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M'KINLEY WILL NOT STUMP

MR. HANNA, WHO WILL ARRIVE HERE TO-DAY, DECLARES SO.

"THE OUTLOOK THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN STATES IS MORE PROMISING," HE AFFIRMS —BRYAN'S SPEECH A "SKIMMER."

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 17.—McKinley and Hanna were in conference at Mr. Hanna's home all day Sunday. Mr. Hanna said this morning: "The outlook throughout the Western States is more promising than two weeks ago, and I construe it as an evidence that the campaign of education is beginning to tell. We have the Chicago headquarters thoroughly organized, and up to Saturday night had scattered 15,500,000 campaign documents in every section of the country. This is a mere handful compared to what will be sent out. There is a healthy and growing demand for Republican literature, which, in my opinion, demonstrates that the people want trustworthy information, and are coming to Republican headquarters to get it.

"Within a week or ten days we shall begin to shoot off our oratorical artillery. It will come in good season, as the people will have then had time to digest some of the campaign literature.

"It has been given out that McKinley will not take the stump, and nothing has occurred to cause him to deviate from the original decision. To settle the matter once for all, McKinley will not take the stump. Neither will he address the G. A. R. gathering at Milwaukee.

"At present I cannot justly size up the Eastern situation. I shall be on the ground Tuesday. All that I may say of Bryan's speech is that it was a 'skimmer.' The last member of the Executive Committee has not yet been appointed, and the matter is still in abeyance.

"It is all twaddle about my going to Newport for the summer. I want the United-Associated Presses to state emphatically that I am not going to Newport. It will take all my time to look after the campaign. I don't see why the public should be interested in the doings of my family."

Canton, Ohio Aug 17.—Major and Mrs. McKinley returned from Cleveland at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They were accompanied by Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who will be the guest of Mrs. McKinley for a few days.

To-morrow at 11 o'clock several hundred of the colored citizens of Cleveland will call on Major McKinley. They will come from the Forest City by special train, with a band, and the Major is expected to make them a long speech.

Marcus A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, according to advices received in this city, hopes to get here in time to attend the mass-meeting in Madison Square Garden to-night. In writing he was somewhat dubious about getting here to-day, but said that he would not be later than Wednesday morning. Things have been running smoothly at headquarters since he left the city, over a week ago, but he will find plenty of work for him to do when he arrives.

It was learned yesterday that Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, would come to the city during Mr. Hanna's coming visit and confer with the National chairman about the campaign. Mr. Manley, who is one of the Eastern members of the Executive Committee, has his hands full with the Maine campaign, and will remain there the most of the time until after the local election. Then he will come to New-York and take his place at his desk.

General Clayton, Mr. Scott and Senator Quay are the other members of the Eastern Executive Committee that will meet Mr. Hanna. Senator Quay is expected any day now. Mr. Hanna, so it was learned yesterday, will remain in the city about a week when he will return to Chicago.

BATTLE BETWEEN NEGRO BALL PLAYERS.

THE UMPIRE'S VALISE WAS FULL OF LOADED PISTOLS—SEVERAL MEN FATALLY WOUNDED.

Poplar Grove, Ark., Aug. 17.—Negroes from the Polk and Lowry plantations met here yesterday to play a game of ball for a stake of $5. William Griffin, the umpire, and an adherent of the Polk side, held the stakes. In the third inning Griffin gave a close decision on a slide to third base, which greatly incensed the Poplar Groveites, who rushed in a body upon the umpire and his son, the latter being the scorer of the game. The umpire grabbed up a valise which he had brought along, opened it and disclosed several loaded pistols, which he handed out to the men on his side. Instantly the shooting began, and when it ended six men were found to have been more or less severely wounded. Israel Tate, of the Poplar Grove crowd, was the only man on that side who had a weapon. He emptied his pistol, retreated, reloaded and emptied it again. He is credited with having shot four men. The only damage done by the Polk crowd was the shooting of an innocent bystander, "Jack" Robertson, whose left thigh was broken and who is expected to die.

Deputy-Sheriff McCoy summoned a posse and arrested as many of the participants as he could find. The wounded are William Anderson, shot through the thigh; Sumner Sugenor, shot through the side; unknown negro from North Creek, shot in the ankle; two negroes from the Lowry plantation, shot in the leg. Anderson, Sugenor and Robertson will die.

Israel Tate and "Will" Griffin, the leaders of the respective sides, were unhurt, and Griffin carried off the stake money in the melee. Deputy McCoy brought in several of the negroes to-day and lodged them in jail.

A HOTEL SAFE ROBBED.

GUESTS DRIVEN BACK INTO THEIR ROOMS AT THE POINT OF A PISTOL.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 17.—The Beach Side Inn, a fashionable hotel at Green's Farms, was robbed by five masked burglars early this morning. The thieves secured about $1,800 in cash and $1,000 in checks, which had been left in the office safe.

