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☞ Warmer; fair weather.

LOOK OUT FOR COLDS.

It may be steadily warm enough just now. It may change from warmth to coolness at any time. It is liable to. This is the season of the year for it to do so. Then there are the cool nights which may follow the hot days. There is pneumonia in such weather.

The best, and about the only, safeguard is proper winter clothing.

Light Merino Underwear, that is the best thing now. We have a full line at

THE WHEN

TO THE TRADE---Just Received:

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SEPT. 19, 20 and 21.

Good to return till Sept. 23, on account of the Grand Conclave of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. Indianapolis Council will go via the Big Four Route, leaving Indianapolis at 10:55 p. m., Saturday, the 19th, and extend a cordial invitation to their friends, and the public generally, to accompany them and witness the Grand Parade and Jubilee Drills.

Grand Excursion Knights of St. John,

To SHELBYVILLE, IND.,

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20.

75c For the Round Trip.

Special Excursion Train leaves Indianapolis at 9:15 a. m. Leaves Shelbyville at 9 p. m.

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EXCURSIONS.

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and return, for $4, on account of the COLORED FAIR. Tickets will be good to return on all regular trains up to and including Sept. 20.

On Saturday, Sept. 19, $2 to

HAMILTON AND RETURN,

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SEPT. 21.

On September 16, 17 and 18, $1.20 to

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For further information call at C., H. & D. Ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or at Union Station.

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WAGON WHEAT.

We will to-day pay 93 cents.

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FAMOUS FORGERY RECALLED.

William Pinkerton Talks About the Coming Release of Bidwell and His Crime.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A cablegram from London to-day announces that the sentence of the American forger, Austin Bidwell, has been cut down, and that he will be released February next. William Pinkerton, who effected Bidwell's capture, when shown the cablegram to-day, expressed his entire satisfaction at the remitting of the sentence. "The poor fellow has been in prison almost twenty years," said Mr. Pinkerton, "and he is, I think, sufficiently punished for his crime. That forgery is one of the greatest on record. Bidwell and his brother formerly ran a candy store on Madison street in this city. They went away and finally conceived the plan of looting the Bank of England. A number of bills of exchange were counterfeited, and $1,000,000 were secured on them. The forgery was discovered that night and the police went to work. Previously I had furnished the London police with photographs of the gang, and by these they were enabled to fix the crime where it belonged." Austin Bidwell made his escape to Cuba, where Pinkerton caught him, in company with his bride. Bidwell escaped, but was recaptured and taken to England, where he was tried and sentenced in 1874. A cipher letter to Bidwell gave a clew which led to the recovery of $250,000 of the money, which had been converted into United States bonds. In the meantime the older Bidwell brother had been captured in Scotland and was sentenced for life. Becoming paralyzed while in prison his pardon was procured. Since that time he and other members of the family have been tireless in their efforts to secure the release of Austin, who was but twenty-five years of age when he was sentenced.

SAMUEL WOOD'S SLAYER ON TRIAL.

Judge Botkin Determined that No Murders Will Be Committed in His Court.

HUGOTON, Kan., Sept. 16.—The case of the State against James Brennan, charged with the murder of the noted Sam Wood, last June, was commenced to-day in the District Court. The feud which led to the murder, the crime itself and the events following it were of the most exciting and sensational, and such, it was supposed, would the trial be. Judge Botkin, however, before whom the trial is being had, determined that it should not be. To enforce this determination he has issued peremptory orders to the court bailiffs to maintain order in and about the court. He warned them that they would be held accountable for any disturbance that might arise, and told them that it was their duty to see that no man entered the court-room with weapons on his person. Not only were they to attend to that, but they were especially charged to see that no person carrying firearms of any description was allowed to approach the building, especially the windows. Should anyone attempt to do this after they were warned, the bailiffs were strictly enjoined to place such parties under arrest for contempt of court. The time of the court was occupied to-day in examining jurors. A jury had not been selected when court adjourned for the day.

The killing of Samuel Wood was one of the most notable crimes in the later history of Kansas. Its remote cause was the enmity which arose between the citizens of Hugoton, led by Judge Botkin, and those of Woodsdale, led by Samuel Wood, over the location of the county-seat, which afterwards resulted in a battle between the people of the two towns, in which four men were killed and several wounded. Following that, and as a result of it, occurred the noted murder of Sheriff Cross and several of his deputies. The enmity between the two factions continued and each went armed, always expecting attack. Just after the close of the last legislative session, at which Sam Wood had caused imprisonment proceedings to be begun against Judge Botkin, Wood went to Hugoton to attend court. He had been in court, and was leaving the building when James Brennan, an acknowledged friend of Judge Botkin, shot and killed Wood. A peculiar circumstance of the trial is that Judge Botkin presides. The friends of Sam Wood have sworn that justice must be done in this case. They say Brennan must suffer the death penalty—if not by judicial sentence, then by the sentence of Judge Lynch.

