

TELLS WHAT HURTS

McKINLEY DIAGNOSES THE CASE OF THE COUNTRY.

NAMES THE REMEDY

WHICH THE PEOPLE MUST APPLY FOR THEMSELVES.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE IS THE ILL

IT FLEW NOT WITHOUT PLAIN AND AMPLE CAUSE.

Will Return Upon grounds as Logical and Determinable—Chicago Platform a Climax of Evil.

Canton, O., Oct. 2.—The clouds seemed to have at last unfolded their burden and this morning was clear and bright, but the almost continuous downpour since last Saturday had left the McKinley lawn soft and muddy and today's demonstrations, like those of the earlier days of the week, were held in the Tabernacle.

The first to arrive was a special train of four coaches from Wheeling, representing the Pan Handle counties of West Virginia. A washout on the railroads and Ohio in his party, and those beyond that point were left behind. Another detachment of the party came by way of the Wheeling and Lake Erie a little later than the special train. It was met by a delegation by Attorney T. M. Garvin of Wheeling.

Before Major McKinley reached the Tabernacle to address the West Virginians, a copy of the resolutions adopted by the convention from Hinton and Seneca counties, Ohio, and the two delegations were merged into one meeting. The introduction of Mr. Garvin was followed by the introduction of Mr. McKinley, who, after Mr. Pringle, of Chicago Junction, Ohio, for the railroad men of that vicinity, and by F. W. Klatsford for Plymouth and Seneca county. Major McKinley made a long speech in his own address, which was in part as follows:

SAME SPEECH FOR ALL.

"A Republican has no embarrassment in speaking to an American audience. He does not have to make a different speech for a different locality. What he would say to the people of Ohio, Virginia or any other state south, we could say in New England or in the far west, or on the Pacific coast, for the principles of the Republican party are the same in all these sections. Their purposes embrace the good of every American interest and section. The great thought of the people of this country, whenever they may reside or wherever they may be their occupations, is how are we to get back as a nation to the old condition of business and prosperity. Something has gone wrong. We have the same country; we have the same men, the same mines, the same manufactures, the same money, the same masterful genius among our American people that we had between 1830 and 1892, but we have not the same degree of prosperity now that we had then. (Applause and cries of "That's right.")

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE.

"And what is the trouble? (A voice, "Bread trade," followed by great applause.) In a single word, the trouble is lack of confidence. As to what has brought about that lack of confidence we may differ, but that there is a lack of confidence every citizen everywhere must concede, for every citizen has felt it in his own pocket. Now, what is this thing called business confidence? It is a belief in the stability of value, faith in our markets and our money, faith that the country next year will be as great or greater than the present one, faith that we will have work and the currency will be fixed and stable and undepreciating in value. (Great applause.) The merchant has confidence when he stocks his shelves with more goods in expectation of larger sales. The manufacturer has confidence when he increases his machinery. The farmer has confidence when he plants his seed in the soil, confident that he can pay wages for labor and prices for his new material, and not find in the end that his goods will be driven out of the American market by foreign goods under a free trade policy. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "That's the stuff.")

LABORER'S CONFIDENCE.

"The laborer feels this confidence, when, assured of steady employment, he buys a lot and starts the building of a house for himself and family. The farmer feels this confidence when he plants his seed, confident that what he reaps will be in demand and bring him fair returns for his toil. The railroad company feels it when it extends its lines and its equipment, and improves its old equipment and gives employment to working men. The banker feels it when he loans freely of his capital and deposits, and knows that his loans are returned they will be in good sound money. (Great applause.) And the depositor feels this confidence when he takes his money from his hiding place—where much of it is today—and puts it in a bank, sure that he can draw it out according to his necessity or inclination in as good money as he put in. (Great cheering.)

NEVER CLOSED A MILL.

"This thing called business confidence never shut up an American mill; never reduced wages or curtailed employment; never refused loans; never got up a run on a bank; never stopped a mine; never created idleness among laboring men. (Applause.) When confidence is present with the sheriff his hand is to do (great laughter and applause), and advertisers have fewer forced sales. The court document registers never judgments; public charity is less involved and the "free soup house" is unknown and unnecessary. (Tremendous cheering.) When confidence is shaken, misfortunes come not singly but in battalions and suffering falls on every community. (Applause.) No part of our population is exempt. It may come from one thing or it may come from another. Doubt in the business world is death to business. (Applause and cries of "That's right.") We have it now. We know the hour it came. (Great cheering.) We know what brought it. And I think we know how

to get rid of it. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "You bet we do.")

