YOU TAKE A MAN

that advertises, and you will find he is all right. You take a man that don't advertise, and just watch his store and see why he complains of hard times.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

You Know a Good Thing

when you see it. You know The Herald is chock full of news every day. You know the business men patronize it. If you are not doing the same you ought to.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR | SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY JUNE 20, 1896. | NUMBER 241

LEPROSY IN THE KANAKA SETTLEMENT

Unfortunate Victims of This Most Revolting Disease Living Together Only Seventy Miles from Salt Lake City.

ARE CAREFULLY GUARDED

Authorities Are Fully Awake to the Serious Situation.

REPARING TO ACT.

Committee Has Been Selected to Investigate.

A Herald Man Visits the Settlement and Discovers There Are Six Pronounced Cases and Doubtless Many More of Which the People There Know Nothing—Bessie Peters the Worst One of the Lot, With the Possible Exception of John Makakoa—A Mother and Daughter Who Are Reported as Being Very Bad. But as They Could Not Be Found No Absolute Statement as to Them Is Made—Description of the Malady and Its Progress—Some Medical Opinions as to It's Being Contagious—History of Leprosy in Hawaii.

Some days ago this paper contained e announcement that several cases of leprosy existed in the vicinity of the place called Josepha, in Skull valley, or, as it is more commonly designated, "The Kanaka Ranch."

This declaration was based on information arising out of the fact that a complaint had been made to the board of county commissioners of Tooele county that the disease existed there, and a request that an investigation be set on foot by the members of that body. The board appointed a committee of three to visit the place and ascertain the real facts of the matter, but up to date its members have not acted and nothing has been made public since the case was first mentioned.

The Herald has carefully watched the trend of matters connected with the complaint made and last Monday detailed me to go to the Kanaka ranch and make a thorough and impartial investigation. The instructions given me were to the effect that there was to be no attempt at a "scare," neither was any hyperbole to be indulged in; simply a plain statement of the absolute and unvarnished facts.

Acting strictly upon that advice I have carefully and painstakingly probed into the case and am prepared to state that at Josepha there are a half dozen cases of leprosy existing which are unquestioned, and perhaps as many more of which the neighborhood knows nothing of.

A great deal was told me during my three days of inquiry, some of which I have ignored as tending to exaggerate the real situation, but when the bishop of the ward admits the existence of the malady, without reserve, and other reputable eye witnesses corroborate him; when I have personally talked with lepers and have taken their pictures, some of which appear in this issue of The Herald, I am warranted in stating that the situation is a grave one ,and one which warrants immediate action.

THE KANAKA RANCH.

The Kanaka ranch is, strictly speaking, a number of ranches, situated in Skull valley, almost due south of Stansbury Island, in Great Salt lake, thirty miles from Grantsville. It is presided over by Bishop H. H. Cluff, formerly of Provo, and its inhabitants number perhaps seventy souls, of which some sixty are natives of the Sandwich Islands, and their children born in this country. The people have resided there during the last eight years. From what information could be gathered it does not appear that any cases existed when they were transferred to the place, although rumors prevail to the effect that one had appeared ere they were settled on the lands composing the small settlement. However, this last is a rumor pure and simple and is given as such.

Personal opinions formed from listening to the conversation of those who are familiar with all the circumstances connected with the advent of the Kanakas into that portion of Utah, however, lead to the belief that the disease must have existed in one or two cases and that it has spread since and will continue to spread unless prompt and vigorous measures are taken to check it.

From conversation with leading citizens of Grantsville, among them Bishop Wrathall, I was made familiar with the conditions existing at Josepha, long before I reached the settlement. It is common knowledge all over the western portion of Tooele county that leprosy exists at the Kanaka ranch and all with whom I talked did not hesitate to express their indignation that such a condition was permitted to continue. The situation was denounced as a crying shame, and a disgrace to the authorities of the county of Tooele. Although there are those who contend that leprosy is not contagious, except under certain conditions, which shall be left nameless, the most intelligent

Bessie Peters, the Worst case in the Settlement.

of the people, both in Grantsville, and at the settlement, are a unit in agreeing that it is, and base their observations in that respect upon the personal knowledge they have acquired from long contact with the people who are infected.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED.