DARING DEEDS OF ROBBERY.

Train Held Up in Indian Territory and $2,500 Taken from the Express-Car Safe.

MUSKOGEE, Ind. T., Sept. 16.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas south-bound passenger train was held up and the express car robbed at 9:30 o'clock last night, at Leliaetta, four miles north of Wagoner. The robbers covered the train officials with their pistols, and two of their number entered the express car. They ordered the expressman to open the large steel safe, which he was unable to do, and it took considerable arguing before he could convince the robbers of his utter inability to comply. They thereupon dumped the small iron chest, which contained $2,500, out of the express-car door, and, breaking it open, took the entire amount. They made no attempt to rob the passengers, and there was but one shot fired. The robbers wore masks of red flannel, and, after completing the job, took to the woods with their booty. Officers have left Muskogee in pursuit of the robbers. By many here it is thought the robbery was committed by the notorious Dalton gang.

$4,000 Taken from Sleeping Passengers.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Sept. 16.—Van Cullen Jones, who has arrived here from San Francisco to-day, gave the first information obtained of the robbery of the passengers in the Pullman sleeping cars San Juan and Uintah some time last Sunday night. The robbery is supposed to have occurred between Sacramento and Winnemucca, Nev. When the train stopped at one of the lonely watering stations the robbers entered the cars and found conductors and porters asleep. They did not take the trouble to go through the pockets of the occupants of the cars, but took their clothing and everything but their pocket knives and pistols. The aggregate loss in the two coaches was over $4,000.

Playing Checkers for $10,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A checker match for the championship of the world and a purse of $10,000 is now being played in this city between Charles Barker, of Cambridgeport, Mass., and James P. Reed, of Chicago. So far six games have been played, Barker winning one and the remaining five being drawn. There are twenty-nine games yet to be played.

PLUMS THAT MAY SOON FALL

Gossip About Appointments the President Is Expected to Make This Week.

Names Mentioned for the Interstate-Commerce Commission, the Court of Claims and One of the New Federal Circuit Courts.

Secretary Foster's Reply to Charges Concerning the Condition of the Treasury.

Democrats Afraid to Discuss the Silver Issue in the Ohio Campaign—The Acquittal of Hains Denounced by Senator Voorhees.

COMING APPOINTMENTS.

Important Offices the President May Fill This Week—Miller for Circuit Judge.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—President Harrison had a busy day of it with those who merely called to welcome him back to Washington and to congratulate him upon his rugged appearance or speak of appointments. There were a number of delegations to request his presence at expositions, celebrations or other public events. The President does not intend to leave his post of duty for the present. He has much work before him with his annual message to Congress and a large number of important appointments. It is understood that the vacancies on the Court of Claims, Interstate-commerce Commission, a number of postmasters possibly, a collector of customs for the port of New York to succeed J. Sloat Fassett, the Republican nominee for Governor of New York, and several other prominent places will be filled within a very few days, possibly this week. The Court of Claims vacancy will likely go to a point beyond the Buckeye State, instead of falling to ex-Congressman Thompson, of Portsmouth, O. The vacancy on the Interstate-commerce Commission, made by the death of Bragg, of Alabama, will go South again and probably fall to Colonel Glenn, a well-known Democratic lawyer of Atlanta, Ga. The other vacancy on the commission, created by the resignation of Judge Cooley, of Michigan, is claimed by that State, and the name of Hon. Alfred Russell, of Detroit, is being urged by Michigan Republicans, but no conclusion has as yet been reached, and it is not all impossible that some other Wolverine Republican may be called.

The suggestion that Attorney-general Miller is to be appointed on the new circuit covering his native State, when the Supreme Court appointments are made, about December, has taken deep root in official and Hoosier circles, and is accepted now as a foregone conclusion. It is also thought that the predetermination to place him on the United States Circuit Court will have a strong bearing upon some other appointments. Neither the President nor the Attorney-general has spoken for publication on this subject, nor has either made an intimation to their friends, nor has any one been authorized to speak for either, but conclusions and acts in other directions have led to the conviction here that Mr. Miller will be appointed to the circuit judgeship.

