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MONSTER DEMONSTRATION AT THE HOME OF McKINLEY.

Biggest Political Event in the History of Ohio.

The Opening of the Republican Campaign at Canton.

Thousands Upon Thousands of Visitors From Several States.

A Great Parade and Mass Meeting Attended by Over Twenty Thousand People.

CANTON, Sept. 18.—The largest political gathering ever seen in Ohio assembled here to-day. Conservative estimates place the number of people on the streets of Canton this afternoon and evening at more than 80,000. Eastern Ohio, Eastern West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania sent large delegations. The cars were taxed to their utmost capacity, and every vehicle in the county was brought into service. The crowd was almost twice as large as the organizers of the meeting had expected, but it was orderly and the people were well cared for.

The streets were strung with streamers, banners and flags. Arches with welcoming mottoes span the prominent thoroughfares, and buildings, public and private, were draped with flags and bunting. Portraits of McKinley and Hobart were displayed in thousands of windows.

The day was bright. Many shops, factories and stores closed for the day. It was largely a non-partisan demonstration, all parties participating.

Over fifty special trains brought delegations almost faster than they could be counted. Notable uniformed delegations present are the Young Men's Tariff Club and the Americus Club of Pittsburg, the Elkins Cadets of Wheeling, the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland and the Wheelmen's clubs of Toledo and Detroit.

At an early hour this morning the people began to stream into the city, and at 9 o'clock large crowds had gathered about the residence of Major McKinley. Notwithstanding the other attractions in the city, the home of the candidate was the center of interest and people clung about it until 11 o'clock at night. They filled the yard, took possession of the porches and peered in at the windows.

There was an impressive parade this afternoon. The procession was an hour and ten minutes in passing the reviewing stand, and it moved at a very lively pace, with no halts. Major McKinley rode at the head of the parade. In the carriage with him were Governor Bushnell of Ohio and Senator Thurston of Nebraska. When the head of the parade reached the McKinley house, Major McKinley left his carriage and reviewed the procession. There was another big parade in the evening, which Major McKinley also reviewed.

MONSTER MEETING.

At 3:30 o'clock the speaking began in the big tent. There were 20,000 people packed into the tent, and half as many more standing on the outside waiting to get in.

Governor Bushnell of Ohio presided. When he was introduced he said:

"Since the St. Louis Convention the people of the country have not waited for the arrangements of their party managers, but have opened the campaign on their own account. The stump has been their rostrum for eloquence, and around them have gathered crowds great and small. This meeting to-day has been inspired by the idea of instituting a pilgrimage to the Republican shrine. It is really a ratification of the many triumphs that have been achieved by the Republican candidate since he began receiving those who call to congratulate him and themselves upon the work of the Republicans in their National Convention. I am sure that all of us can say that we are glad to be so near our candidate, and to contribute a little more to the busy political life of this city of Canton.

"The all-absorbing issue in this campaign up to this time has been that of the present monetary system, as opposed to the free coinage of silver proposed by the Democrats in their Chicago Convention. The necessity of utterly defeating the Democratic proposition must be apparent to you all. The free and unlimited coinage of silver by the independent action of this Nation would bring financial disaster and general distress such as we have never before known. The maintenance of the present monetary system is the policy of honor, and to that the Republican party is committed now as it always has been in the past."

SENATOR CULLOM OF ILLINOIS.

Governor Bushnell was heartily applauded, and when he introduced Senator Cullom of Illinois there was a storm of cheers.

Among other things, Senator Cullom said:

"Mr. Bryan is an out and out free trader, as well as for free silver. Can we stand free silver and free trade? I don't want either. We have had four years' experience of what we may expect all the time under free trade. God alone knows what will become of the country if we try the experiment of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

"Fellow-citizens, I feel as sure of what I am going to say as I am that there is an all-wise, overruling Providence—that if the people of the United States will at the next election place the Government back into the hands of the Republican party, with William McKinley as President, and with a Congress in harmony with him on financial and tariff questions, prosperity and confidence will come again to the people. Do you not believe it so? Will you do it? I have faith that you will.

"Fellow-citizens, the Republican policy of protection is still a living issue—it will remain an issue until the Wilson-Gorman bill is repealed and a measure framed on protection lines is adopted and approved by President McKinley. We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of protection to American industries and industrial workers, whether in the shops, on the farm or in the factories, in the mines, wherever they are.

