

OHIO WORKINGMEN WILL VOTE FOR MCKINLEY.

Great Labor Demonstration at the Home of the Republican Nominee.

Four Thousand Toilers March to the Candidate's Residence.

They Came Just as They Left the Mills, the Foundries and the Shops, to Show Their Allegiance to the Candidate Who is Championing Their Cause, Protection and Sound Money.

CANTON, Oct. 15.—The commanding feature of the day at Canton was the great spontaneous labor demonstration which took place late in the afternoon. Four thousand Canton workmen called on Major McKinley. They assembled at the public square at 4 o'clock, fell into line, and marched to Major McKinley's house. At first they were without ostentation. Hundreds of men came just as they left the mills, the foundries and the shops, attired in working clothes and carrying their tin dinner pails. The workmen arranged the call themselves, and they filled every inch of room in the McKinley yard and were tightly wedged in. Several hundred could not get within hearing distance of the speaker.

After the spokesman, Messrs. Krause and Jones, had made some remarks and a glee club had been heard, Major McKinley said: "I have witnessed in front of this porch many scenes which have touched my heart, but none which have more deeply moved me than this gathering of the workmen of Canton. Prized about this assemblage are the wives and little ones whom you love so much, and for whom you want an opportunity to work. I bid you all hearty and sincere welcome to my home.

"The currency which since 1879 has been on a safe and sound basis is now assailed by our political adversaries. It involves the old question of the honest payment of the public debt and the pensions of our soldiers, and of all public obligations which the people long ago determined on the side of good faith, good morals and common honesty. But with that settlement some people are not satisfied. So we are called upon to pass upon this question.

"There is still the question of protection against free trade or tariff reform. In 1892 free trade as against protection was the paramount issue of the campaign, and free trade triumphed before the great tribunal of the American people, and this year we bring the question to you again. We ask you to review, to express your considered and better and more matured judgment on that issue after three years of dreadful experience.

"I spoke in the city of Canton on Monday evening, November 3, 1892, and in that speech I appealed to fellow citizens at home, as I had appealed to them elsewhere, not to overturn the protective policy which had brought us such universal prosperity, and which at that very moment was spreading its blessings and benefits throughout the entire country and in every industrial center, and in the course of that speech I said what was true then and what is true now. This is what I said four years ago: 'But again the Democrats say that if we have free trade we could buy cheaper than we do at present. Yes, we might while the struggle between American and foreign industries was going on, but when the former are wiped out the price would go up to whatever figure might be dictated by the foreign manufacturer, and in the meantime labor will be scantily employed and at reduced wages.

"Free trade cheapens the article by cheapening the artisan; protection reduces the price of a product by giving the artisan just reward for his labor and receiving its reward on a higher skilled industry. Free trade cheapens the product by cheapening the producer; protection cheapens the product through the skilled genius and the industry of the producer. (Applause.)

"But, my countrymen, nothing is cheap at any price which comes from abroad, that entails idleness upon the American people. (Applause.) The maxim of free trade is 'Buy where you can buy the cheapest.' I will give you a maxim worth ten thousand times more than that: 'Buy where you can pay the easiest.' (Tremendous applause.)

"Buy where labor receives its highest reward, and that is in the United States of America, or was four years ago. During the years of protection every manufacture product had been cheapened, but in that process, thank God! manufactured product had been cheapened. While the products of the country had gone down in price labor, up to 1892, had more than held its own, and a workman at that time was receiving 60 per cent. more for his labor than he received in 1890. All we have done by protection is to take care of our own households and great national family. That is what we propose to do in the future by our ballots on the 3d of November.

"I said another thing then: 'If by your ballots you adopt this free trade policy, while things may be cheaper in the United States, you will have less labor and less wages with which to buy them.' Was I right, men of Canton? (Cries of "Yes.")

"Those were the words spoke to you four years ago, and were my best and most mature convictions. I do not believe in my relations with you, with many of you for more than a quarter of a century. I have undertaken to deceive or mislead or misguide you. (Cries of "You never have.") My opinions may have been wrong, but they were honest opinions, and none were more honest than those I expressed to you in 1892. How far they were truth and worthily spoken you can now judge. We have tried the field of prediction and entered into the kingdom of fulfillment. (Laughter and applause.) We have passed the period of prophesy since then, and have experienced in our own homes, in our own employments

and in our own lives the result of partial free trade and tariff tinkering. You know the conditions in 1892. You know the conditions now. Which do you prefer? (Cries of "The conditions of 1892.")