It is stated to-night that the names of Jonathan Webster, of Omaha, and G. M. Lambertson, of Lincoln, Neb., are being considered seriously for the place on the interstate commission vacated by Judge Cooley. There is a strong feeling here as well as in the West that the country beyond the Missouri, which is more than any other section interested in common carriers, not only should but must have a member of the commission. It has none at present. The name of the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, has been mentioned in this connection, but while he is recognized as a very capable lawyer, his connection with railroad interests and the fact that he is a Democrat and the Democrat on the commission is to come from the South makes his appointment out of the question.

TREASURY NOT BANKRUPT.

Secretary Foster Replies to Charges Concerning His Methods and Policy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Foster assumed charge at the Treasury Department to-day, and found his time fully occupied by matters that had accumulated in his absence. Discussing the general financial outlook with your correspondent this afternoon he said: "There seems to be a determination on the part of certain parties to insist upon the bankruptcy of the treasury. It has been recently charged that at a meeting of the Cabinet an agreement was reached to hinder, delay and postpone the payment of money for all public purposes where such a policy was possible; that the Secretary of the Treasury had adopted a plan of pinching economy in the matter of reducing the amount of cash placed to the credit of disbursing officers; in short, that the Secretary had found it necessary to resort to unusual expedients in all direction to pay the non-extended four-and-a-half per cents. In many quarters the Secretary is given much credit for the means employed to maintain a bankrupt treasury."

Commenting on these charges, Secretary Foster said that no such Cabinet meeting as that alluded to had been held, and no instructions had been given to delay the payment of appropriations for any purpose. No claim of any sort had been delayed for this reason, nor, indeed, was there occasion to do so. It is true, the Secretary added, that he had felt that it would be good policy to restrict disbursing officers to their actual needs, and he had directed a closer study of each case with this end in view. Four months since he found more than $40,000,000 in the hands of disbursing officers, when probably twenty to twenty-five millions would have been an ample supply. Less than $33,000,000 was now held by them, and he hoped in due time to reduce this sum to a minimum. Secretary Foster insisted that the treasury had all the money required to maintain a position of perfect ease without adopting a policy of delay or resorting to any action that is not based on perfectly sound principles, but he admitted that there is less money in the treasury now than there has been for many years heretofore. The tariff legislation of the last Congress will, he said, probably effect a reduction of the revenue to the extent of fifty to sixty millions, while the liberal appropriations will about consume the revenues. The money paid into the treasury, the Secretary declared, will flow out daily, as it ought to, thus leaving all money not actually needed in the treasury in the hands of the people, where it belongs.

Secretary Foster issued a circular this afternoon giving notice that no more bonds of the four-and-a-half per cent. loan would be received for continuance at 2 per cent. after the 30th. Bonds not then continued will be redeemed on presentation. The circular also revokes the notice given Aug. 24 to the effect that the Assistant Treasurer at New York will redeem four-and-a-half per cent. coupon bonds on presentation at that place. At the close of business to-day $24,722,500 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds had been presented to the Treasury Department for extension at 2 per cent., and $13,884,600 had been redeemed.

A draft for $1,100,000 on account of pensions was to-day signed by Secretary Foster, making the total pension draft so far this month $5,555,000.

The department to-day completed the purchase of silver for the current month, and no further purchases will be made until Oct. 2 next. The amount of silver offered to-day for sale was 800,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 400,000 ounces, ranging in price from 97 to 97.20 cents. Purchases of silver bullion at local mints during the month aggregated 331,261 ounces.

AFRAID TO TALK SILVER.

Democratic Orators in Ohio Will Ignore the Money Question—Mr. Yoder's Views.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Representative Mills left Washington last night in company with ex-Representative Yoder, of Ohio, for Mansfield, O., where he is going to make his first speech for Governor Campbell. He will talk tariff and nothing else. His speeches will be radical enough and sufficiently exciting to Mr. McKinley, it is believed, to hold attention to that subject and make it difficult to divert attention to silver. Crisp, McMillan, Springer, Hatch and Bynum, the other speakership candidates, are expected to go into the State soon. Bynum will go there immediately after his return from his Western tour. They will all talk tariff, with the "Billion-dollar Congress" for a variation.

Mr. Yoder, who represented Colonel Brice's district in Congress, did the talking for the two on their departure, and his views had a funereal tone, which was anything but enthusiastic for Governor Campbell. Instead of claiming a sure victory, Yoder declared that things were so mixed that McKinley might pull through. "Nothing that can happen in this election," he said," can surprise me, for, though I have been in Ohio politics a good many years, I have never seen before just such a state of affairs as there is now. I think Campbell will be elected. I should not be surprised if he got fifteen or twenty thousand majority. Yet, certain things may happen to cause his defeat. The Republicans are trying to overshadow the tariff question by the discussion of silver, but I do not think that will help them any. The tariff reformers will not be diverted by it and, on the other hand, there are many free coinage Republicans whose votes will be lost to McKinley."

