

ARRIVAL OF BRYAN

Steamer Bearing Nebraskan Reaches New York.

GREETED BY THOUSANDS

Inspection Regulations Ordered Suspended by Roosevelt, Thus Allowing Party to Land at Once. Night Conference Held.

Under gray skies, but in exuberant spirits and bronzed by the suns of many climes during a year of travel, completely around the world, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, twice the nominee of the democratic party for president of the United States, and already endorsed for president as the candidate of 1908, steamed up New York bay Wednesday afternoon on the steamer Princess Irene and received a hearty reception from welcoming parties which went down to quarantine to meet the incoming vessel and its distinguished passengers. Mr. Bryan did not enjoy his usual health during the voyage, but was much better on his arrival, and said that he felt sure he would be able to carry out the plans made for him during the next few days. He was much fatigued when he boarded the steamer and during the entire voyage suffered from indigestion and severe headache. His illness was not serious enough to interfere with his work, however, and he devoted a large part of the nine days at sea in preparing his speeches and in keeping up his correspondence.

He was taken off the Princess Irene by special permission of President Roosevelt, shortly after the vessel anchored in quarantine. First, he went aboard two tugs which had been chartered by "Bryan's Nebraska home folks," where he was exultantly greeted and hailed as the next president. He then went aboard the yacht Illini, owned by his friend and schoolmate, Edward Goltra, of St. Louis, and where such well known democrats as Norman E. Mack, national committeeman from New York, and D. J. Campau, national committeeman from Michigan were awaiting him. In the Illini Mr. Bryan was taken to the landing of the Ocean Yacht Club at Stapleton, Staten Island, where he landed, and was whisked away in an automobile to the home of Lewis Nixon, on the heights of Tompkinsville. Here Mr. Bryan spent the night, the evening being devoted to a conference with intimate personal friends and men of prominence in his party, to learn.

Mr. Bryan was accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Grace Bryan. Mrs. Bryan went with him on the Illini and to Mr. Nixon's home. Miss Bryan remained on the steamer.

Mr. Bryan could not be drawn into a discussion of the political questions by the newspaper reporters.

"What I have to say of politics at this time and with my incomplete knowledge of affairs at home, will be said tomorrow night at the Madison Square Garden reception. Probably then you will find that I shall discuss subjects I have spoken of before."

At Wednesday night's conference at the home of Mr. Nixon were Mayor Johnson of Cleveland; National Committeeman Campau of Michigan; Mack of New York and Baughman of Maryland; William Hoge, president of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, who discussed the plans for Thursday night's reception; Alexander Troup of Connecticut, who explained the program arranged for Mr. Bryan's welcome to New Haven Friday night; Robert Davis of Jersey City, who explained the arrangements for the Jersey City welcome Saturday evening; H. W. Walker of the reception committee for New York; Augustus Thomas and Edward F. Goltra, all these, together with Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Goltra, were guests of Mr. Nixon at dinner.

AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

Hon. W. J. Bryan Explains Part of His Speech That is Criticized.

In answer to criticism of that part of his speech relating to government ownership of railroads, Hon. W. J. Bryan said: "My declaration for government ownership was only the expression of my opinion. I tried to make that clear at the time. I have not talked with any democrats on the question and do not know what they think. I firmly believe in federal control of railroads, and am sure time will justify me in the position taken. I have no desire to comment on what others have said now."

CHILE IS APPRECIATIVE.

Thanks Nations for Aid and Sympathy Because of Earthquake.

A great demonstration was held in Santiago, Chile, Monday, in order to express to foreign nations the thanks of the republic for the sympathy and aid given Chile because of the recent earthquake. Thirty thousands persons marched in review past President Riesco and the diplomatic corps.

GEORGIA'S TAX RATE

Fixed at 4.8 Mills, Which is Reduction of One-Tenth of Mill from the Rate of Last Year.

After a conference lasting all the forenoon, Governor Terrell and Comptroller General W. A. Wright Wednesday fixed the Georgia state tax rate at \$4.80 on \$1,000, or 4.8 mills per cent. This is 10 cents less on the \$1,000 than was fixed last year, and it took hard work to get the figure down.

Of the 4.8 mills on the dollar, 1.7 mills are for school purposes. This will raise \$1,000,000. Then .17 mill is for the sinking fund. This will raise \$100,000 to pay off bonds maturing next year. Finally 2.93 mills are for general purposes, including pensions.

