

VOTERS CONTINUE THEIR PILGRIMAGE TO CANTON.

Chilly Autumn Weather Seems to Have No Effect Potent Enough

To Check the Progress of Supporters to McKinley's Home.

The Enthusiasm of the Delegations Grows More Intense as the Day of Election Approaches, and the March to Canton Will Continue Until the Third of November.

CANTON, Oct. 23.—Damp, cool air and leaden skies greeted the pilgrims who came to Canton to-day, but neither chilly autumn winds nor gray threatening clouds are potent enough to check the flow of incoming delegations or repress the ardor of Major McKinley's visitors.

The coming of a delegation of working railway men from Kansas was an event of enthusiastic importance even to those accustomed to the sight of delegations, and excited deep interest and warm expressions of delight.

Sixteen delegations are expected to-morrow and Major McKinley will make not fewer than a dozen speeches.

Nothing but a deep concern for the future of the country would have induced this body of my countrymen to travel all night that they might bring assurances of support to the great Republican cause this year, because they believe that the cause that causes the highest and best interests of our common country.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

A SEDITIOUS BULLETIN ISSUED BY DEMOCRATS.

Intended to Foment Trouble Between Capital and Labor.

Answered by Chairman Hanna of the Republican Committee.

Workingmen Advised by Mr. Hanna to Vote as Their Conscience Dictates—Deal With Your Employers on Business Rather Than on Political Grounds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee to-day issued a statement in reply to yesterday's bulletin from Democratic headquarters, in which workingmen were urged to ask their employers for contracts insuring them against a reduction of wages in the event of McKinley's election.

"It is suggested that employers secure their workmen to vote for McKinley by promising them higher wages or a continuance of their present wages. In the event that the employers will not be coerced, then the employee is to vote for Bryan, not for McKinley."

"It has always been my opinion that the interests of the employes and their employer are identical. As I said in a recent statement, I do not believe workingmen are foolish enough or slavish enough to be coerced; nor do I believe they are desperate enough to attempt to coerce their employers."

"This seditious bulletin is intended to foment trouble between capital and labor. I would advise the workingmen to vote according to their conscientious opinions. If they have any business to transact with their employers they can do it better upon business than upon political grounds. But I am not surprised at this development in the Bryan campaign. It has been long known and it is time that it was the intention of the Bryan managers to create labor troubles as a part of their plan of campaign. And this is an open step in that direction. They would precipitate a general strike in the United States, and would connive to destroy the peaceful relations existing between capital and labor are none to good to do even worse."

Commenting on the South Dakota situation, Mr. Hanna said it demonstrated that the Republicans of the State had decided not to follow the leadership of Senator Pettigrew. In July and August the Populist Committee claimed South Dakota for Bryan.

Reports from Oregon that the Republican majority from 4,000 to 5,000, and from Minnesota saying that the silver men had conceded that Clough for Governor would not run more than 5,000 behind McKinley, while the Republican majority would be more than 10,000 in the rear.

The National Committee now claim Michigan by 50,000 plurality. Speakers from that State have come to headquarters within the last twenty-four hours and reported a radical change in sentiment on the money question all over the State.

H. D. McMillan, Chairman of the Iowa Committee, came to headquarters and had a conference with Mr. Hanna, accompanied by Mr. Allison. Mr. McMillan reported that every county in the State has been polled anew and found to be satisfactory.

Nothing but a deep concern for the future of the country would have induced this body of my countrymen to travel all night that they might bring assurances of support to the great Republican cause this year, because they believe that the cause that causes the highest and best interests of our common country.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

A SEDITIOUS BULLETIN ISSUED BY DEMOCRATS.

Intended to Foment Trouble Between Capital and Labor.

Answered by Chairman Hanna of the Republican Committee.

Workingmen Advised by Mr. Hanna to Vote as Their Conscience Dictates—Deal With Your Employers on Business Rather Than on Political Grounds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee to-day issued a statement in reply to yesterday's bulletin from Democratic headquarters, in which workingmen were urged to ask their employers for contracts insuring them against a reduction of wages in the event of McKinley's election.

"It is suggested that employers secure their workmen to vote for McKinley by promising them higher wages or a continuance of their present wages. In the event that the employers will not be coerced, then the employee is to vote for Bryan, not for McKinley."

"It has always been my opinion that the interests of the employes and their employer are identical. As I said in a recent statement, I do not believe workingmen are foolish enough or slavish enough to be coerced; nor do I believe they are desperate enough to attempt to coerce their employers."

