

MCKINLEY CANNOT POSSIBLY LOSE.

We Will Have at Least Fifty-Four Votes to Spare.

That is the Estimate Made by General Grosvenor.

He Counts California in the List, and Thinks Kansas and Nebraska Will Also Swing in Line—Thinks the Increase of Republican Votes in Arkansas More Significant Than the Splendid Victory in Maine, and That Ohio Will Give McKinley 100,000 Majority.

ATHENS (O.), Sept. 20.—General Grosvenor to-night gave out a table of estimates of the probable result of the Presidential election at the request of certain members of the press in the East. He said:

"I have been urged for several weeks to authorize the publication of a table of estimates on the result of the election, and I have hesitated to do so because there was more or less uncertainty in the case; not that there has ever been any uncertainty or doubt in the intelligent mind as to who would be elected, but following the St. Louis Convention and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by one faction of the Democratic party and the substantial absorption of the Populist party which succeeded that event there was some uncertainty as to how some of the States would finally go, and this condition of uncertainty has not yet entirely disappeared, but the general drift of political events has reached a point where I think I need not hesitate to point out substantially how the several States will go.

"The six New England States, with thirty-nine electoral votes, will go for McKinley, so I head my table as follows: New England 39 New York 36 New Jersey 10 Maryland 8 Delaware 3 Pennsylvania 23 West Virginia 6 Ohio 23 Indiana 15 Illinois 24 Michigan 12 Wisconsin 14 Iowa 13 Minnesota 4 North Dakota 3 Kentucky 13 Oregon 4 Washington 4 California 9 Total 278

"Here is a total of 278 votes, or fifty more than sufficient to elect, all of which are practically sure for McKinley. "I have come to some States which are still in doubt, but which under the high tide of Republican success now sweeping over the country will be almost sure to vote for McKinley; if not all of them, at least a very large proportion of them, to wit: Kansas 10 Nebraska 8 North Carolina 11 North Dakota 3 Wyoming 3 Total 35

"These are thirty-five electoral votes, from which McKinley will surely receive enough to make good any accident that may befall the total of 278. Of the remaining States, Louisiana 8, Tennessee 12, Missouri 17, Texas 15, Virginia 12, a total of 64, one or more of them are in the line of possibility. I might almost say reasonable probability.

"I concede to Bryan and Watson or Bryan and Sewall or Bryan and whoever it may be at the right time, Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Idaho 3, Mississippi 9, Montana 3, Nevada 3, South Carolina 9, Utah 3.

"These are practically sure for the opposition, although there may be a possible dispute even along that line. I put my estimate upon the facts with my own personal knowledge of the rapid and mighty change in public sentiment that has been going on ever since the actual campaign of 1896 began. I believe that the vote of Arkansas, to which our opponents are pointing with pride, is more significant of coming results in the middle and Western States than is even the magnificent victory in Maine. The fact that a State like Arkansas, with the character of whose election we have become so familiar, exhibits such a splendid increase of Republican votes and such a significant decrease of Democratic votes is in the highest degree important, and a relative increase of Republican votes in the other States in the Middle and West would give practically a solid vote. No sensible man can shut his eyes to the fact that the McKinley tide has been rising since about the first of August and that the ratio of its increasing power grows every day. The entire campaign is suggestive of 1872, when in July and August there was a grave apprehension that Greeley might be elected. Yet in November he was overwhelmingly and disastrously defeated.

"I may add in this connection that the estimates and prophetic announcements of our opponents may be well illustrated by the situation in Ohio. During my recent trip to the East I found scores of Republicans who were anxiously inquiring if Ohio would be carried by McKinley and scores of Democrats who insisted that their information left no possibility of McKinley's defeat in his native State. I even saw attributed to Chairman Jones of Arkansas the suggestion that Ohio was confidently relied upon as a Bryan State. Since my return I have advised from every Congressional District in the State and I predict with confidence, and I am willing to maintain at any hazard that McKinley will have more than 100,000 majority in Ohio and that we will carry as many Congressional

Districts as we did in 1894, and in no event will we lose more than one district."

CLOUDBURST IN WYOMING.

Much Damage Done, But No Lives Lost.