South of the Kanaka settlement proper, about three miles distant, is the home of a ranchman named William Matthews, who, with his wife and three children, the youngest two and the eldest seven, are endeavoring to establish a home in that arid portion of Utah, with good success. Both Mr. Mathews and his wife are intelligent people; people who are devout in their religion, with a high regard for truth and love for their fellow beings and actuated in this matter by nothing but pity for the poor unfortunates, who, far from their home in the sunny islands of the Pacific, are toiling day by day with the dread malady sapping the life which gives them motion.

Both made statements to me concerning the case, and those statements were apparently frank and unbiased. There was no passion displayed in any remark made and indeed the burden of the theme seemed to be, "How can the condition of these poor creatures be improved?"

A half mile south of the Mathews ranch is another ranch, occupied by a Kanaka, who rejoices in the English title of George Peters. What his Hawaiian sobriquet is I did not take the trouble to ascertain.

Peters has a step-daughter, named Bessie, a girl about sixteen years of age and a very comely girl she is too, although, poor creature, her beauty will be but short lived from this on.

House Where Bessie Peters Lives, With the Family of Five, Who Eat, Sleep and Mingle Together With Little or No Restraint.

Bessie is by far the worst case in the lot. The leprosy has made startling ravages with her and it is but a question of time ere she will die as do all those affected.

The girl has a beautiful voice; can sing like a bird. She has been unusually vivacious and sparkling and had an inordinate fondness for children. She was never so happy as when at the Mathews ranch playing with the little ones, and that she loved every one of them, equal to the passion which is felt for brothers or sisters, is admitted by both parents.

As a result she was at the house a great deal of the time and mingling freely with the members of the family, especially the children, whom she would fondle by the hour.

While there had been rumors to the effect that leprosy existed in the settlement, neither Mathews nor his wife dreamed that Bessie was affected, although last winter her face bore unmistakable signs of having something the matter with it. There were white scabs in certain portions, especially around the eyes, but this was accounted for as the result of the sun's reflection from the snow in cold weather, which causes the face to peel off. When warm weather came, these scabs disappeared, partially, for a time, although now they are reappearing.

Kanaka women do not dress as extensively as do their white sisters. Petticoats and other articles of underwear are eschewed, and the only garment worn is a loose wrapper, akin to the "Mother Hubbard" costume. This wrapper is not as lengthy as the similar dress worn by our own people, and as a result the feet and lower limbs of the wearer are visible most of the time.

But with Bessie's case there was a departure from the usual custom. She wore a garment slightly more extended than her sisters, and in addition usually encased her feet in shoes. It was noted that she had a shuffle in her walk, but this was accounted for by the explanation that the shoes, which were large and clumsy and worn to protect the tender heels, were so loose as to forbid lifting the foot without having them continually coming off.

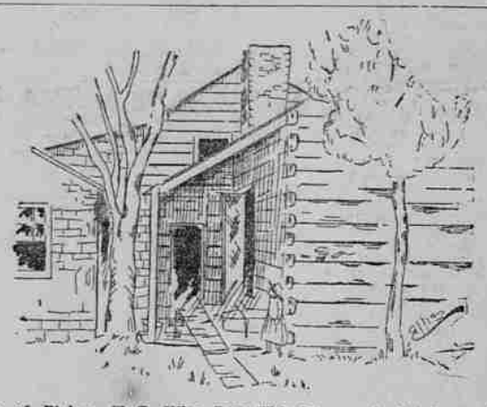
In her visits to the Mathews ranch Bessie was oftimes given employment in doing the family washing, and with Mrs. Mathews used to work quite hard, evincing a willingness to assist, which few of her race are noted for.

One day Bessie was at the pump drawing some water. The pump has a wonderful "reach," and Bessie is not very tall, so in order to get plenty of water, she was compelled to reach up a considerable distance during the upward movements of the handle and her lower limbs, which were not encased with stockings, were exposed as high as the knee.

