The Times.

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MASSEY AND COL. HOGE MEET,

A Lively Discussion Between Them in Halifax Yesterday.

SHARP THRUSTS ON BOTH SIDES.

Mr. Massey's Quick Retort About a Reference to Gresham—Senator Daniel at Staunton.

HOUSTON, VA., Sept. 24.—Special.—Hon. John E. Massey, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and J. Hampton Hoge, the Republican nominee for Congress from the Sixth district, who was removed by President Cleveland from the consulship of Amoy, China, met here to-day in joint discussion before about five hundred people. The crowd was a representative gathering, there being Populists, Prohibitionists, Republicans and Democrats, the latter being in the majority. Prominent among those present were Hon. Paul Edmunds, Supreme Court Judge-elect Reilly, State Senator Jordan, and Messrs. Thomas B. Clarke and R. H. Delarnette, members of the House of Delegates.

Mr. Massey agreed to allow Colonel Hoge to open with an hour's speech, he to follow in an hour and a half, and then allow Colonel Hoge an hour to reply in.

Colonel Hoge, in commencing his speech, said that he had never been what was called a sentimental politician. He expected to meet Mr. Otey, and was ready to enter into a joint discussion with that gentleman at any time and in any county. He pitched into the Walton law, characterizing it as an infamous piece of legislation that would deprive the people of the right of suffrage. Speaking of the silver question, Colonel Hoge said:

"Here I will introduce Senator John W. Daniel as a witness from your own party, who said the nearest the party came to fulfilling its pledge on that score was in thinking the words in the platform, 'Hold to gold and silver,' meant 'Let go gold and silver.'"

Turning to Mr. Paul Edmunds, the speaker said: "And you voted for the repeal of the Sherman law, and when your party learned it they would not vote for you."

Referring to the Kent bill, Colonel Hoge said that the railroads were too smart in that case, and when they nominated the present Lieutenant-Governor down went the Kent bill.

And Pitchfork Lee too, he said, when he was defeated for the Senate, said: "There is something rotten in Denmark," and the investigation which he had proved that the Legislature was owned by the railroads before it was born.

AGREES WITH RUCKER IN THEORY.

Speaking of Rucker, Colonel Hoge said that that gentleman was on a Prohibition horse and a Populist horse, and they did not work double. "Prohibition," said he, "is a good thing if you practice it. I agree with Rucker on that question theoretically, but not in practice." (Laughter.)

Colonel Hoge interspersed his remarks with frequent anecdotes, which kept his hearers in good humor with him.

MR. MASSEY'S ANSWER.

When he took his seat, Hon. Paul Edmunds arose, and in a feeling speech introduced Mr. Massey.

Mr. Edmunds referred to his long service in the House of Representatives, during which, he said, he had always tried faithfully to do his duty.

Mr. Massey, in opening his speech, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Edmunds. He then explained that Major Otey was absent to-day, as he expected to meet Mr. Rucker at Bedford in joint discussion; "the only man," said he to Colonel Hoge, "who has the possibility of hustling him in this canvass."

Referring to the distressed condition of the country, which Colonel Hoge had mentioned several times, he said this was due to the long rule of the Republican party, and he said that the Democrats could not be expected in so short a time to rescue the country from the evils of this misrule. Mr. Massey said he agreed with Hoge when he spoke of the dishonoring of silver. "And who did it?" said he. "When the Republican party got in power in 1873 they demonetized silver, and now they turn upon the Democratic party and abuse them for not having at once relieved them from the wrong which the Republican party did. When the Democratic party came into power they found the country in a distressed condition."

THIS WAS A POSER.

Referring to Colonel Hoge's attitude towards President Cleveland, Mr. Massey said: "I know two years ago he had the most exalted idea of Grover Cleveland. He was willing to take the crumbs that fell from his table, and felt honored in doing it. And if Cleveland was wrong, as you say, in putting a Republican (referring to Gresham) in office, then how can you, Mr. Hoge, have the face to ask these people to put you in office?"

Mr. Massey read several extracts from leading Republican papers, denouncing the nomination of Hoge for Congress, and whenever the consulship to Amoy was referred to it was received with a burst of applause. Mr. Massey declared he had nothing to say against Mr. Rucker; "and, my friend," said he, turning to Colonel Hoge, "he will leave you so far that your friends will not be able to find you in the mire."

COLONEL HOGE'S CLOSE.

Colonel Hoge, then, for the second time, arose to address the crowd, and his hour was almost entirely devoted to indulging in personalities.

He referred to Mr. Massey's career before the latter entered the Democratic ranks. He touched upon Mr. Flood's charges that the Superintendent of Public Instruction had used the State's money upon his bridal trip.