Altogether, Mr. Yoder was hopeful, but it was so far short of the certainty usually expressed that politicians are declaring that Mr. Mills and his companions started on their mission with an admission that the battle was going against them.

YOUNG HAINS'S ACQUITTAL.

Senator Voorhees Pronounces the Verdict a Gross Miscarriage of Justice.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Senator Voorhees and Mr. Hannegan, the father of Ned Hannegan, the Terre Haute boy who was recently killed by Tony Hains, of this city, in Hampton Roads while boating, arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe, where they have been attending the trial, which ended, last evening, in an acquittal of Hains on the ground of self-defense. Senator Voorhees and the father of the dead boy make no concealment of their disgust at the verdict; in fact, no one here attempts to justify the verdict, for it seemed to be the general belief that the jury would find Hains guilty of murder. The verdict, however, is but another illustration of the farce of trial by jury in Virginia, as has so often been shown in election-fraud causes.

There was a great suprise and not a little indignation here at the result of the Hains trial. Senator Voorhees says of it: "The trial of Hains for the murder of Hannegan was a mere farce, so far as arriving at justice was concerned. Since the celebrated trial of Matt Ward in Kentucky, for the killing of Butler, the teacher, in Louisville, I do not believe a jury has ever been more carefully selected with a view to its verdict than the one at Hampton. It was but a little while after they were sworn until I was informed that one of the jurors had been in the habit of visiting the prisoner in the jail and playing cards with him. He had answered, however, that he had not formed an opinion and as the commonwealth had no peremptory challenge he took his seat. I constantly learned other things of a similar tendency, but not quite so gross in character, until I had not the slightest idea, when I left Fortress Monroe last evening, that there would be a verdict of guilty. All argument was thrown away upon the jury. I might as well have spoken the two hours I occupied to twelve graven images. I heard not a single human being while down there say that he believed young Hains innocent, and yet the very persons entertaining this opinion confidently pronounced his acquittal, and some were willing to bet two to one that such would be the result. I have not the slightest sense of disappointment and defeat at the result, but I have great regret that such a miscarriage of justice should take place in an American court."

MINOR MATTERS.

World's Fair Foreign Commissioners Ask Modification of Customs Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A conference between the world's fair foreign commissioners and the principal officers of the Treasury Department respecting the modification of certain features of the customs regulations so as to facilitate the free entry of foreign exhibits at the fair was held at the Treasury Department this morning. At the request of Secretary Foster the commissioners agreed to formulate in technical shape the exact regulations they sought to have put in force. They expressed satisfaction with the construction of the law already given by the department officials, and suggested some further modification of practice. Secretary Foster assured the commissioners that he would do every thing in his power to meet the needs of the foreign exhibitors, and where modification of existing statutes were required he would cheerfully recommend that Congress enact the necessary amendments. The commissioners made it plain that the suggestions they had brought forward embraced the wishes of the intended exhibitors in every European nation visited by them. At the conclusion of the hearing the commissioners proceeded to the White House, where they were received by the President.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Superintendent of Immigration Owen, who has been at the bedside of Mrs. Owen, now in a sanitarium at Council Bluffs, Ia., has notified the Treasury Department that he will arrive here to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Owen's condition has materially improved.

Charles Emerson, wife and son, of Muncie, were in the city for a few hours to-day. They have been in North Carolina attending the funeral service and burial of Mrs. Emerson's brother, who was killed in a railroad accident a short time ago. They will go to St. Louis before returning to Muncie.

A. H. Hosmer and E. J. Walker, of Indianapolis, superior officers of the Order of the Iron Hall, have instituted two new branches of the order in Washington. Capt. J. R. Leonard was elected chief-justice of one lodge.

Lieutenant-commander George M. Book, of the navy, filed a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary Tracy to restore his number on the naval register. Commander Book was sentenced by court-martial in 1889 to suspension for two years and to retain his present number on the list of lieutenant commanders. In December, 1890, the President remitted the sentence, but he is still kept at his old number, junior officers having passed him in the naval list. Commander Book was convicted at the Washington navy-yard of absenting himself from duty without leave.

