

THREE DELEGATIONS CALL UPON M'KINLEY.

Enthusiasm That Has Characterized These Pilgrimages Unabated,

Despite the Drizzling Rain and a Cold Wind Blowing.

Holmes County, Ohio, Farmers, a Delegation Numbering One Thousand From New York and an Excursion Composed of Six Hundred Members of McKinley Clubs of Indiana the Visitors, to Whom the Republican Nominee Delivers Three Addresses.

CANTON, Sept. 22.—Three delegations called on Major McKinley to-day, and he addressed them all. Despite a drizzling rain that continued throughout the morning, and a strong northwest wind that blew cold during the afternoon, the enthusiasm that has characterized these pilgrimages was unabated. The Holmes County farmers were the first to arrive. Major McKinley spoke to them in part as follows:

"Six years ago free trade was to be the cure for all our ills, free trade was to be a panacea for all our troubles. Well, we have now for four years enjoyed partial free trade in the United States, especially in wool, and what effect has it had upon the wool-growers of Holmes County and other wool-growing counties? You know better than I can tell you. Now it is free silver. Free silver is going to cure all our ills. (Laughter.) Why, my fellow-citizens, I don't make any difference how free silver is to be coined in the United States, you will not get one dollar of it unless you give something for it. If we had mints in every State of the Union and in every county, and the silver of the world was brought to these mints, as is proposed by our political opponents, silver would not be any easier for you to get than it is now. (Great applause.) And, beside, in this country we do not propose to have a dishonest coin. (Great applause.) We propose to have the best of everything that is going. We've got the best country and the best men, and we propose to continue to have the best money. (Great applause.)"

"There is another thing, my fellow-citizens, this year the people mean to put at rest the question of their honesty, which was never doubted either at home or abroad until put in controversy by the allied parties in this contest. I say allied parties—the one a Democratic party assuming an old name, the other a little older and falsely claiming to be the People's party. It is to the credit of the country that many of the time-honored leaders of one of the parties have indignantly repudiated those who have assumed to question the public honor in the name of Democracy. (Applause.) The people in November will repudiate the other part of the combination for assuming the role of dishonest in their sacred name. (Applause.)"

"The people have no patience with those who would violate the slightest faith of the nation and stamp its obligations with dishonor. They will not tolerate repudiation of public order or private dealing. They will not countenance the dipping of the coins of the country, and they will never consent to clipping the currency in any form it may be proposed. (Applause.) The contest should be settled this year that no party hereafter can alarm the business world and shake public confidence by attempting to scale our debts, either public or private. (Applause.)"

DELEGATION FROM NEW YORK.

About 2 o'clock a delegation to the number of 1,000 from Cataraugus and Chautauque Counties, N. Y., arrived by a special train of fifteen coaches. They were met by the Canton mounted troop and a reception committee of citizens and escorted to the McKinley residence. Among the towns represented were Jamestown, Carroll, Randolph, Frewsburg, Lakewood, Watts Flats and Panama.

The candidate, bowing his acknowledgments, then addressed the crowd as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens: It is especially gratifying to me to welcome to my city and home citizens of the great Empire State of New York. It is a proud thing to be a citizen of the first and greatest State of the Union, but it is a prouder thing still to be a citizen of this mighty nation. (Applause.) Your call at any time would have been most welcome, but your coming so far on such an important day to testify your devotion to Republican principles is indeed a significant act."

"Your farmers are quite as much interested in the proper settlement of the free silver, tariff and reciprocity issues in this campaign, which in importance dominate all others, as the farmers of any other section of the country. The attempt to inflame the passion of the West and South against the East is, therefore, but a mischievous and unpatriotic effort to arouse prejudice and hatred against men of their calling affected by the same causes and feeling the same business depression as those which disturb and harass the whole country. (Applause.)"

"I have no sympathy, my fellow-citizens, with a cause based upon hate and passion. It is beneath the aims and purposes of patriotic freemen, and I am glad to note that the sturdy citizens of New York. (Applause.) How strikingly the names of the illustrious Hamilton and the Empire State of New York are inseparably connected. We cannot think of the great events of our history without associating them together, and we cannot recall any example of like nature so conspicuous, unless it be the inseparable association of Washington and Jefferson with Virginia, and Lincoln with Illinois. (Applause.) No man of his time left a more lasting impression on public legislation than the great leader in New York, Alexander Hamilton, who secured the ratification of the United States Constitution, and to whom we are more largely indebted than to any

other citizen for our protective tariff system, which he always steadily supported, and for our excellent money system. (Applause.)