He then referred to his own removal from the consulship of Amoy, China, and when he touched this subject he warmed up considerably. "Cleveland," said he, "recalled me because I refused to support his friend, Charles T. O'Ferrall, for Governor of Virginia, and said it was for getting drunk. He said his charge was based upon a letter from Governor Hughes, of Arizona. Governor Hughes, without solicitation, wrote me that he had never received any telegram concerning me and that he did not by word or writing interest himself against me, which fact could and would be verified by the proper department. There is a lie out somewhere," said Mr. Hoge.

He said that he had also a letter from Mr. C. P. Huntington, in which that gentleman said that none of his conductors had charged him (Hoge) with being drunk or improperly conducting himself while en route from New Orleans to El Paso, Tex.

Colonel Hoge concluded by saying he intended to win the fight; that it was not the first time he had fought an Otey—that his wife was an Otey woman, and that he had won her against the majority of the Otey family, and he intended to win this time.

ELOQUENT DANIEL.

His Splendid Effort at Staunton—His Review of Financial Questions.

STAUNTON, VA., Sept. 24.—Special.—Senator Daniel came here to-day at 2:40, having been detained at his home by a family affliction. He was met at the depot by the Democratic Committee, headed by A. C. Gordon, chairman, and the Blackford Band, and was escorted directly to the court-house, where he made one of the greatest speeches ever delivered in that historic building. He had the inspiration of a splendid audience and a room packed from floor to dome. The people had waited all day, and yet for two hours and thirty-five minutes he held his audience, and there were very nearly as many people at the finish as at the start, very few having left the house.

The Senator reviewed the conditions under which the Democratic party came into power; how, for thirty years, it had breasted every storm and met and defeated every "ism;" that thirty years of Republican misrule had set all the people to crying "Hard times, come again no more," but that the Democratic party had just now, for the first time, gotten the chance to right the wrongs. He pleaded with the people for patience in carrying through such a vast undertaking. Wild booms, extravagance, the failure of bountiful returns of nature, immense expenditures by the Government, all tended to produce dissatisfaction and bring upon us ruin, which would require time to remedy. The Senator claimed that Congress had been sent to remedy the evils, and take from the people the burdens of unequal taxation. Congress had put on the brakes, but had only one year to correct the evils of thirty-two years.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

He reviewed the history of the country from 1860 to 1893, and then told of what the Democratic party had done in one year. Congress had matured and passed the tariff bill by August 28th, when the McKinley bill was not passed until October 1st. He said the present tariff bill was but the beginning of the work; that it would go on, and declared himself a Democrat for revenue for the support of the Government, and no protection to any interest. The convention of 1888 at St. Louis had endorsed the Mills bill, which imposed an average percentage of 47, while the present bill imposed only 38 per cent., and he regarded it on that line as the best bill ever passed. He showed how the Republicans avoided the direct tax on sugar, on every American breakfast table, by paying beforehand two cents bounty. He exhibited samples of clothes, showing difference in prices of goods now imported under the present law and under the McKinley law. Prices of clothes falling from $1.14 to 46 cents, worsted from $2 to $1.50, and so on through the list.

On the silver question he spoke with wonderful power, declared himself for free silver and for State banks.

COMPLIMENT TO THE TIMES.

He paid a handsome compliment to The Times for the ability with which it treated the money question, and agreed with it as to State bank issues. He said the Democratic party stood for reform, economy, fraternity, and home rule and low taxes; the Republican party for extravagance, consolidation, high taxes, and protected interests and hatred of the South.

It was a grand speech, greatly pleased our people, and was loudly applauded throughout. Your correspondent has never seen more thoughtful attention to the argumentative part of a great speech, and the people in the packed house stood in their places for two hours and thirty-five minutes. It is pronounced the greatest effort ever made here.

MORRISON AT ABINGDON.

He Discusses the Walton Law and Tariff Wysor on Walker's Record.

ABINGDON, VA., Sept. 24.—Special.—The Hon. H. S. K. Morison, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, and Mr. J. C. Wysor made speeches here to-day to a good audience.

Mr. Morison's opening argument was in defence of the new election law. He said it was to be tried before it was condemned. He said in substance he did not believe in the principles of protection, and as measured by Republican legislation for thirty years, the Senate bill lately passed brought the people more relief than any law on the statute books. Mr. Morison also said while it reduced the tariff tax, the object of the Democratic party is to continue to advocate reform until further reductions are reached, but thought it not proper to make such sweeping reductions hurriedly. The speaker also approved the action of Congress in repealing the Federal election law, and highly favored the income tax just passed.

Mr. Wysor's speech was mostly in reference to General Walker, the Republican nominee, whom he bitterly denounced politically. In substance he said this subject was a delicate matter for him, on account of their being personally enemies, but that he thought it proper to ventilate General Walker's political record in the campaign now pending.

The Democrats were pleased with the day's speaking.