"Now, fellow-citizens, let us see about the so-called silver question. They say that gold is growing scarcer and increasing in value; that gold is appreciating instead of silver depreciating; all of which makes it more burdensome to the debtor. Let us see how this is. During the last 100 years the quantity of gold produced in the world has increased from about $33,000,000 annually to $220,000,000, while the population has simply doubled. Let us see further. Of the gold produced in the world 100 years ago, 33 per cent. was coined. Now 66 per cent. is coined. Therefore the amount of gold in the world per capita is four times as much as it was 100 years ago.

"Fellow-citizens, there is no use in deceiving ourselves in dealing with this question. We have more gold and more silver than we ever had before, and we have no money that is not at par with gold, which is the recognized money of the commercial world. Let us not run off after moonshine theories pressed upon us by Bryan, Tillman and Altgeld, and men who may be honest, but who are urging the people of this country to adopt a policy or try an experiment in defiance of the facts of history, and in opposition to the judgment of the wisest friends of silver in the world.

"The Republican party is for bimetallism. It believes in the use of both gold and silver as money. It believes in the admission of both to the Mints of the United States on equal terms as soon as it can be done with safety and honor. Our party is pledged to it in the St. Louis platform."

SENATOR THURSTON OF NEBRASKA.

Senator Cullom was followed by Senator Thurston of Nebraska. A most enthusiastic greeting was given him, and his speech was interrupted by applause at almost every period. He said:

There was another big meeting at night in the tent. The speakers were Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania and Representative McCleary of Minnesota. Both were enthusiastically received.

"My fellow-citizens: I am glad to meet you here at the home of that illustrious American, our nominee for President, William McKinley. Brave in war, eminent in statesmanship, the best living exponent of those American policies which insures national and individual prosperity, it [illegible] for the crucible of a Presidential candidacy to fully test the fine gold of his character.

"War proved his soldierly qualities, a quarter of a century of legislative and political contention developed, strengthened and disclosed his wisdom, patriotism and leadership. But now for the first time his countrymen can realize and understand the sweet, simple, sublime character of the man.

"And, fellow-citizens, what a contrast is there between the two candidates now presented for your suffrage. One, nominated amid the excitement and hysteria of emotional frenzy, a triumph of prearranged spectacular and oratorical red fire, a nomination not thought of an hour before and regretted an hour after; the other, nominated in obedience to the ripened and deliberate judgment of the people themselves, whose spontaneous uprising in his behalf attested and emphasized their belief in the principles for which he stands, and their sincere confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of the man. One notified (in accordance with his own request) in that great show garden of New York City, designed expressly for circuses, menageries, horse fairs, dog shows, and chrysanthemum exhibitions, amid the blare of trumpets, the glare of electric lights and the incessant tramp of disappearing hosts; the other at his own humble fireside, in an unostentatious manner, the simple ceremonies witnessed only by his intimate friends. One now steeple-chasing in a mad scramble for place and power, fearful that some elector may escape the witchery of his fluted voice; the other, dignified (as befits the exalted place to which he worthily aspires), trustfully and calmly waits in his own home while the Nation comes to him. One has selected for his arena the sand lots—his appeals are to the passions and prejudices of men; the forum of the other is an American door yard; his rostrum is the porch of an American cottage; his words, simple and forceful, are addressed to the intelligence, the conscience, the patriotism and the common sense of a brave, thoughtful, just and hopeful people.

"My countrymen, these comparisons are not unjust, nor are they overdrawn. They measure the infinite distance between the party and that platform of Altgeld, Tillman, Pennoyer, Llewellyn, Waite, Coxey and Bryan, and the party and platform of Harrison, Allison, Reed and McKinley. This is not an issue between Republicanism and Democracy. The Chicago Convention was not the council chamber of the Democratic party. The nominee of that convention carries the regular banner, but it was wrested from true Democracy by the Populists and the commune. If true Democracy lives its future historian will trace its title through the Indianapolis Convention. If true Democracy dies its monument will declare: 'Assassinated at Chicago.'

"My countrymen, I come to you to-day inspired not only by the hope, but by the knowledge of certain Republican victory. Three weeks ago I was in my native State, Vermont. In every time of great public danger Vermont has responded to the call of duty. When Sumter was fired on, one of her great Democrats, Paul Dillingham, said: 'There will be no Democratic party in Vermont until the Union is saved.' Her people are as patriotic in 1896 as in 1861, for with a new menace to the integrity of the Nation and the welfare of her people her greatest living Democratic statesman, ex-Minister Phelps, now says it is the duty of every true Democrat to place country first, and to maintain its financial honor as against any party platform. When Vermont spoke she spoke not alone for her Republicans, but for her true Democracy as well.