"We have heard a great deal in this campaign about the doctrines of the fathers. Hamilton favored both gold and silver as money, though he preferred gold alone himself, and the Government of the United States entered upon the use of both. Hamilton anticipated the great fundamental principle which he said: 'There can hardly be a better rule for a country for a legal tender than the market ratio.' In other words, every coin should contain enough metal so that when melted it will be worth just as much as when it is stamped as money, the bullion or market value always to be the same as its legal or money value. (Great applause and cries of 'He was right!')

"This was the doctrine of Hamilton and Jefferson. This has been the undeviating policy of the Government under every administration, and has been the settled policy of the great parties of the country from the beginning of the Government. By the Act of July, 1830, commonly known as the Sherman law, we insisted upon putting into law the doctrine of Hamilton—the parity of the two metals must always be sacredly maintained. (Applause.) The Republicans wrote that into law, for both branches of Congress and the President were in the hands of the Republican party, a solemn pledge which is as binding an agreement between the Government and the people as was ever made. Here is the language: 'It is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals (gold and silver) at a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or at such ratio as may be established by law.'"

"This was the Act of the Fifty-first Congress, prepared by the Republican party for the purpose of preventing the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, but nevertheless giving to silver the greatest possible use as money, and for that purpose providing for the utilization of substantially the full production of the American mines. (Great applause.)"

"This is not the only declaration of recent years in support of the Hamilton idea of the parity. The Fifty-third Congress, elected in 1832, and the Democracy in both branches, with President Cleveland as Chief Executive, elected by the Democratic party, also emphasized the doctrine of parity. President Cleveland was so convinced that the coinage of silver was becoming a peril to the country that he called Congress together in extraordinary session, and Congress, at his earnest solicitation, proceeded to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and wrote into our statutes this declaration: 'And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and unchangeable value, this equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards as will secure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of each dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts.' (Great applause.)"

"This was the act of the Fifty-third Congress, under President Cleveland, enacted by a Democratic Congress. It is true that we as Republicans can take satisfaction in the fact that it was not passed by the Senate except at the earnest support of the Republicans, and none more prominently than Senator Sherman himself. But the Democratic party was solely responsible for legislation then, and its action bound the members of the party as strongly to the support of the Hamilton idea as the Fifty-first Congress has committed the Republicans of the country to the support of the same doctrine. 'With what bad faith, therefore, with what disregard for the right, the justice and honor, can any citizen now demand that the Government shall enter upon any settlement of our debts on a scheme of coinage, the confessed result of which would be to destroy the parity between dollars, drive gold from circulation, and reduce the value of silver and paper dollars in circulation, nearly one-half? Hamilton and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland, never taught a doctrine so perilous as that. (Great applause.)"

"The people of the United States will never adopt so discreditable and dangerous a course; nor will they fall to brand it with their condemnation whenever an opportunity is given them through the ballot. (Cheers.)"

"The idle talk about the dollars of the fathers and the principles of 1776 will do no harm, but it will never convince the honest citizen that Hamilton or Jefferson or any other of our revered fathers or patriots ever viewed with toleration any scheme of dishonest finance or contemplated for an instant the idea that the United States would cheat its people in its money or repudiate any of its obligations made either by expressed terms or by implication. (Great cheering.)"

"Free silver means free trade. (Cries of 'Of course it does!') Suppose a man may do duty with a 52-cent dollar, would you not reduce the protection you now have almost one-half? (Cries of 'Right, right!')

"My fellow citizens, do not be deceived. No matter how much money we have or may have in this country, there is but one way to get it, and that is to give something for it. (Applause and cries of 'that's right!')

"What is it that somebody who wants what we have to give us? (Cheers.) Labor cannot wait. The capital of the workingman is his strong right arm. (Tremendous cheers.) If he does not use it, just that much of his capital is gone, gone forever. (Renewed cheering.) The capitalist can wait on his dividend, but the workingman cannot wait on his dinner. (Great laughter and applause.) And there is nothing so well calculated to injure labor in the United States as a depreciated currency. (Cries of 'That's right, Major, hit them hard!')