MEREDITH IN ORANGE.

He Successfully Meets General Field and Pat McCaull.

ORANGE, VA., Sept. 24.—Special.—A warm trio discussion between Pat. McCaull, Hon. E. E. Meredith, and General James G. Field, took place here to-day.

McCaull led in a speech of one hour, in which he claimed to be a protectionist, and for free silver. "Protection," exclaimed the speaker, "under the McKinley bill, fostered American industries everywhere; under the Wilson bill, it was in the interests of the English bond-holders." He had voted for Sullivan, the one-legged Confederate soldier, for door-keeper of the House of Delegates. He was identified with these people, and would ever be for their interest.

Mr. Meredith, amid cheers, came to the front, and although suffering with a sore throat, utterly refuted McCaull's statements. He rehearsed his course in Congress, and sathaned his constituents that he will do to trust again.

Mr. Mason, he said, is the last offspring of Colonel Beverley, who is the head and front of the Populist party, and every Democrat should regard every vote cast for him as one for McCaull, and against the old Democratic party.

General Field made an able plea for the Populists, but had no following.

In rejoinder Mr. Meredith had and completely held the crowd.

He will get a big majority in this county.

OTEY AND WHITEHEAD.

They Address the Bedford Democrats. Rucker Has His Say, Too.

BEDFORD CITY, VA., Sept. 24.—Special.—At the court-house to-day Major Otey, the Democratic nominee for Congress, addressed several hundred voters. He dwelt upon what the Democrats had done in a year's legislation, and showed up the fallacies of the Populists.

He was followed by Colonel Thomas Whitehead, who in his inimitable manner amused and instructed his audience for two hours. He characterized the Populists and Prohibitionists as assistants to the Republican party. As had been said of Butler, men had called Mahone everything except a fool, nominating Republican candidates contrary to his policy. Mahone wanted Populists to fasten the Democrats for future purposes. The Prohibition party had no right to call itself a moral movement, because no pledge was required. Temperance was the work of W. C. T. U. and I. O. G. T. Colonel Whitehead concluded with a strong appeal to Democrats to stand by the party until sufficient time elapsed to see the results and it was given a fair show.

Mr. O. C. Rucker spoke for the Populists in People's Warehouse. He reviewed financial legislation for half a century, and declared finance to be the issue of the fight. Rucker had 700 hearers, and made a good speech. He was followed by G. W. Crumpecker in the same line.

ALMOST ENDED IN A ROW.

Lively Discussion Between Tucker and Yost in Nelson County.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Sept. 24.—Special.—A big Democratic demonstration has been arranged for next Friday night at the Opera-House. Senator Daniel and Major Peter J. Otey, the Democratic standard-bearers, will be among the speakers. There will be a large turnout.

Information reached the city to-day from the Ninth district that Morison's friends are very sanguine of success.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN TUCKER AND YOST.

Parties from Lovingston, Nelson county, report a lively discussion to-day between Tucker and Yost, which came near ending in a row. Tucker, it is said, called Yost a liar, and a difficulty was barely averted.

PAGE DEMOCRATS.

Major Turner and Mr. R. J. Walker Discuss the Issues of the Campaign.

LURAY, VA., Sept. 24.—Special.—A goodly number of the voters of Page assembled in the court-house, in this place, this evening and listened to a joint discussion of the issues of the day between the candidates for Congress—Major S. S. Turner (Democrat), of Front Royal, and Mr. R. J. Walker (Republican), of Woodstock.

Major Turner opened the discussion in a masterly argument for an hour, in which he held the close attention of his audience, and was followed by Mr. Walker in a harangue of an hour and twenty minutes.

A considerable portion of his time was consumed by reading articles from newspapers, a caricature of Governor O'Ferrall and ridicule of the tariff bill. Major Turner closed in a speech of twenty minutes amidst shouts of applause.

Democracy is on a boom in Page, and Major Turner will receive a large Democratic majority in November next.

M'KINNEY OPENING.

His Speech in Brunswick—Thorp Didn't Divide Time with Him.

LAWRENCEVILLE, VA., Sept. 24.—Special.—The Democratic party was reorganized here to-day. All of its old officers were reelected.

W. R. McKenney, the congressional nominee, addressed the largest gathering at any court here for the past year. His speech was what his hearers expected—eloquent, vigorous, and satisfactory. No man could have been nominated so pleasing to our people. He is known to them as a man, lawyer, and politician, having championed Democracy before them in several campaigns with no motives of personal ambition.

No division of time for debate could be arranged between himself and his Republican competitor, R. T. Thorp. Mr. Thorp also spoke, and was supplemented by his negro ally, Battle, of Petersburg.

The Australian ballot, with its absence of all possibilities to bribe, seems to have destroyed the negroes' political enthusiasm.