"This seditious bulletin is intended to foment trouble between capital and labor. I would advise the workingmen to vote according to their conscientious opinions. If they have any business to transact with their employers they can do it better upon business than upon political grounds. But I am not surprised at this development in the Bryan campaign. It has been long known and it is time that it was the intention of the Bryan managers to create labor troubles as a part of their plan of campaign. And this is an open step in that direction. They would precipitate a general strike in the United States, and would connive to destroy the peaceful relations existing between capital and labor are none to good to do even worse."

Commenting on the South Dakota situation, Mr. Hanna said it demonstrated that the Republicans of the State had decided not to follow the leadership of Senator Pettigrew. In July and August the Populist Committee claimed South Dakota for Bryan.

Reports from Oregon that the Republican majority from 4,000 to 5,000, and from Minnesota saying that the silver men had conceded that Clough for Governor would not run more than 5,000 behind McKinley, while the Republican majority would be more than 10,000 in the rear.

The National Committee now claim Michigan by 50,000 plurality. Speakers from that State have come to headquarters within the last twenty-four hours and reported a radical change in sentiment on the money question all over the State.

H. D. McMillan, Chairman of the Iowa Committee, came to headquarters and had a conference with Mr. Hanna, accompanied by Mr. Allison. Mr. McMillan reported that every county in the State has been polled anew and found to be satisfactory.

Nothing but a deep concern for the future of the country would have induced this body of my countrymen to travel all night that they might bring assurances of support to the great Republican cause this year, because they believe that the cause that causes the highest and best interests of our common country.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

"The cry is that we have not enough money. Now, everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then.

CHARLES F. CRISP OF GEORGIA DEAD.

One of the Greatest of Southern Statesmen Passes Away.

Was Speaker of the House When the Democrats Were Last in Control.

Would Have Been Elected as United States Senator from Georgia When the Next Legislature Meets Had Not Death Intervened—His Last Appearance in Public Life Was When He Debated Silver With Ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Oct. 23.—Charles F. Crisp, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died here this afternoon. He has been ill ever since his joint debate on the currency question with ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born on the 29th of January, 1845, in Sheffield, England, where his parents had gone on a visit; was brought by them to this country the year of his birth; received a common school education in Savannah and Macon, Ga.; entered the Confederate army in May, 1861; was a Lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Virginia Infantry, and served with that regiment until May 18, 1869, when he became a prisoner of war; upon release from Fort Delaware in June, 1865, he joined his parents at Ellaville, Sibley County, Ga.; read law in Americus, and was admitted to the bar there in 1866; began the practice of law in Ellaville, Ga., in 1872; was appointed Solicitor-General of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit and was reappointed in 1872 for a term of four years; located in Americus, Ga., in 1873; in June, 1873, was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the same circuit; in 1878 was elected by the General Assembly to the same office; in 1880 was re-elected Judge for a term of four years.

He resigned this office in 1882 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, and was elected. He was permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Atlanta in April, 1883, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and after that elected to Congress for seven successive terms. When the Democracy secured a majority in the fifty-second Congress, Crisp, by his free trade record, at once took commanding place in the race for the Speakership, and was elected. Mr. Crisp was the Speaker of the following Congress, also, yielding to Reed when the Republicans secured control of the House.

The end came at a quarter to 2 o'clock. Crisp had been an inmate of the sanitarium of Dr. Holmes of this city for several weeks. His condition had been reported very low, but no fatal conclusion of his illness had been expected so soon. When the rumor got abroad several days ago that he was sinking it was denied at the sanitarium. His untimely death makes the choice of Senator a matter of great uncertainty. Whoever is named will be an advocate of free silver. Crisp had been at the sanitarium for five weeks. The immediate cause of death was heart failure.

WOULD HAVE BEEN A SENATOR. He was a forceful speaker, a man of great tact, and possessed qualities that fitted him for the leadership of a parliamentary assembly. His first prominence in national affairs came from the skill with which he led his party in several warm election contests. He was elected to the Speakership after one of the most memorable canvasses in the history of the House. His chief opponent was Senator Roger O. Mills of Texas, whom he defeated after a struggle prolonged so that the House of Representatives, contrary to custom, assembled on the opening day with the question of the next Speaker in doubt.

A BROKER FAILS. He had lost heavily in wheat and stocks.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—L. A. Coquard, a well-known Third-street broker, filed an acknowledgment to-day. He gives his assets at \$100,000. The liabilities are not stated, but may exceed the assets. It is claimed during the past six months he lost heavily in wheat and stocks, the

total amount being estimated at \$300,000. He was one of the most prominent dealers in stocks and bonds in the city.

James G. Cahill and A. C. Dallas, clerks in the broker's office, were named as assignees. A statement issued by Coquard shows assets of \$100,000, liabilities only a quarter of that amount. The assignees say they will file a statement with the court on Saturday or Monday, and expect to liquidate all the indebtedness and take the firm's affairs out of court by the middle of next week.