Patrick Hartigan, the watchman, tells a story not very satisfactory to the police. He says he was surrounded by five or six masked men on the beach in front of the hotel about 2 o'clock. They bound and gagged him, and carried him to the veranda. There they procured from him the key to the office and entered.

A heavy charge of dynamite was placed in a hole drilled in the safe, and the explosion which followed shook the house. The 102 guests, nearly all from New-York, sprang from their beds. Mrs. Harry B. Smith, of New-York, the first to appear, was met by a masked man, who pointed a pistol at her head and told her to return to her room. She did so. The other guests were met with a similar command, and they also obeyed.

Of the money taken from the safe $401 belonged to Kirk La Shelle, of New-York; $78 was the receipts of a recent entertainment for "The New-York Herald" Free Ice Fund, about $75 belonged to the help, and the rest to the proprietor. The robbers cut the telephone wires leading from the place, and were nowhere to be found when the police of this city were put on their track.

BOSTON ASSESSORS' REPORT.

Boston, Aug. 17.—The Assessors' report for the city of Boston gives the following figures: Total real estate, $773,261,700; gain over last year, $25,510,650; total personal estate, $210,990,726; gain, $4,373,848; total valuation, $981,252,426; total gain, $29,884,498; number of polls, 148,175; gain, 5,715. The rate of taxation per $1,000 is $12 90, against $12 50 last year.

SPOUTED BURNING OIL AND GAS.

Sistersville, W. Va., Aug. 17.—The Ogdin oil field was the scene last night of a brilliant spectacle. The famous Newbanks oil well, which is also a strong producer of gas, took fire through accident, burning the derrick and several thousand barrels of oil. When the pressure was reduced at the mouth of the well the gas broke the spouting oil into sprays, throwing it into the air more than 100 feet. The flame was in the shape of a huge torch, the spraying oil forming into glistening drops in the air, and dropping in a dazzling shower, while the smoke, densely black, ascended way above the mountain. The hills for miles around were covered by sightseers, who had come from all over the region. The loss to the owners is enormous, as the well was producing 200 barrels a day. There was no way to put out the fire, as the gas and oil pressure were constant and the roaring heat of the flames terrific.

CONNECTICUT TROOPS IN CAMP.

New-London, Conn., Aug. 17.—Connecticut's militia brigade went into camp at Niantic this morning for a week's stay. There were nearly 2,700 men in the brigade. Governor Coffin and staff went into camp on Saturday, and General Haven and staff also spent Sunday there. The weather was perfect to-day. General Miles, U. S. A., will visit the camp, and will be the guest of Colonel Adams, of the Governor's staff, on Thursday. The troops all reached Niantic this forenoon, and were in camp before midday. An effort is being made to keep the undesirable element out of camp this year by the issuance of passes, and no one will be admitted without a pass. This afternoon the troops settled down to the work of the week.

THE PRINCE OF SAVOY ATTACKED.

A CHILIAN MOB CAUSES TROUBLE FOR ITALIAN MAN-OF-WAR'S MEN IN VALPARAISO.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—News of an attack in the streets of Valparaiso, on July 16, by a Chilian mob upon Prince Louis of Savoy, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, and a party of officers and some of the crew of the Italian warship Christôforo Colombo, all the facts of which were suppressed by the Government, was received here by the steamer City of Para, says "The Bulletin" this evening.

The Christôforo Colombo sailed from San Francisco for South America, via Honolulu, some time in February. The object of her visit to Chili was to assure that country that Italy has none but the best feeling for the southern republic, as much bitterness of feeling has existed in Chili since Italy sold the Argentine Republic two cruisers. The sale was made at a very shaky crisis, for Argentine and Chili were on the verge of war over the boundary question. The Christôforo Colombo fulfilled her mission.

The "squaring" was well accepted by the better classes, but among the rabble the apology was not accepted. Hence the trouble. A party from the Christôforo Colombo landed at the Valparaiso pier and proceeded up town. The Prince and several lieutenants were in the lead. A number of Italian sailors were immediately behind the officers. A crowd of Chilians followed the man-of-war's men, occasionally jeering the sailors. As the party advanced the crowd grew larger and bolder, and in a short time stones began to fly. For safety's sake the Prince was hurried into a store out of harm's way. The able seamen did not fare so well. Several were struck with stones and knocked down with clubs. They fought back, pulled their knives, which they luckily had with them, and held the mob at bay until a body of police came charging down the street. The mob soon scattered. A number of arrests were made.

The Chilian authorities lost no time in hurrying an apology to Prince Louis. Every reparation was promised.