Even Battle, with his songs, failed to arouse them. All indications here to-day point to victory if the Democrats make the fight with a full knowledge that they

What Candidate Morton Says.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Sept. 24.—Special.—The Free Lance of to-morrow contains an interview with Dr. C. B. Morton, the Populist candidate in this district, in which the Doctor says that while he will not enter actively into the canvass, he will yet consent to run in order that the people may have some one to vote for.

It also has a special from Montross, Westmoreland county-seat, to-day, which says that Jones and McDonald had another joint discussion there to-day, and that Jones scored McDonald heavily.

NEW UNIFORM FOR OUR JACK TARS.

The Chicago Reaches Havre—Informal Trial of the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Our Jack tars are to wear a new and more comfortable uniform, so soon as the order issued to-day by Secretary Herbert goes into effect, which it will do when printed and distributed to commanding officers. The principal change is in the cut of the trousers, which are made to conform closer to the sailor boy's anatomical curves above the knee, retaining their flowing generous proportions at the ankle. A dark blue jersey for cold weather is ordered, and the white hat is replaced by a white cover for the regulation cap. The departures from the old style are not radical, but they mean considerable increase of comfort, and the boys will look decidedly more nautical than in the past few years.

The United State cruiser Chicago arrived at Havre to-day. Admiral Kirkland expects to go to Cadiz in October to meet the Machias on her arrival at that port with the Columbian relics.

The Maine will probably leave the New York navy yard to-morrow morning for an informal preliminary run to enable the contractors for her machinery to experiment with the engines. The official contract trial of the vessel will not take place until the contractor has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy his redress for the test. This notice is expected before the end of the present week.

BLOODSHED IMMINENT.

Capt. Blackwell Declares He Will Collect the Bond Tax and is Preparing to War.

STURGIS, KY., Sept. 24.—If Captain Blackwell carries out his threat, there is going to be much bloodshed in this vicinity in the next forty-eight hours.

Blackwell has declared he will collect the bond tax, and the tax-payers solemnly aver that he will not. Preparations on both sides are very warlike.

The big cannon at Dekoven, which did service in the civil war, was rolled into position yesterday and rammed to the muzzle with powder and slugs. It was placed on the crest of a hill which commands an entrance to the precincts affected by the tax. At the approach of the posse it will be fired, and its discharge will be the signal for the people to form ranks and meet the enemy. The situation is critical, and an armed collision is almost a certainty. Captain Blackwell was appealed to by ministers to give up his project, but he was deaf to entreaties, and announced his intention of collecting the tax. He said: "My men are ready, and my guns, which were ordered from Boston, have arrived. Where they are stored I refuse to state. When we start I also decline to say, not wishing to give my plans away to the enemy. Those people owe that tax, and must pay it. As for the bullets they have for us, I guess we can stand them, as none of the men will be other than men who have stood fire before."

Two Murders in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A special from Selma, Ala., says:

Yesterday Louis Williams walked out of a drugstore, drew his pistol, and, without uttering a word, shot William Lewis. The unfortunate lad lived just twenty minutes. Williams was arrested and locked up. He now claims the shooting was accidental, but every eye-witness to the affair pronounces it cold-blooded murder.

Another Selma special says:

One week ago yesterday Jack Grayson, one of the most influential Democratic negroes in Dallas county, left home on horseback for church. Yesterday his body was found near Pleasantville nearly devoured by buzzards, with the head crushed. Charles Jones and Joe Evans, both negroes, were arrested on a charge of murder.

Astronomical Journal for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A subscription is being raised here for the publication of an astronomical journal by the University of Chicago. Several wealthy men who are interested in science have contributed to the guarantee fund, and the balance of the money will be easily secured. The journal will be international and circulate in Europe as widely as in this country. Professor George E. Hale, of the University of Chicago, will be the chief editor.

Bail Denied an Alleged Lyncher.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 24.—Judge Cooper, of the Criminal Court, delivered his opinion in the motion for bail made by M. Strickfadden, under indictment for murder growing out of the lynching of six negroes on August 31st at Millington. Bail was denied. Strickfadden was ordered remanded to jail to await trial for murder.

Another Rebellion in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A special cable dispatch from Montevideo says: The rebels in Brazil, according to reports received here, have made a further advance. Motto Groso, it is said, will soon be in open revolt. San Mateo garrison was deserted by the rebels after killing the officers.

The Panama Canal Company.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The liquidator of the affairs of the Panama Canal Company declines to disclose the amount of subscriptions to the new issue of shares, and there is, consequently, no way of proving the correctness of the assertion of Le Soir that only 40,000 shares were taken in Paris and a like number in the provinces.

Election in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Sept. 24.—The special election has resulted in the success of the Russophites.