Secretary Noble to-day issued an order defining the boundary lines of counties in Oklahoma in compliance with the act of Congress authorizing him before any of the lands in Oklahoma are opened to settlement to divide it into counties which shall contain as near as possible not less than seven hundred square miles.

The President has acted upon the following applications for executive clemency: G. L. Armstrong, of Tennessee, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for violation of the postal laws, pardon granted to take effect after nine months actual imprisonment; William R. Marshall, of Ohio, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for violation of the pension laws, sentence commuted to one year's actual imprisonment. A pardon was refused in the case of William Seang, of Illinois, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for violation of the postal laws.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS

One of the Largest Conventions of the Party Ever Held in the Bay State.

President Harrison Congratulated on the Wisdom of His Administration, and No Doubtful Stand Taken on the Money Question.

C. H. Allen Nominated for Governor Over W. W. Crapo on the First Ballot.

Committee Appointed by Anti-Sub-Treasury Farmers to Attend the Indianapolis Convention and Work Against the Scheme.

Governor.....CHARLES H. ALLEN
Lieutenant-governor.....WILLIAM H. HAILE
Secretary of State.....WILLIAM M. OLIN
Treasurer.....GEORGE A. MARDEN
Attorney-general.....ALBERT E. PILLSBURY
Auditor.....JOHN W. KIMBALL

ALLEN FOR GOVERNOR.

Massachusetts Republicans Nominate a Ticket—Speech by Hon. Cabot Lodge.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—When Chairman Burdette, of the State central committee, called the Republican State convention to order in Tremont Temple, this morning, he spoke to one of the largest gatherings that has ever attended the deliberations of the party's delegates. The temporary organization was effected by the choice of Jos. O. Burdett as chairman, and the usual committees were appointed. When the committees had retired Hon. Elijah Morse, of Canton, presented a resolution upon the death of Hon. George B. Loring, expressing the loss sustained by the party in his death and extending sympathy to the family of the deceased.

The committee on permanent organization then reported, naming Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge as permanent president. Mr. Lodge was escorted to the platform and on taking the chair reviewed at great length the history and traditions of the Republican party, its principles and its record in Congress. He said: "The Republican party stands as a bulwark against the movement for the free coinage of silver without previous international agreement. Free coinage is to-day a principle of the Democratic party; you find it set forth in their Ohio platform, and they believe that on that issue they can win. It is useless to say that the Democrats of New England are as sound on the money question as the Republicans. The Democrats of New England will be governed by their party while they stay in it. The amiable young men whom they elected to Congress last fall talk as if they could control their party in this matter. They make the same mistake as the fly on the wheel. They do not make the wheel go round. The wheel goes round and carries them with it through dust and mud alike. They will all vote sooner or later for a free-silver Speaker, and they can give no more powerful aid to the free-silver cause than by so doing, for it is the Speaker who makes committees, who leads the party and who shapes legislation. They will do well if they can keep their immediate following straight on this question. It is not easy to prove that 80 cents do not make a dollar to a party whose members in Boston, at least, believe that nine months make a year. Every man who believes in honest money and is opposed to an inflated currency must vote with the Republican party. If he does not he is giving direct support, whether he casts his vote in Massachusetts or in Kansas, for the principles which he abhors and for the business perils which he dreads.

HAS KEPT ITS PLEDGES.

"The Republican party has kept its pledges about the tariff. It promised to revise, readjust and equalize duties, and stop the frauds upon the revenue, and these things have been done." The speaker then referred to reciprocity and protection, coupled with the subsidies to American steamships, and in this the party has kept its promise to develop commerce. Touching upon the expenditures of the last Congress, he said: "If the Democratic party is opposed to an increase in the expenditure for the efficiency and extension of the postal service, the great government service which touches the convenience, the happiness, the business and the homes of all the people of the United States, let them say so." He then reviewed at length the uses to which the different appropriations were put. Reviewing the administration of President Harrison, he drew a favorable comparison of its work with the one preceding it, going into details as to the various executive acts. Continuing, he spoke in glowing terms of the work of the State Department under Mr. Blaine.

"We welcome honest immigrants," he said, "but the time has come to exclude the vicious and the ignorant. To that work, now rising to a first place among public questions, the Republican party is ready to address itself. We stand on the great issues with which we are now dealing as we have always stood. We will meet those of the future in the same spirit. As a national party we present to the voters our works of the last two years as a pledge for the work we will do in the coming time, and on this ground we ask support."

The speaker then reviewed State matters at great length, criticising the Democratic party." A vote for Governor Russell," said he, "is a vote for free silver, for Democratic victory in Massachusetts this year will be taken to mean that Massachusetts prefers the Democratic party with free silver to the Republican party without it. A vote for Governor Russell means free trade, not amendments to the tariff of 1890, not free raw materials for the benefit of New England, but naked free trade."