"In Maine I found the State a-fire with Republican enthusiasm, ready to stand where Blaine stood, for sound money, protection and reciprocity. And what a mighty answer Maine has given to the Chicago platform. Vermont and Maine are agricultural States. A large majority of the people are farmers, the descendants of men who have for generations battled with the sterility of the mountain sides, and won a frugal livelihood by incessant toil. Vermont and Maine are the beginning of the end. The same intelligent consideration of the present issues by the people of the country will produce the same result.

"Not in Arkansas, Alabama or Georgia, where majorities are made by those entrenched in power to suit the necessities of the Democratic party, not perhaps in those five silver States where a local interest of the time being prevents a fair consideration of the great national problem, but in every other State of the Union where the ballot box registers the conscience, the judgment and the patriotism of the electors, there will be the same glorious result.

"I visited Massachusetts—rich in its memories of Plymouth, of Lexington, of Bunker Hill—Massachusetts, which gave first blood for independence and for the Union, and I found Massachusetts, without regard to party lines, almost unanimous for McKinley. And then to New York, which Bryan calls the enemy's country, but which is not and will not be an enemy's country to any man who stands for the institutions, the welfare, and the honor of the United States. And in New York I thought of grand John A. Dix, who said: 'If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.'

"In times of peace we have no bullets for the political enemies of our country, but we have ballots, and New York, the great Empire State, the Gibraltar of true Democracy, will overwhelm the Popocratic aggregation by at least a quarter of a million majority.

"And, then, through Maryland and Virginia and West Virginia, all sacred ground, drenched with the blood of the two great armies. And then to Indiana, the State of Morton and Harrison; and, my countrymen, they are all for McKinley; yes, even old Virginia.

"I understand that Mr. Bryan said on his return to Nebraska from his last starring tour that Ohio was safe for 50,000. I believe it. I have no doubt of it. Yes, for 100,000, but not for that kind of a William.

"My friends, political quacks have been offering cure-alls to the people since the world began. There is a subtle charm in every promise for something for nothing; of property without payment; of accumulation without toil; of bread without the sweat of the brow. It is impossible to realize what a charm there is in the word free when coupled with a party policy or a political promise. The policy of a tariff for revenue only would not have lasted its first disastrous experiment and overthrow if it had not been for the term 'free trade.'

"The policy of opening our mints to and placing our national credit under the silver product of the whole world would not carry one precinct in the whole country, if it were left to spacious suggestion of free silver—something for nothing—the hope held out to those who toil that in some way, not explained or understood, they are to have a share in the vast stores of silver money when coinage and silver are free. Free to whom? Will it be free to any man in the State of Ohio? To any man who toils upon a farm or in a shop? Will it be free, except to the owners of silver mines and the capitalists who can purchase silver bullion for coinage purposes? Will it be free, except to those who can secure the cheaper money with which to buy your grain or pay your wages?

"What is free coinage of silver? The silver advocates say it is simply placing the stamp of the Government upon the coin to attest to its weight and fineness. If this were all, we could not for a moment oppose their plans, for the coins would deceive no one and would immediately go upon the market as the bullion goes at their commercial value. The bullion owners could not force the people of this country to accept such dollars, and such coinage would not be of any posible value to the mine-owners.

"But this is not what they propose. They insist and the Chicago platform declares that they shall have the right to bring all the bullion of all the world, of all now coined and uncoined in other countries, of all now mined and of all the vast stores yet undiscovered in the mountains, to our mints and have it coined at our expense and returned to them, with a law attached compelling the people of this country to accept all dollars thus coined as full legal tender for all debts, public and private; for all products sold, for all services rendered, for all labor done, at 100 cents on the dollar. The man of the factory, the mill and the shop cannot compel the mine-owner to accept his labor at a double price. Why should the mine-owner be given the right to compel the wage-earners and producers of the country to accept their silver product at double its market value?

"Will free coinage result in a depreciated dollar? Mr. Bryan at his Madison-square Garden meeting, before all of the audience had left, declared that in his belief opening our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of the world's silver would immediately advance the price of silver from 68 cents per ounce, its present bullion value, to $1 29 per ounce, its coinage value in gold. Is there anything in history or the experience of mankind to justify such a belief? Can the American people afford to chance the business prosperity of this country and of its 75,000,000 people to the belief of any man, however distinguished, when that belief is in direct opposition to the accepted judgment of mankind? As Mr. Foraker has so well said, 'Can we afford to make an experiment station of the White House?'

