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FOR THE NATIONAL HONOR.

McKINLEY'S RINGING WORDS TO HIS OLD SOLDIERS.

SEVENTY MILLIONS OF FREE PEOPLE DEMAND THAT THEIR COUNTRY'S CREDIT AND INTEGRITY STAND UNQUESTIONED.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 12.—About 100 of the surviving members of the 23d Ohio Infantry, McKinley's old regiment, marched up to the house of the Republican candidate for the Presidency to-day to assure him of their good will and support. The veterans stood on the lawn under the trees with uncovered heads, while Major McKinley spoke to them eloquently and with deep feeling from the varanda. They close as their spokesman Captain J. S. Ellen, who in the course of his remarks pledged to Major McKinley the undivided support of his old comrades-in-arms. In response to Captain Ellen's speech Major McKinley said in part:

I was glad to note in the eloquent speech of my comrade, Captain Ellen, that the old 23d Ohio stands in 1896, as it stood in 1861, for the country and the country's flag. (Great applause and cries of "McKinley, too.") Nobody could have doubted that, knowing the metal from which this old regiment was made. My comrades, you are just as loyal to country now as you were loyal to country then, and as you stood from '61 to '65 for the preservation of the Government of the United States, you stand to-day just as unitedly for the honor of the government and the preservation of its credit and currency. (Cheers.) I do not know what you think about it, but I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. (Great cheering and cries of "You are right.") Washington told us over and over again that there was nothing so important to preserve as the Nation's honor. He said that the most important source of strength was the public credit, and that the best method of preserving it was to use it as sparingly as possible. No government can get on without it, it preserves its honor. No government is great enough to get on without it.

In the darkest days of the Revolution, Robert Morris, its financier, went to one of his friends in Philadelphia after he had involved himself as a debtor for a large sum of money on account of the Government and said to him: "I must have $10,000 for the Continental Army." His friend said: "What security can thee give, Robert." He answered: "My name and my honor." Quick came the reply: "Robert, thou shalt have it" (Applause), and from that hour until now the country's honor has been our anchor in every storm. Lincoln pledged it when in time of war we issued paper money. He said: "Every dollar of that money shall be made as good as gold." And it was left to Rutherford B. Hayes, your old colonel, as President of the United States, to execute that promise in the resumption of specie payments in 1879 (Cheering and applause). When Robert Morris said that they had nothing to pledge but their honor, there behind his word were 3,000,000 of struggling patriots. To-day behind the Nation's honor are 70,000,000 of freemen who mean to keep this Government and its honor and integrity and credit unquestioned. (Great applause). I thank you, comrades, for this call. Nothing has given me greater pleasure; nothing gives me greater pride than to have been a private soldier with you in that great Civil War. (Applause). It will give Mrs. McKinley and myself much pleasure, I assure you, to have you come into our home." (Applause and three cheers for McKinley).

RICH GOLD PLACERS GRABBED.

RICH DIGGINGS IN ALASKA CALMLY APPROPRIATED BY A BRITISH SURVEYOR.

Fort Townsend, Wash., Aug. 12.—The richest gold placer mines of Alaska have been transferred to Canadian territory, and miners are now paying the miner's tax to British authorities. The territory in question is from three to eight miles in width, and embraces the rich placer claims on Glacier and Miller creeks, which heretofore were supposed to be in Alaska Territory. These statements were made yesterday by Captain William Moore, Canadian mail-carrier between Victoria and Fort Cudahy, N. W. T. He has just returned from taking the first mail to the Yukon miners on British territory. Errors in the old survey were discovered late last autumn, and during the winter Professor Ogilbee, who now has charge of a corps of British engineers engaged in locating the boundary between the two countries, made the corrections transferring a strip of territory from three to seven miles wide from Alaska to Canada. Over 200 miners were affected, and the Canadian mounted police immediately compelled them to pay taxes.

Moore says there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the new survey. All of Miller and Glacier creeks and parts of several other streams rich in gold are now claimed by the British authorities.

It appears the miners came to the conclusion that the United States Government did not care enough for the Territory to establish a Government fort, inasmuch as Professor Ogilbee was permitted to locate such boundary lines as he chose without the assistance or presence of American officials, and no efforts were made to prevent the police from enforcing their regulations over that portion of Alaskan territory. Ogilbee sending his field notes and observations to Ottawa in charge of his son. He told Moore he would remain at Fort Cudahy until the arrival of American surveyors, and check his work if they desire.

HARRISON TO HIS OLD REGIMENT.

Indianapolis, Aug. 12.—General Harrison's old regiment, the 70th Indiana, is now holding its annual reunion at Camp Acton with nearly 100 old comrades present. At the session yesterday the following letter from General Harrison was read:

It is really a grief to be prevented from attending this reunion, but it will be impossible for me to make the long journey. Will you be kind enough to carry for me to the meeting, to every beloved comrade there, a warm, heartfelt, personal greeting? They have been good to me—all of them—and they have a very warm place in my heart.