The legislature, recently adjourned, made additional appropriations of \$324,000 available in 1906 and 1907. There was \$105,000 appropriated last year and paid out, which is not repeated in this year's appropriations, so that leaves a net additional sum to be raised over last year of \$229,000.

It has been ascertained that even at the reduced rate fixed Wednesday, which is .20 below the constitutional rate of 5 mills, the increase of more than \$46,000 in property valuations will net the state about \$170,000.

This leaves about \$60,000 still to be raised to meet all the state's appropriations and expenses, and the governor and comptroller general count on increased specific taxes to do this. In the same way double that amount was raised last year, and it is considered there will be no doubt about the state treasury meeting every obligation at the reduced rate, and without the necessity of borrowing.

Had it not been for the increased appropriations mentioned, the rate would have been considerably lower than 4.80.

ORPHANS ARE LANDED.

Jewish Children from Russia Allowed to Enter United States.

"Land Sarah Perlman, aged 34, and twenty-eight children."

This was the text of a laconic telegram which was sent Wednesday evening by Acting Secretary Lawrence O. Murray of the department of commerce and labor to Acting Immigration Commissioner Murray at New York. On the face of it, the telegram was peculiar particularly as Sarah Perlman has the prefix "Miss" attached to her name.

The dispatch had reference to twenty-eight Jewish children who have been brought to this country from Russia to be given homes by the United Hebrew Societies. Their parents in each case had been killed in the massacre of Jews at Kishinef.

AN INVOLUNTARY BALLOONIST.

Anchor Caught Woman's Dress and Carried Her High in Air.

Caught by the anchor of a balloon and whirled 500 feet in the air over the heads of 5,000 spectators, Mrs. Roper of Brooklyn was seriously but not fatally hurt Wednesday at the Ulster county fair at Ellenville, N. Y.

A professional woman aeronaut, who has been making daily ascensions at the fair grounds in a hot-air balloon, had just entered the car and was about to give the order to cast off, when the balloon broke loose and sailed upward with the anchor trailing. Before the bystanders could scatter, the anchor caught in the dress of Mrs. Roper and she was jerked up into the air, screaming.

As soon as the woman in the balloon caught sight of her involuntary fellow voyager far below at the end of the rope, she at once pulled the safety cord. The balloon, which by that time had reached an altitude of 500 feet, quickly descended and reached ground a quarter of a mile from the point of ascension. The woman struck the ground heavily, and when picked up was found to be unconscious and to have sustained fractures of the shoulder, ankle and several fingers.

AFFRAY AT HOLINESS MEETING

Religious Services Interrupted by Bloody Free-for-All Fight.

In a fight at a holiness camp meeting at Wilmer, Ky., Richard Spalding insulted Miss Clara Cornman and was fatally stabbed by the girl's brother, Newton Cornman. Frank Doyle attempted to separate the combatants and was also fatally stabbed by Cornman. The clothing of Dr. Thomas Martin, who attempted to separate the men, was slashed by Cornman. Newton and Sherman Cornman were arrested.

MINING COMPANY COLLAPSES.

Receiver is Appointed for \$5,000,000 Colorado Corporation.

The Taylor Park Mining company, a Colorado corporation, capitalized at \$5,000,000, was placed in the hands of a receiver at Boston Friday. The receivership is the result of charges made by Clarence H. Knight, a creditor for \$5,000, who alleged that the company is hopelessly insolvent, and owes \$213,000.

THIEF IS RUN DOWN

Eank-Wrecker Stensland is Nabbed in Morocco.

TRAILED FROM CHICAGO

His Objective Point Was Betrayed by a Chicago Woman Whom He Had Scorned — American Sleuths Located Him in Tangier.

A cablegram to the Chicago Tribune from Tangier, Morocco, Monday announces the capture in that city of Paul O. Stensland, the president and manager of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, which closed its doors on August 6.

The arrest was made by a representative of The Tribune and Assistant State's Attorney Olsen of Chicago, who have been on the trail of Stensland since August 13.

Stensland had many friends among certain Chicago women, among whom he was accustomed to spend much money, and one of these, feeling that she had not been treated by him with due consideration, visited The Tribune office a few days after his flight with information regarding the direction in which he had gone.

This information was somewhat indefinite, but investigation proved its probable accuracy. A representative of The Tribune was sent to State's Attorney Healey, who, at that time, was in the east, with the information and the request that a representative of the state's attorney's office be nominated to accompany The Tribune representative on the quest.