The Colombo's crew was not used up very badly, and as there were commercial advantages to be obtained for their countrymen the Italians agreed to accept the apologies.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN VERY ILL.

THE FAMOUS HOTELKEEPER BELIEVED TO BE DYING IN SARATOGA.

Saratoga, Aug. 17 (Special).—John Chamberlin, the famous hotelkeeper of Washington and Old Point Comfort, Va., is critically ill at the Grand Union, and the attending physicians, Drs. T. H. Burchard, of New-York, and W. H. Hodgman, fear that he will not survive. He is suffering from cirrhosis of the liver, dropsy and Bright's disease. Physicians were not called in till yesterday, when he was found to be in a somnolent condition. He has continued in that state.

Mr. Chamberlin arrived here on July 24, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Olive Chamberlin.

Dr. Burchard at 10:45 o'clock to-night was surprised to observe that Mr. Chamberlin exhibited slight indications of improvement, but he considered them only temporary.

Mrs. Chamberlin at a late hour to-night reached the bedside of her husband.

ROUNDING UP THE YAQUIS.

THIRTY OR MORE OF THE MARAUDING INDIANS CAPTURED NEAR NOGALES.

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 17.—Captain Dodge, of the infantry company dispatched northward on Friday, arrived in Nogales yesterday, having in charge three Yaqui Indians captured a few miles east of Tubac. The Indians were travelling toward Tucson and were all heavily armed. They claim to be on a hunting trip and deny complicity with Friday's raid on Nogales.

Captain Bomus is reported as being on his way to this city from Oro Blanco with thirty more marauding Yaquis captured in that vicinity.

A company of Mexican cavalry arrived late Saturday night from Buenos Ayres, Ariz., fifty miles west of Nogales. The officers report that a great number of Indians are going toward Sasabe, Mexico, seven miles west of Buenos Ayres. Some of them are armed, and it is supposed they are up to mischief of some kind.

UNDERTAKER SENT FOR A LIVE MAN.

A MISTAKE AT GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL CAUSES NO END OF TROUBLE.

"Who's dead?" "Who's going to pay my bill?" "Whose fault is it?" These are some of the questions that are being asked in consequence of a mistake made by some one at Gouverneur Hospital. The mistake, no matter who made it, was a bad one. It sent a family into temporary mourning for a man who is still alive. It caused an undertaker to come from Brooklyn to the hospital for a body that he didn't want. There is a possibility that it may end in a suit for damages. The closest secrecy was imposed upon every person connected with the hospital, but it was of no avail. The "cat got out of the bag" somehow.

The way of it was this: On Friday night while delivering grain on the premises of Solomon Alter, at No. 11 Montgomery-st., Charles Birdsall, who lives in Fifty-third-st., near Berry-st., Brooklyn, and is employed in the grain and feed store of D. McNamara, No 23 Pitt-st., was overcome by the heat. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to Gouverneur Hospital in an ambulance. The doctors said that he would not recover and would die before morning. His employer sent a man to the hospital late that night and he was informed that Birdsall was dead. Birdsall was very much alive at that time, however, and had fooled the young doctors by recovering consciousness.

In the mean time McNamara had sent word to Birdsall's sister in Brooklyn about her brother's death and there was great sorrow in the household. The neighbors began to assemble in the house and offer their condolence to the grief-stricken family.

Candles were procured and a local undertaker summoned. The latter received instructions to procure a coffin and go after the body. When he arrived at the hospital and stated his errand, a body covered with a sheet was produced and bundled into the wagon. According to the story told by McNamara, the body was taken across the ferry and to the house of mourning. But here there was trouble. The body was not that of Birdsall. But whether Birdsall was alive or dead and sent somewhere else, or buried, or what not, nobody could say. The body that had been brought was not wanted, that was certain, and so it was taken back to the hospital, where the doctors, or whoever was responsible, realized the mistake. Birdsall's sister was informed that her brother, whose name had appeared in the list of dead in Wednesday morning's newspapers, was still alive, and hurried to the hospital, where she found her brother on the high road to recovery.

But there is one man who is still out in the cold. The undertaker wants his fee, and the question is: Who is to pay it?

NEWS FROM THE SEALING GROUNDS.

SIXTY-FIVE OF THE SEVENTY VESSELS OF THE FLEET FLY THE BRITISH FLAG.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 17.—The steamship Portland, Captain William Kidston, arrived in port last week from St. Michaels, Unalaska, bringing advices from the latter place up to August 7. The United States revenue cutter Rush dropped anchor in Unalaska Harbor August 6 from the sealing grounds in the vicinity of Pribyloff Islands. Her officers say that there are about seventy sealing schooners in these waters this season, about sixty-five of which are flying the British flag. The sealing season opened August 1, but owing to unfavorable weather the catch has not averaged more than two or three seals to each schooner thus far, whereas under favorable conditions each vessel would capture as many hundred seals each day. Captain Kidston says the water is very cold in and around the islands, owing to the vast amount of ice from the north, thus preventing the seals from making their appearance in large numbers.