The letter was dated Berkeley Lodge, N. Y. At the meeting Mr. Harrison was elected president of the Regimental Association.

GLASS FACTORIES CLOSED.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has suspended work at all of its factories that have been in operation, eight in number, the ninth not having been employed this season. They have fixed no special time for resumption, which will altogether be dependent on future conditions. The company has abundant stocks of glass on hand and does not care to increase them under existing circumstances. Secretary A. W. Howard states that business was paralyzed in the West, and what little was doing was in the East. There is no truth in the report, he said, that the Depauw Glass Works, in Alexandria, Ind., are supplying the jobbing trade which the Pittsburg Company threw overboard. The Alexandria concern has not been running for some time.

INCREASED POSTOFFICE RECEIPTS.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Postmaster-General Wilson has prepared a statement showing the receipts of the thirty largest postoffices in the United States for the month of July, 1896, as compared with the same month of 1895. The July, 1896, receipts amounted to $2,474,193; for July, 1895, $2,403,401, a net increase of $70,791. New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and Cincinnati lead in receipts.

A STRIKER'S APPLICATION REFUSED.

Cleveland, Aug. 12.—Judge Noble denied the application of William Stanley, one of the Brown locked-out employes, for an injunction restraining Mayor McKisson from calling additional militia into service, to restrain the Brown Company from arming its employes, and to compel the company to carry out its agreement made with the locked-out men July 27. The application to prevent the Brown Company from arming its employes was denied because the company denied having any intention of arming the men. The application to compel the Brown Company to fulfil its agreement with the men was denied because, Judge Noble said, the Court did not feel justified in enforcing a personal contract of that character.

The Judge said that strikes were not necessarily illegal. The orderly withdrawal of men from their employer was not illegal, whether it be peaceably to enforce an agreement or to otherwise benefit themselves. However, they might be illegal in various ways. If a voluntary combination was followed by violence, then there was a sufficient excuse for calling an armed force, or if the officer feared deeds of violence, he would be justified in summoning militia aid. But the apprehension must be reasonable. The mere fact that men had struck was not sufficient justification.

EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON ALL RIGHT.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 12.—Ex-Secretary Thompson has entirely recovered this morning from the heat prostration of two nights ago, and to-day says he is feeling better than for a long time.

"I expect I was about gone," says he, "and if the folks had not found me as soon as they did I would have died. I had been feeling the oppressiveness of the heat, but was not alarmed by it. I know now how it is that persons die from heat prostration, because they do not really understand the alarming symptoms."

PINGREE A STORM CENTRE.

MICHIGAN POPULISTS REFUSE TO DESERT HIM.

THEY WILL NOT CONSENT TO FUSE WITH THE DEMOCRATS IF ANYBODY IS NOMINATED TO OPPOSE THE DETROIT POLITICIAN FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Detroit, Aug. 12.—The greatest political combination which Michigan ever saw is on the point of being formed by the Democrats, free silverites, Populists, and, perhaps, the Prohibitionists. At a conference of the leading representatives of the first three of these parties, held late last night, a definite plan of action was agreed upon, and it was further settled that if the Prohibitionists would abandon their State ticket and join forces with the new allies they would be admitted to a distribution of the spoils. The result of that conference was officially made known this afternoon by Chairman Baker of the Democratic State Central Committee. He said:

"There will be no Democratic ticket in Michigan this fall, and in place of the rooster which formerly stood at the head of the Democratic ticket there will be a facsimile of the silver dollar standing at the head of the 'Union Silver ticket.'"

The purpose of the combination, according to Mr. Baker, is to bring certain success to the free-silver idea. On the original plan all the electors, selected pro rata from the different parties by a committee made up from each party, are to be for Bryan for President, two-thirds for Sewall for Vice-President and one-third for Watson. Under this agreement the Democrats were to name the candidate for Governor, the Populists the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, the free-silver party men to have the next choice, and the Prohibitionists to receive the member of the State Board of Education. It is proposed when the Democratic State Convention assembles in Bay City, August 25, to give each of the other parties an equal vote in that convention, forming a coalition thereby of all the opponents of McKinley and the Republican ticket.

Since the conference it has been learned that the Populists, who have twice invited Mayor Pingree to be their candidate for Governor, are dissatisfied, and will refuse to go into the convention unless they are assured that the nomination for Governor will be left blank and the ticket go out with no nominee against Pingree. They argue that Pingree is so strong with the laboring classes and the farmers that the success of free silver would be endangered by putting any one against him, as thousands of voters desire his success more than anything else, and might not stop to check off McKinley and Hobart in their anxiety to vote for him, and thus cast a straight Republican ballot. They hold that the Democracy will lose nothing by leaving the head of the ticket blank, as in the combination they can get more than by standing alone for a straight ticket.