BEGAN IN 'NINETY-TWO

"We have had it in the United States to a greater or less degree from the moment it was settled in 1892 that our prospective tariff laws were to be changed. It continued until the changes were actually made and still longer, until the people in 1894 elected a Republican national house of representatives and made it impossible to cut deeper into the industries of our country. (Great applause.) When the doubt of further changes had been thus removed then came the realization of the destruction which that tariff law had done to some of our great industries, entailing an injury felt in every state and community of our country. Then following that was a loss to the treasury from insufficient revenues under the legislation; then the ruin of the gold reserve; then the obstruction in the senate to an emergency legislation which would supply the loss of the revenue entailed by that law; and the vicious character of that resistance in the senate to that legislation which would increase the revenues only increased the uncertainty. (Applause.)

THEN TO CAP IT ALL.

"Then with all these burdens upon us, the Chicago platform with its reactionary provisions came to further fret us. The effect of this platform upon the business world has been characterized, not

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by Republicans alone, but by the old and trusted leaders of the Democratic party, as a menace to every invested interest in the United States, revolutionary in character and directly leading to dishonor and partial repudiation. (Great cheering.) The people this year are engaged in a great national contest to restore the confidence so badly shaken by the succession of events which I have briefly named.

"If the people shall with ringing and impressive voice declare four weeks from next Tuesday that the public credit shall not be lowered, the national currency shall not be degraded, the peace and tranquility of the government of law shall not be broken, the revenues of the treasury shall be no longer insufficient, then the tariff shall no longer be inadequate to protect the American workshop and the American market, business activity will return, confidence will come back again, courage will shake the place again, work will be resumed and prosperity will come to bless and benefit us all. (Great applause and cries of "That's so.") God grant to the American people the wisdom to guide them in the right." (Great cheering.)

DISTINGUISHED CALLERS.

Aside from the two organized delegations, Major McKinley had many distinguished callers. Among them were Harry Garfield of Ohio; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; Theodore Roosevelt of New York; Congressman Nelson A. Dingley, chairman of the house ways and means committee; Major Rufus B. Hayes of Ohio; Hon. D. A. Sells of Pittsburg; and Robinson Lock of Toledo.

Mr. Dingley said he expects McKinley's election to be emphatic and overwhelming. He also expects the next house to be Republican and against free silver by a large majority. He is hopeful that the senate will be carried in the general victory.

LABORER'S CONFIDENCE.

Senator Lodge predicted an unprecedented Republican victory in that section for the Republican party. A telegram from James R. Dunn at Chicago headquarters, says that the bad weather of the week has interfered with the wheelmen's arrangements for tomorrow, but that about 5,000 will come to Canton. Chicago will bring between 300 and 400 and parties assembled at Cleveland and Pittsburg will gather up recruits en masse. Eleven other delegations are scheduled for tomorrow, coming from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

BLANKET BALLOT, SURE ENOUGH

Eight Tickets Will be Spread Out Before the Kansas Voter. Topeka, Kan., Oct. 2.—The middle-of-the-road Populists today effected the nomination of their electoral ticket by filing their official petition with the secretary of state. They present a full list of Bryan and Watson electors and ask that they be given place on the official ballot. There are 80 names on the petitions, which have been circulated in twenty-one counties. This makes eight tickets to be printed on the ballots.

JOHN WILL NOT MUTE JOE

Carlie Refuses to Divide Time With Blackburn in Kentucky. Washington, Oct. 2.—Secretary Carlie today sent the following self-explanatory telegram: "C. P. Johnson, Esp., Louisville, Ky. 'Dear Sir:—Your favor of Sept. 29, asking a division of time with Hon. J. S. Blackburn at all the appointments, is this moment received and the request is respectfully declined. Very truly yours, (Signed) 'J. G. CARLISLE.'"

NAMES THEM BOTH

BYRAN IS CAREFUL TO MENTION THE YELLOW METAL.

