the Fusion With the Populists.

man Harter Spoke in a Sensational Manner.

LINCOLN, NEBR., Sept. 5 .- The Demo crats of Nebraska who are supporters of the administration's financial policy and opposed to free silver coinage and fusion with Populists met in convention this afternoon to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and candidates

There was little canvassing in the early hours of the day among aspirants for places on the ticket among the delegates. the interest centering more on the declaration of principles which would be adopted by the convention and which it was declared must be so plain as to set the party in Nebraska aright in the eyes of States of its unfaltering devotion to Democratic principles and unswerving support of the National administration, having no sympathy or connection with the late silver-supporting convention held at Omaha, and denouncing its action as misleading and an attempt to disrupt the organization in Nebraska.

Before assembling there was a parade of delegates and sympathizers headed by bands and bearing an immense float of President Cleveland. The convention was called to order at 4 o'clock by Chairman Euclid Martin of the State Central Committee, who made a brief address. R. S. Bibb of Beatrice was made temporary chairman, and later the temporary organization was made permanent. Bibb spoke at length, congratulating Nebraska Democrats on the stand they had taken against fusion and free silver, the twin evils, and predicting the ultimate triumph of the party in State and Nation.

Chairman Bibb read a telegram from Secretary Carlisle which said: "Not being able to attend your State convention I determined to write a letter. I find, however, that my official duties so occupy my time that it will not be possible to write in time to reach you. Express my regrets to the convention.

The committee on platform reported as

The Democrats of Nebraska, assembled in convention, congratulate the country upon signs of returning prosperity. In spite of the evil predictions alike of protectionists and silver inflationists, the country is surely and steadily gaining ground, thus justifying the wisdom of the reversal of the Republican policy of protective tariff, taxes and coinage.

We send greeting and congratulations to Grover Cleveland and his Cabinet, not only for their wise and prudent course which has aided so much in bringing about the better financial condition, but also for their firm and fearless adherence throughout the long period

especially necessary for the protection of the bail for a further hearing.

farmers, laborers and property-owning debt-ors, the most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency. Free coinage of silver, at 16 to 1, means sil-ver monometallism; it means a poorer money and less of it; it means less wages for the labor-ing man and less actual money for the far mer and very much less credit, as well as money, for the business man. It means bankrupter for all save the mine-owners. We recognize in the issue and reissue of our treasury notes a serious menace to the stability of the National finances, but we favor the retirement of all treasury notes at the earliest possible moment, with proper and safe guarantees for maintain-ing the necessary volume of currency which shall be devised by a competent, non-partisan

currency commission The constitution of this State provides that no religious test shall be made as a qualification for office. That provision we accept both in the letter and in the spirit, and we condemn every attempt by secret societies or otherwise to proscribe any portion of our citizens on account of their religious beliefs of

Nominations for Justice of the Suprem Court brought out but one name, that of T. J. Mahoney of Omaha, and he was nominated by acclamation. John H. Ames of Lincoln and W. S. Ashby of Hildreth were nominated for Regents of the university, and the convention shortly after 6 o'clock adjourned sine die.

To-night, at the opera-house, ex-Con-gressman M. D. Harter of Ohio addressed a large crowd. After referring briefly to the tariff, he took up the currency question, saying in part:

To-day, and until the question is finally settled, the overshadowing issue is the question of money, and the Democratic party is unfit to be trusted with the government of even a township, if it does not on this great question take a stand for honesty, for intelli-gence and in the interests of the toiling millions who vote its ticket and look up to it to protect their interests. We have in this country to-day the humiliating and disgusting spectacle of the three prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency all in hiding on this momentous question. I question whether we have before had an ex-President of the United States, voluble enough upon all other subjects, but too prudent, shall we say, no, too cowardly, to declare whether or not he is willing to consent to the adoption of a policy which would pay for 100 cents' worth of honest sweat with 50 cents' worth of a Colorado mine-owner's silver. The other two prominent Re-publican candidates, while less conspicuous, seem to be equally cowardly and are to-day the most disgraceful political exhibition in civilized Governments anywhere on the globe. Thank God, this cannot be said of the Democratic party. We have men ignorant enough to advocate the coinage without limit of 50cent legal tender dollars, but they are courage-ous enough to air their ignorance, and, in doing so, advertise their honesty. These Democrats are for rotten money, but they are not dark-lantern statesmen, nor do they hide their rushlights under a bushel.