"I want to read what Webster said March 15, 1837, in your great State: 'He who tampers with the currency is a traitor to his bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is kept sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor which is honest, unsuspecting and too busy with the present to calculate for the future.' The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves and has its being, established credit and medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it. Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble which takes place when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends upon his daily labor for his daily bread? (Great

plause and cries of 'No, no!') Certainly never. All these things may gratify greediness for sudden gain or the rashness of strong speculation, but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of the patient industry and honest labor.' (Great applause.)"

Three cheers were again given for Major McKinley when he had concluded, and the nominee went through the ordeal of shaking hands with the entire company.

FROM THE HOOSIER STATE. At 4 o'clock the last delegation of the day arrived. It filled ten coaches, and was composed of 30 members of the McKinley Clubs of Elkhart County, Indiana.

James Dodge of Elkhart made a brief address to Major McKinley, who said: 'I cannot forget, as I stand in the presence of an Indiana audience, that it was your State that produced that splendid soldier and statesman and illustrious President, Benjamin Harrison (tremendous applause), whose administration for four years of the Government has few parallels in the history of our country. Honest, strong, wise, patriotic, American, an Administration that stood by the good doctrines of the Republican party, and that never turned its back upon the glorious stars and stripes and the men who sustained them during the four years of civil war. (Applause.) We would be glad to be back in those four years under the Administration of President Harrison, years of the highest and greatest prosperity to the American people, when every shop was open, when every factory was running, when every busy, thriving city of this land was active in its enterprises and in its industries. It has not been so in the last four years. (Cries of 'No, you hit it hard!')

"You remember that in 1892 the campaign was filled with glittering promises; everything good was to come to this country if we would only turn the Republican party out of power and put the Democratic party in; free trade was to relieve us of every ill or evil that had ever settled upon this country; protection was a robbery, was unconstitutional, was a fraud and ought to be repealed; and that if that party was only given power in this country they would repeal that law, and then we would enter upon an era of prosperity the like of which we had never known before. And the people put that party in power, and the splendid prosperity we have had since you know all about. (Loud laughter and applause.)"

"We are not asking too much, my fellow-citizens, when we ask for an American policy that shall protect the American people in their occupations and their employment, are we? (Loud cries of 'No!') The people of this country never wanted a chance to vote so badly in their lives as now (applause), and under our form of Government it will only be about six weeks to-day until from one end of the country to the other will have that chance—and how will you improve it, my fellow-citizens? (Cries of 'Elect McKinley!') I say that it is not very much to ask that we restore the American system, for this is our country—it is nobody else's but ours—and if we do not make it what we want it is our fault, and I think the true policy of the people of this country is to protect the men who owe allegiance to that flag first (pointing to the stars and stripes amid tremendous applause), and who will fight, ay, die for it if need be, to preserve it (great cheering), and so I think the protective principle is settled in the way I have pointed out, and in the way of putting it into public law you will have a chance to settle that next November.' (A voice, 'We will give you a chance to settle it,' and laughter and applause.)"

Awful Deed of a Telegraph Operator.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—Charles Pfeifer, a telegraph operator, employed on the Indianapolis Belt road, was found hanging dead to the doorway this morning of his home at Blightwood. In the house his wife and child were dead. Pfeifer had cut their throats and then hanged himself.

Diamond Match Stock Sold.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The postponed auction sale of 700 shares of Diamond match stock held by Henry Chew & Co. of New York took place at the Real Estate Board here to-day. The stock brought \$130 a share, Frank N. Gage being the purchaser.

JUMPED INTO THE LAKE.

SUICIDE OF A LEADING CHICAGO MERCHANT. Was Wealthy and Prosperous, But Ill Health Drove Him to Take His Life.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Edson Keith, head of the great millinery firm of the Edison Keith Company, the largest firm of the kind in the United States, committed suicide by jumping into the lake at the foot of Thirteenth street.

The suicide was not made known until late this morning. He was seen when he jumped from the pier of the Illinois Central Railroad, but at that time his identity was unknown. Two crews have since been dragging the lake for the body without success.

Keith had not been seen since Sunday night, when Mrs. Keith tried to open the door of his apartment on Monday morning, she found it locked. She summoned her son, who forced the door. The room was empty, but it could be seen that the bed had been occupied.

Believing that mental troubles had overcome the missing man the police were notified and spent all day yesterday in a fruitless endeavor to locate the missing man. This morning information was received that a hat and coat had been found near the breakwater at the mouth of Weldon slip. These were identified as having belonged to Keith, and convinced the searchers that he had committed suicide, doubtless while temporarily insane.