"My fellow-countrymen, as if the dreadful experience of the last three years and a half was not enough for our people to bear, we have injected into the campaign a new and very grave menace affecting the currency of the country. This menace must be removed before confidence will come back again, and the only way to remove it is to defeat the party which proposes it. We cannot have business confidence, we cannot have prosperity, we cannot have good employment and good wages, until we have restored confidence to the business of the United States. We cannot do that until we have established an unalterable purpose to keep every obligation of the Government sacred and every dollar of our currency as good as gold. Nor will business activity improve so long as we do any part of our work abroad that we can do at home. The people must not only have stability in their currency, but they must have stability in their tariff laws. These tariff laws must never be ever changing with each new administration.

"You know—there is not a workman about me who does not know—there is not an employer of labor who does not know—that the home manufacturer must be able to count with certainty upon the character of his foreign competition before he can plan his year's work. He must know in advance what prices he will have to meet from his foreign competitor before he can fix either upon the number or the wages of his employes or the volume of his output. The stronger the home manufacturer's foreign competition is the lower must he make his product.

"I need not say to you that the lower the price of the product the lower must be the wages of labor in producing it. Is not that true? (Cries of "Yes.") Nor need I tell you that the lower the tariff duties, the sharper the foreign competition, the harder the fight to maintain this market, and the lower will American wages be. If the home manufacturer cannot compete with a fair profit upon his capital, then he will not manufacture, and when that time comes work and wages are no more and idleness comes, which is the curse of this and every other country.

"Your ballots on the 3d of November, the ballots of your fellow-citizens everywhere, will determine whether we are to have a shifting currency, or whether it shall be a good and sound one, and so recognized in every part of the world. Your ballots are free. They belong to nobody in this world but to yourselves. You have nobody to answer to for your vote but your conscience and your God."

A delegation from Erie County, Virginia, and one from Cambridge Springs, Washington County, called on Major McKinley this afternoon. There were more than 600 voters in the delegations. Rev. W. E. Smith of Cambridge Springs addressed Major McKinley at considerable length on behalf of the visitors. Major McKinley responded with a ringing speech, in which he counseled the people to be mindful of Congressional and legislative elections this fall, and then devoted the remainder of his remarks to money and the tariff questions.

A large delegation from Chautauqua County, New York, were the next callers. Congressman W. B. Hooker was the spokesman. Major McKinley was greeted with a storm of applause, and he made one of the most stirring speeches of the campaign.

Colonel William L. Osborne, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, arrived in Canton this afternoon. He is on his way to Chicago to see Chairman Hanna. Colonel Osborne is enthusiastic over the outlook. "In the East," he said, "the fight is won. It is now only a question of organization for the purpose of securing every man who wants to vote for sound money. The work in the South is being done under the direction of the New York branch headquarters, and we have reason to expect some very handsome returns from the Southern States. I think the solid South will be a surprise to the country. Major McKinley's last week has helped us very much in the South, for it has shown to all that he takes a lofty and patriotic view of the relations between the various sections of the country, and that above all else he is for national unity."

BRYAN'S TOUR IN THE WOLVERINE STATE.

Makes Sixteen Speeches in the Lower End of the Peninsula, Three of Which Were Delivered at Grand Rapids.

The Democratic Nominee Asserts That There Will be No Return of Prosperity in the Country Until Bimetallism Becomes a Fixture.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.), Oct. 15.—Three speeches in Grand Rapids rounded up William J. Bryan's second day of campaigning in Michigan. His field was the lower peninsula beginning at the Straits of Mackinaw at daylight. When he concluded his remarks at the last of the highly of the enthusiastic meetings here to-night he had added sixteen speeches to his unprecedented list. Although the day was raw and gusty Mr. Bryan drew large crowds at every stop.

Some of Mr. Bryan's audiences were very demonstrative, and all along the line of his progress he was well received from the time he began his speech making to a crowd of early risers just after daybreak at St. Ignace, on the west shore of the Straits of Mackinaw. Stops were made during the day at Mackinaw City, where Mayor Fingus, candidate for Governor of Michigan on the Republican ticket, was among the crowd; Petoskey, Charlevoix, Bellaire, Traverse City, Cadillac, Reed City, Big Rapids, Howard City, Greenville, Belding, Ionia, Walton, Manton and Lowell, and at all except the last three speeches were delivered by the nominee.