"What is free coinage of silver? There are many people in this country who actually believe that under free coinage our mints will be a sort of Government threshing machine; that the mine owners will feed their bullion into one end of the machine and the dollars run out into their pockets. Such is not the case. Of all the bullion that will be brought to our mints not one dollar will go into the treasury of the United States. We, the people, will pay all the expenses of running the machine, and the same men who feed the bullion into one end will hold the bag into which the dollars fall

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BRYAN'S RECEPTION AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

More Wildly Demonstrative Than at Any Place He Yet Visited.

Addresses an Audience of Twenty Thousand People.

His Remarks Confined to the Discussion of the Financial Question—The Democratic Nominee to Leave for Washington This Morning—Will Answer the Populist Notification Letter Next Week.

RICHMOND (Va.), Sept. 18.—In all his career William J. Bryan never received a welcome so wildly demonstrative as that granted at Richmond to-day. Not even at Columbus and Toledo, although they were greater by far in the attendance, could compare in frantic excess of partisan emotion to the manner in which the great audience that heard him to-night gave him.

The candidate was whirled away from the station to the residence of J. Taylor Ellison, Chairman of the State Democracy, where they gave him something to eat and allowed him to recover a little from the effects of the heat. Then he was driven to the great auditorium of the State Exposition building. It is said that there are 10,000 seats on the floor, several thousand more in the galleries, and that the grand capacity, with every seat occupied, every bit of aisle filled, is fully 18,000. Estimates as to crowds differ widely among those who saw them, but to-night there was something by which the auditorium gathering might be measured, and while few there were willing to say that less than 18,000 people were present, quite as few would express the opinion that the attendance numbered more than 20,000.

The auditorium was packed to its utmost when the Democratic nominee arrived. Not another soul could push his perspiring form within many feet of an entrance. Mr. Bryan came on the stage leaning on the arm of Mr. Ellison. He was known in an instant. One mighty shout went up, and then grew in volume and kept growing, until things began to get uncomfortable with those of sensitive ears. The cheering lasted many minutes.

Senator Daniel rose to introduce Mr. Bryan, but at the sight of his well-known countenance the crowd went wild, wilder even than it was when Mr. Bryan came upon the scene. Soon it became quiet enough for the candidate to be heard, but all through his address there were shouts of approval, partly suppressed cheering and much disorder, that made it hard for his words to reach all in the hall. He said in part:

"It gratifies me much to find in the capital city of this great State so marked an evidence of the interest which people are taking in this campaign. I do not come to instruct you on the question of finance. It would be useless to add anything to that which has already been said by the distinguished Senator who has brought to the investigation of the money question that ability which he carried into all his work, and who adds to ability eloquence to present and defend Democracy as it was taught by the fathers. (Applause.) To such a State represented by John W. Daniel (applause) no apostle of bimetallism need come to aid the work of instruction. I am not here as a campaigner. I am simply passing through the State, because I would have never come to Virginia with any thought that my presence here was necessary to determine the vote of this State. (Applause.)

"I am the nominee of three conventions, but I do not appeal to the vote on the ground that I was nominated by his party. I have a higher claim to your suffrage than party ties can give me. I appeal to you as the only candidate for the Presidency who believes the American people can have a financial policy of their own. (Applause.) If there is a man who respects party regularity, he need not complain of the manner of my nomination. The Democratic Convention which met at Chicago represented the voters of that party more truly than any convention which has been held in recent years. That convention was regularly called by the regular authorities and delegates were chosen in every State in the regular manner. And more than that, the issue joined between the friends of free coinage and its enemies were fought out before the people themselves, the highest tribunal known under our form of Government. (Applause.) The voter, not the bosses, ran the Chicago Convention (applause), and I am proud to be the nominee of the convention which gave expression to the hopes, the aspirations of the common people of the Democratic party.

"We are engaged in a great struggle, one of the greatest struggles which the people of this country were ever engaged in in times of peace. It is a struggle between Democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, and there is no middle ground for any man to stand upon. (Loud cheers.) Those who are not for us are against us. We would have more respect for them if they were honest enough to go where they belong. (Cheers.) I believe we shall win now. But whether we win now or not, we have begun a warfare against the gold standard which shall continue until the gold standard is driven from our shores back to England. (Cheers.) We have been opposed to the importation of criminals and paupers from abroad, and we shall oppose the importation of a financial system which is criminal and which makes paupers who are ever with us.