The Government Seal Commission, headed by Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, Cal., was preparing to leave Unalaska on the Rush for a cruise in the waters where the sealing fleet is now fishing, when the Portland sailed.

DECIDED AGAINST THE SINGLE-TAXERS.

Wilmington, Del. Aug. 17.—Judge Wales, in the United States Court, this morning, gave decision in the cases of the single-tax speakers now in Dover jail. He decided that the Dover Justice of the Peace had authority to try and to remand James Haggerty, the appellant, to jail for violating a town ordinance by speaking on the street. The decision applies to all other single-tax prisoners in jail. Judge Wales gave a carefully prepared decision of about 3,000 words.

SILVER GOES DOWN.

IT TOUCHES 66¾, THE LOWEST PRICE OF THE YEAR.

Silver reached the lowest point of the year yesterday. The price on the Stock Exchange was 66¾. An enthusiastic sound-money man said that the decline in the price of silver at this time was a telling argument against the silverites. "Despite the efforts on the part of the Bryan people to boom silver," he said, "it goes down, and that shows that talk cannot raise the price beyond its actual worth."

FATAL EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

SIX MEN KILLED OR FATALLY INJURED—MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Lancaster, Penn., Aug. 17.—A fatal disaster occurred in the borough of New-Holland this morning. A party of men in the employ of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company were starting out to work, and had placed 100 pounds of dynamite in a wagon which was standing in the yard of A. G. Miller's hotel, when the dynamite exploded, killing three men, fatally injuring three, and seriously injuring a score of others.

The dead are: C. F. Cannon, F. Hammond, George Grossman. The fatally injured are: Michael Wade, Frank Lewis, Philip Lawrence.

Miller's Hotel was completely shattered. The loss to property in the borough is very large. The cause of the explosion is not known.

A DRUG ON THE MARKET.

STREET VENDERS HAVE A HARD TIME DISPOSING OF BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Two venders of street literature appeared yesterday in Nassau-st., one near Cedar and the other near Pine st. Each carried an armful of single-sheet printed matter some two by three feet in size. Each tried earnestly and zealously all the afternoon to dispose of the sheets. It was almost wholly in vain. The street, as usual, was full of pedestrians, for on Nassau-st. so great is the throng and so narrow is the thoroughfare, pedestrians take to the pavement as well as crowd the sidewalks. The venders certainly had an advantageous position, judging from the large number of persons passing a given point within a given time. But of sales there were almost none.

The venders were not at fault, as often happens, for they were not importunate. Indeed, they were almost modest in crying out their goods. It was the intelligence conveyed by the cry that did it all. It was this: "Nomination speech of the Hon'ble William J. Bryan at Madison Square Garden."

The afternoon was cool, but the cry fell colder. Many a man came along with a curious look at the vender, but as soon as the nature of the document was expounded to him, he turned away with a celerity born of an innate fear that something dreadful might happen to him if he lingered. Once in a while a man would shrug his shoulders, smile a sad smile and then pass musingly on. But he did not invest his five cents.

Late in the day one vender said he had sold three copies of the speech. The other, when asked, shook his head and replied: "Too much speech for hot weather. Not worth five cents."

THEY ASK TO WALK ON THE GRASS.

FOLLOWERS OF FATHER KNEIPP PRESENT A FORMAL PETITION TO THE PARK BOARD.

"Help or we perish," seems to be the cry of the followers of Father Kneipp in this city. In order to follow in the footsteps of the chief it is necessary that the feet be bare and that the paths be laid in grassy places. It is also necessary, as one of our comic operas puts it, that the green blades be "sparkling like promissory notes, all over dew." But the great trouble, in the minds of those believers in the cure who are obliged to remain in the city, is where to find the dewy grass. The parks are full of it in the morning, but the signs are explicit and read that all must keep off just what they particularly want to walk on. And the signs are not the only things. There are the Park policemen, who persist in endeavoring to make people obey the rules. This combination of adverse circumstances has made things disagreeable for a number of the barefooted disciples of the good Father Kneipp, who go to the parks in the early morning for an amble on the greensward.

Henry F. Charles, the president of Kneipp Verein No. 1 of New-York City, presented a petition to the Park Board yesterday, asking them to set aside certain portions of Central Park where the believers in the cure may stroll to their hearts' content. The Board took no definite action, but referred the paper to Superintendent of Parks Parsons. He is to make a report as to the best place or places to be set aside for the purpose at the meeting of the Board on Monday. The Kneipp Verein members hope that a place on the east side of the Park and another on the west side may be allotted, so that people living in both sides of the city may be accommodated.