While the agreement was made only last night, there are signs of disaffection even to-day, and the Populists have assumed a belligerent attitude and say that unless their wishes are acceded to they will indorse Pingree out and out and put up a separate set of electors for President.

If the combination of the free-silver men, Populists, Prohibitionists and Democrats can be made to hold, with the blank space at the head of the ticket, the sound-money men have in Michigan a hard battle to wage. The Bay City Convention will be awaited with more interest than even the Republican State Convention at Grand Rapids.

TRIES SUICIDE AFTER HIS STORY.

BRODERICK TELLS HOW HE WENT TO CHICAGO AND CAME BACK WITH MR. BRYAN—HIS CONDITION SERIOUS.

Martin Broderick, twenty-five years old, a brick mason who lived at Hudson, N. Y., with his wife and two children attempted suicide by shooting himself in the left breast with a pistol at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at No. 103 West Ninety-eighth-st., the home of his brother, James F. Broderick.

Broderick left home last Saturday with more than $100 in his pocket, and until Tuesday night no one knew where he was. In the meantime James had received several telegrams from Hudson telling of Martin's disappearance. Late Tuesday night, just as James and his family were about to go to bed, Martin walked in. He acted and talked queerly, and after a quiet greeting sat down and began to relate his adventures. He said that he went from his home to Albany on Saturday and thence to Chicago, where he remained until the train on which William J. Bryan came to New-York, arrived there. He said that he returned on the train with Bryan and spent several hours telling of the scenes at the various stops on the way. He showed a revolver that he said he had bought in Albany. James at last persuaded him to retire.

Yesterday James left his work at 10 o'clock, feeling uneasy about his brother and reached home an hour later. He found an excited crowd about the house, and upon entering learned that Martin had shot himself in the front parlor. The unfortunate man was conscious when picked up, and requested that messages be sent to his wife and sister that he might see them before death came. He would give no reason for his deed, and it is thought by his brother that he was rendered partially insane by the heat.

Broderick was taken to Manhattan Hospital, where his condition is thought to be critical.

AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT SOLD AT AUCTION.

Pineville, Ky., Aug. 12.—John W. Buchannan, special commissioner, sold yesterday at public auction under a decree of the court all the lands and property of the Southern Land Improvement Company situated in this city and county, consisting of town lots in Pineville, an electric light plant, a hotel and 16,000 acres of fine timbered lands, and also the West Virginia, Pineville and Tennessee Railroad. The price was $100,000, and it was bought by H. V. Loving for the National Coal and Iron Company, a new corporation, whose stockholders are the holders of the mortgaged bonds.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Red Oak, Iowa, says the liabilities of the Montgomery County Farmers' Industrial Association, which failed yesterday, are stated by the assignee to be $11,000 and the assets $21,000. He charges that unfair pressure caused the failure.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—The announcement of the failure of the big coal firm of Watson, Little & Co., No. 140 Dearborn-st., is made this morning. This firm had the contract for supplying the city with soft coal, and the failure is due to a strike in their mines in Brazil, Ind. It is stated that the company does not owe much above $100,000, and probably has assets nearly sufficient to cover this amount.

Boston, Aug. 12.—The National Shoe and Leather Exchange reported to-day the failure of E. S. Sanborn & Co., of Lynn, manufacturers of women's shoes. Edward H. Talbot, of Boston, is the assignee. The liabilities are placed at $75,000 and the nominal assets between $50,000 and $60,000. Boston banks are the principal creditors. Hard times is the cause given for the failure.

SINGLE-TAXERS HAVE AN INNING.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12.—The Democrats of Newcastle County met last evening to elect delegates to the State Convention, but the meeting was captured by the single-taxers, who outnumbered the Democrats about four to one. The Democrats attempted to put Patrick McGlory in the chair, but the meeting would not have it. John Boyle then attempted to assume the chair, but he was ousted by the single-taxers. The Democrats then left the hall, and the single-taxers organized the meeting and elected delegates. The delegation is supposed to be divided between Peter J. Ford and Dr. J. J. Black for Governor.

Walter H. Hayes, of this city, and Jackson H. Ralston, of Washington, counsel for the single-taxers, have obtained writs of habeas corpus from the United States District Court in the cases of Arthur Stephenson and James Haggerty, two of the single-tax orators imprisoned in the Dover jail. A hearing on the motion for their release will be had tomorrow morning, and if it results successfully, similar steps will be taken in behalf of the other prisoners.