Physical ill health and the fear of possible troubles to result from the coming Presidential election are the causes assigned for his breakdown. His financial affairs are said to be in the best shape. He was interested in many great enterprises and was considered one of the largest capitalists in the West.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES AT NEW YORK.

Messrs. Palmer and Buckner Open the Campaign in the Empire State

Before a Great Audience at Madison Square Garden.

Ex-Governor Flower Presides Over the Meeting—Addresses by Congressman Bynum of Indiana, Chairman of the National Democratic Party's Committee, the Candidates for President and Vice-President, and Others.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Madison-square Garden was crowded to overflowing to-night when the candidates of the National Democracy faced a metropolitan audience and opened the campaign for the sound money Democracy in the Empire State.

An hour before the time set for the meeting the seats were taken, and many people were standing on the main floor and in the galleries. A large number of ladies were present. The audience recognized Roswell P. Flower, William D. Bynum, Colonel Fellows and others, and cheered them as they made their way to their seats.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Robert Widemann, State Chairman, stepped to the front of the platform and opened the meeting. He then introduced ex-Governor Flower, the Chairman of the evening, who said:

"Fellow Democrats: We are met to ratify the nomination and platform of the National Democratic Convention held at Indianapolis. We are Democrats and not Populists. We are in favor of liberty regulated by law. We are not revolutionists. We believe in maintaining our form of Government in its full vigor—the legislative department to make the laws; the judicial to expound them, and the executive to enforce them. We believe in law and order, not in riot and disorder. We believe in dollars of full intrinsic value, measured by the markets of the world. We are not fifty-cent Democrats. We favor a tariff for revenue only. We declare that the Government should not engage in the banking business. We are opposed to fiat money. We favor the merit system, the fewer spoils the less corruption in party politics. We believe in economy in every department of Government. We endorse the administration of President Cleveland. Our principles point the way to stability in Government, not to doubtful experience; to confidence in business, not to uncertainty; to property, not to panics."

"Fellow Democrats, let us take no step backward, but march in solid phalanx for the preservation of our great and glorious Republic and with it the old Democratic party. Its ark of the covenant for 1896 is safe in the hands of our standard-bearers, nominated by the Indianapolis Convention, Palmer and Buckner. And now I take pleasure in introducing my old colleague in Congress, William D. Bynum."

Congressman Bynum was received with cheers. He started in by saying that after thirty years in political life as a Democrat he found himself unable to support the ticket nominated at Chicago, for he did not believe the candidates to be Democrats.

Congressman Bynum went on as follows: "There is any principle that is cardinal in the Democratic party it is the belief of that party from the very foundation of its organization down to the present time of the maintenance of sound money. This question is the all-important question in this campaign. Our volume of money to-day consists of \$500,000,000 of silver coin, of more than \$500,000,000 of silver coin, of \$346,000,000 of greenbacks, and about \$210,000,000 or more of national bank currency, of \$120,000,000 treasury notes issued under the Sherman Act, and about \$21,000,000 of currency certificates issued under the Act of 1872. All this money circulates not only throughout the United States, but all over the world on a parity with gold, and the National Democratic party, which was assembled at Indianapolis and promulgated a platform and nominated a ticket, insists that all this money shall be maintained at a parity with gold. Our silver dollar to-day is worth not only 100 cents in the United States, but worth 100 cents all over the world, and what we Democrats who oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver intend is that they shall be maintained at a parity with gold all over the world."

As Mr. Bynum was closing his remarks the two candidates appeared on the platform. The candidates were greeted with hearty applause and cheers. Three cheers for General Palmer were given with a will, and the band played 'Hail to the Chief.' General Palmer placed himself on a good footing with his audience with a few happy offhand remarks. These were loudly applauded. Then General Palmer said:

"I am here this evening in the attitude of a candidate for President of the United States. Less than a month ago I expected this as little as any of my auditors. I do not know if I think that single delegate to the Indianapolis Convention expected that I would be or could be elected. 'The convention was composed of strong, resolute men. They were the Democrats of 1892, who contributed their efforts to the election of that honest, manly Democrat, of whom the convention said: 'The fidelity, patriotism and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of law, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the Nation, are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic.'"

"The delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, as I have said, were Democrats, not Republicans or Populists."