Justice Cahill said: "We will be on our feet again in a few days. Friends have tendered the firm over \$50,000. We do not need anything like this, but if we could have counted on it yesterday the assignment would not have been made. The failure was due to a pressing demand from creditors who wanted cash and would not be delayed."

TRAGEDY AT CHICAGO. A Negro Shoots Two Women and Then Himself.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Robert Emery shot his wife and a woman named Miller, and then put a bullet into his own brain this afternoon. The affair occurred at 43 North Sangamon street, a neighborhood where white and colored people mingle together. Mrs. Emery, who is white, had been supporting her colored husband, and upon refusing to do so longer has been much abused. This afternoon, while the two women were together, Emery appeared, and after some talk began shooting. He then flew up the street, pursued by a crowd. When he reached the corner of a cross he drew his revolver and shot himself in the head. All three are now at the hospital, but are probably fatally wounded.

They Hold Up a Train Two Miles East of Independence, Missouri.

Secure Several Packages of Jewelry and \$300 in Money.

The Hold-Up Altogether Occupied But a Few Moments, and the Passengers Knew Nothing of the Affair Until After the Robbers Had Done Their Work and Escaped.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.—Chicago and Alton west-bound train No. 48, due here at 6:50 p. m., was held up two miles east of Independence just before dark to-night by four masked men. They cut the engine loose, compelled the express messenger to open the express car, and secured three packages of jewelry and \$300. The thorough safe was not opened. None of the passengers were molested.

The bandits drove the engine two miles, and took to the woods just before reaching Independence.

The hold-up occurred in Blue Cut, which has been the scene of two previous robberies by the James boys. The train was brought into Kansas City at 8:45 p. m. Not a shot was fired, and no one was hurt.

The train was in charge of Conductor A. J. Fell and Engineer James Welton. At the entrance to Blue Cut it was flagged. Welton reversed his engine and brought the train to a standstill in the midst of the cut. It was pitch dark. The four men were masked. The engineer looked out from his cab to ascertain the trouble, when a gruff voice commanded him to get out of the cab, and be quick about it. Welton looked into the muzzle of a shotgun, and obeyed. Fireman Post did likewise. Two more men emerged from the darkness and mounted the engine. One of them picked up the fireman's coat pack. The engineer and fireman were marched to the express car. Messenger Andy Shields was commanded to open it. He at first refused, but finally complied, when convinced that Post's life was in danger. The bandits entered the car, rifled the money packages and secured \$300 and a lot of jewelry.

The hold-up altogether occupied about five minutes. The passengers knew nothing about it until long after the engine had disappeared.

Conductor Fell describes the men as being short and heavy, with dark hair. The faces were masked.

Inspector Flahive, on special train immediately after the report of the robbery reached here. The robbers are supposed to have been railroad men.

GOT A SMALL AMOUNT. A Masked Man Robs a Santa Fe Railroad Depot.

EMPORIA (Kan.), Oct. 23.—A masked man before daylight this morning held up the agent and robbed the Santa Fe depot here of \$100, twelve miles west of here. He suddenly appeared at the ticket window, showed a revolver into the face of the ticket agent, and ordered him to throw up his hands. He secured only a small amount of money. He then ordered the agent to open the Wells-Fargo express safe. The agent convinced him could not be done, as neither key nor combination was in his possession. The robber then disappeared, and there is no clew.

TRAGEDY AT KANSAS CITY. Florris Landa, a Grain Dealer, Murdered by a Discharged Employee.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.—Morris Landa, one of the best known men in the local grain market, and President of the International Export and Grain Company of this city, is dead from the effect of wounds inflicted by Frederick Waite, a discharged book-keeper. The latter is in jail.

The tragedy was committed about 6 o'clock, when Waite, who had been discharged from the service of the firm yesterday by order of Mr. Landa, called at the office and was given an audience by Mr. Landa. He had been drinking hard all day and was drunk. In a moment after having been admitted to the office he was ordered out and falling to leave Mr. Landa attempted to eject him. In the scuffle that ensued Waite drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of which penetrated Mr. Landa's stomach, resulting in his death ten minutes later.

Landa was the son of a wealthy Texan who died two weeks ago.

COURSING IN KANSAS. A California Dog Wins One of the Prizes.

GREAT BEND (Kan.), Oct. 23.—The Altamont produce stake and the Great Bend cup were both competed for at to-day's meet of the Coursing Club. Following is the result in detail:

Produce stake—First round: Bonita of Denver beat Santa Alesia of Denver; Coral C. of New York beat Ben Hur of Denver; Magician beat Bonita and Coral C. ran a bye, in which she was badly cut, owing to which she and Magician evenly divided first and second money, Magician taking the trophy.