What the Board will do cannot be told, but from all appearances it seems probable that in the near future the early riser, as he walks through Central Park, may behold gatherings of men and fair women and happy children wandering about in the fresh, damp grass, and dinking the drops of moisture from the green blades with their bare feet. On mornings when there is no dew there will probably be an array of watering cans, or perhaps the Park gardeners may be impressed into service for the general good with hydrant and hose. Perhaps some ingenious inventor may be able to fashion a device so that when a little dew is desired it will be necessary only to push a button, and leave the rest for the forces of nature.

It is said that Father Kneipp himself is expected in this city next month. If the Park Board grants the request of Mr. Charles and the good father comes to New-York City what a time there will be. It is possible that the early riser will not be the only one to see the workings of the cure. It is also possible that Chicago will no longer have the reputation of leading the world in one respect.

A STORM SWEEPS OVER ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE DROWNED AND MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY A CLOUDBURST.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—The midnight storm that raged for nearly two hours Saturday night blew a perfect gale in St. Louis County and was followed by a cloudburst that swept away dwellings, drowned cattle and demoralized two railroads by washing away miles of track, culverts and trestles. The storm centre followed the River Des Peres valley from Merrimac Heights and eastward, concentrating its greatest force in the vicinity of Webster Grove, Brentwood, Maddensville, Bartolds and Clayton, where the wind blew a perfect hurricane, uprooting and destroying hundreds of trees, unroofing houses and barns and destroying fences, cornfields and hay stacks; and the cloudburst that followed devastated a district a mile wide. The downpour was the heaviest ever seen in that section, and the high-water mark is four inches above that registered on the occasion of the big tornado of May 27, 1896. The River Des Peres was a seething, angry torrent. The water rose so suddenly and so rapidly that the occupants of many cottages in Brentwood and along Shady-ave., in Webster Grove, found it impossible to escape and were compelled to seek safety in their attics and on their roofs, while the waters flooded the lower floors.

Nearly a thousand feet of track and road ballast of the Crevecoeur branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad between Lake Junction and Mentor Station were washed away. The Housman line, however, was more unfortunate. The line was badly wrecked at three different points and no cars were operated east of the River Des Peres up to a late hour last night, but Manager W. H. McClelland says they are open for traffic to-day from Forest Park to Merrimac Heights.

Over five hundred feet of roadbed and tracks on the North and South road between the River Des Peres and Brentwood were carried off by the flood and strewn over the twenty-two-acre tract. It would be safe to put the amount of losses at less than $20,000 in the district named.

Within the city limits the storm of Sunday night was severe. Many people forsook their beds to prepare for any emergency, believing disaster was almost certain in the fierce gale.

A FACTORY INSPECTOR REMOVED.

Albany, Aug. 17.—State Factory Inspector O'Leary has removed Deputy-Factory Inspector Thomas Gunn, of Brooklyn, for cause.

IDENTIFIED BY HIS VICTIM.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 17.—John Abronzzo and Rafael Pasquinini, the two Italians arrested in New-York charged with buncoing Vita Penta, a fellow-countryman, of this city, out of $1,500, arrived here last night. This morning Penta was brought face to face with the two men. He at once said that Abronzzo was one of the men who swindled him. The other man, Penta said, had nothing to do with it. Penta looked them over carefully, and, pointing to Abronzzo, said: "Thata big fat fel took mya mon." Pasquinini was the released. Abronzzo says he can prove an alibi; that he lived on Sixty-second-st., in New-York, between Ninth and Tenth aves.; was a baker by occupation, and could prove that he had dined regularly in a certain restaurant in New-York and had not been away from there a day in over a month. His case was put over ten days, and witnesses from New-York will be summoned to attempt an alibi.

CALL TO TRUE DEMOCRATS.

ADDRESS ISSUED BY THEIR SOUND-MONEY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A SCATHING DENUNCIATION OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION WITH ITS RABID, SECTIONAL AND UNAMERICAN WORK—CHAIRMAN BYNUM ENCOURAGED AT THE OUTLOOK.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the National Democratic party was held at the Palmer House to-day. Chairman Bynum, of Indiana, presided, and all the members were present except Charles W. Tracey, of New-York, who was detained by party work in the metropolis. The principal business which called the committee together was the preparation and adoption of an address to the Democratic voters of the country. A sub-committee was chosen to draft the address.

THE ADDRESS.