ROCK SPRINGS (Wyo.), Sept. 20.—A cloudburst up in the canyon a couple of miles southeast of town this afternoon flooded the town to a depth of four feet and run over the floors in the First National Bank and seven or eight of the leading business houses, filling all cellars and completely covering the Union Pacific tracks. The rush of the water down through town was so sudden that no time was left for getting merchandise out of the cellars. The Kenney & Co.'s large storehouse is undermined by water and in danger of collapsing at any time. The damage it is thought will be \$50,000. No lives were lost.

FILLED WITH DYNAMITE.

Anarchist Bestman Disappears, But Leaves His Trunk.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Two satchels and a large trunk filled with dynamite bombs were discovered by the police here to-night in the rooms of an anarchist named Bestman in a four-story brick building at the corner of Oak and Sedgewick streets. The anarchist has not been seen in Chicago for two years, but he left his baggage behind him, and it was never opened until to-day. In the satchels were found several letters written by Parsons and one or two of the other anarchists who were executed. The whereabouts of the owner of the trunk is not now known.

What Bismarck Thinks.

DALLAS (Texas), Sept. 20.—In a speech last night Governor Culberson read correspondence between himself and Prince Bismarck in relation to the financial question. Bismarck says this is the hour when it would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetalism. He thinks the United States is freer in its movements than any other nation and action here would influence an international agreement.

Banking House Failure.

MUSCATINE (Ia.), Sept. 20.—The private banking house of A. Ball & Co., West Liberty, in this county, closed its doors yesterday morning. Its assets will exceed the liabilities by \$60,000.

BRYAN WENT TO CHURCH.

HE LEFT WASHINGTON LAST NIGHT FOR BALTIMORE.

Will Leave That City This Morning to Go and Speak at Dover, Delaware.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Bryan's plans for this evening were rather hastily changed in order to permit him to make the necessary railroad connections to fill his engagement in Dover, Del., to-morrow. Instead of remaining here until to-morrow morning he left to-night over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Baltimore at 10 o'clock, and will leave that city to-morrow morning at 6:10 for Dover. The Sabbath day was occupied by the candidate in securing a much needed rest. He retired last evening at midnight immediately upon his return from Baltimore and slept until 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose much refreshed. He remained quietly indoors until 11 o'clock, when he attended service at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The announcement of this fact attracted to the church a number of persons not accustomed to worship there, but the edifice was by no means crowded. Mr. Bryan was not a stranger to the members of the church. During his Congressional career, and while Rev. William Bartlett was pastor, Mr. Bryan was a frequent attendant upon the services. He usually escorted his father, a tall, striking looking man, with heavy grey locks, who was blind or nearly so. To-day Mr. Bryan had a seat in the pew occupied by President Lincoln who attended the church under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Curley.

Dr. Radcliffe, the pastor, had no knowledge of the intended presence of the Presidential candidate until he reached the house. There was only the slightest reference in any part of the service to the pending political struggle.

In his prayer the preacher asked that in this time of commotion the Lord would be with the people and that the President whom they might select would be one of the Lord's own choosing, giving the country "peace and honor."

Dr. Radcliffe's text was taken from the story of Solomon's dream. "Ask what I shall give you." At the close of the services Mr. Bryan went forward to the pulpit as had been his custom and spoke a few words to the preacher. Many of the congregation took advantage of the opportunity to press forward and pay their respects. As he left the church there was slight cheering by the crowd that waited for his appearance.

In the afternoon he received a number of callers and at 7 o'clock went for a drive with James L. Norris, Assistant Treasurer of the National Committee, Chairman Butler and Secretary Edgerton of the Populist Committee, his host, Mr. Bride, and Josephus Daniel. The foremost approach to a political conference of any kind was the conversation held between the candidate and Mr. Butler while this ride was in progress.

It was not known that the candidate would take a ride at that hour, but the presence of the carriage in front of the house soon became noised about, and in a short time fully 1,000 people had gathered. He was greeted with cheers on his appearance. Among Mr. Bryan's visitors to-day in addition to the persons named, were Senator Tillman, who has just returned from Pennsylvania, and John Sausbury and General Kennett of Delaware, who came here as a committee to escort Mr. Bryan to Dover.

Mr. Bryan's departure from Washington was taken without demonstration. It was not generally known that he was to leave and only the usual stragglers and passengers about the station saw him off.

BRYAN WILL SURELY WIN THE PRIZE.

That Is, According to the Figures of Johnson of Kansas.

He Claims That Only Two Big Western States Are Needed.