Great Bend cup—First round: William McKinley of Great Bend beat Beatrice of Denver; Diana of Santa Cruz beat Whining Style of Denver; Colonel Breckenridge of Great Bend beat Royal Buck of Santa Cruz. Second round: William McKinley beat Colonel Breckenridge, Diana running a bye.

When the dogs were in the slip for the last course McKinley was taken suddenly ill, thus giving Diana the race.

The meeting will close to-morrow, with a big wolf hunt on Cheyenne Bottoms.

Treasury Gold Reserve. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The treasury gold reserve declined to-day to \$119,437,172. The day's withdrawals at New York were \$1,565,900. No explanation is vouchsafed here for the heavy withdrawals, which were quite unlooked for.

THE ASSAULT ON CARLISLE.

It Will Add Many Votes to the Republican Ticket in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The treatment of Secretary Carlisle at Covington last night was the subject of earnest talk among politicians of both parties in this city to-day. The Democratic leaders denounced and disavowed the actions of those who assaulted the Secretary, and the Republicans profess their belief that the insult will help the cause of sound money in that State and elsewhere.

The conduct of the crowd at Secretary Carlisle's meeting in Covington last night, said Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee, "cannot be condemned in terms too severe. Secretary Carlisle is an honored son of that State; one of her representative citizens, and went there to speak for the cause in which he believed. He was entitled to decent treatment under any circumstances, but especially was he entitled to it in his own town and among the people with whom he was personally acquainted. The conduct of the crowd in assaulting the Secretary was an attack not only upon the man, but upon the high office he holds. This insult will lose the party represented by the men who committed this cowardly attack thousands of votes."

AN ENGLISH EDITOR'S View of the Political Situation in the United States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Thomas Lloyd, editor-in-chief of the London "Statesman," who is making a tour of the United States to study the political conditions, to-day cabled his paper as follows:

"Several politicians from the South and West are now in Chicago, which at first sight gives the impression that there is more difference of political opinion here than in New York, but in reality I find that the people of Chicago, at least all of them who have anything to lose, are supporters of McKinley."

"Mr. Hanna, who is the organizer of the Republican party, speaks very confidently. He says he is certain of carrying Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, and he has strong hopes of winning several Southern and Western States. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan's committee speaks equally confidently. They do not expect as large a majority as Mr. Hanna says he is sure of, but they profess to be convinced that they will win. The main doubt of those who speak impartially is as to the farmers and the laborers. It is believed that the rise in wheat and cotton, as well as the active campaign that has been conducted for some months, has convinced a great number of farmers, and great numbers of the working classes promise to vote for McKinley, but many with whom I have discussed the subject fear that a large proportion of the workmen promise their employers one thing and will vote quite differently when the day comes."

"It is noteworthy that of all the newspapers published in Chicago only one supports Mr. Bryan, but I ought to add that a considerable number of individual journalists with whom I have spoken are supporters of Mr. Bryan. It is very difficult for a stranger to form a correct opinion in the clash of argument and assertion, but it seems certain in Chicago, just as in New York, that those who have anything to lose are for sound money."

"Socialism, anarchy and the threat to

pack the Supreme Court frightens the property class quite as much as free silver; but the latter two classes they attract a large proportion of the laborers, while they unite capitalists. For instance, I hear of Southern planters who shrink from supporting the Republicans, but who vote for Bryan, and who in Missouri, during the election, so that they will vote for McKinley."

FREE COINAGE DENOUNCED. An Open Letter from an Episcopal Bishop of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Right Rev. George Seymour, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Springfield, wrote an open letter as a citizen, such as Archbishop Ireland did, and the National Democratic party's committee made it public to-day. The Bishop denounces the free coinage of silver, declaring that it strikes the national honor and the commercial integrity of a people, and threatens with a prospect of serious injury and embarrassment all classes of the community, involving the suffering of poor and rich alike.

He denounces the Episcopal Court plank of the Chicago platform as a "blow at the most precious creation of our Constitution," adding: "This proposal is almost as bad as aiming a bullet at the flag of our country."

He also denounces the arraying of class against class, and announces the same motives of conscience move him to vote as during the civil war. He has never voted since.

ALL MCKINLEY'S WAY. Now Only a Question as to How Big a Majority He Will Get.

PATERSON (N. J.), Oct. 23.—The "Morning Call" of this city will to-morrow publish the following: "This proposal is almost as bad as aiming a bullet at the flag of our country."

He also denounces the arraying of class against class, and announces the same motives of conscience move him to vote as during the civil war. He has never voted since.

They Take Down Their State Electoral Ticket.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Oct. 23.—The Populists of Georgia have taken down their State electoral ticket. This action was taken by the special committee which was given plenary powers by the Executive Committee on Wednesday.