The Grand Rapids meetings, three in number, far exceeded in attendance any of those addressed by Mr. Bryan en route. His biggest crowds along the way were at Ionia, Big Rapids, Traverse City, Cadillac, Reed City and Belding, ranging in attendance from 2,500 to 5,000. Altogether it was a very gratifying day to the candidate and over 10,000 drew and the enthusiasm displayed.

When the candidate's train reached St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw, at 5:30 a. m., he found quite a large crowd of shivering people waiting for him. Although Mr. Bryan had not eaten his breakfast, and was attired only in a night shirt, he made a good speech and was cheered vigorously.

The special train was taken across the straits on a barge and reached Mackinaw at 7 o'clock. Here was another large audience of 2,000 or more, including a crowd of excursionists. Mr. Bryan was more suitably attired for speech making and made a vigorous address. No less than four brass bands were at hand and despite the early hour the meeting was a great success.

Mr. Bryan's third speech was made at Petoskey, where his train arrived at 8:25, and made a stop of twenty minutes. More than a thousand people were in the crowd that cheered the nominee when he was introduced. A number of men there wore badges inscribed "An honest dollar," and noticing these Mr. Bryan said: "I want to address my remarks to those who are wearing those badges on which are written 'An honest dollar.' I do not know whether they are intended to mean that those who wear them are in favor of a gold standard or free silver. 'Sixteen to one,' shouted someone." Mr. Bryan smiled and did not make further reference to the matter.

About 1,000 people at Charlevoix heard Mr. Bryan speak. A short stop was made at Bellaire, and Mr. Bryan spoke to about 300 people.

At Traverse City, a lumber port on Little Traverse Bay, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan rode to a vacant lot in the town, where the candidate, after an introduction by Mayor Harry Davis, delivered a speech. The crowd was estimated at 6,000.

Mr. Bryan said in part: "In advocating free coinage I do not mean to say that I am infallible, but I do want you to understand that I believe what I say, and when I tell you that in my judgment there can be no prosperity in this country until bimetallism is restored to the American people I am telling what I believe. (Cheers.) Not only am I telling you what I believe, but I am telling you what the Republicans used to believe, although they have now surrendered their convictions and permitted their party to act for them instead of acting for themselves. Mr. McKinley stands for a financial policy that intends to make money the master and all things else the servant; he stands for a financial policy that intends to make the property of the world cheaper than ever by making the money of the world dearer than it ever was."

At Reed City the congregation that greeted Mr. Bryan numbered 2,500 about the same at Cadillac, and showed considerable enthusiasm.

Yellow gave way to white in the way of badges worn by the gold people that saw and heard the Democratic candidate at Big Rapids, but the Bryan supporters in the town were not to be outdone, and they, too, had provided for the distribution of ribbons bearing the Nebraska man's name. White was also the color used by the silver people, so nearly everybody in the audience of 4,000 at Big Rapids had white insignia of political faith. The cheering was very hearty, and Mr. Bryan responded with a speech full of fervor.

At Howard City the McKinley badges were again in evidence. All of the twenty minutes' stop here was taken up by the candidate's speech.

The 800 people gathered at Greenville heard a short speech. Belding, the location of the well-known silk manufacturers, turned out at least 3,000 of its inhabitants and residents of the vicinity to give Mr. Bryan welcome. Four white horses drew his carriage to the speaking place, and sixteen young women attired in white and silver shivered in the raw atmosphere in company with their comrades, whose dress carried out the intended typification of the ratio between the two money metals. Much

enthusiasm was shown during the nominee's address.

The largest crowd of the journey was encountered at Ionia, which was reached at 5:17. The street leading from where the train halted to the Courthouse, where Mr. Bryan spoke, a distance of more than a hundred yards, was thronged with humanity, and when the candidate mounted the stand erected over the Courthouse steps he faced a densely packed audience of between 8,000 and 10,000. Many bands had been engaged for the occasion, and the half hour spent by Mr. Bryan there was as elaborate in display as he has had in any town of similar size. The enthusiasm was rampant.