He Claims Missouri, Michigan, Illinois and Kansas and All the States South of the Ohio and West of the Mississippi—Bryan Will Spend the Remainder of the Month Speaking Through the Atlantic States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Speaking of the Democratic-Populist organization in the West and South and the present outlook for Bryan getting enough electoral votes to win, J. G. Johnson of Kansas, a member of the National Campaign Committee at Westport, Democratic Headquarters, said to-day to a reporter for the United-Associated Presses:

"When Senator Jones and his associates began the headquarters in this campaign a line was drawn around a number of States which could be depended to cast their electoral vote for Mr. Bryan. Then a few more States which we could not be sure of were added making a total of nine. I am anxious to elect our man. In this latter class of States the silver sentiment has been forming rapidly and the results of our organization work to-day gives no indication that McKinley can carry any of these States we are concentrating our work upon. I would not like to name these States, because it would leave the impression in some minds that we had cast off certain States not included and which are not lost to Mr. Bryan by any means.

"It is only necessary for us to carry two big Western States, such as Minnesota, Indiana, Iowa or Illinois, to turn the electoral vote to Mr. Bryan. For my State, old and experienced politicians in the West and South and the sentiment in every township say if Bryan carries Kansas it will not be less than 20,000 majority. I see Missouri is claimed by the Republicans. We learn the gold Democrats are going to vote for Palmer and the Populists are united in support of our ticket. Then Mr. Kerens comes to the Republican headquarters and tells Mr. Hanna the State is gone. That is a fair illustration of how things have been going with us since we came here. Notwithstanding what General Grosvenor says we stand as good a chance of carrying Ohio or Illinois. Captain McConville of our speakers department tells me that by October 1st we will see the enemy in as close a corner as they ever were in their lives and he knows something about the State.

"In Michigan there is the strongest combination possible working for Mr. Bryan's success. The party is thoroughly united and we have the benefit of Republican defections which amount to thousands. The vote in Cook County, sixteen years have the Republicans at their best had fifty per cent. of the total vote of Michigan and within the last twenty days it has become practically certain a Bryan State. In Illinois the reliable party workers in every section outside Cook County have compiled their estimates and say that Mr. Bryan will come to the West in the State with 40,000 majority. The vote in Cook County, which is two-fifths of the total Illinois vote is an uncertain quantity, but the conditions are favorable to Mr. Bryan getting a large majority of the votes. He has the support of the regular Democratic party, which is splendidly organized by precincts. He has the support of the Populist party and the support of organized labor in the country. There are known to be here twice as many Republicans who will vote for Bryan as there are Democrats who will vote against him. The army of idle men at present in this county cannot reasonably be expected to vote in November for a continuation of those conditions which threaten them and have kept them out of employment.

"The Republicans have to win nearly every trick that is in the game and we do not. It is not extravagant to say that Mr. Bryan will carry every State south of the Ohio and Potomac and west of the Mississippi. That being true any two States out of the States north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi will elect him. Only in two States—South Dakota and Oregon—are there Bryan and Watson electoral tickets and they were given under an agreement with the Democrats. There is no more danger of Bryan losing Texas than there is of his losing Arkansas. Any man who talks to the contrary must be listed with the McKinley insanity. The Southern men I have talked with simply laugh at the idea of McKinley carrying Louisiana."

REACHED BALTIMORE.

Bryan's Itinerary as Determined for the Month.

BALTIMORE (Md.), Sept. 20.—William Jennings Bryan reached Baltimore from Washington at 11:30 o'clock to-night and was taken immediately to the Carroll Hotel, where he retired without delay in order to get some rest before arising at 5 o'clock in the morning to take the train for Newark, Del., where he will make connection with a train for Dover.

Mr. Bryan's itinerary is now completed as follows: September 21st, leaves Baltimore at 6:10 a. m., speaks at Dover, Del., 1:30 p. m.; speaks at Wilmington at night. September 22d, speaks at Washington Park, N. J., in the afternoon; speaks at Philadelphia that night. September 23d, in New Jersey; speaks in Brooklyn at night. September 24th, leaves Brooklyn for Boston in the morning, goes through Connecticut, speaks at New Haven that night. September 25th, leaves New Haven in the morning, speaks en route at Springfield and Worcester; makes two speeches at Boston at night; spends night at Dedham. September 26th, spends Sunday in Bath as the guest of Mr. Sewall. September 28th, leaves Bath for New York, speaks in New

York at night. September 29th, addresses labor meeting in Brooklyn.

WILL COMBINE.

Catholic German-American Societies Will Unite.