The request was granted and Mr. Olsen named to go to Europe with The Tribune man. It was ascertained that Stensland had fled from Chicago on July 1, gone directly to New York and sailed in a steamer of the White Star line for Liverpool. He remained in that city for two days and then took a steamer for Gibraltar, which he reached on July 27. From there he took a boat for Tangier. The Tribune correspondent and Assistant State's Attorney arrived in Tangier about one hour after he had left it for a trip to the east coast of Africa.

It was ascertained that he had deposited \$2,000 in a bank of Tangier and believed that he would soon return, the two men decided to await him there. A dispatch printed in the second edition of The Tribune Monday morning declared that the arrest of Stensland would be only a matter of hours and four hours later a special edition was issued declaring that the fugitive was under arrest.

During the period intervening between his flight and his arrest Stensland has been going under the name of P. Olsen of Norway. It was learned before his arrest that he had figured on spending the month of October in the Canary Islands, and from there going to London, as he had ordered all his mail sent to The Metropole hotel in that city from Tangier.

A reward of \$5,000 had been offered for the arrest of Stensland, and since his departure from Chicago, many detectives had been on the hunt for him. Dispatches were received almost daily from all parts of the world declaring that the fugitive had been seen there.

The closing of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank on August 6 probably caused more anguish and suffering than any similar event in the west. It was followed by a number of suicides and insanity.

Stensland lived a fast life, spent money recklessly, speculated and embezzled about \$1,000,000 of the bank's money before the crash came. More than 11,000 families had money in the bank and the failure came as a crushing blow to the majority of them. The vast majority of the depositors were wage-earners and the money they had in the bank represented all that they had been able to save from the earnings of years.

CHINA TAKES WISE STEP.

Emperor Promulgates Edict Promising Constitutional Liberty.

The emperor of China has issued an edict promising constitutional government when the people are fitted for it. The edict says:

"Now that China has intercourse with all nations our laws and political system have become antiquated, and our country is always in trouble. Therefore, it is necessary for us to gather more knowledge and draw up a new code of laws, otherwise we shall be unworthy of the trust of our forefathers and the people."

WATERY GRAVE FOR EIGHT.

Largest Passenger and Freight Boat on Lake Winnipeg Wrecked.

News comes from Manitoba that the steamer Princess, the largest passenger and freight boat on Lake Winnipeg, was wrecked on Georgia's Island Sunday night, Captain Howes and six members of the crew or passengers are known to have been drowned.

THE KING OF EXPORT

Is Designation Given South's Staple by Uncle Sam.

RECORD-BREAKING TRADE

Total Value of Raw Cotton Sent Abroad, for the First Time in History, Goes Beyond the Four Hundred Million Mark.

"Cotton is king in the export record of the United States for the fiscal year just ended." This is the introductory sentence of a statement just issued by the department of commerce and labor at Washington. Continuing the statement says:

"The total value of raw cotton exported for the first time crossed the \$400,000,000 line and exceeded by far the value of any other article of merchandise sent out of the country. The exports of breadstuffs of all kinds aggregated but \$186,000,000, those of provisions but \$211,000,000 and those of iron and steel manufactures but \$161,000,000.

"The value of the cotton exported has increased very rapidly during the last five years. It was not until 1901 that it crossed the \$300,000,000 line, and in a short five years period it has grown to more than \$400,000,000, or an increase of about 33 per cent.

Cause of Growth.

"This growth is due in part to an increase in the quantity exported, but in part also to the advance in price since the quantity exported in 1906 was about 700,000,000 pounds less than in 1905, while the value was \$21,000,000 more than in 1905.

"The exportation of manufactured cotton was also larger in 1906 than in any earlier year, aggregating practically \$55,000,000, against \$50,000,000 in 1905 and \$22,500,000 in 1904. The growth in manufactured cotton has been quite as striking as that of raw material.

"Europe is, of course, our principal customer for raw cotton. The United Kingdom took last year \$177,000,000 worth, Germany \$101,000,000, France \$45,000,000 and Italy about \$27,000,000, while the other countries of Europe took about \$32,000,000 worth. Japan is also a customer for our raw cotton, but very irregular in the quantity bought, since she only buys largely of American cotton when prices are low, relying upon India and China in years when American prices are high. The value of cotton exported to Japan in the fiscal year 1906 was, in round terms, \$8,000,000; in 1906, \$17,000,000, and in 1904 less than \$3,900,000.

China Good Customer.