Radislowoff, Minister of Justice, and M. Tontscheff, Minister of Commerce, have resigned. M. Zankoff, leader of the Russophites, was elected, and M. Karaxeloff was defeated.

Extensive Frauds in France.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—In consequence of the discovery of glaring frauds in the list of voters, the Government has dissolved the Municipal Council at Toulouse and appointed a commission to replace them.

GAYNOR OUT OF THE RACE

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

A Great Majority of the Delegates Were For Him and He Would Have Surely Been Nominated.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—All the friends of men with booms, and all the others who object to William J. Gaynor as a candidate for Governor, are uniting in an effort to defeat his nomination. No one man is being urged for the place against him. The scheme is to undermine his position and then scramble for the nomination. The Tammanyites and many others prefer any man to Gaynor, as his well-known independence of machine dictation is not acceptable to them. They are leaving no stone unturned to accomplish his defeat. Judge Gaynor has the support of many Democrats who are wise enough to see that a machine man is not the man to win this year, and a man who has strength outside of his party is needed.

BILL FOR GAYNOR.

The whole situation has been thoroughly canvassed by Senator Hill and the party leaders, and they have decided that Gaynor is the man. Whether their selection can withstand the combined attacks of the dissatisfied from now until the nomination is reached is a question.

It is conceded that Republicans prefer to see some other man nominated by the Democrats, and that they are doing what they can to help in dethroning Judge Gaynor. The friends of the latter assert, however, that all these attacks upon his private life will react in his favor, as every charge can be met, and he can be shown to have acted the part of an honorable man.

It is practically settled that David B. Hill will be the temporary chairman, and he may be continued as permanent chairman, although there is talk of selecting a Cleveland Democrat for the latter position.

CONVENTION HALL OCCUPIED.

The committee of citizens, headed by Cale Mitchell, president of the village trustees, had a long and heated conference with Dr. Edward Everett Hale and a dozen representatives of the Unitarians this morning. The town authorities asked the Unitarians to relinquish their prior claim to the Convention Hall in order that the Democrats may meet there. Mayor Gilroy, Bourke Cocaran, and other Democrats were present when the meeting began. They, however, withdrew after stating that they had arranged with the town authorities for the hall weeks ago, and the dispute was for them to settle. The towns people told the Unitarians that no attempt was being made to break faith with them, and acknowledged their prior engagement of the hall. They asked the Unitarians to give way to the Democrats, and hold their conference in the Presbyterian church, which they offered for the purpose. They pointed out that the church was large enough for the Unitarians, but that nothing but Convention Hall would accomodate the Democrats. It was also made clear that special press facilities, including about twenty wires and tables for one hundred correspondents have been provided in Convention Hall, while any other place that could be used is without wires and press facilities. The Unitarians refused to yield.

A COMPROMISE FINALLY.

They finally made a proposition offering the Democrats the use of Congressional Hall Tuesday afternoon for their preliminary organization, and offered to subscribe $100 toward fitting up any other hall for the Democrats. The proprietors of the United States Hotel, who are blamed by the town people for putting them in his dilemma, offered to subscribe another $100.

These subscription propositions drew from some of the Democratic politicians the sarcastic remark that "These people must think we need money."

The Unitarian people finally compromised. They will give up the hall to-morrow from 12 noon until 6 o'clock in the evening.

On Wednesday at 11 o'clock the Democrats will convene at the old Casino where Governor Flower was nominated, and finish what business remains. The refusal of the Unitarians to accept the offer of a church made them will cause the greatest confusion.

The newspaper and press associations will suffer much by this, as there are no wires at the Casino.

The Committee on Credentials are promised a heavy job with the contests. There were half a dozen from other parts of the State besides Brooklyn and New York.

THE NEW YORK CITY DELEGATIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—About 400 members of the State democracy, the Grace-Fairchild contingent of the Tammanyites, left this city this morning at 9:40 o'clock on a special train from the Grand Central station and from Harlem. The train consisted of ten cars and a baggage-car. The Tammany delegates and about a thousand friends started for Saratoga to-day at noon on the New York Central railroad. They travelled in three special trains. The first train was in charge of James W. Boyle, the leader of the Ninth district; the second in charge of George W. Plunkitt, leader of the Eighteenth, and Police Justice William H. Burke looked after the third. All the delegates who dropped into the City Hall before going to the Grand Central depot were talking about Judge Gaynor, and predicting that he would be nominated on the first ballot. Some of them expressed the opinion that Judge Gaynor would be nominated by acclamation before the end of the first ballot.

GAYNOR'S HALF-HEARTED DECLINATION.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Sept. 24.—After leaving the bench at 6 o'clock this afternoon, Judge Gaynor sent the following telegram to William L. Jones, at Saratoga:

"I was elected justice of the Supreme Court last fall in a district comprising nine counties, and one-fourth of the population of the State. The office came to me, not from those in power, but from the people, and unsought. I was not able to see then that I was entitled to anything merely for having done what I could, as a private citizen, for honesty, decency, and manliness, in politics and in Government. Nor am I able to see now.