DETROIT (Mich.), Sept. 20.—Delegates to the convention of the German Young Men's Union, the Catholic Central Association, the German Priests' Association and the Familienverein, which commenced in this city to-day, are here in large numbers. The leading convention of the quartet is that of the Central Association, which has attracted 250 delegates, representing 50,000 members.

The proceedings of the Central Association will be secret, but it is declared to be the intention to bring about a union of all the Catholic German-American societies eventually of the societies affiliated with the church for mutual counsel and protection against anti-Catholic movements. The ceremonies commenced with solemn mass in St. Joseph's Church to-day, celebrated by Right Rev. Henry J. Richter, Bishop of Grand Rapids, and this evening a grand sacred concert participated in by the delegates was the feature of the programme. Fully 4,000 people attended.

THE SILVER SERVICE.

Governor Matthews Will Present It to the Indiana.

NIAGARA FALLS (N. Y.), Sept. 20.—Governor Claude Matthews of Indiana, accompanied by several members of his staff, a committee of leading citizens of Indianapolis and a number of ladies, arrived here yesterday on a route to Tompkinsville, S. L., where on Monday at 2 p. m. they will present the new battleship Indiana with the handsome silver service raised by subscription. Governor Matthews says he thinks Bryan will have the biggest majority Indiana ever gave.

A LETTER FROM THATCHER.

HE ADDRESSES THE STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

States That He Intends to Cast His Vote for Bryan and Sewall.

ALBANY (N. Y.), Sept. 20.—Mayor John Boyd Thatcher this evening gave out the following statement:

"Albany, Sept. 20, 1896. Hon. Elliott Danforth, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, New York City: I am informed by the public press and by individual delegates that the Democratic party of the State in convention assembled at Buffalo on September 17, 1896, did me the honor of naming me as its candidate for the high office of Governor. I now learn that the State Committee is to meet on Tuesday for the purpose of appointing a committee to officially notify me of that fact. It has seemed to me due to your committee before it takes that step I should make a statement.

"I cannot ask for the confidence and support of the people of the State without frankly declaring my position upon the financial question now agitating the people. I stand to-day where I stood in the month of June in the presence of a convention of the State Democracy. I have not changed an iota in my belief nor changed a step in my course. The commercial honor of this nation is pledged to the world, and the whole world knows that the nation will maintain its honor.

"I took part in the State Convention which selected delegates to represent the party in national convention at Chicago. Those delegates by participation acquiesced in the action of the national convention in selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. The State Democracy of the State in convention ratified the nomination of these candidates. I have learned from the fathers and in turn have endeavored to teach that the Democratic party is a vehicle to carry the will of the people into effect. Such a vehicle is constructed with difficulty, but it is easily destroyed. Every man should then perform absolutely satisfactory service will not justify the utter destruction of the vehicle. It was not constructed to bear one burden but many and various burdens.

"When the financial burden is finally disposed of the people will still employ the Democratic party to support their purposes and to carry them into effect. When they do thus employ that party I for one do not want it to be shattered and dismembered, but be strong, united and efficient. Therefore, I shall cast my vote for William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates in due and regular form chosen by a majority of that convention. I regret that I cannot be in full accord on the question of finance with the sentiment of the late convention, but if my position seems inharmonious with the usual attitude of a candidate towards his party it should be remembered that the conditions are also unusual.

"In nominating me I must assume that the convention was not unaware of my financial views as expressed in my public utterances and that it was induced to accord me that distinguished honor in view of the fact that under the Constitution a Governor of this State has no official connection whatever with matters pertaining to the national currency. It was apparent at Chicago and Buffalo and is expressed at every gathering of citizens where public questions are discussed, that the people are dissatisfied with the present condition of public affairs, and I am in sympathy with every movement, not revolutionary in character, which seeks to take burdens from the shoulders of the masses and to restore prosperity and peace to all the people.

"When the Republican Legislature adjourned in May, 1896, I left a record behind it which every Democratic and independent voter in the State believed would be at issue before the people this fall. No question purely national should be permitted to divert our people in this State election from pronouncing by a change of administration a verdict against this record.

"The people have destroyed all vestige of a political boss in the Democratic party, and I believe they will annihilate bossism in the Republican party. It is not important that I or any other particular individual should be elected Governor. It is important that the power of one man should not be perpetuated by two years more of Republican executive control. Yours, JOHN BOYD THATCHER.