TICKET AND PLATFORM.

At the close of the speech the credentials committee reported, and then ex-Governor John D. Long placed Hon. W. W. Crapo's name in nomination for Governor. General Cogswell placed that of Charles H. Allen in nomination for the same place.

The committee on resolutions then reported the following platform, and it was unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Massachusetts most cordially congratulate President Harrison on the vigor, wisdom and purity of his administration. The great qualities of courage, firmness and judgment which have marked his course are implicitly relied upon by the country for deliverance from the impending reign of crude and reckless projects of legislation.

We congratulate the Republican party and the country also upon the firm maintenance by the present national administration of the principles of civil-service reform.

It is a cardinal principle of the Republican party that full and adequate protection should be given to every citizen in every State and Territory of the Nation in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights; and it is essential to the safety of our government that the sacred ballot and the purity of elections should be maintained sacred and inviolate.

It is of paramount importance to the whole people to maintain the only true and safe standard of value in money; every dollar issued by the government, whether paper or coin, should be as good as every other dollar. We are unalterably opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver by this country, excepting upon a uniform international ratio to gold, and under similar restrictions and conditions, both as to the government and individuals, as prevail in other leading nations of the world. We condemn the Democratic party for its indorsement of free silver in the party platforms of Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and other States.

We again affirm our unwavering fidelity to the American system of protection and our belief in its inestimable value to the interests of this country. We congratulate the country that the experience of less than a twelve-month has already proved that, instead of being fraught with disaster, as falsely predicted by our opponents, the tariff legislation of the last Congress has resulted in the greatest prosperity to the business interests of every section of the country.

The charge of extravagance in pensions we deny; the charge of fulfilling our pledges to the loyal soldiers of the country we admit.

While honesty, intelligence and industry will always find a welcome on these shores, the benefits of our institutions should not be extended to immigrants whose character or condition makes them elements of danger to the very institutions whose shelter they seek.

We favor the most efficient legislation for the restriction, prevention and suppression of the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor. The result was announced as follows: Crapo, 514; Allen, 713; W. Haile, 1; Cabot Lodge, 1; Greenhalge, 1. The nomination was made unanimous.

The remainder of the ticket was nominated by acclamation, except in the case of Auditor, for whose selection one ballot was required. Following are the nominees: Hon. Wm. H. Haile, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-governor; Wm. M. Olin, of Boston, Secretary of State; George A. Marden, for Treasurer and Receiver-general; Albert E. Pillsbury for Attorney-general, and Gen. John W. Kimball, of Fitchburg, for Auditor. The convention then adjourned sine die.

ANTI-SUB-TREASURY FARMERS.

Committee Appointed to Attend the Indianapolis Meeting Next November.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The anti-sub-treasury and anti-land loan convention reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock. The first order of business was the question on the resolutions which were up yesterday, and they were carried by a good majority. An effort to make the vote unanimous revealed two negative voters, who did not relish the resolution censuring Macune.

The committee on permanent organization then presented their report, as follows:

We, a large number of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, representing our constituencies, in convention assembled, being desirous of settling the differences existing in our order, agree to the appointment of a committee of seven members who are authorized to go before the Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America, which convenes at Indianapolis in November next, and submit to said council our objections to that part of the demands of the order (sub-treasury and government land-loan schemes) which were adopted by the Supreme Council at its meeting at Ocala, Fla. Said committee are authorized and empowered to use their own discretion in the premises. Pending these negotiations for an amicable settlement of our differences, the committee here provided for shall constitute a bureau of information and shall use all legitimate means for informing the subordinate Unions and the people in regard to the true views and principles now engaging the attention of the industrial classes of America. Said committee is authorized to secure competent speakers and suitable literature and devise ways and means for paying all expenses of an educational campaign. Said committee is authorized to call a convention of all anti-sub-treasury brethern throughout the country to consider the report of the committee as to the result of the conference with the Supreme Council, and may fix the time and place of meeting and make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

We further recommend that each State select a committee, such committee to constitute a State bureau of information, which shall be empowered to make all necessary arrangements to obtain speakers and conduct a campaign of education against the sub-treasury and land-loan schemes in their respective States, and shall cooperate with the national committee.

This did not satisfy R. W. Nicolds, of Missouri, and he offered the following amendment, which was unanimously adopted:

That said committee be authorized to file the convention's unalterable and unending objection to the passage of any resolution whatever binding the individual members of the Farmers' Alliance to any political course of action whatever, and we hereby protest against the action of any previous meeting infringing upon the individual political rights of any member of the order.