The committee went into session on the address as drafted by the sub-committe at 6 o'clock, and four hours later gave out the following:

To the Democrats of the United States:

The Democratic party is the only existing political organization with a history extending back to the birth of the Republic. Party after party has attempted its overthrow. Some have achieved temporary triumphs. With each triumph was heard the prophecy that the Democratic party would surely die. It has survived all defeats. By virtue of its indestructible principles it has witnessed the birth and death of every rival save one, and this, its present great antagonist, with a history of no more than forty years, had no part in laying the foundations of constitutional popular government. For more than a century men of high principles noble ambitions, unselfish and patriotic aims, have adhered to the Democratic party with a constancy of devotion unparalleled in the history of politics.

For more than a century, through good and evil report, in times of prosperity and days of adversity, it has kept its faith. "Without variableness or shadow of turning, it has kept fast to the fundamental principles of free government formulated by its founders, and subsequently enforced by its great leaders, from Jefferson to Cleveland. For more than a century no man was ever in doubt as to what constituted Democracy. He who proclaimed himself a Democrat defined his principles. He believed, and this was the cardinal article of his political faith, in the ability of every individual, unassisted, if unfettered by law, to achieve his own happiness; and, therefore, that to every citizen there should be secured the right and opportunity peaceably to pursue whatever course of conduct he would, provided such conduct deprived no other individual of the equal enjoyment of the same right and opportunity. He stood for freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, freedom of trade and freedom of contract, all of which are implied by the century-old battlecry of the Democratic party, "Individual Liberty." As a consequence, every Democrat believed in the rule of law, and the rule of an impartial law, in the unhesitating protection not only of the lives of citizens but of private rights and property, and in the enforcement of obedience to duly constituted authority.

LOYALTY TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Every true Democrat insisted upon a strict observance of the mandates of the Federal Constitution and of the limitations thereto prescribed, as well as upon a loyal support of all the institutions thereby created to be guarantees of the liberty it sought to perpetuate. He profoundly disbelieved in the ability of the Government, through paternal legislation or supervision, to increase the happiness of the Nation. He was opposed to all attempts to conjure comfort into the homes of its citizens or wealth into their pockets. He believed that it is the function of government to provide the people with an honest and stable medium of exchange, thus enabling them to transact their business safely and conveniently in every market of the world. He reprobated every attempt to supply to money, by means of legislation, that value which it can possess only by the return of those qualities that render it acceptable to the world when unsupported by legislative fiat. He believed in the greatest measure of freedom of trade and industry compatible with the necessity to obtain by constitutional means an adequate revenue for the support of the Government. He believed in a simple, economical, honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the Nation, to the end that the prime object of government, the liberty of the people, should be preserved with the least possible resulting burden and the greatest possible certainty.

With such a record and such a creed, the President, moreover, being a Democrat, elected on a platform reaffirming the sound principles of Democracy, the Democratic party was called upon to select delegates to a National Convention. The delegates to the Convention held at Chicago were authorized and had the power to proclaim a platform embodying their views of the true solution of the particular problems of the Government now agitating the Nation, but upon the condition that such platform should be consistent with the cardinal principles held by the party throughout its existence. These principles constitute the essential element of the party's life. They distinguish it from all other political organizations. If they are abandoned, the party ceases to exist. It was therefore not within the power of any majority of the delegates assembled at Chicago to bind the Democrats of the United States to a platform inconsistent with the party's principles, or to any action that should result in their surrender.

A SECTIONAL COMBINATION.

In violation of the trust committed to them, a majority of the delegates assembled in that Convention, ignoring the rights of the minority, unseated regularly elected delegates to make places for others in sympathy with themselves. They proclaimed a sectional combination of the South and West against the North and East. They impeached the honesty and patriotism of President Cleveland, who, under exceptional embarrassments, produced by past errors of legislation, has heroically maintained the honor and integrity of the Republic. Against the protest of one-third of the delegates they promulgated a platform at variance with the essential principles of the Democratic party.

This platform is in its policies dangerous to the welfare and life of free government. It is mischievous in its tendencies. But even more threatening and mischievous was the spirit of the Convention that adopted it, a spirit manifested not alone by its affirmative action, but as well by its reckless rejection of every proposition tending to temper the declarations of the Convention with conservatism and justice.

The platform proposes to degrade the coin of the United States by means of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by our Government, and by the exercise of the power of the Nation to compel the acceptance of depreciated coins at their nominal value, thereby working an injustice, to creditors, defrauding the laborer of a large part of his earnings and savings, robbing pensioned soldiers of a part of their pensions, contracting the currency by the expulsion of gold coin from circulation, injuring, if not destroying, domestic trade and foreign commerce.

While professing to advocate a policy of bimetallism, it censures the present Democratic Administration for maintaining the parity of gold and silver. It proposes to reduce this country to a condition of silver monometallism, with its vacillating and unreliable standard of values, and tends to bring the farmer, the wage-earner and the salaried man to the wretched condition of the same classes in countries in which the silver standard prevails, and where the rewards of agriculture and labor are lower than anywhere else in the world.