(Applause.) Before the assembling of the Chicago Convention they desired and hoped for the unity of the party, and they would have made any ordinary sacrifice in order to maintain that unity. But when they saw the work of that convention they had no further hope, and felt constrained to announce to the country that then the declarations of the Chicago Convention attacked individual freedom the right of private contract, the supremacy of the judiciary and the right of the President to enforce the laws. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

"The Chicago Convention was regularly called, and if it had adhered to the faith the organization which I represent would have been entirely unnecessary. Indeed, thousands of Democrats to-day have such respect for orderly and regular organization that they feel almost constrained to submit to authority. That some Democrats should doubt the policy of resistance to the action of the Chicago Convention is but natural. That convention assembled, claiming to be a regular Democratic convention, and censured those of us who resist its action do so only because it was perfectly false to Democratic principles. No Democrat can object to the condemnation of the Chicago platform of arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs. So much is the well understood Democratic theory of the proper relation between the State and the General Government. But the real meaning is well understood to have been intended as an endorsement of the Governor of Illinois (hisses) and a condemnation of the President for acts which were unanimously approved by the Senate of the United States, and approved strictly in conformity with his duty as the Chief Magistrate of the republic."

"That part of the platform which refers to the money question attracts the largest measure of popular attention, and it is to that clause of the Chicago platform and the corresponding clauses of the platform adopted by the Indianapolis Convention that I propose to direct attention briefly. I repeat the statement that the Indianapolis Convention in general terms asserted the true relation of the Democratic party to the interests of this great country. The Chicago platform recognizes that the money question is paramount to all others at this time. The free coinage of silver, as interpreted by Mr. Bryan, means the advance in commercial value of all the silver bullion and coin, and indeed all commercial silver, to equality in commercial value with gold. The real question then is, can the American people by a law authorizing the unlimited coinage of silver dollars on private account at the ratio of 16 to 1, with full legal tender quality for all debts and dues, public and private, make the silver coinage of the world of equal acceptability and value and of equal power in the markets and in the payment of debts with all the gold coined in the world? It is not that silver bullion may be advanced in commercial value by its increased usefulness, but no advance to a parity with gold is possible, and the whole result of the measure will be the depreciation of the value of the coinage, the ruin of public and private credit, the disturbance of business, the overthrow of all American industries. Every interest is opposed to this ruinous measure. The Democratic party, true to its principles and traditions, is compelled to oppose it. (Applause.) It invokes the teachings and policies of its revered sages to arrest the destruction of our old Democratic party, and save the country from humiliation and dishonor. (Applause.) The United States must continue to enforce its own laws by its own methods. In the States and elsewhere the courts must be sustained in the exercise of their largest authority, and legislation is necessary to enlarge, expand, limit or define their authority that legislation must be had. (Applause.) The credits of the United States and the several States and the municipalities of the States must be maintained. The people must not be invited to repudiation. To thwart these other great consequences the National Democracy invites the co-operation of their brethren and of all the people."

When General Palmer finished and had been cheered to the satisfaction of the crowd, Mr. Flower introduced the candidate for Vice-President. General Buckner was received with great cheers. He bowed his acknowledgments. Some one shouted: "Three cheers for the Southern General," which were given while the band played "Dixie." General Buckner referred to the cordial reception Southerners received at the hands of New York audiences, and then branched off into the issues of the campaign.

General Buckner concluded his address a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and was loudly applauded. Several others also made addresses, which were well received.

LIKE MILK SICKNESS.

How Senator Thurston Regards the Talk of Silver Sentiment.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Senator Thurston spent part of to-day at Republican national headquarters, leaving in the evening for Grand Rapids to continue his stumping tour. In regard to the talk of silver sentiment among the farmers, the Senator said that wherever he went it was like the milk sickness in the next county—and he had not been able to find it.

Senator Shoup returned to Idaho to-night to continue his work for the public ticket, and incidentally to the convention of the silver Republicans is held next Saturday. The Senator said: 'I learned by a telegram from Idaho this morning that a new convention had been called by Dubois. I think the bolters will substitute the fusion nominees for their own on the State ticket, and if they do that I claim the support of McKinley and the St. Louis platform have the better right to call themselves Republicans.'

W. S. Haggard of Lafayette, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, dropped in from a stumping tour. In the ninety-two counties of Indiana, Mr. Haggard said, there were only twenty-five which would give a Democratic plurality, and in each of them there would be Republican gains.

Colonel Harrison G. Otis, editor of the newspaper "Times," reports an improvement in the California situation, and adds: "The political outlook is propitious, and there are unmistakable auguries of victory in California, notwithstanding the fact that the free silver sentiment was very strong there a few weeks ago."