BLOODY ENGAGEMENT AT EL HAFIR.

The Dervishes Routed and Dongola Captured.

Maxim Guns and Artillery Too Much for Them.

They Were Outwitted and Their Leader Wounded, and Are Now Between Two Fires—Spaniards Take Out Rebel Prisoners at Manila and Shoot Them in Squads, But They Are Gaining Headway in the Interior.

CAIRO, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from the Anglo-Egyptian expedition states that Dongola, the objective point of the expedition, has been taken without meeting with any resistance from the Dervishes, the place being unoccupied. The dispatch adds that the town of El Hafir, north of Dongola, to which the Dervishes retreated yesterday, was captured after a hot engagement. After the place had fallen into the hands of the expedition the Egyptians captured twenty-seven grain-laden boats, the loss of which will prove a severe blow to the Dervishes. The latter made desperate attempts to recapture the boats, but a heavy fire was poured into them by the troops and the gunboats, and they were finally compelled to abandon their attempts to regain possession of the boats and their cargoes.

After their defeat the entire Dervish force retreated southward upon Dongola. At the same time the expedition's steamers started for the same place, and being the quicker reached there before the Dervishes. The city was found to be deserted by warriors, and the steamers at once landed a force of infantry to hold it until the arrival of the main body of the expedition.

At the time the dispatch was sent the Dervishes were approaching Dongola overland and scouts reported that they were carrying many of their wounded with them, included among the wounded are some of the most noted chiefs. It is expected that the Dervishes are without food or other stores they will make a most desperate attempt to again get possession of Dongola.

El Hafir was not taken by the troops until after a most stubborn resistance on the part of the Dervishes had been overcome. The riflemen of the latter fought behind well-made mud forts and in trenches that were strewn with mats. These defenses, however, were soon wrecked by the heavy fire of the Egyptian artillery and the Maxim battery that was manned by the Connaught Rangers. The Dervishes stood the fire bravely, but were finally compelled to withdraw from the place. Their cavalry took no part in the engagement, remaining some distance off in the desert, watching the result of the battle. When the British and Egyptians landed the entire force retreated southward. The capture of the place was hailed with delight by the natives, who had been harried by the Dervish hordes. They shouted, danced and sang in a frenzied manner and hailed the expedition as their deliverers.

DERVISHES OUTWITTED. LONDON, Sept. 20.—The correspondent of the "Daily News" who is with the Sudan expedition telegraphs that in the attack at El Hafir the Dervishes were outwitted. They all advanced on land to meet the troops, thus permitting the gunboats to slip past the town, sink one of the steamers and hurry on to Dongola. When the Dervishes saw this move they turned and tried to overtake the gunboats and save Dongola, but the land forces of the expedition headed them off.

The Staffordshire Regiment will follow the gunboats to Dongola and thus the Dervishes will be placed between two fires. Wad Bishara, the leader of the Dervishes, was wounded at El Hafir. He was carried outside the range of the guns. A prisoner states that when he saw that he was defeated he exclaimed, "Allah is against me."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Notwithstanding the assertion of the Government that Dongola was the objective point, the London newspapers concur in the opinion that now Dongola has been taken the expedition will proceed to the reconquest of the entire Sudan.

PHILIPPINE REBELS.

Spaniards Take Them Out and Shoot Them in Squads.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the "Imparcial" from Hongkong says that the rebels at Cavite, Philippine Islands, captured the monastery there and massacred the monks, putting them to death with knives. Spanish warships afterwards started a bombardment of the rebel position, but the shots fell short and no harm was done to the insurgents.

The dispatch adds that over a hundred rebels who had been captured by Spaniards were flung into a small dungeon at Manila. The next morning fourteen of the prisoners were found dead, they having suffocated during the night. The Spaniards, with the object of striking terror among the sympathizers of the rebels, make it a practice to execute their prisoners publicly. The men are taken out in batches and shot before the eyes of anyone who desires to witness their death.

The dispatch further states that the rebels are making headway in the interior. MISS WILLARD'S PLAN. She Wishes to Send the Armenian Refugees Here.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The "Daily News" will to-morrow publish a letter from Lady Somerset, who with Miss Frances E. Willard went to Marseilles to aid the Armenian refugees in that city. She says that the great desire of the refugees is to go to America, from

which country came the educational impulse that opened a larger world to them. She asks the "Daily News" to collect subscriptions to pay their passage to the United States, the sum necessary being 15 each. She adds that Miss Willard has a plan to find them work upon their arrival, which will render them self-supporting.