With what seems to be a deliberate attempt to mislead the people, it asserts that by the Coinage act of 1873 the United States abandoned the use of silver as money, and that gold has appreciated and commodities have fallen in price solely by reason of this legislation. It ignores the fact that the prices of commodities have fallen because of the enlarged use of labor-saving machinery, increased production and resulting competition. It suppresses the fact that a potent reason for the decline in the price of silver has been the discovery of new and cheaply worked mines, resulting in an enormous increase in its production. Instead of recognizing these facts, it appeals to the prejudice of the people.

It demands the free coinage of silver at the arbitrary and fictitious ratio of 16 to 1, although the ratio established in the world's markets is about 32 to 1, and although neither experience nor reason warrants the belief that the commercial ratio between the metals can be reduced, by the action of this Government, to any ratio even approximating that proposed.

It threatens in certain contingencies to increase to an unlimited extent the volume of legal tenders issued by the Federal Government, the ultimate effect of which would be to force the withdrawal of all coin from circulation and to compel public and private business to be transacted in depreciated paper currency, constantly fluctuating in value, and to invite the ruin and confusion that have always followed the adoption of such a policy.

Its declarations invite, and have almost produced, a financial panic, and many of its proponents announce that, to accomplish their purposes, they are prepared to involve their country in a disaster comparable to nothing in its history save the calamity of civil war.

THREATS AGAINST THE JUDICIARY.

It assails the independence of the judiciary by a covert threat to reorganize the courts whenever their decisions contravene the decrees of the party caucus.

It seeks to allure office-seekers and spoilsmen to its support by attacking the existing Civil Service laws, which good men of all parties have labored so long to establish and to extend to all departments of the public service.

The Chicago Convention having thus departed from the recognized Democratic faith and promulgated doctrines new and strange to the Democracy, all Democrats are absolved from obligation to support its programme. More than this, as the doctrines announced are destructive of National honor and private obligation and tend to create sectional and class distinctions, and engender discord and strife

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SERIOUS RIOTS IN BELFAST.

A FIERCE FIGHT CAUSED BY A NATIONALIST PROCESSION.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF FREEING IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS—TROOPS ORDERED TO GET READY.

Belfast, Aug. 17.—A large Nationalist demonstration in favor of granting amnesty to all Irish political prisoners took place here to-day, and was the cause of serious rioting.

An immense procession of Nationalists marched through the streets of the city and proceeded to Hannastoun, a suburb of Belfast, headed by bands of music and displaying numerous banners bearing inscriptions indicating the purpose of the movement. The streets were lined with spectators, who hooted, groaned and jeered the processionists, and finally threw a few stones at the paraders. Some of the paraders were armed with spears, and these men made an attack upon their tormenters, despite the efforts of the police, who were out in full force, to prevent them.

A fierce fight ensued, and the police made several charges with drawn batons upon the combatants, as the result of which there were a great number of broken heads. A dozen or more of the rioters on both sides were taken to the hospital after order was restored. All of this occurred before noon.

Later the city magistrates held a meeting and ordered that the troops be in readiness to put down the disturbances which it was feared would occur when the paraders returned from Hannastoun in the evening. Every preparation was accordingly made to suppress any attempt at rioting, and for a time the quarter of the city to which the disturbances of the morning were confined was quiet, although the streets were alive with excited people.

The procession returned to Belfast in the evening, when it was soon seen that the misgivings of the authorities were not unfounded. As the procession approached the city the greatest excitement prevailed. A number of opposition mobs had gathered along the intended route of the procession on its return, with the object of making an attack upon the paraders, and, to prevent rioting of the most active character, the police barred the route which had been laid out for the return march of the procession, and turned the parade off into another direction. In the mean time a heavy rain began falling, but this had not the slightest effect in diminishing the size of the crowds which thronged the streets, nor in allaying the excitement of the people.

The crowd was not aware of the exact route taken by the paraders until it was too late to make an attack upon them, and the procession broke up without there being any further fighting. The outlook, however, continued to be menacing until quite a late hour, but, despite the threats that were made, there was no further disorder. The rain continued to fall heavily, and this finally had the effect of causing the mob to disperse. The incident called to mind the serious troubles between the Catholics and Orangemen that occurred some years ago, when a number of persons were killed by the troops who had been called to restore order.

London, Aug. 17.—Thomas Devaney, one of the Irish "dynamiters," who, in Edinburgh in 1883, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, was released from Portland Prison this morning. Great precautions were taken to prevent his being recognized, as it was believed that the Irish and Irish sympathizers might attempt to make a demonstration. Immediately after his release Devany took a train for Glasgow.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SUCCESSOR.