"In manufactured cottons China is by far our largest customer. The total value of all cotton manufactures exported in the fiscal year 1906 was, as above indicated, \$53,000,000, in round terms, of which about \$30,000,000 went to China. Practically all of the cotton goods sent to China was in the form of cloth, the total value of cloths exported to China in the year being \$29,641,128, and of other cotton goods \$172,887. The exports of cotton cloths to China in the fiscal year 1906 exceeded both in quantity and value those of any other earlier year, the value in 1906 being about two million dollars greater than in 1905, and the number of yards about twenty-four millions greater than in 1905. China's rank as a purchaser of American cottons is indicated by the fact that of the 11,000,000 yards of cotton cloths exported in 1906, 498,000,000 went to China, while about 133,000,000 yards went to the American countries south of the United States, and twenty-five millions to Asia other than China and Oceanic."

DAGOES FIGHT CONSTABULARY.

Bloody Battle With "Black Hand" in Pennsylvania Town.

In a bloody battle Sunday evening at the Florence mine, near Punxsutawney, Pa., between foreigners and the twenty members of Troop D, state constabulary, in which fully 500 shots were fired, two troopers were killed and one fatally wounded, while three other persons received bullet wounds. The murderers were surrounded in a house and further loss of life is feared, for the besieged Italians are well supplied with arms and ammunition.

The trouble began when Sergeant Logan went to Florence to search for Leopold Carratt, who is charged with shooting his brother-in-law.

NEGRO PREACHERS WHIPPED.

Sermons on Independence of Black Man Angered Whites.

Two negroes were publicly whipped with leather straps in the streets of Newton, Miss., for attempting to preach about the independence of the negro.

Both the attempted sermons and the whippings were the outgrowth of unsubstantiated reports that a negro had tried to assault a white woman.

BARRED BY POLL TAX.

Few Negroes Voted in Arkansas Election, Which Was Carried by the Democrats by a Big Majority.

In the biennial election in Arkansas Monday for state and county officers partial returns indicate that Congressman John S. Little, democratic nominee for governor, will have a majority of 50,000 over John I. Worthington, republican. The vote for John G. Adams, prohibitionist nominee for governor, may not exceed 3,000, and that for Dan Hogan, socialist, will probably reach 1,000.

Early estimates are that of the 135 members of the senate and house at least 125 will be democrats. The democratic state nominees, other than for governor, had no opposition.

Advices from the counties, where there is a large negro population, state that but few negroes went to the polls to vote. In Jefferson county, A. W. Speer, one of the negroes nominated for representative, was not allowed to vote because he had not paid his poll tax.

In Little Rock, no less than three hundred negroes voted, but each had paid the poll tax. Very generally the election judges throughout the state required the exhibition of evidence that the voters had paid their poll tax. There had been a question raised as to the validity of the poll tax constitutional amendment, but, as a rule, the election officials held that the amendment is valid, never having been passed upon directly by the supreme court. In cases where delinquents attempted to vote they ran the risk of having to pay not only the tax of \$1, but penalties aggregating \$3 as well.

Indications are that the constitutional amendment, increasing the school tax levy from seven mills to ten mills, received 75 per cent of the total vote cast.

NEGRO MARRIED WHITE WOMAN.

Light Complexed Mulatto Passed as a Caucasian.

Claiming that a respectable young woman of Lee county, Georgia, had married a mulatto negro, who passed himself off as a white man, the officials of that county have petitioned Governor Terrell for a reward for the capture of the negro. The governor promptly offered a reward of \$100.

The young woman who was married to the mulatto is Miss Eva Green, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer. The negro to whom she was married is A. T. Wilson, who is so bright a mulatto that he can easily be taken for a white man. Wilson went to Lee county and associated with white people. He met Miss Green and married her early this year. Later he skipped out.

GEORGIA'S DISPENSARIES.

Twenty-Three Booze Tanks Are Now Operating in the State.

There are twenty-three dispensaries in the state of Georgia, to which the more ardent prohibitionists would like to eliminate.

Comptroller General Wright received an inquiry from a prominent railroad official as to the number of dispensaries now in operation in Georgia, and General Wright found that number existing upon examination.

In one county there are four. This is Terrell county, the home of Railroad Commissioner O. B. Stevens. For years, it is said, no county tax has been levied there, the profits from the dispensaries meeting all necessities.

There are three in Lee county. In two other counties there are two each. General Wright expressed surprise that there were so many.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS MEET.

Seventh Annual Convention of National Association at Savannah.