Also, to Call Himself and His Kind of People Bimetallists and Their Cause Bimetallism—Again Insists That There is No Anarchy in the Chicago Platform—Any Cause Which Capitalists and Corporations Fight is, for That Reason, a Just Cause—Day's Journey, Ending at Cincinnati—Cranks and Toughs.

troubles that we shall have arbitration to settle them. (Great applause and cheers.) They say we are not in favor of law and order. I say that we are the ones who desire a peaceful solution of all questions and they are the ones who always appeal to force, and deny justice when they do it." (Great applause.)

"There is another plank in this that they find fault with, but they don't say much about it, and that is the plank where we protest against government by injunction and in favor of the bill that passed the senate to protect people who are arrested for contempt. Why did they not criticize that plank? Because the bill which we endorsed in our platform passed the senate of the United States without opposition enough to secure a roll call. The bill is just. It gives a trial by jury and these men dare not oppose the justice of the measure, and therefore they seek some other pretext upon which to oppose the principles of our platform and then they attempt to coerce railway men and compel them to join with the railroad companies in the opposition. (Applause.)

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Hotel Gibson, where he ate a light supper. Almost immediately after a procession was formed to Music hall, where the first and largest meeting of the night was held. At the conclusion of his speech there he addressed two other successive meetings from stands erected at street corners, to gratify the thousands who could not gain entrance to the hall. Then he visited Cavington.

AT MUSIC HALL.

The vast hall was so thickly packed with people that it was next to impossible to move. Even the aisles were clogged with standing men and women. In the beginning was started what looked like an attempt to break up the meeting but it was quickly suppressed and thereafter the candidate's utterances were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. The disturbance was created by a crowd of roustabouts in the gallery, and while it lasted it threatened to create trouble.

Mr. Bryan appeared upon the stage at 8:20 o'clock and the ovation that greeted his appearance continued without abatement for eight minutes. When the applause had subsided, Hon. Louis Kemler, who acted as chairman of the meeting, attempted to introduce Mr. Bryan, but the gallery would not permit him to talk. Hon. Gustave Tefel then attempted to get something like order, but with no better success.

THREE TROUBLS BOUNCED.

Eventually Mr. Bryan stepped to the speaker's stand and raised his hand in a mute appeal for silence. For a moment he was successful, but with the end of his first sentence, the noise in the upper part of the hall was renewed and the candidate was obliged to resume his seat. Then Cway J. Conroy, president of the Dewey club, under whose auspices the meeting was held, pointed out as the chief offenders three men in one of the balconies and asked the police to remove them. In doing so he characterized them as blackguards and invited the rest of the audience to give Mr. Bryan fair play as a fellow American citizen. This effectively silenced the crowd and after the trio of belligerents had been summarily ejected, Mr. Bryan went on with his speech.

LINCOLN'S SANCTION.

The speaker began with a declaration that, notwithstanding the fact that the recognized issue of the campaign was the money question, some of his opponents had sought to raise other questions to "disturb the public mind." He referred to the charge that he was attempting to disturb order and overthrow the law. He insisted that there was nothing in the Democratic platform to justify such a charge, and also that the declaration in favor of an income tax could not be considered an attempt to discredit the supreme court. There was nothing in the Democratic platform, he asserted, as severe as the minority report passed against the Democratic party was today taking the decision of the majority of the supreme court. The nominee then read extracts from the speech made by Lincoln in 1857 in criticism of the supreme court and he asserted that the Democratic party was today taking the same position that Lincoln took. Referring also to the charge that the Democratic platform opposed the enforcement of the law, Mr. Bryan declared that he would enforce the laws in such a manner that some of his present critics would come and on their knees beg not to have the laws enforced. He added:

THE ARBITRATION PLANK.

"Let me suggest to you, my friends, a reason for the opposition of some of those railroad presidents, which they themselves do not suggest. They oppose our platform, not so much because it declares for free coinage—they can stand free coinage—they object to it because we demand that instead of summing an army to settle labor

FAILS TO PAN OUT

OUTLAWS WAKE UP THE WRONG PASSENGER TRAIN.