FARM BUILDINGS BURNED FOR REVENGE.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 12.—An incendiary fire destroyed the dwelling house and buildings on Spring Hill farm, in Somerset, this morning and caused a loss of $15,000. The place is owned by William Perry Hood, president of the Somerset Foundry. Ten cows, seventy-five tons of hay, five horses and about 175 chickens were burned. About six months ago the foundry company, of which Mr. Hood is president, lost all its buildings through an incendiary fire. Suspicion was directed toward a discharged employe, and officers followed him closely without being able to fasten the crime on him. This man has been drinking of late in the town, and on Friday an officer was called on to protect his family, who were driven from home at the muzzle of a gun. It was decided on Monday to place him under arrest, and Mr. Hood was called on as justice of the peace to issue a warrant for his detention. The fact that the warrant was out became known, and it is supposed that the man heard of it and took revenge by burning Mr. Hood's barn and property.

WELCOME CHANGE IN VIEW

PROMISED RELIEF FROM HEAT

A RECORD OF 188 DEATHS YESTERDAY IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

GREAT NUMBER OF PROSTRATIONS—THE HOTTEST AUGUST 12—THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS AND THE CORONER'S OFFICE OVERWORKED.

The period of extreme heat which for the last eight days has caused not only intense suffering among the residents of the metropolitan district, but deaths and prostrations by the scores and hundreds, appears to be at an end. The Weather Bureau promises cooler weather for the next two or three days, and late last night the mercury dropped several degrees, bringing a welcome indication of the fulfilment of the prophecy. The heat was intense nearly all day, however, as the long list of deaths and prostrations resulting from it too plainly tells. In this city there were 98 deaths and 322 prostrations; in Brooklyn, 25 deaths and 91 prostrations; in nearby New-Jersey towns, 58 deaths and 110 prostrations; in Long Island City, 5 deaths and 2 prostrations, and in Westchester County, 2 deaths and 3 prostrations. Total for metropolitan district: Deaths, 188; prostrations, 528.

The period of extreme heat that during the last eight days has caused so much suffering and death has apparently come to an end, if the weather officials are not mistaken. Its passing was foreshadowed in The Tribune yesterday morning, and last night, at 11 o'clock, the following dispatch was sent out from Washington:

The indications are that cooler weather will prevail all along the Atlantic coast from Virginia to Southern New-England for the next two or three days. WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of the Weather Bureau.

Almost before the prediction was received it had begun to be verified. The thermometer at 8 o'clock last evening stood at 88 degrees, but at 11 o'clock it had fallen to 80 degrees, and was still on the downward course. At about sunset, too, a fresh breeze began to blow from the northwest, which up on the weather tower quickly made itself felt. Away down in the streets, which had been baking for a week, and where the pavements were still throwing off accumulated fervor, the change was slower in coming, but by midnight it had become noticeable. The air had lost some of that stifling deadness which has made sleep a mockery for eight long days and nights, and occasionally a gust of the cool breeze found its way down between the high buildings and fanned the cheeks of the perspiring pedestrians. On the roofs of the sweltering tenement-houses the sleepers, if there were any who slept, awoke, and it is not too much to say that they thanked God for the breaking of the hot wave meant life to them and to many of those for whom they cared.

All over the West the air grew cooler in the evening. At Pittsburg, St. Louis and Buffalo there were thunderstorms that sent the thermometer down from twelve to twenty-two degrees. In all these cities and in Cleveland the mercury fell to the seventies, and the citizens rejoiced.

A HEAT RECORD AGAIN BROKEN.

Yesterday showed little sign of the cool wave that the weather prophets predicted on Tuesday night was slowly approaching from the West. In fact, yesterday was the hottest August 12 ever recorded in this city, and the thermometer rose to an altitude that has been exceeded only once in the period of the hot wave. Early in the morning, before the sun rose, a bit of a breeze sprung up, but its sweet life was short, and long before noon it was apparent that the cool wave would not come before evening, if it came then. But this was according to the predictions. At 1 p. m. the mercury stood at 88 degrees. From this point its rise was rapid until 3 o'clock, when it reached the record figures of 92 degrees.

HUNDREDS OF DEATH CERTIFICATES

The eighth day of this terrible period broke the record of deaths for this city. In the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday 335 death certificates were filed with the Register of Vital Statistics and 123 of the cases were due directly to the effects of the heat. Never before in this city have so many death certificates been filed in twenty-four consecutive hours, and never before have so many deaths from heat been recorded in the same time.

In one day of the week beginning July 24, 1892, there were 302 death certificates filed, and 106 of these showed death from heat.

"The filing of certificates," said the Register, Dr. Tracy, yesterday, "is somewhat a matter of physical capacity. Most of the time we have two clerks busy writing burial permits. They can write so many permits and take in so many certificates in twenty-four hours and no more. Their full capacity is taxed now, and many persons are waiting in line for permits most of the time."

In the last four days there have been 204 certificates showing death from heat.

DOUBLE WORK FOR CORONER'S CLERKS.