"Anyhow, I cannot at this time lay down the office I hold. I could disregard the effect upon those dependent on me, in the loss of legal practice I gave up to go on the bench, and again in the loss of my present handsome salary, but I cannot so soon again appeal to the splendid individual integrity and intelligence which stood behind the ballots cast for me last fall. I have said all along, privately and publicly, that I should not become a candidate for Governor, and the above is my chiefest reason. As I am without a representative at Saratoga, and very busy here, I ask you to make this public. I am deeply moved by the favor shown me, and never expected it."

THE WHITNEY TALK INCREASED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—With Gaynor out of the way hope revived in the breasts of the other aspirants, and the talk of Whitney increased, but only the action of the convention or some new move upon the political checkerboard to-morrow will determine who is to be the opponent of Levi P. Morton.

For Lieutenant-Governor, ex-Senator John J. Lindson, of Kingston, is most prominent, and there is talk of a Buffalo man, Spencer Clinton or Judge Titus, for judge of the Court of Appeals.

WILL ENDORSE CLEVELAND.

The platform will congratulate the country on returning prosperity following the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and the repeal of the McKinley tariff law. It will commend those features of the new tariff law which agree with the Democratic principles of free raw materials, and in a measure voice the sentiments expressed by President Cleveland to Congressman Wilson while the tariff bill was in conference. It will deprecate any further general revision of the tariff bill, and will advocate the passages of the separate bills for the perfection of certain schedules.

It will endorse President Cleveland's administration as conducive to the best interests of the country.

The income tax provision of the new tariff bill will be condemned. The platform will also likely contain a plank deprecating the existence of organizations having for their object the defeat for political preferment of a candidate on account of race or religion.

The Gaston Democrats.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 24.—The Democratic convention meets here to-morrow to put in the field a full State ticket, and to-night the contest has narrowed down to two men for the first position on the ticket. These are Judge Beardsley, of Bridgeport, and Lieutenant-Governor Cady, of Hartford, and other than these no name is mentioned seriously.

DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE GORMAN.

Marylanders Say He is Unfit to be in the United States Senate.

WESTMINSTER, MD., Sept. 24.—The Democrats of Carroll county met in convention to-day and elected delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Towson.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Cleveland, demanding a tariff for revenue only, declaring that Senators Gorman and Gibson are unfit to represent the Democracy of Maryland, and asking for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Silverites Endorse Jones.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA, Sept. 24.—The State Central Committee of the Silver party, through its chairman, J. H. Kinstead, has written a complimentary letter to Senator John P. Jones, commending his course in leaving the Republican party. The letter assures the senator he need not feel called upon to resign the senatorship on the demand of the Republican party, and declares that he owes his position to the whole people of Nevada, who, irrespective of party, wish him to represent them in the Senate.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED.

Strung up for Murder and Their Bodies Riddled With Bullets.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 24.—The breath of life had scarcely left the body of their victim when a mob of 200 enraged citizens of McGhee, Ark., secured Luke Washington, Richard Washington and Henry Crobyson, the three negroes who murdered H. C. Patton at McGhee Friday, and strung them up to telegraph poles, and their limp and lifeless bodies, perforated with buckshot, are now dangling in the air, near the scene of their crime.

The negroes burst into the store of H. C. Patton, a prominent merchant at McGhee, and after beating him into insensibility with clubs, dragged him to the rear of his store, where the knife was brought into use, to make their deadly work doubly sure, and their victim's throat was cut from ear to ear. The negroes then rifled the store of a small amount of money, and what goods they could carry away. They fled to Pine Bluff, where they were captured Friday night. They were taken back to McGhee, and at the coroner's inquest broke down, and confessed their crime, giving every detail. The colored population of Desha county outnumbers the whites five to one. All day excitement ran high in McGhee, and it was almost certain that as soon as darkness had settled over the little town but little time would be lost in avenging Patton's murder. The negroes of McGhee took a leading part in the proceedings, and passed word round among the white people to wait patiently the result of the coroner's inquest, promising that as soon as all doubt of the prisoners' guilt had been removed, they (the colored people) would take the case into their own hands, and satisfy the public demand for revenge. After the conclusion of the coroner's inquest the sheriff made preparations to hasten his prisoners to jail, and, as subsequent events proved, the mob prepared to hasten them to the grave. About 7:30 P. M., as the sheriff was starting to the jail at Arkansas City with his prisoners, he was met by a mob of 200, composed of whites and colored, who overpowered the officers and quickly strung the prisoners up. Hundreds of guns were then levelled at the writhing forms, and the murder of H. C. Patton was avenged.