At 5:45 the Bryan special with a car containing the Grand Rapids Reception Committee attached, left Ionia for Grand Rapids. It stopped on the way at Lowell to let some people see the nominee and shout for him and reached Grand Rapids at 6:45.

From the time he reached Grand Rapids until he went to his special train and went to bed Mr. Bryan was the recipient of a continuous ovation. A couple of thousand people were at the Alpena, Grand Haven and Milwaukee station when he arrived in company with Charles R. Slight, Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan. A special railway car took him to Crescent avenue, where he got into a carriage drawn by four white horses and was carried off by a roundabout way to avoid the throngs in the streets to Campau Square, and it proved to be one of the largest addressed by the candidate. A fair estimate placed the size of the crowd at 25,000. Mr. Bryan was well received. He was introduced by George Hummer, Democratic candidate for Congress in this, the Fifth District, and made a twenty-minute speech, and then hurried off to the Powers House to address an enthusiastic audience principally composed of ladies. The ladies were quite enthusiastic in their reception of the candidate.

From the Powers House Mr. Bryan went to Lockerby Hall, said to be the largest auditorium in the State, and made his third and last speech to the 5,000 demonstrative people packed, jammed and huddled together there. W. F. McKnight, who brought the Michigan delegation over to Bryan at Chicago, presented the nominee, and John W. Tomlinson of Alabama followed in a speech that was heartily received.

When the night's ordeal was over Mr. Bryan went to the Livingstone Hotel to get Mrs. Bryan, who had been holding a reception there with Mrs. Slight, Mrs. Whiting and other ladies, and together they were driven to the Union depot, where the Bryan special was in waiting. The train was taken to a siding out of town, in order that the candidate and his party might pass the night undisturbed.

THE WARSHIP BANCROFT REPORTED TO HAVE SAFELY ARRIVED AT SMYRNA.

After Coaling, the American Vessel Will Proceed to Constantinople to Guard the U. S. Consulate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Selfridge, commanding the American fleet in the Mediterranean, stating that the Bancroft had safely arrived at Smyrna.

It is said by officials in the Navy Department that the Bancroft must have almost completely exhausted her coal supply in the long trip across the Atlantic and up the Mediterranean Sea, and that she undoubtedly reached Smyrna with her bunkers almost clear.

The first thing that must be done is to coal her, and that will probably take several days, as there is no great hurry about it.

By the time she is ready for work it is thought that the present complicated condition of things may have been straightened out, and she may be allowed to go peacefully and without protest to her destination, which is admittedly Constantinople.

When the story first came out yesterday that the Bancroft had been ordered to proceed to Constantinople, whether the Sultan consented or not, a strong effort was made by those in position to know to contradict the story. To-day, however, they are less anxious to deny its truth. But while partly admitting, they deny that there is any danger of trouble.

According to the stories told now, the Bancroft was sent to the Mediterranean at the urgent request of Minister Terrell, who predicted troubled times, and asserted that the United States needed a guardship at Constantinople; and it was at his suggestion that the Bancroft was selected as being a vessel sufficient for the purpose, yet not formidable enough to give excuse for any serious protest.

MIDDLE WESTERN STATES. Chairman Hanna Has Little Doubt but They Will Go for McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The Republican National Committee feels so confident of carrying the middle Western States where the political fighting has been thickest, that Chairman Hanna has instructed Chief Hahn of the Speakers' Bureau to send all the available prominent speakers to California, Washington and Wyoming to close the campaign. Several National Committee speakers are already there, Congressman Boutelle is on his way, and Hon. Robert P. Porter started to-day for Washington, where he will make five speeches, the first at Tacoma. Mr. Porter will make two speeches in Oregon and wind up in California. Speaker Reed has made arrangements to visit the coast.

GEN. MACEO OUTGENERALS ALL HIS FOES IN CUBA.

Demonstrates His Capacity as a Military Leader of Great Courage.

Spanish Columns Meet With Five Successive Defeats,

In Which Their Loss is Reported to be Over Six Hundred Men Killed—Successful Landing of a Large Cargo of Munitions of War Supposed to Have Been Sent From France.