At a Water Tank West of Albuquerque, New Mexico, a Gang Takes Possession of the Engine and Crew and in the Act of Forcing Them to Cut Loose in the Regular and Approved Style in and Fets the Gang to Flight, Killing Their Leader.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 2.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says:

A message received here at 5:15 p. m. stated that the east bound passenger No. 2 due here at 8:45 from the west, was being held up at Rio Puerco bridge, about thirty miles from that city. As soon as the train pulled out of the station it was halted by several masked men, and the express messenger commanded to open the doors of his car. A general fusillade of shots kept the passengers terrified. Late accounts, although meagre, say that the messenger is still locked in but a number of

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shots have been fired into the car. The Atlantic and Pacific company will send a special train with officers to the scene of the hold-up. One Young, is dead, a special secret service officer of the railroad, is on the held-up train.

At 10:00 o'clock a message was received from Rio Puerco stating that one of the hold-ups, Cole Young, is dead, a special secret service officer of the railroad, is on the held-up train. When the robbers jumped on the engine and compelled Engineer Ross and his fireman to uncouple the engine and express car from the train, Deputy United States Marshal Loomis was returning from the west, took in the situation and fired at the first man, killing Young. The robbers then commenced shooting, and shot a lantern from the hand of a brakeman. A runaway horse at that several others are shot, but this is not yet confirmed.

Rio Puerco is only a watering station, with a telegraph office in charge of a pump man. The robbers, after cutting the engine and express car from the train, ran to the bridge, several hundred yards away. The pump man reports having heard an explosion and five hundred yards and dropped dead. The express car, Engineer Ross is off the engine and guarded by a robber.

LATER DETAILS.

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CALLS IT BIMETALLISM.

Mr. Bryan concluded his Music hall speech as follows: "I have been able within the last few weeks to carry the standard of our party into those portions of the country where there was no silver sentiment, and everywhere I went I found among the masses the same intense desire for bimetallism that you manifest here and that is manifested over all the west and south. When we speak of bimetallism being dead in Boston, I say to you, my friends, that in all the trade routes from the Pacific ocean to the shores of the Atlantic and from the northernmost part of the nation to the Gulf of Mexico, nowhere have I found men more determined, more earnest in their demand for gold and silver coinage of the constitution than I found in the city of Boston."

BRYAN AT CHARLESTON

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 2.—The Democratic nominee rose early this morning in order to shake the hands of several hundred citizens of Point Pleasant. He left Wheeling at midnight last night and at 6 o'clock this morning was routed out of bed by people at the above place, who clamored for a speech.

Mr. Bryan told them that unless the amount of money is important in determining the value of a dollar, it did not matter whether the people had much or little, but that when the question of money was abandoned, that moment a foundation of no soundness was acquired. He asked them to study the money question and vote as they pleased regardless of what others may say. His remarks were applauded and cheered.

At Redhouse a committee of thirty-three from Charleston met the Bryan party, but Mr. Bryan had retired again. The committee was headed by ex-Governor E. Willis Wilson, the Democratic nominee for congress of the Third district. At the depot in this city for more than an hour a large crowd had gathered. As the train pulled in, the entire throng cheered the nominee, and the band at the depot played patriotic music.

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BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Saturday, October 2, 1896.

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15. Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 2.—All efforts to reach Cedar Keys tonight by wire have been unavailing, as the telegraph line and railroad are completely wrecked for many miles outside the town. Further reports received today from interior points in the path of the tidal wave storm, ever known in the state. The death list is growing and the destruction to crops, timber, railroads, livestock, etc., is now estimated at millions of dollars. The State Agricultural college at Lake City was badly damaged and many of the finest depots along the lines of the railroads are completely wrecked. The large phosphate works in Alachua county were destroyed and all the phosphate works in that section was destroyed. In many districts not a vestige was left of the growing crops. The storm was not expected in the interior and many persons who were in the interior sought shelter had been warned. A panic prevailed among the students of the state college at Lake City, but while the buildings were partially wrecked the professors and students escaped injury.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM AT ST. LOUIS

Bryan to Deliver Speeches in Different Quarters of the City.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—Assistant Secretary McKean and his corps of assistants were busy all day registering delegates to the National Association of Democratic clubs which meets in convention here tomorrow. Up to this evening about 800 delegations had landed in the city and are expected to arrive early tomorrow a great many more will arrive. Accommodations have been made for 2,500 delegates.

Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, who will act as temporary chairman of the convention, was the first of the leaders to arrive this afternoon. Soon after General Stevenson got settled at the Southern Hotel, President Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania and other officials of the National Association of Democratic clubs came in on a special train over the Chesapeake and Ohio rail road, accompanied by delegates from eastern cities.

Several prominent men who are expected to be present have sent word that they will not be able to attend. Vice Presidential Candidate Arthur Sewall of Maine, today notified the executive committee of the association of his inability to attend the convention.

Senator Jones, chairman of the national Democratic executive committee, sent the following telegram from Chicago today:

"Impossible for me to be in St. Louis tomorrow. Important matters keep me here."

Mr. Bryan is expected to reach here tomorrow evening. As at present arranged Mr. Bryan will make his first speech Saturday night at the mass meeting in St. Louis. Then he will go to the Auditorium and speak to the convention. After his speech in the Auditorium he will be taken to the South Side park, where the Workingmen's Bryan club will give him a hearing.

There will be three sessions of the convention. The first to begin at 11 o'clock Saturday morning will be devoted to the preliminary work and permanent organization. The second session, Saturday afternoon, will consist of a series of speeches from causes of national prominence. At the night session the chief attraction will be the presence and speech of Mr. Bryan.

Tonight all the waiting and local clubs took part in a parade through the business section of the city. Forty-five clubs were in line, divided into six divisions. They made an imposing sight,

THINKS HE'S ABUSED

SULTAN PUTS IN A WORD IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

HE MEANS ALL RIGHT

PEOPLE DON'T UNDERSTAND HIS WAY, THAT'S ALL.

JUST GIVE HIM LOTS OF TIME

HE'D SHOW THE GOLDEN AGE RE-STORED AGAIN.

That is, if it were not for the Pesky Armenians—He's Got to Clean Them Out First—A Rkyo Face Nailed.

Paris, Oct. 2.—The Desbats contains an account of an interview had by a Frenchman with the sultan at Constantinople on Sunday, in which the latter declared that any civil or military officer convicted of failing to do his duty during the recent massacre in Constantinople would be punished.

The sultan is reported to have added that the government would endeavor to introduce reforms gradually and that he would abide by all the pledges contained in the treaty of Berlin, although several clauses in that treaty favorable to Turkey had purposely been forgotten. The people of Europe, the sultan pointed out, were too apt to forget the material difficulties hindering the effects of his good will. His Asiatic empire, he added, contained two provinces which were also equal in size to France and several of the distant villages had scarcely any roads or telegraphs. The different idioms (dialects) and the various customs of each race in the empire had to be considered.

The sultan strongly emphasized his desire that there should be great improvements in the government and in the army, but he said that if progress were slow it was due to the Armenians having caused trouble.

ORIENTAL FAKE NAILED.

London, Oct. 2.—The Press association this evening announced that it learns from government sources that there is no truth in the report, which originated in a dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Mail today, saying that the powers had agreed upon a pacific settlement of the eastern question, according to all parties, and amply guaranteeing the security of the Armenians. There was a direct intimation that the Turkish difficulty was virtually settled, but it appears that such is not the case.

London, Oct. 2.—A Berlin dispatch to the standard says the Koinische Zeitung asserts that the Greeks propose to appeal to the Christians of Europe and America to subscribe the 10,000,000 pounds (\$160,000,000) in order to buy out the Mohammedan land owners in the island of Crete.

TO MEET THE NEW DELEGATE

Washington Previews set to New York to Welcome Martineau.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Monsieur Martineau and Dr. Rooker, of the Papal legation, have gone to New York to meet Archbishop Martinelli, who is to arrive in the Campania, now about due. The archbishop may stop over, might with Archbishop Corrigan, but there will be no ceremony in his honor in New York. He will report as soon as practicable in Washington to Cardinal Savello, whom he succeeded as the pope's representative in the United States. It is believed that Archbishop Martinelli will not resign his position as head of the Augustinian order, but will nominate a deputy to exercise his powers and functions while he remains in the United States.

JOURNEY OF THE GENERALS

They Continue Their Way Into the Heart of a Country Not the Enemy's.

Empress Kan., Oct. 2.—Night and early the federal army today began the round of speedmaking