Another amendment, offered by J. L. Goodman, of Texas, was also adopted, as follows:

We further recommend that each State committee organize a bureau of information in each county in their respective State, who shall cooperate with the State and national committees.

The report as a whole was then adopted by a unanimous vote. The committee of seven is as follows: R. W. Nicolds, of Missouri; J. M. Crews, of Tennessee; T. J. Patillo, of Texas; B. F. Passmore, of Mississippi; at large, U. S. Hall, W. S. McAllister and W. Pope Yeamans.

NOT WORKING FOR DISRUPTION.

Then came one of the most important declarations of the convention. It has been maintained right along by many of the delegates, and some even went so far last night as to give out to the press that a new State organization in Missouri had been organized; that this convention was for the express purpose of seceding from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and forming a new body in opposition to the present organization. A. S. Smith, of Missouri, wanted to protest against the erroneous articles which appeared in print and offered the following, which was adotped unanimously:

Whereas, The impression has gained some credence that either the primary or ultimate object of this meeting is for the purpose of effecting a separation or division of the order and the formation of a distinct organization, therefore,

Resolved, That such purpose is not and has not at any time been the intention of this meeting, but that its object is purely one of expressing its opposition to the proposed sub-treasury and land-loan enactments, and to institute an educational movement in that direction, thereby bringing the organization back to those principles of wisdom, justice and fraternity on which it was originally based.

After a recess the committee on permanent organization asked for a further hearing, and the following was presented:

Believing that the future policies and prosperity of the government and of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union depend in a large measure upon the action of this body in setting forth plans for work in the future, and fully realizing the fact that we need the hearty co-operation of all people, and especially of the members of our order, and in order to secure the same, we recommend that the members in each State who oppose the sub-treasury and land-loan schemes and the government ownership of railroads, and who are not represented in this meeting, be respectfully invited to co-operate with us, and are further requested to proceed to organize and to elect one member from each State who shall become a member of the national central committee provided for in the report of the committee on permanent organization.

This report was adopted without debate. The committee on resolutions then reported a resolution indorsing the Dallas (Tex.) Farmers' World, which paper is a steadfast opponent of the sub-treasury and land-loan scheme, and advocates a distinctive platform of its own. In this platform are the following, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

First—A reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis and a tariff for revenue only.

Second—The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver—the money of the Constitution—and such currency as may be founded thereon, as the surest, safest and most permanent settlement of the money question.

The Journal of Agriculture, of St. Louis, was also indorsed as voicing the sentiments of the antis. This closed the work of the convention.

In an interview to-night Mr. U. S. Hall, the leader of the anti-sub-treasury movement, said the officers of the National Alliance were doing their utmost to lead the organization into partisan politics, and in support of his charge produced correspondence between himself and President Polk.

Boyd May Not Be Indorsed.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 16.—The great struggle in the Democratic convention which assembles here to-morrow evening will be over a resolution to indorse ex-Governor Boyd in vetoing the Newberry maximum freight-rate bill. On everything else the convention will probably be most harmonious. Judge J. H. Brady, of Beatrice, will, undoubtedly, be nominated by acclamation for Justice of the Supreme Court. The only name mentioned for Regent is that of Francis Brogan, of Omaha. When it comes to indorsing Boyd there will be bitter opposition, with a strong probability that the resolution will fail of passage.

Philadelphia Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The Republican county convention met to-day and nominated George D. McCreary for city treasurer and William G. Shields for register of wills. To-night the friends of the successful candidates are parading the streets with brass bands and transparencies and cheering the candidates as they pass the various newspaper offices.

TAMMANY CHOOSES ITS BAR'L

Roswell P. Flower and His Millions Selected as Candidate for Governor.

William F. Sheehan Named for Second Place and the Remainder of the Ticket Completed as the Bosses Had Prearranged.

Effort to Espouse Sound Money by Denouncing the Present Silver Law.

"Statesman" Hill Praised, but Grover Cleveland's Name Ignored—Taffy for the Colored Man in an After-Thought Resolution.

Governor.....ROSWELL P. FLOWER
Lieutenant-governor...WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN
Secretary of State.....FRANK RICE
Controller.....FRANK CAMPBELL
Treasurer.....ELLIOTT F. DANFORTH
Attorney-general.....SIMON ROSENDALE
Surveyor and Engineer.....MARTIN SCHENCK

FLOWER AND TAMMANYISM.