The Coroners are busier than ever before. The clerks are doing double work, and even Coroner Fitzpatrick has been doing considerable clerical work lately. Coroner Hoeber is on his vacation. His secretary, Joseph Cassner, was on duty for thirty hours up to noon yesterday. The four Coroners' physicians are unable to keep up with their work, and many funerals are necessarily delayed.

The hospitals were sadly overworked all through the long hot hours yesterday and last night, and several of the nurses, worn out by extra work and the heat, were obliged to give way to fresh attendants. The ambulance service was so overtaxed that it had to be reinforced by patrol wagons from the various police stations.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FATALITIES REPORTED IN THIS CITY.

Following is a list of deaths from the heat reported yesterday:

ALBERT, Edward, thirty-two years old, of No. 302 East Twelfth-st.
ANDERSON, Edward, forty-five years old, of No. 511 West Nineteenth-st., at Bellevue Hospital.
ARMITAGE, John, forty-eight years old, of No. 412 West Fifty-second-st., at Roosevelt Hospital.
BIRKLEY, James, of No. 339 West Forty-ninth-st., at home.
BORST, Ayres, thirty-nine years old, of No. 445 West Thirty-eighth-st., at home.
BUCK, Mrs. Caroline, sixty-five years old, of No. 505 East Eleventh-st.
BURKE, Michael, thirty-six years old, of No. 152 West Fifty-second-st., at Roosevelt Hospital.
BYRNES, Catharine, thirty-eight years old, of No. 223 West Sixtieth-st., at No. 626 West Thirty-fourth-st.
CARNEY, Michael, of No. 1,662 Third-ave.
CARROLL, Charles, thirty-four years old, at No. 548 West Fiftieth-st.
CAREY, Mary, forty-five years old, at No. 344 Water-st.
CAHILL, John, four months old, of No. 545 West Fifty-ninth-st.
CNTTRELL, R. L., fifty-eight years old, of No. 907 Amsterdam-ave., at Hudson Street Hospital.
CURTIS, Cordelia, seventy-three years old, of No. 340 West Fortieth-st.
DARNEY, Mary, one year old, of No. 222 East Ninety-ninth-st.
DEASTEL, Henry, sixty years old, of No. 607 East Eleventh-st., at No. 129 Seventh-st.
DELANEY, Charles, of No. 352 Eighth-ave., at Roosevelt Hospital.
DEMPSEY, William, thirty-five years old, of No. 28 Broome-st.
DEVINS, Mary Ann, forty-five years old, at No. 329 West Thirty-eighth-st.
DORAN, ——, fifty-five years old, at No. 583 First-ave.
DOLTON, James, fifty-five years old, of No. 85 Monroe-st., at No. 84 Birmingham-st.
DOHERTY, John, fifty years old, of No. 63 East Houston-st.
EICHLE, Martin, seventy years old, of No. 406 Fifth-st.
FARMER, Sophia, twenty-five years old, at Bellevue Hospital.
FARNHAM, George, fifty-five years old, at No. 328 Fourth-ave.
FINN, Patrick, thirty-three years old, at No. 321 East One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st.
FLOOD, Ann, fifty-nine years old, at No. 528 East Eighty-third-st.
FLYNN, Patrick, at No. 862 Third-ave.
GARLAND, James, forty-three years old, at No. 1,324 Third-ave.
GARGAINEY, Caroline, forty-five years old, of No. 78 James-st.
GEISKER, Frank, nine years old, of Delancey and Norfolk sts., at No. 182 Grand-st.
GRUNNER, Malich, forty years old, a watchman, at No. 56 Lewis-st.
HAAS, Charles, forty-four years old, of No. 1,749 Lexington-ave.
HALLERT, Charles H., forty years old, of the Rutland Apartment House, in West Fifty-seventh-st., at the Hudson Street Hospital.
HAMILTON, John, forty-eight years old, of No. 432 West Fifty-second-st.
HICKEY, John, of No. 51 Henry-st., at Gouverneur Hospital.
HOGAN, Ellen C., thirty-four years old, of No. 224 East Eleventh-st., at No. 446 Eleventh-st.
HUGHES, Mary, twenty-seven years old, of No. 526 West Forty-fifth-st.
JAKEL, Jacob, twenty-seven years old, a baker, of No. 226 East Third-st., at Bellevue Hospital.