"The Republican platform declares not that the gold standard is good, but that it must be maintained. How long? Until the American people are tired of it? No. They are tired of it now. Until the people desire to get rid of it? No. They desire to get rid of it now. How long? Why, we must maintain it until foreign nations desire us to get rid of it, and will let us get rid of it. (Cheering.)

"We are in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. (Cheers.) We are in favor of it because bimetallism is needed to give the people a sufficient volume of standard money to keep pace with population and business. The treasury reports show a shrinkage of more than $150,000,000 in the currency of the people within the last two years. The Republican party does not propose any plan by which the volume of currency shall be replenished from time to time, as the people need money. They simply desire the people to turn over our financial system to a few syndicates who can profit by the extremities of the Government—extremities which the syndicates have done more to create than any other cause. We apply the law of supply and demand to money. We say the value of a dollar depends upon the number of dollars and that you can raise the value of a dollar by making the dollars scarce, and we charge that our opponents are in favor of making money scarce because they are controlled by those who want money to be dear.

"They tell us that the election of the Chicago ticket will drive gold from this country. I want you to remember that the mere nomination of a candidate for President on a free silver platform has been bringing gold to this country for the last few weeks. (Cheers.)

"My friends, if an American will start this much of a flow of gold to the United States, what will be the enormous flow when we actually have a President who is for free silver. We are notified that we cannot maintain the parity because Mexico cannot. This nation can do what Mexico cannot. This nation can create a demand for silver ten times as great as any demand that can be created by Mexico, and if there is a Republican who still doubts that this nation is greater than Mexico, let him remember that the United States and Mexico together may be able to do what Mexico cannot do alone. (Cheers.)

"Now, my friends, I must close. (Cries of "Go on! Go on!") I have been proving my loyalty to the ratio of 16 to 1 by working sixteen hours in one day, and I cannot go beyond that, my friends. I want you to take this question and do what you think best, and whatever that is I shall willingly abide by it, whether it be to elect or defeat, conscious that victory must at last come to all who fight for the cause of truth." (Great cheering.)

To a representative of the United-Associated Press to-day Mr. Bryan said that he had seen in the papers a copy of Senator Allen's notification of his nomination by the Populists, and would probably answer it next week.

Mr. Bryan will start for Washington to-morrow morning.

GREAT RACE AT MEDFORD.

STAR POINTER DEFEATS FRANK AGAN AND ROBERT J.

[redacted]

The Fastest Consecutive Heats Ever Paced and the World's Record for Half a Mile.

MEDFORD (Mass.), Sept. 18.—An enormous crowd gathered at Mystic Park this afternoon to witness the free-for-all pacing contest, in which Robert J., Frank Agan and Star Pointer were entered. The race developed the three fastest consecutive heats ever paced, while in the first heat the New England track record for a mile was beaten, and a world's pacing record for half a mile established by Star Pointer.

When the horses were sent off in the first heat Star Pointer had the pole, with Robert J. in second place and Frank Agan on the outside. At the quarter, which was made in 0:29¾, Pointer was in the lead, with the others at his heels, and when Star Pointer passed the half in 0:59¾, beating all existing records, a tremendous shout went up from the throats of thousands of spectators. The three-quarters was passed in 1:31½, with the positions of the racers unchanged. Into the stretch they came at a record-breaking gait, all three working as steadily as engines. Pointer shot under the wire a winner by half a length in 2:02½, and when the crowd realized the fast time that had been made the excitement was tremendous.

In the second heat Star Pointer led from the start to the end of the mile, and the relative positions of the horses were unchanged throughout. Time—2:03½.

The third heat was practically a repetition of the second until within the last thirty rods of the wire, when Robert J., who had been pushing Frank Agan hard all the way for second place, passed him and finished about a length behind Pointer. Time—2:03¾.

RACES AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Results: Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, Rose d'Or won, Safe Home second, Martha Griffin third. Time—1:22¾.

Five-eighths of a mile, Ray H. won, Graefin second, Glad Eyes third. Time—1:03

One and one-eighth miles, Mattie G. won, Fasig second, Hot Spur third. Time—1:55½.

Seven-eighths of a mile, Fannie Rowena won, Pelleas second, Ben Amelia third. Time—1:28¼.

Five-eighths of a mile, Miss Baker won, Nannie L.'s Sister second, Silver Set third. Time—1:02¾.