SEVEN LODGES SUSPENDED.

Action of the Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks—A Norfolk Lodge Involved.

READING, PA., Sept. 24.—As a result of a meeting held here to-day by the grand officers of the Elks, Grand Exalted Ruler William H. Friday, of Brooklyn, N. Y., this afternoon issued a proclamation to all lodges in the United States reciting the dissensions in the order resulting in two grand lodge meetings in 1884 at Jamestown, N. Y., and at Atlantic City. Exalted Ruler Friday says that by the direction of the courts the Jamestown Grand Lodge has been recognized as the only legal body, and that in 1892 all lodges were directed to stop holding secular sessions, picnics, etc., on the Sabbath after July 1, 1893. Certain lodges having refused to obey this order, Mr. Friday to-night suspended the charters of the following lodges:

New York, No. 1; Philadelphia, No. 2; Baltimore, No. 7; Boston, No. 10; Washington, No. 15; Denver, No. 17, and Norfolk, No. 38, for holding Sunday meetings, and the Baltimore Lodge is suspended for holding Sunday picnics, which members of the above lodges attended. This action is severely denounced by Mr. Friday, and he orders that the above lodges be prohibited from meeting as Elks. Seven of more law-abiding members of the above lodges may be reorganized, however, upon proper application.

Three Lives Lost.

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 24.—It is now practically certain that three men lost their lives in the elevator fire yesterday. They were seen on top of the building while it was burning, and are believed to have perished in the flames. They were Charles Anderson MacHinery, who leaves a wife and child; Edward Murray, warehouseman, single, and Frank Brown, weighmaster, who leaves a wife and child. None of these men have been seen since the fire, and there is no doubt that their remains will be found when the debris has been cleared away.

Had His Son Arrested.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 24.—Geo. A. Vernon, a young man, of Baltimore, was arrested here at the instance of his father. Vernon's father is a real estate man of Baltimore, and it is said the young man embezzled about $1,000 of his father's money. He is about eighteen years old. He reached here from Baltimore on the 18th instant and since then has been a high roller. He has spent most of his time with the demimonde, and nearly all of the $1,000 has been dissipated.

Very Interesting If True.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—It is reported that Colonel Colville, the administrator of Uganda, instructed by the Minister of War, is gathering the remains of Emin Pasha's Sudanese troops for a march on Bar-El-Ghazel, on the Nile, in order to prevent the passage of the Montell mission. The departure of Colonel Colville will be the signal for a joint Anglo-Italian expedition from Suakim and Kassala to Khartoum.

St. Mary's College Gutted by Fire.

OAKLAND, CAL., Sept. 24.—St. Mary's College, a handsome brick and stone structure, erected five years ago by the Christian brothers, was damaged by fire early this morning to the extent of $100,000; insurance, $80,000. The building was completely gutted. The fire is supposed to have originated from a carelessly dropped match. When the fire was discovered there were 122 students and thirty instructors in the residence at the college. All escaped.

Poison in the Coffee.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 24.—The family of Mrs. Annie Osborne, numbering five, and a boarder, named Hutt, were poisoned this morning. The dose was put in the coffee. Mrs. Osborne prepared the coffee and partook freely. Four of the family are thought to be fatally poisoned. The physician administered antidotes for arsenic. The police have no clue, but suspect some enemy of the family put the drug in the coffee pot.

Killed a Negro.

QUINCY, FLA., Sept. 24.—Mr. Thomas R. Smith shot and killed Haywood Robinson, a negro, this morning. Robinson had been working on Smith's farm, and the men quarrelled about the work.

NEW POWER IN THE EAST

JAPAN TAKES HER RANK IN THE HIERARCHY OF NATIONS.

Russia's Ambition Watched by Great Britain—Another Battle Expected in the Orient in a Few Days.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times this morning publishes a leading article in which it says that Japan has already effected enough to convince intelligent men the world over that henceforth they must reckon with a new power in the far East. Ping Yang and Yalu have opened the eyes of all not wilfully indifferent or blind, that a new State has taken her rank in the hierarchy of nations, and that her voice can no longer be ignored in their councils.

"The Novoe Vremya," the Times says, "reminds us that Russia still hankers for the possession of a secure open harbor in the Pacific. Such a possession would be a great menace to both England and Japan, who are likely to be found standing side by side, should the powers intervene in the present dispute."

PROGRAMME OF THE JAPANESE.

In another article discussing the war, the Times calculates that the Japanese will certainly reach Wi-Ju from Ping Yang at the end of this week, and that they will meet the Chinese troops that were landed on the Corean bank of the Yalu river by Admiral Ting.