Even the wild-eyed, distorted-countenanced leaders of Populism and anarchism, by comparison with many leaders of Republican sen-timent, shine and command respect. The great leaders of the Democratic party, its really representative men in public and in private life. give out no uncertain sound upon this question, and from the South and West, as well as in the North and East, the great Democratic party of the country stands for a dollar worth 100 cents every day in the year and in every part of the country. The test of sound Democracy is sound money. The man who to-day is willing to see his country disgraced, its prosperity checked, his fellow-citizens robbed by the adoption of a system that will put us upon a silver basis and put us alongside of Mexico and China in the scale of intelligence and honesty, is not a Democrat, and his absence from the party councils and from the ballot-box will not be missed. The sooner, my fellow-Democrats be missed. The sooner, my fellow-Democrats of Nebraska, we are rid of these repudiationists the better. The weakness of our party has always been in those who, while wearing the badge, were not of us. While the Republican party stands shaking and hesitating, we should The prisoner is of me tion and set our faces like flint against every attempt to degrade the currency of the Nation.

DEMOCRATS OF UTAH. Their Platform Contains a Plank for Woman Suffrage.

OGDEN, UTAH, Sept. 5 .- The Democratic State convention met this morning and after the appointment of committees and transaction of routine business adjourned Bowers as chairman.

The salient points of the platform adopted were declarations in favor of the absolute separation of church and state and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and the granting of living on women in the Montmartre the franchise to women as provided for in the constitution.

Nominations were then in order and Richard W. Young of Salt Lake, S. E. Thurman of Provo and Thomas Maloney of Ogden were chosen as candidates for the Supreme Court. The convention decided by an almost unanimous vote to nominate two candidates of the United States Senate, and ex-Delegate J. L. Rawlins of Salt Lake and Hon. Moses Thatcher of Logan were chosen without opposition. Quite a fight was anticipated over the

nomination for Congressman, Judge King of Provo and Hon. B. H. Roberts each having supporters. Judge King withdrew, before the nomination was reached, leaving Roberts a clear field, and he was chosen by acclamation.

Hon. W. J. bryan of Omaha, Nebr., was present and delivered an impassioned silver speech of an hour's duration. A free-silver platform was adopted, and J. L. Rawlins and Moses Thatcher, the former an ex-Congressman and the latter one of the Mormon Apostles, were named as the preference of the party for United States Senators in case a Democratic Legislature was elected this fall.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Governor, John T. Caine: Delegate to Congress, B. H. Roberts; Judges of the Supreme Court, S. R. Thurman, Thomas Maloney and Richard W. Young; Secretary of State, Fisher Harris; Auditor, Guy C. Wilson; Treasurer, Alma Greenwood; Attorney-General, A. J. Weber; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Karl G. Maeser.

Richard W. Young is a grandson of Brig-ham Young and a West Point graduate.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Capture of a Man Who Intended to Swindle Banks. PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 5 .- What

is believed to be an important capture was city detectives to-day in the arrest of Robert Ritson, and it is thought an extensive swindle of National banks bas fearless adherence throughout the long period of depression to sound principles of economics and for their just conception of the rights of the whole people.

We indorse the National Democratic platform of 1893, and the interpretation placed thereon by the President; and we declare ourselves unequivocally and unreservedly for that metallic money as the standard unit the bullion and mint value of which are approximately the same, the purchasing power of which, regardless of Government mintage, is the least fluctuating in all the markets of the civilized world. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the

AFTER MONEY KINGS.