SIR EDMUND MONSON MADE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

London, Aug. 17.—The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Monson, British Ambassador to Austria, has been appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin as Ambassador to France. Sir Horace Rumbold, at present British Minister to Holland, will succeed Sir Edmund Monson.

Sir Edmund John Monson was born in 1834 and was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1861 he married the daughter of Major Munro, Her Majesty's Consul at Montevideo. He served in the diplomatic service from 1856 to 1865. He was at one time stationed at Washington as the secretary to Lord Lyons. Later on he entered the Consular Service and served in the Azores and in Hungary. In 1879 he resumed his diplomatic career and was appointed Minister Resident to Uruguay, and in 1884 he was promoted to the legation in the Argentine Republic as Minister Plenipotentiary; lately he served in the same capacity in Paraguay and then in Denmark. In 1888 he was transferred to Athens and thence in 1892 to Brussels. He was made Ambassador at Vienna in 1893.

TRACED TO THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

PLAN TO MASSACRE 100,000 ARMENIANS SAID TO HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY HIS MAJESTY.

London, Aug. 17.—In its issue to-morrow "The Daily News" will say it is stated that further diplomatic correspondence will be issued shortly showing that the Armenian outrages had their origin in the Yildiz Kiosk, the residence of the Sultan, and that they were approved by His Majesty for the purpose of warning the Turkish reform party what to expect unless its members desisted from their propaganda.

The paper declares that the correspondence will also show that 100,000 Armenians were massacred.

CRETANS DEFEAT TURKISH TROOPS.

THE INSURGENTS CAPTURE FIFTY MULES LOADED WITH AMMUNITION.

Athens, Aug. 17.—The Christian insurgents in Crete have defeated the Turkish troops in the Malevise district, killing thirty of them. The insurgents captured fifty mules loaded with ammunition, which will greatly aid them in their attempt to overthrow the Turkish Government in the island. The victory is described as a brilliant one in the advices received here.

THE TRANSVAAL MAKES DENIAL.

SHE HAS NO DESIRE, THE GOVERNMENT SAYS, TO VIOLATE THE CONVENTION OF 1884.

Pretoria, Aug. 17.—The Government has issued a denial of the report published in "The Sunday Sun," of London, yesterday, to the effect that the Transvaal, in contravention of the Convention of 1884, had entered into a treaty with a foreign Power without the consent of Great Britain. The Government adds that the Republic does not desire to violate any clause of the convention.

THE KAISER WANTS MORE SHIPS.

London, Aug. 17.—"The Standard" will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying it is said that, at Emperor William's request, Admiral Tirpitz has drafted a new bill for submission to the Reichstag demanding more than 100,000,000 marks for naval purposes.

THE FULLER RESUMES HER VOYAGE.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 17.—The barkentine Herbert Fuller, which recently put into this port on her way from Boston for Rosario, Argentine Republic, with the dead bodies of her captain, Mr. Nash, and his wife, and that of the late second mate, Blandenburg, on board, all of whom, it is alleged, were murdered by her former first mate, Thomas Bram, shortly after the vessel left Boston, resumed her voyage to-day for Rosario.

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 17.—S. Tomiako, a member of the Japanese Commission, which is at present sojourning in this city, studying the possibilities and conditions for the establishment of closer trade relations, coupled with a mammoth colonization scheme, departed yesterday for San Antonio, Tex. Mr. Tomiako will then proceed to St. Louis and Chicago.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—The members of the Pharmaceutical Association this morning took a trip to Lachine. They came down the rapids by steamer and ascended the river as far as Verchères. They greatly enjoyed the trip.

Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 17.—Ramon de Ybarrola, the engineer delegated by the Mexican Government to represent this country in the construction of the international dam, departed for El Paso yesterday. His hurried and unexpected departure was in obedience to his having received a telegram from Washington the day previous, saying that a corps of American engineers had left Washington for the scene of operations on Friday. Mr. Ybarrola will meet the American Commission at El Paso.

Quebec, Aug. 17.—The owners of the Dominion Line steamer Vancouver have taken out a writ of seizure on the Beaver Line steamer Lake Ontario, which collided with the former in the St. Lawrence a week ago. The writ will be served at once.

HACKETT BEATEN IN ONEIDA

OVERWHELMINGLY REPUDIATED BY HIS NEIGHBORS.

EX-JUDGE ISAAC J. EVANS, OF ROME, WILL BE COMMITTEEMAN IN HIS PLACE—AN APPEAL TO BE MADE TO PLATT TO SAVE HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Taberg, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Charles W. Hackett, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, has been defeated as a candidate for re-election as a member of that committee. An Assembly District Convention was held in this place to-day for the IIId District of Oneida County, and Mr. Hackett was overwhelmingly defeated