JOSEPH, Rollin, thirty years old, at St. Vincent's Hospital.
KEATING, James, fifty years old, of Jersey City, at Hudson Street Hospital.
KEINEN, Mrs. James, of No. 427 West Thirty-third-st.
KINNEALLY, Ann, twenty-seven years old, of No. 429 East Ninth-st.
KRUMME, Henry, sixty years old, of No. 42 Avenue A.
LAWLOR, John, of No. 351 West Fiftieth-st.
LING, Magdalena, fifty-four years old, of No. 235 East Thirty-first-st.
LONG, Michael, sixty-five years old, of No. 35 Bayard-st., at Gouverneur Hospital.
LUDENBACH, David, twenty-two years old, of No. 777 Eighth-ave., at Roosevelt Hospital.
M'CABE, Annie, forty-three years old, of No. 444 West Thirty-ninth-st.
M'CORMICK, Bernard, at the Harlem Hospital.
M'TAGUE, Richard, at the Hudson Street Hospital.
M'KENNA, John, fifty years old, of No. 51 Greenwich-st.
M'NALLY, John, of No. 25 North-st.
M'LAUGHLIN, John, two weeks old, at No. 83 King-st.
M'KEE, John, forty-six years old, at the Harlem Hospital.
M'KEEVER, John, fifty years old, of No. 231 Greenwich-st., at home.
MEADE, Michael, of No. 210 East Twenty-ninth-st., at Bellevue Hospital.
MARTIN, John, at No. 420 Third-ave.
MALONE, Bernard, forty-seven years old, a cardriver, of No. 701 East Ninth-st., at Bellevue Hospital.
MANZOK, James, thirty-five years old, at St. Francis's Hospital.
MEIK, Charles, eighteenth months old, at No. 21 East Ninety-seventh-st.
MILLER, Carl, at Bellevue Hospital.
MOORE, Mary, at No. 416 East Eighteenth-st.
MURPHY, ——, at No. 583 Tenth-ave.
NEWMAN, Max, of No. 63 Lewis-st.
NEWMAN, Michael, home unknown, at Gouverneur Hospital.
O'BRIEN, Patrick, fifty-five years old, no home, at Jerome and Van Cortlandt aves.
O'BRIEN, John, thirty-one years old, at No. 2,124 Second-ave.
PARDLE, John, home unknown, at Roosevelt Hospital.
O'BRIEN, Mary, sixty years old, of No. 551 West Forty-fifth-st.
RAYES, Abelardo, at No. 85 Macdougal-st.
RENESSY, Duncan, thirty-five years old, of No. 601 West Thirtieth-st.
RIEGEL, William, seventy-five years old, of No. 65 Avenue B.
ROACH, Patrick, forty-five years old, at No. 295 Second-ave.
RUSH, Owen, thirty-one years old, of No. 19 Dry Dock-st.
SCHULTZ, Peter, forty years old, of No. 341 Water-st., at the Hudson Street Hospital.
SCHMEER, John, thirty-six years old, at No. 242 Madison-st.
SHERIDAN, Michael, twenty-five years old, of No. 232 East Ninety-sixth-st.
SIMON, Fred, at No. 436 West Thirty-first-st.
STARRETT, William, thirty years old, of No. 550 West Fortieth-st., at Roosevelt Hospital.
STRIPGABER, Gustave, forty-eight years old, of No. 118 Greenwich-st.
STEINMANN, Mary, of No. 500 East Fifteenth-st.
STENZER, Henry, at the Harlem Hospital.
STRONG, W. L., fifty-five years old, of No. 1,703 Madison-ave., at the Harlem Hospital.
THIERS, William, at Bellevue Hospital.
ULMER, Jacob, thirty-eight years old, at No. 443 East Sixteenth-st.
ULHIG, W., of No. 133 Pitt-st.
Unknown man, at No. 583 First-ave.
Unknown man, thirty-five years old, at Broadway and Murray-st.
Unknown man, at St. Vincent's Hospital.
Unknown man, at the Presbyterian Hospital.
Unknown man, forty years old, in City Hall Park.
Unknown man, at the Hudson Street Hospital.
Unknown woman, fifty years old, at No. 131 East One-hundred-and-fourth-st.
Unknown man, at Fordham Hospital.
Unknown woman, from No. 108 Essex-st., at Gouveneur Hospital.
VAN ETTEN, John, forty years old, a driver, of No. 2 Mercer-st., at Mercer-st. police station.
WEIR, Kate, twenty-three years old, of No. 531 West Twenty-ninth-st., at home.
WILLIAMS, Nellie, seventy-six years old, an inventor, at No. 15 Bowery.

STILL BUSY AT THE HOSPITALS.

NEW CASES OF HEAT PROSTRATIONS CONSTANTLY BEING SENT IN—A SURGEON AT ST. VINCENT'S OVERCOME.