One mile, Gold Corn won, Mermaid second, Rob Roy II. third. Time—1:42¾.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Interesting Statement Soon to be Issued From Washington.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), Sept. 18.—A domestic quarrel, begun in Iowa, resulted in a terrible tragedy in this city to-day. S. J. Keller, a farmer from Iowa, came to this city this morning in search of his wife, who had deserted him. He traced her to St. Joseph, and evidently knew where to look for her, for early this afternoon he located her in the southern part of thecity.

There was little said by the couple when they met. The woman, who evidently feared him, started to run when she saw him. He pulled out a revolver and fired at her with fatal effect, for she fell dead to the floor.

Almost at once he turned the revolver on himself. The bullet almost tore off the top of his head, and he fell dead beside the body of his wife.

CRITICAL SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Crisis Reaching Such a Point That It May Result in War,

Unless the British Fleet Shortly Appears in the Bosphorus.

Relations Between the Powers Already Strained to a Point of Rupture — Fears That Turkey Will Totter to Her Ruin and Fall Into the Hands of the Czar of Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs that the situation there does not give any evidence of improvement. He says: We are on the verge of a crisis. The opinion is that unless a British fleet appears shortly in the Bosphorus either Turkey will totter to her ruin, falling into the hands of the Czar, or a Russian fleet will take advantage of some special outrage and of the apathy of the Powers to occupy the Bosphorus, and from that vantage ground, which we ought to be now holding, dictate terms to Europe. All the British residents are astonished because a fleet does not come.

THE BRITISH POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—All the morning papers publish a communication which in their editorial comments they describe as a semi-official communication, defining the attitude of the Government on the Armenian question. The communication says: In view of the great anti-English outburst in the European press the Government wishes it to be understood that its policy is unchanged. It is acting in complete accord with the other Powers, as hitherto.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Embassador to Turkey, daily confers with the other diplomats in Constantinople. Nevertheless public feeling here has been so outraged by the events that the Government would never be supported in again siding with Turkey. If the Powers cannot co-operate in ending the carnage caused by Turkish misrule, the only course is to stand aside and hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs.

BADLY STRAINED.

ROME, Sept. 18.—The semi-official newspaper, "Italia," aserts that communications which have passed between the Powers upon the situation in Turkey show that the relations are strained to a point of ruptur.

IS THE STORY TRUE?

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The so-called semi-official communication published in all the morning papers, setting forth that the Government wishes it to be understood that England is acting in complete accord with other Powers in Turkey, and that Great Britain will not attempt to punish Turkey for the outrages committed upon Christians unless the Powers assist, turns out to be a Reuter News Agency dispatch, which begins: "This agency understands," etc., and the afternoon papers are inquiring what grounds there are for any such understanding.

The Westminster "Gazette" says: "If the declaration be true, it is a painful confession, and the word 'impotent' should be written upon the face of Great Britain in characters so large that no nation can fail to read them."

DESPERATE FIGHT.

ATHENS, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that a number of theological students and members of the Young Turkey party had a desperate fight in Galata on Wednesday. Fifteen of the combatants were killed.

The dispatch adds that many of the archives of the British Embassy have been placed on the British ships in the Bosphorus.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

COMMITTED BY A ROBBER AT LAWRENCE, KAN.

A Woman Found Dead in Her Room, Her Body Having Been Mangled in a Horrible Manner.

LAWRENCE (Kas.), Sept. 18.—An atrocious murder was discovered this morning when neighbors of Miss Margaret McCoy entered her room to ascertain why she had not made her appearance as usual. They found her lying on her bed mangled in a horrible manner, while the bed itself was saturated with blood, which had dripped out on the floor and formed a pool there.

A single glance only was needed to show that a dreadful crime had been committed. Lying on thebed close beside the body of the unfortunate woman was a hatchet, its blade all blood covered, while the dreadful gashes in the woman's head showed how effectively it had been used.

The alarm was at once given and the police took possession of the premises, but were unable to discover any clew to the murderer. From the condition of the body when found it was evident that the woman had been dead several hours. The murder was probably committed about midnight or shortly afterward.

Miss McCy was a seamstress. She had worked hard and had accumulated considerable money, a large part of which she kept in her room. It is supposed that the murderer learned that fact and entered the room during the night for purposes of robbery. Miss McCoy probably awoke while the man was at work and to save himself he killed her. He had ransacked her room and had evidently secured the money for which he had searched.

A Failure at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Pratt, Sims & Krausnick, wholesale dealers in millinery, assigned to-day. The liabilities are $180,000; assets $200,000. Slow collections forced the assignment.