HAVANA, Oct. 10 (via Tampa, Fla., Oct. 15).—The following is an account of the last fight in the Pinar del Rio, gathered from information received here from Spanish sources:

Maceo left the hills with about 2,000 or 3,000 men to meet an expedition which had landed on the extreme point of the island, somewhere about Dimas, which expedition, it appears, is not the one brought by the Three Friends, as reported, but one fitted out in France or some other place with Cuban funds collected in France, commanded by a well-known Havana lawyer named Ferrer and Friere Andrade. The expedition appears to have been the most formidable ever landed in Cuba, and is said to have consisted of about 5,000 rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges, 5,000 blankets and waterproofs, two or three cannon, dynamite, medicines, etc.

General Weyler, being informed of the landing, and that Maceo had sent forces to convoy the expedition to the hills, sent five columns, in combination with each other, to intercept his way, and if possible to capture the convoy. As a result of this combination there occurred five successive engagements, in which the Spaniards are said to have lost over 600 men, without obtaining their coveted object. Maceo is now reported to have reached the hills in safety without losing a single pack mule on the convoy.

In all these engagements Maceo has outgeneraled all his foes and has demonstrated his great capacity as a military leader and his remarkable skill and courage. Maceo having succeeded in reaching his mountain strongholds with the powerful elements he has now obtained, it can be safely predicted that it will be utterly impossible for the Spaniards to dislodge him, as it would require nearly a hundred thousand men for that purpose, according to the opinion of well-informed and impartial persons. There is no doubt that he has sustained great losses, but everybody believes that they are much smaller than those of the Spaniards.

Calixto Garcia, with 5,500 men and four pieces of artillery, left the Bayamo district recently in the direction of Camaguey. He is believed now to be in that province to join Gomez. His ultimate purpose is unknown.

EXTORTION BY THREATS. A Man Who Claims to be a San Francisco Reporter in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—J. H. Cummings, a young man who claims to be a San Francisco newspaper reporter, was placed on trial before Judge Clifford this morning to answer to a charge of extortion by threats. Harry Tillenberg, who was named as an associate of Cummings, was not present, the Deputy Sheriffs having failed to locate him.

Mrs. Julia Barrata, the wife of a stock broker, caused the arrest of Cummings several months ago when he was keeping an engagement with her to secure a sum of money.

One year ago Tillenberg became acquainted with Mrs. Barrata, at that time Julia Adler. He paid her attention for several weeks, when an estrangement took place, and the young woman saw no more of him until last June. He then professed his desire to renew their former friendship, but met with no success, as the young lady in the meantime had married Barrata. In August Cummings called on Mrs. Barrata with a letter of introduction from Tillenberg. The husband was away at the time, and the wife granted Cummings an interview. He told his hostess that he had letters in his possession which, if made public, would result in her separation from her husband. She was surprised to find that Cummings had secured letters written to Tillenberg by her prior to her marriage and had changed the dates. Fearful of the scandal which she imagined would result, she gave \$10 to her visitor for his silence. Instead of getting the dreaded letter, she was only given a portion of it. This portion was just one-fifth of the letter. Cummings made four more trips, each time securing \$10 for the pieces of paper. When the whole letter had been purchased she imagined that she had seen the last of Cummings. Her hopes were false, however, as he appeared with another document. She then took her husband into her confidence and arranged for the arrest of Cummings.

The defense was that Cummings was a private detective engaged by Mrs. Barrata on a family case, and that on learning that he was an acquaintance of Tillenberg she offered him \$50 compensation if he would get two letters in her former sweetheart's possession.

Tillenberg is said to be well connected in Chicago. Mrs. Barrata was not in court. Cummings entered a plea of not guilty.

Judge Clifford heard the evidence, and sentenced him to ten days in the County Jail.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. W. B. Prescott Re-Elected President of the International Body.

COLORADO SPRINGS (Col.), Oct. 15.—The main business of the International Typographical Union Convention which is now being held in this city is practically concluded. Three long sessions were held to-day, and the net result was the election of officers of the organization for the coming two years. At the morning session of the conven-

tion the shorter day proposition was taken up and discussed at full length. The committee which had been appointed to investigate the matter submitted their report. The report recommended that a nine-hour day be instituted throughout the entire jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and that the entire body of members of the organization have a tax of one per cent. levied upon them should opposition be met with in carrying the new rule into effect in order that there would be a fund available.

Mr. Murphy of New York City drew up an amendment to the committee report in the shape of a resolution that the International Typographical Union has not the right to stipulate the assessment, but that the subordinate organizations govern themselves in this matter.

The resolution was later adopted and placed as an amendment to the committee's report.