Attempt to Explode a Bomb in Rothschilds' Bank.

DISCOVERED IN

An Anarchist Carried a Big Petard With a Lighted Fuse.

CAPTURED BY A DETECTIVE

After Arrest the Folled Flend Boasted of the Crime He Intended to Commit.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 5 .- A Paris dispatch furnished to the Globe by a news agency says that a bold attempt was made to-day to explode a bomb in Rothschild's bank in the Rue Lafitte. While the business of the day was at its height a man walked into the bank carrying under his arm a bomb to which was attached a lighted fuse. One of the detectives employed in the bank was standing near and sprang upon the man, seized the bomb and extinguished the fuse in time to prevent an explosion. The would-be bombthrower was arrested and taken to the police station.

This attempt to blow up the Rothschild banking establishment, taken in connection with the recent sending of an infernal machine through the mails to the office of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, signifies a persistent purpose on the part of the anarchistic element to inflict injury upon the heads and employes of the Rothschild house. It will be remembered that Baron de

Rothchild's secretary, M. Jacobowsky, was terribly injured by the explosion of the infernal machine sent to his employer's office while attempting to open the parcel in the absence of Baron de Rothschild. PARIS, FRANCE, Sept 5 .- The man who was arrested while attempting to explode

a bomb in the Rothschilds Bank was taken to the police station in Rue de Provence. He is about 25 years old. He refuses to give his name, but indulged in the usual anarchist boasts, declaring that others would succeed where he had failed. The bomb was a primitive sort of affair nade of a tin can that had contained cocoa.

The top was tied on with a piece of wire and a hole had been punched through it. The contents are not known. The bomb was taken to the municipal labratory, where the contents will be analyzed. M. Puybaraud, the police official who

examined the prisoner, was struck by his resemblance to the anarchist, Pawels, who was recently killed by the explosion of a bomb he was carrying with the intention of causing an explosion in the Church of the Madeline. He said he would not be surprised to learn that Pawels and the

The prisoner is of medium height. His declare in all our platforms the most uncom- face is pale, and he has an abnormally developed forehead. He is close shaven, except a short mustache. It is supposed that the prisoner is a barber, a razor, brush and soapbox being found in his pockets. Immediately after the deputy seized him he drew the razor and attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat. During his examination at the police station he defended his anarchist opinions in well-chosen language. He said the bomb contained fragments of until afternoon, when a permanent organization was effected, with Judge O. W. grammes of blasting powder. It contained no projectile. He intended to use it as a protest against the proceedings of the bankers. He professed profound contempt for work. Some of the police recognize the prisoner as a creature who has been district.

BATTLE WITH SMUGGLERS.

Nine Revenue Soldiers Are Killed in Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Sept. 5 .- A special from San Cristobal la Cusas says that news has just been received there that a band of twenty-three smugglers, while attempting to cross into Guatemala a short distance from Retalhuen, were attacked by Guatemalan revenue agents, supported by over eighty soldiers. A fight ensued, and after three hours the soldiers were obliged to retreat, leaving nine bodies. The smug-

glers took the goods into the country.

Persons lately returned from northern
provinces of Guatemala say that the feelprovinces of Guatemana say that the feel-ing in that section is very strong against President Barrios and a revolution be-lieved imminent. The topic of most con-versations is the formation of a new re-public, to be called the Republica de los

SEVERAL CHRISTIANS KILLED. Chinese Attacked and Burned the Vour-

ney Mission. LYONS, FRANCE, Sept. 5 .- The newspaper Missions Catholique, published a statement at the beginning of July the mission and orphanage at Vourney, China, was attacked by natives and burned. In

the riot several Christians were killed. SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 5.—The in-quiry into the recent outrages at Ku Cheng is proceeding to the satisfaction of the British and American Consuls. Several additional convictions of importance have been secured, including some of the ring-leaders in the attacks upon the missions.

For Pacific Coast Telegrams see Pages 3 and 4.

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