New York Democrats Sit Down on the "Counties" and Arraign the Republican Party.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—With the decisions made on all contests, with the slate solidly settled, with the platform all nailed down to its bed pieces, the delegates to the New York Democratic State convention retired last night with a purpose to sleep to the latest moment before convention time this morning. The result was that matters about town, which means about the nest of hotels, was slow and sluggish this morning. There seemed to be no burrs of contention to irritate the throngs. There was little anticipation of pyrotechnic scenes in the convention to quicken the political pulse. Breakfast was indolently discussed, and duos, trios and squads of delegates sauntered complacently down the hill to the rink barracks from 9 o'clock on to 10, when the convention was to be called to order. As the time approached the gulf-like rink filled more rapidly. The policing of the hall was better than yesterday, and promptly at 10 A. M. the convention was called to order. The committee on credentials first made its report, giving Tammany full representation in New York. It also declared the right of Tammany Hall to nominate all the inspectors of election, poll clerks and ballot clerks to which the Democratic party may be entitled in the city of New York, thus leaving out in the cold the County Democracy.

The committee on resolutions then reported the following platform, which was adopted without dissent:

The Democratic party of the State of New York in convention assembled renews the pledges of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and as regards national issues reaffirms the doctrine of the national platforms of 1884 and 1888, indorsed by the popular votes in those years and overwhelmingly ratified by the popular verdict in the congressional elections of 1890.

SILVER LAW DENOUNCED.

We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to the principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of a silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of any other dollar of the United States. We therefore denounce the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and all our silver output is dammed up at home, as not only a false pretense but artful hindrance of the return to free bimetallic coinage and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another. We therefore unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman progressive silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question, and as a fit appendix to the subsidy and bounty swindle, the McKinley worse than war tariff, the Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandered surplus, the advancing deficit, the defective census, the falsified representation, and the revolutionary procedures of the billion-dollar Congress—all justly condemned by the people's great uprising last November—a verdict which, this time next year, will empower the Democratic statesmen to guide the people's councils and to execute the people's will.

We congratulate the people of the State upon the beneficent results which followed the election of a Democratic Assembly last autumn. That victory secured the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate—a representative in full sympathy with the popular majority on great questions of federal policy. It gave the state the lowest tax rate in thirty-six years, and, for the first time in a generation, freedom from taxation for the general purposes of government. It gave New York city the means of securing rapid transit, a boon which Republican legislators had for years denied. It gave the people the shortest legislative session in seventeen years, a tribute to the faithful industry of the Democratic Assembly by whom this result was achieved in the interest of economy and good legislation. Our pledges to the people contained in the Democratic platforms of 1887, 1888 and 1889 were promptly redeemed by the Democratic Assembly in the passage of the following measures: (1) A bill to enumerate the inhabitants of the State preparatory to a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts; (2) a bill to apportion the congressional districts in pursuance of the federal statutes, and upon the basis of the recent federal census; (3) a bill to provide for a constitutional convention in accordance with the wish of the people as declared by a large majority at the polls in 1886; (4) a bill to revise and consolidate the excise laws—a measure intelligently and equitably framed, carefully regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, prescribing just fees for licenses, and preserving all needed restrictions for the maintenance of order and the good of society; (5) several bills to ameliorate the condition of agriculture and labor, and to lessen the burden of direct taxation. All these measures passed by the Democratic Assembly in obedience to the demand of the popular majority were defeated in the Republican Senate by the representatives of the minority of the people.

REPUBLICANS ARRAIGNED.

Thus has the Republican party continued to betray the people's interests. It defies the Constitution and denies fair representation in the Legislature to 1,300,000 inhabitants of the State by refusing to pass an enumeration bill, the preliminary step to the abolition of the present antiquated apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts, which is based on the census of sixteen years ago. It not only conspired with the federal Census Bureau to deprive the State of an additional representative in Congress and in the Electoral College by a fraudulent count of the inhabitants in New York, but it refuses to comply with the command of its own federal Congress to rearrange the thirty-four congressional districts of the State so that each shall contain "as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants." It ignores the emphatic declaration of the people, who, by a plurality of 328,000 votes, recorded themselves in favor of a constitutional convention. It insists upon the passage of sumptuary laws which needlessly interfere with the personal liberty of law-abiding citizens. It demonstrates the hypocrisy of its professions by twice recording itself in the Legislature in favor of a prohibition amendment and then refusing to make provision for its submission to the people, except at a special election not desired by Prohibitionists and at an unnecessary expense of over $600,000 to the tax-payers. It refuses to