Mining Engineers' Institute.

DENVER (Colo.), Sept. 20.—Over 100 members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers arrived in the city to-day to attend the seventy-second session of this body of scientific men. The programme of the meeting consists of the reading and discussion of papers, interspersed with visits to smelters and other ore reduction works and to some of the best mining districts of the State.

German Naturalist Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—A special from Jimenez, Mexico, says: Emile Renbaugh, a German naturalist who has been spending the summer in the Sierra Madre Mountains west of here, was killed by accidentally falling from a cliff, and his body was taken to Altiata, from which point it will be shipped to San Francisco and thence to Germany. He was well known as a scientist in the United States and Germany.

Escaped and Drowned Himself.

PETOSKEY (Mich.), Sept. 20.—J. G. Bragg, 45 years of age, who has been in jail at Harbor Springs for the last six weeks charged with crimes against young girls of about 10 years of age, escaped about 8 o'clock last night and drowned himself in Little Traverse Bay. It is supposed that his mind became unsettled by the weight of the disgrace he had brought upon himself and wife.

Armenians Arrive in Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 20.—The Armenians who made the raid on the Imperial Ottoman Bank and who were subsequently sent to this city, where they were placed under arrest, have been released. Two of their leaders have, however, been sent to Geneva and fifteen others have been placed on a steamship bound for Buenos Ayres.

American Citizen Released.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Captain-General Weyler has ordered the release of Alfredo Hernandez Hughes, an American citizen who was arrested two weeks ago. His release is conditional upon his leaving Cuba. Brenvido Sanchez, a rebel leader, has been captured in Matanzas. He is wounded.

A Hundred and Fifteen Years Old.

DENISON (Texas), Sept. 20.—Mrs. Sallie Albersson, aged 115 years, died near Colbert this morning. Mrs. Albersson was the wife of Chief Albersson, who was in the Creek war with Jackson in 1812. She was the oldest person in the nation, and has great grandchildren who have passed the half century mile post.

SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE

SHOOK HANDS WITH MCKINLEY LAST WEEK.

Cheering News Brought by His Friends From All Parts of the Country.

CANTON, Sept. 20.—Major McKinley closed last night the most arduous week of the campaign. He remained at home all day to-day and in the evening greeted a few personal friends. There were no callers of a national or political reputation.

Major McKinley has shaken hands with upward of sixty thousand people during the past week and has had an aggregate of about 100,000 visitors. This week he will have delegations every day from Monday and will have to make as many formal speeches as he did last week. The speeches which Major McKinley made in August, together with some account of the circumstances which called these forth, have been printed and bound and will be ready for distribution this week. The demand for his speeches made between the day of his nomination and the 1st of August and the letter of acceptance is unabated. The unpublished speeches now number sixty, but the additions for September will bring the total up to a hundred.

Major McKinley was in excellent spirits to-day. He thinks the situation is improving daily. Several callers to-day from the far West have told him that Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho have been thoroughly canvassed and that there is ample foundation for the belief that he will carry them all, but with small pluralities.

The news which Major McKinley has to-day from the Pacific slope is reassuring. He is informed that if the present exertion which Republicans are making there be continued every State on the Pacific Coast will be carried by the Republicans.

Senator Cullom assured Major McKinley that Illinois would give him 100,000 plurality and Congressman McCleary of Minnesota said that the sound money idea would prevail in his State and that it was growing stronger every hour.

Senator Thurston is confident that the Republicans will carry Nebraska and told Major McKinley that he need have no further apprehension on that score. C. L. Kurtz, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, wires to-day Senator-elect J. B. Foraker will take the stump this week in Ohio and devote all the rest of the campaign to the work of making political speeches. He has been asked to make a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Kurtz expects to have five speeches from Thomas B. Reed of Maine in Ohio within a short time. Among the telegrams received to-day were the following: Cheyenne, Wyoming: McKinley and Hobart Club, 300 members organized, send greetings and assurances of support. Wyoming Republicans for protection and sound money.

JOHN G. BAIRD, President. Flagstaff, Arizona: Republicans of Coconino County, Arizona, send greetings and assurances. Unanimous endorsement in the convention yesterday of the Republican nominations and platform throughout. R. B. BURNS, Chairman. Telegrams were received notifying Major McKinley of the formation of a large number of Republican clubs.