SITUATION AT LEADVILLE REMARKABLY QUIET.

In Spite of the Former Boastings of Strikers as to What They Would Do

When the State Militia Should Make Their Appearance.

The Presence of Nine Hundred Well Drilled Infantrymen, With Gatling Guns and a Troop of Cavalry, Has a Most Salutary Effect Upon the Lawless Element—All Tramps and Idle Men of No Value to the Community to Be Driven From Town.

LEADVILLE (Col.), Sept. 22.—In spite of the continued manufacture of rumors, the camp remains remarkably quiet. The militia are here and in camp in the baseball park, near the Denver and Rio Grande depot, while details continue to guard the threatened points of attack. No disturbances occurred during the day.

The absence of the President and Secretary of the Miners' Union is still noted and commented upon, and the former boastings of the strikers as to what they would do when the militia should come to Leadville are no longer heard. The sentiment of the camp has found voice in favor of law and order, and the reputable citizens are now no longer afraid to express their opinions. There is consequently a different atmosphere. The delay of the special train bearing the First Regiment from Denver with guns, cavalry horses and supplies last night was due to extreme caution exercised by the officers and railway company. It appears that at every station where the train stopped wild rumors were repeated, and consequently the approach to Leadville was made with the greatest precaution. A flat car in front of the forward engine contained a detail of artillerymen and three Gatling guns, which were trained ahead and on each side. Following the engine was a caisson loaded with sharpshooters.

Between Malta and Leadville, a distance of six miles, occurs a hilly country covered with spruce trees, offering excellent refuge for riflemen, who could pick up with comparative safety the heads in the moving train below. General Brooks had received word that trouble was to be looked for at this point. The train was brought to a standstill, and three companies of infantry, under command of Major W. S. Haggard, marched through the cut, deploying skirmishers across the horseshoe and approaching rapidly to the city. At 3 o'clock the three companies, in lines of four, marched through the streets to the Rio Grande depot, where they waited until the appearance of the specials. The men to the number of 650 slept in the cars all night. A detail of guards was thrown out, and a picket line encircled the tracks for several hundred yards.

The presence of the well-drilled militiamen, with Gatling guns, and a troop of cavalry has had a most salutary effect both upon the miners and the timid citizens. An incident occurred this morning which quickly indicated the character of the State militia. As Colonel Hogle, who was attacked with pleurisy last night on the train, was being escorted to the Vendome Hotel early this morning, by Trumpeter Charles Lendon of the First Regiment, one of the strikers insolently sought to pick a fight, calling Lendon a name and sneering at him. The trumpeter waited until the Colonel was in the hotel, and then chased the striker with his musket down the street.

The City Council held a special session this afternoon, and, inspired by the changed situation, took a decisive stand to suppress lawlessness hereafter. A large number of prominent citizens will be sworn in, and they will be officially instructed to hunt out all tramps and idle men of no value to the community and drive them from town. In this course the militia will be asked to assist.

The City Council has located several saloons and boarding-houses where arms and ammunition have been cached, and it has been decided to make a clean sweep of both the lawless element and their arsenals.

The Emmett mine will be immediately started up, and the Elson and Little Johnny will soon follow. This will test the situation and fully settle whether the union will continue to destroy property and endanger lives with dynamite.

REQUEST FOR MARTIAL LAW. LEADVILLE (Col.), Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the Citizen's Committee to-night it was decided to make a request through the militia here to Governor McIntyre to declare martial law. Adjutant-General Moses conversed with the Governor over the telephone regarding this demand. The citizens of Leadville have lost confidence in the Sheriff and his deputies, in the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, and even in the civil courts. They declare that no punishment is dealt out to offenders, as numerous recent events show, and they believe the only way to suppress the desperate characters of the Miners' Union is through martial law and military courts.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEART.

The Wealthiest Citizen of Guthrie, Oklahoma, Commits Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—John Daniels, the wealthiest citizen of Guthrie, Oklahoma, committed suicide at his home at 7 o'clock to-night by shooting himself through the heart in the presence of his wife. Daniels went to Guthrie from Lincoln, Neb., four years ago. His affairs were in excellent condition, and his domestic life was happy. During the past summer his wife has been very ill with typhoid fever. Two weeks ago his son was stricken with the same disease, and for several days Mr. Daniels has been threatened with the fever. It is supposed that mental derangement from long watching and approaching illness is responsible for the suicide. Both Mrs. Daniels and the son are now very low.