The hospital wards of this city are still crowded with hundreds of cases of heat prostration. Some of the physicians in charge were beginning yesterday to feel the combined effects of the oppressive weather and the constant strain they are compelled to undergo for the present attending the patients. Dr. M. W. O'Gorman, acting house surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital, was prostrated by the heat and racked with severe convulsions for three hours, but is now on the road to recovery. Three new physicians have been added to the St. Vincent staff, and a number of new orderlies are at work. The rush of heat cases there was at its height yesterday, and many of the patients were reported to be in a dangerous condition. One of the men who had been brought in under the influence of heat developed symptoms of having trifled with an influence of another sort, and made his escape from the ward in scanty attire, after an attack of delirium tremens. He was captured and led back while a Tribune reporter was in the building. His vigorous steps on the return march were a strong contrast to the attitude of the poor fellow who was taken in just after him, carried helplessly on a stretcher. The hospital has been so crowded in the last few days that the authorities have been obliged to turn two outhouses into wards, and make up a large number of beds under awnings in a yard connected with the hospital. They expect to put up a big tent there shortly, which will insure ample protection from rain.

The superintendent of the House of Relief said yesterday that the building was filled from cellar to garret. The day was not productive of so many heat cases for the hospital staff as was Tuesday, however, which brought them sixty-four calls. Of the 134 cases of heat prostration cared for at the hospital during the hot spell, only twenty have been fatal, including those who did not reach its doors alive. Nineteen physicians are now at work in the House of Relief, but the bulk of the labor falls on six of them, the four members of the house staff and two of the attending physicians, Dr. L. A. Stimson and Dr. Connor.

The New-York Hospital, though still crowded, had a somewhat lighter list of heat prostrations yesterday than was the case on Tuesday. The doctors are putting the more serious cases through the ice-baths regularly, and the results are encouraging. The ten members of the house staff and the orderlies and nurses are showing no signs of prostration yet.

The Sturgis Surgical Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital presented a busy scene yesterday. Four different wards are in use there, each with a staff of four or five physicians, who are kept so busy hour after hour that it would not be surprising if some of them should give out at any moment. Deputy Superintendent M. J. Rickard is constantly at work in the pavilion. The supply of ice each day for the hospital is about nine tons. Out of the twenty-four patients brought to the pavilion by 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon only one had died, and he was at death's door when taken in. The women patients are not admitted to the pavilion, or are any cases other than heat prostrations.

THE OPENING OF THE PARKS AT NIGHT.

MR. WOODRUFF'S ORDER NOT LIKELY TO BE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF TO A GREAT EXTENT.

Park Commissioner Woodruff's order in Brooklyn, by which the city parks are to be kept open all night and people allowed to bring bed clothing and sleep in them during the hot spell, has been a boon to the poor tenement-house dweller, who is compelled to remain all night in a few poorly ventilated rooms, unable to

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BRYAN'S ORATORY FALLS FLAT.

THE EXPECTED FLIGHT OF ELOQUENCE A DREARY WASTE OF WORDS.

A GREAT CROWD PRESENT TO HEAR THE CANDIDATE.

HE READS A LONG SPEECH FROM MANUSCRIPT AND FAILS TO HOLD HIS AUDIENCE, THOUSANDS OF WHOM LEAVE THE BUILDING WHILE HE IS SPEAKING—NO GENUINE ENTHUSIASM SHOWN AT THE MEETING — THE NOTIFICATION CEREMONIES.

William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall were officially informed last night in Madison Square Garden of their nomination for President and Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention. An immense crowd of people filled the big building, animated by eager curiosity to see and hear the young Western orator who, on the strength of one speech before the Convention, captured the nomination at Chicago. This curiosity was intensified by the published accounts of his theatrical journey across the country from Nebraska and his arrival in this city on Tuesday evening. His audience last night had been led to expect a brilliant display of rhetoric, and the disappointment was keen when he produced a great bundle of manuscript and went on to read a laborious essay on the issues involved in the campaign. The impression created on his metropolitan audience seemed to be altogether unfavorable, and long before he had finished crowds of people left the building. The address of notification was made by Governor Stone, of Missouri, and after Mr. Bryan had ended his response Mr. Sewall delivered a short speech. The meeting was opened by Senator Jones, and the chairman was Elliot Danforth.

The behavior of the greater part of the audience at the notification meeting in Madison Square Garden last evening was deeply disappointing to the Democratic managers. It was a plain intimation that what had been put forward as the greatest political show on earth had failed to make a favorable impression on the public. The largest audience-room in the metropolis had been crowded to the doors mostly by people who got in free and were expected to remain and witness the entire performance. They had been attracted by all sorts of expectations and by the combined advertising of the newspapers of the United States. More than half of them were tired of the show before the chief actor appeared, and two-thirds of them departed before William Jennings Bryan got through with the speech he had labored so hard to prepare and had travelled so far to deliver.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE OF FEELING.