It is not clear, the Times adds, whether the Chinese transports had time to disembark their stores. At any rate, the condition of the Chinese column must be precarious, and there seems to be nothing to prevent a Japanese squadron from revisiting the mouth of the Yalu from revisiting the mouth of the Yalu that remain there. Further, it would be easy for the Japanese to move troops by sea from Ping Yang to the Yalu, and to shift their base of operations further north, thus supplying reinforcements to the column marching northward from Ping Yang. This is almost certain to be done, if an advance into Manchuria is intended."

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT TO CONVENE.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 24.—A rescript has been issued convoking an extra session of the Japanese Parliament at Hiroshima, October 15th, for seven days, in order to discuss matters requiring the sanction of the Parliament.

A letter received here from Tien-Tsin says that the Chinese fleet landed 7,000 troops on the banks of the Yalu river in spite of the attack of the Japanese squadron. The letter adds that the Chinese ships engaged in the battle fought off the Yalu river were short of ammunition. They were ordered by Colonel Von Hanneken to ram the Japanese vessels, but the order was given too late, as the Japanese were already retiring.

SEEKING OF THE KOW SHING JUSTIFIABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Officials of the Japanese Legation deny the story cabled here via Vancouver, B. C., that the Kow Shing affair has been settled by the Japanese Government apologizing and paying an indemnity of $5,000. They add that Japan holds that the sinking of the transport was fully justifiable.

WILL THE JAPANESE MARCH ON PEKIN?

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Commenting on a dispatch stating that a fresh Japanese army, 80,000 strong, is ready to take the field, the Daily News expresses the opinion that Corea is not their destination. If this is true, there can be only one other objective point, and that is a dash on Pekin.

With a necessary frankness, the Japanese general has expressed his intention of seizing Moukden, but as he is known to be a past master in the art of deceiving, it may be assumed that he does not intend to do anything of the kind. He could easily send an army to Pekin, a great part of the way by sea.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says the British steamer Irene has arrived at Taku, where she has landed her cargo of munitions of war.

THE YORKTOWN TO GO TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary Herbert decided to-day to add the Yorktown to the Asiatic squadron. On reaching this decision he promptly telegraphed orders to the Mare Island navy-yard to have her docked at once, and issued directions to have all necessary repairs made as soon as possible, preparatory to starting the trim little ship across the Pacific. The Yorktown reached San Francisco to-day, having just returned from arduous patrol duty in Behring sea, and her commander, Captain Folger, formerly chief of naval ordnance, is one of the most energetic men in the service, and well equipped for duty in China. The Yorktown is a 1,700-ton ship, with 2,000-horse power, and can maintain a seventeen-knot speed. She draws only fourteen feet of water, adapting her peculiarly for the shallow harbors of China. It is said that she can be made ready to leave San Francisco about October 20th, and, with a short stop for coal at Honolulu, should reach Yokohama about November 9th, or almost simultaneously with the Machias, which will proceed to the same destination by way of Europe from New York within the next two weeks. The Charleston ought to be at Yokohama before the end of this week. These three vessels, with the Baltimore, Concord, Petrel and Monocacy, will make the Asiatic fleet the most formidable that the United States has had in eastern waters for many years.

MAY MARCH UPON PEKING.

Some Such Bold Coup Contemplated by Japan—Viceroy Li's Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The steamer Rio De Janeiro arrived here to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama, bringing advices to September 9th, one day later than those received at Victoria Saturday night last. The following correspondence was received:

Yokohama, Sept. 9.—The foreign department of Japan has this day given notice that duly accredited newspaper correspondents may hereafter accompany the military forces of the Empire, and will receive all consideration that can reasonably be given by commanders of troops.

A Seoul correspondent announces that everything is quiet in the capital, but that a great scarcity of various articles is experienced, having insufficient communication with other towns.

Marquis Saionjai, the Japanese Imperial Ambassador, has been paying daily visits to the Corean court. Entertainments have been given and returned by the Coreans and Japanese.

The British and Russian ministers at Pekin lately met Li Hung Chang and offered to mediate for an armistice, for the reason that if the Chinese army, which had amassed with much trouble at Heijo, were defeated it would be a great disgrace to China. Li Hung Chang, who had been frightened by the defeats at Fung-Tong-Tao and Gazan, and had secretly been hoping for mediation, eagerly seized this opportunity, and requested the two ministers to mediate. The ministers then made the same proposal to the Japanese Government, which firmly declined it, as it had entered upon the war with great determination, and was not to be turned away by such a proposal.

CONSUL JERNIGAN AND THE SPIES.

The case of two alleged Japanese spies, arrested on the French concession by the French police, and delivered to the United States Consul-General, is still under consideration at Pekin. United States Consul-General Jernigan is active in having all Japanese not identified with Shanghai by important business relations returned to Japan, and last week about 100 of them went home. The United States Consul-General is sparing no effort to rid Shanghai of Japanese whose presence would possibly be made a cause of