A shocking sight met Mrs. Mathews' gaze. The limbs were shriveled beyond description and covered with the "maculosa," or white blotches which mark the eruptive form of the malady.

Bessie, when questioned, claimed she did not know what was the matter with her, and the poor child was undoubtedly right. But she has not been at the ranch since. Mr. Mathews, when called in by his wife, was satisfied from his readings as to the dread disease, that the girl was infected badly, and advised her not to come any more, as there was danger of the children becoming tainted and he did not want anything of that sort to happen.

Some weeks ago he discovered the Kanakas, who are fond of bathing, and Bessie among them, were using the stream from which he gets his water for culinary purposes, to bathe in. This fact created consternation and alarm among the members of the household. Later when Peters, who has a water right in the ditch, and holding such has to devote an equal share with co-owners in keeping it in repair, put Bessie up there to do some of the work, Mathews' indignation knew no bounds and he appealed to the county court of Tooele county for relief.



Home of Bishop Cluff, Who Says This Leprosy Is Not Contagious.

S. W. Woolley of Grantsville, Dr. Davis of Tooele and Bishop Cluff of the ranch were appointed a committee to look up the matter.

When I left the committee had not made any investigation, and as the bishop came in on the same train, I presume there will be none until he returns

BESSIE PHOTOGRAPHED.

I arrived at the Mathews' ranch at midnight. My guide and companion, John Rydalch of Grantsville, being an old friend of the family, we were greeted with a hearty welcome, and although it was a late hour, Mrs. Mathews turned out and got us a meal and during the time we were taking advantage of this untooked for hospitality, the story as related was told.

Next morning, accompanied by Mr. Mathews and David Judd of Grantsville, we visited the ranch where the Peters girl lives, and of which a picture appears with this narrative. As we entered the yard which surrounds the house Bessie made her escape through the corral and out at the southern exit of the stables. I was told that she was trying to evade strangers and that I would have to follow her. Leaving Mathews and Rydalch to entertain the old man, Judd and I gave chase, and as the quarry was not very fleet of foot, we overtook her about one hundred yards from the place, where Judd engaged her in conversation, while I managed, without her knowing it, to secure a very fair picture of her. After some commonplace talk about a horse which was in the

One of Bessie Peter's Lower Limbs, Showing the Infection.

vicinity, we returned to the house, she following us at a little distance.

I had been warned that she would not talk with strangers about anything, much less the subject of leprosy, and so I did not undertake to get any information from her. In fact, she will make no reply to anyone on the subject and secludes herself as much as possible. Had we not caught her out-of-doors, a picture would not have been obtained at all, as when she returned she crept into the house and remained there until we had taken our departure, when, on looking back at some distance from the house, I saw her again appear and go about the work we had interrupted her in doing, viz: feeding hogs.

The accompanying picture shows the Peters cabin, where all the family sleep together, Kanaka fashion, i. e., on the floor, side by side, young and old, male and female. In this house with the children seen in another picture on the horse, with her stepfather and the balance lives Bessie, eating at the same table and enjoying all the comforts which are accorded the balance, although I am credibly informed she does her washing separate and apart from the rest, which leads me to believe that the Kanakas do not take much stock in the opinion of the bishop, that the malady is not catching, except under certain conditions.

Old man Peters is a suspicious old fellow. He is about 5 ft. 10 in., with a grey moustache; speaks English very poorly, but he is alert when a stranger is around. With the kodak under my arm I edged around the old fellow until I had a good view of him in the finder, and pushed the lever. The click of the machine startled him and he asked, "W-a-a-t you got dar?" I told him it was a box, and he inquired, "W-a-a-t kinda box?"

Judd came to my relief by telling him that I was connected with the railroad and that was the cash box, whereat I was dunned on behalf of some Kanakas who had worked for the Utah Midland and are waiting for their money. Explaining that I was with the other company, he wanted to know what I had been doing in the field where Bessie was overtaken, and again did Judd's happy faculty of getting over a difficulty come in handy, for he quickly spoke up: "He's been looking for a corner." Afterwards Judd told me he meant a corner on Bessie's photographs, and I apprehend that the recording angel blotted out an entry right then and there.