The nine-hour day proposition includes only the book and job printing establishments, the committee deeming it politic to exempt the newspapers for the present.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. B. Prescott; First Vice-President, Theodore Perry of Nashville, Tenn.; Second Vice-President, Hugo Miller of Indianapolis; Secretary-Treasurer, John W. Bramwood of Denver. For delegates to the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison of Chicago, Daniel J. Sullivan of New York City and Edward Hirsch of Baltimore; Trustees of the Home at Colorado Springs, I. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids; James J. Dalby, Philadelphia; Thomas McCaffery and J. W. White of Colorado Springs.

James Griffin was a close second in the contest for the Presidency, getting a vote of 54 against 63 for Prescott. Griffin was the caucus nominee.

Syracuse, N. Y., was the successful contestant for the next convention of the union.

SPEAKER REED Addresses a Large Audience at Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE (Ind.), Oct. 15.—Thomas B. Reed was tendered a perfect ovation here to-day, when he addressed the largest meeting of the campaign in this city. It was his first speech in the West, and he said he thought the same conditions prevailed in the West as in the State of Maine.

"We are not following a man who was not known six months ago," he said, "nor choosing a man or the principles created quite recently. We are not following any man who says 'we believe.' We want proof, history, facts. That is what the Republicans give you."

In conclusion, he said he praised the honest money Democrats for their honesty and integrity. He said a political party is ruled by its majority, and the Chicago Convention was governed by the operating majority, and that majority is south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Bryan May Lose Kansas. CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Chairman Eugene Hagan of the Kansas Committee of the National Democratic party wrote to National headquarters asking for speakers on account of the inroads which the gold sentiment among the Democrats had recently made upon the silver forces of that State. He predicted that with an extraordinary pull for Palmer and Buckner Bryan could be defeated in Kansas and Populists be given a crushing blow.

A Quick Fight. BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—It took just two minutes for Charley Strong of New York to do Joe Butler of Philadelphia before the Empire Athletic Club of this city to-night. The men entered the ring at 9:15. Butler at 168 and Strong at 170 pounds. Both men are colored.

Strong said to-night: "I am willing to meet any man in the world except Corbett and Fitzsimmons. I will challenge the winner of the Baker-Creedon fight."

Politics Lead to a Tragedy. CANNELLTON (Ind.), Oct. 15.—Ed. Bassinger shot and killed Emery Miles and wounded Joel Dixon at Adyville about sundown yesterday. Democratic and Republican primaries were being held together, and Bassinger was yelling for Bryan, while Miles and Dixon were shouting for McKinley. This led to a row, and the shooting followed. Bassinger is in jail and a mob threatens him.

Cigarmakers' Convention. DETROIT, Oct. 15.—The Cigarmakers' Convention wound up its business this afternoon. Baltimore was chosen as the place of meeting in 1901. The convention rescinded its action of yesterday levying a yearly assessment, and adopted a resolution increasing the weekly dues from 25 to 30 cents.

Indemnity Asked for Lenz's Death. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—United States Minister Terrell has lodged with the Turkish Government a claim for \$40,000 indemnity on behalf of Mrs. Lenz, mother of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburgh bicyclist, who was murdered by Kurds while traveling through Turkey in 1885.

A Negro Lynched. ATLANTA (Ga.), Oct. 15.—Henry Miner, a negro, assaulted a young white woman at Griffin last night. A posse was quickly formed, pursuing and overtaking him in the neighborhood this morning. He was strung up to a tree one mile from the town, and his body riddled with bullets.

Gold Reserve. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$122,656,000. The day's withdrawals at New York were \$774,400, one lot being \$800,000. No explanation is given for the heavy withdrawals.

Populists Reject Fusion. RALEIGH (N. C.), Oct. 15.—The Populist State Committee, after a session lasting all night and up to noon to-day, by a vote of 16 to 2 rejected the proposition made by the Democratic Committee for fusion.

A Banker Commits Suicide. MANCHESTER (Ia.), Oct. 15.—J. D. Kennedy, banker and one of the wealthiest citizens of this place, committed suicide last night by hanging himself. Business reverses led to the suicide.

Fifty People Killed. BERLIN, Oct. 15.—It is reported that a railway train on the Saar-Eiffel line, conveying a large number of recruits, was thrown from the tracks. Fifty persons were killed and many injured.