No greater change in the apparent feeling of an audience ever was witnessed in this city. Before the doors of the Garden were opened to admit the crowd there were evidences of eagerness, expectation and excitement, which continued to increase until all the seats were filled and the strong force of police was compelled to battle with the multitude who could not get in. Thousands of people had braved the heat in the anticipation of hearing a remarkable effort. "The Boy Orator of the Platte" had gained the nomination for the Presidency by capturing the hearts of the delegates to the Chicago Convention in one speech, and why could he not turn the heads of a New-York multitude? The curiosity to hear the man was enormous. The audience was restive and almost turbulent before Mr. Bryan made his bow. The preliminary speeches were received with marked impatience. When Mr. Bryan rose to make his speech of acceptance the demonstration of enthusiasm lasted over five minutes by the watch.

Then came the change. The man from whom so much had been expected was in good voice, and he was not wanting in the presence which goes so far to make an orator. But he read from manuscript, and within five minutes after he had begun to read the address which he had laboriously prepared for the occasion, the eagerness to hear him died in the minds of thousands, the enthusiasm evaporated rapidly and the excitement subsided.

CROWDS GO OUT.

Keen disappointment was felt by thousands as was made evident by the rude departure from the building of more than half the audience before the Presidential candidate had proceeded far in his address. His friends in the hall looked with dismay at the steady streams of humanity pouring out of the building. The tread of thousands of departing feet made a disturbing din above which the voice of the orator could be heard with difficulty.

Pity may have induced many to remain and hear the end of the speech which had been advertised in advance as the "greatest effort of his life" of the man who had gained the nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people by his oratory. There were present some hundreds of Silverites who had travelled far to assist in the demonstration, and they were bound to reamin and give all possible aid to the performance. There were present also some hundreds of Tammany men, who had not sold the tickets for choice seats which had been distributed to them, and they were under orders to remain to the end. Some of them waited in evident unwillingness. One of them remarked near the close of the speech: "Well, they have played their best card first, and they have lost the trick at that." Barely one-third of the audience remained to hear the closing words of Mr. Bryan's address.

Many persons who left the building while Mr. Bryan was speaking expressed regret that he had chosen to read a speech that he might have learned by heart. They also declared that the tone of his address was too apologetic. If he had merely come to explain away some things in the Chicago platform, they said, he might better have stayed away. Anyhow, they declared, his defence was not half so moving and interesting as they had expected it to be. Some of them expressed disappointment with his appearance. His entry to the hall had not been made with all the dignity befitting a Presidential candidate.

THE APPLAUSE SCANTY.

Many who had listened impatiently to the speech of Governor Stone, the speaker delegated to convey the official notification to the candidates, declared, as they were leaving the building, that Governor Stone talked well in contrast with Mr. Bryan. "The Boy Orator's" flow of words, sometimes called eloquence, was compared to the outward rush of his pet river, the Platte, on account of its abundance; but as Mr. Bryan went on with his long speech it was evident that many who remained to listen failed to appreciate much of what he was saying. For nearly an hour there was hardly any applause, and the performance seemed to be almost wearying the audience. It was not until near the close of his speech, which took an hour and three-quarters in the delivery, that the people who were so anxious to cheer him found opportunities for marked demonstrations. Some of his friends would give the signal for applause by yelling at the top of their voices when he said anything that had a catchy sound, and then there would be a half-hearted response by the rest of the audience.

SEWALL COULDN'T BE HEARD.

When Mr. Bryan got through and it was Arthur Sewall's turn to speak the performance became a farce. The audience was a mob then. Half the people in the building were on their feet, anxious to get away. Mr. Sewall listened to a few words by Governor Stone, which were inaudible to the crowd, and then he started in to make a speech, but he could not be heard ten feet from the place where he stood. Discordant cries and the constant uproar of the impatient crowd continued while he went on with the address which he had prepared, but nobody heard him and few apparently cared to hear him. For the time he was an object to be stared at and laughed at by the multitude. He managed to endure the tumult and go through the form of making an address, and then there were cries for "Silver Dick" Bland, as the audience that remained moved toward the doors. It was a dismal ending.

The heat in the Garden at the beginning of the meeting was so great that thousands of people suffered and there were a few prostrations, the police being the chief sufferers. After the greater part of the audience had departed there was more comfort for those who remained.

The candidates went from the Garden to the Hotel Bartholdi, where they showed themselves on the balcony to a multitude at Broadway and Twenty-third-st., and Mr. Bryan made another short speech which few could hear. This ended one of the most remarkable attempts ever made to create enthusiasm for a ticket at the beginning of a Presidential campaign.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

A WILD RUSH WHEN THE DOORS WERE OPENED.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE CANDIDATE—SENATOR JONES CALLS THE MEETING TO ORDER.

Rarely before in the history of anything belonging to the earth and demanding police protection has there been such elaborateness and perfection of detail as were plainly manifested at this meeting, which was presumably a Democratic assemblage, at which the whole body politic would be welcome. The details were so elaborate and so perfect that the orators were nearly debarred from the pleasure of having anybody to talk to