The seventh annual convention of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks convened in Savannah, Ga., Monday morning for a four days' session. The attendance was the largest on record.

Addresses of welcome were made by Postmaster Blum and Assistant Pierce, and the response by Frank Rodgers of Chicago.

WALSH KICKS OUT OF TRACES.

Prominent Iowa Democrat Resigns From National Committee.

Charles A. Walsh, the Iowa member of the democratic national committee, and who was the secretary of the national committee during the two Bryan campaigns, has tendered his resignation as a member of the national committee, giving his reasons for so doing in a communication, in which he says:

"For the future I intend to be in position to support, or not support, as I may see fit, the candidates of the democratic party."

BRYAN STARTS FOR LINCOLN.

Escorted by "Home Folks," He Leaves Jersey City on Special Train.

Escorted by the Nebraska "home folks," more than a hundred strong, William J. Bryan started on the home stretch of his progress round the world in a special train of five cars, which left Jersey City over the Lehigh Valley railroad at 5:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

PALMA IS AROUSED

President of Cuba Finally Decides to Fight Insurgents.

ENLISTMENTS UNDER WAY

Island Government Has Plenty of Cash in Treasury Which Will Be Spent Liberally in Crushing the Rebellion.

A special from Havana says: The hopes of those who tentatively suggested a project of mutual concessions as a means of ending the rebellion in Cuba were shattered Sunday when President Palma called General Cebreco, one of the proposed peace commissioners, to the palace to inform him that the government had no concessions to offer or accept and no intention other than fighting the matter through and suppressing the insurrection. General Menocal, who headed the list of the proposed commissioners, sent word to the promoters of the project that he would have nothing to do with it unless he could approach the insurgents with a definite offer of some kind from President Palma. The promoters, however, are not entirely discouraged, and another meeting may be held.

One of the main reasons why the government feels encouraged to pursue the fight to the end by force is, as outlined by Font Sterling, secretary of the treasury, its abundance of money.

"We have \$19,000,000 on hand," said the secretary of the treasury. "Don't overlook that. And we have a monthly income of \$2,000,000. The August receipts and customs duties were greater than ever before. We will not need to negotiate loans for some time to come, at least. Yes, most of what we have has been appropriated by congress, but those appropriations must wait. We shall use the money in putting down the rebellion."

The number of daily enlistments is not known, as the work is being carried on in so many different places, but the expectation is to have 8,000 men in the field, inclusive of regulars and volunteers.

What is beginning to disturb business interests more than anything else is the increasing evidence that tobacco planting, sugar cultivation and crop planting will begin so late as to be ruinous to the coming winter's crop. The planters see no prospect either of getting men to do their work or of borrowing money for developing the crops. Much money is being received by the Havana banks from the provinces since reports have been published of the looting by the insurgents of town treasuries.

War preparations in Havana are unceasing. A machine gun corps Sunday afternoon left Castillo de Lapunta and four companies are stationed, one at La Puerta castle, in front of the palace, two at the arsenal and one at the Vado shore front.

There was no cheering whatever as a corps commanded by Americans marched through the streets of Havana Sunday afternoon. The men are not yet drilled or disciplined.

'FRISCO HORROR DEATH LIST.

Figures Just Compiled Show That 452 Persons Were Killed.

In all 452 persons lost their lives as a result of the Frisco earthquake disaster of April 16. The local health department so stated in a formal report just sent to the state board of health.

Of these 266 were killed by falling walls, 177 perished by fire, 7 were shot and two died of ptomaine poisoning due to eating "emergency" canned goods.

The figures given relate to the deaths proved to have occurred. Four hundred and twenty of the dead were white, the rest Chinese, Japanese and negroes.

GREEN IS RULED OUT.

Son of Aunt Hetty Barerd from the Republican Nomination in Texas.

The attorney general of the state of Texas Monday rendered an opinion nullifying the nomination of E. H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hettie Green of New York, as the gubernatorial nominee of the republican party. Because of a split in the party, separate conventions were held, one faction being known as the reorganized republican party and the other as the regulars. Mr. Green was nominated by the reorganized faction.

DEPENDS ON THE PUBLIC.

Spelling Reform to Be Dropped if Not Approved by the People.

In a letter to Charles A. Stillings, public printer, at Washington, made public Sunday, President Roosevelt wrote that if the changes in spelling advocated by the simplified spelling board and put into use in official documents meet popular approval they will be made permanent. If not, he wrote, they will be dropped.