Up to date there has nothing developed to indicate that any of the Peters family are infected, except this girl, and having completed my investigations there, I next drove to the Kanaka ranch proper.

The bishop was down in the field when I arived and pending his arrival I took a photograph of the house, which picture includes his daughter, a very pretty girl, by the way, who was up to her arm pits in a washtub, assisted by a Kanaka girl, while a small Kanaka urchin was engaged in a dispute with a white baby over the proprietorship of a piece of bread. There is nothing peculiar in this saving as it is used as an illustration, of how freely the races mingle together.

AT THE KANAKA RANCH.

While waiting for the bishop we approached a tall, lank Kanaka and asked him where John Mackakoa lived. John is a man who is reported as having the leprosy very badly, and I believe he has, although, of course, not being a physician, I am not a competent judge. The Kanaka pointed out John's residence and I went up, and informing him that I was an itinerant photographer and wanted to take his picture—for nothing—he was highly pleased. He did not have clothes enough on to wad a shot gun when he came to the door and I could see that his person was blotched and spotted, but the old rascal wouldn't keep still long enough for me to get a picture, but kept bowing and scraping and jumping sideways in an effort to be polite. As a ruse I asked him to stand in front of the house, while I took a picture of it. Whereupon the old man insisted on having his wife with him. But she declined in words—which sounded to me like the running down of a wooden clock—emphatic and conclusive, for John came round and told me that she did not want her face on paper, but that he had put on his best suit in order to appear all right. The best suit was not as fine as I have seen, being made of blue jeans, but John appeared happy, excepting one thing, he was barefooted and didn't want his pedals to appear in the picture. He was promised that the feet should be cut off and was satisfied. John has a hand from which the first joints of the fingers have fallen, as a probable result of the disease. He keeps it tied up and when I asked him to see it he positively declined to permit me to do so.

Returning to the ranch I met Bishop Cluff, and without disclosing my identity, I asked him several unimportant questions concerning the new railroad, finally leading up to the matter of leprosy.

BISHOP CLUFF TALKS.

"Bishop," I asked, "what is there in this story of the leprosy prevailing here in the settlement; is there any truth in the rumor?"

"Oh, yes. There is leprosy here; several cases in fact. It has prevailed here for some time."

"Well, isn't it dangerous, contagious, and are you not afraid that the members of your family will become contaminated?"

"I have lived with lepers fourteen years, here and on the islands, and I have never caught it," was the reply.

"But surely, you have heard of white people contracting it and have seen cases where white men had it?"

"Oh, yes; but they were a loose class of men—men who contracted leprosy in the gratification of passion. And I will say right here that men who are free from the disease which are so common among the loose masses of such people cannot contract it, in my opinion, and I have heard doctors say the same thing."

"You know this matter has been brought to the attention of the county commissioners?"

"Yes, and a committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Woolley, Dr. Davis and myself, which will investigate at some time in the future; I cannot say when. They were to be here very soon. About the 20th they told me."

"Then you do not believe the leprosy is contagious?"

"No. You see this is not the regular leprosy as the Kanakas understand it. They do not fear it. It was never known in the islands until the Chinese came there, and they brought it. The native name for the disease is ma-paki or Chinese sickness. It is not known as the regular leprosy at all, but is in a sort of modified form."

"I notice that you keep the lepers quite a distance from you. Do you allow them to mingle with the members of your family?"

The bishop answered the first part of the question by admitting the lepers live quite a distance from his house, but qualified the assertion by saying they had always lived there; the second portion remained unanswered.

WHAT LEPROSY IS.

The authorities say that "leprosy is an incurable constitutional disease, marked by discolored patches and nodules on the skin, and deeply implicating the structure and function of the peripheral nervous system. Like the infections, it has a prodromal stage, which is uncertain in its character and is measured by months and years, rather than by days or weeks; the chief premonitry systems are unaccountable lassitude and mental depression, pains in the lambs and joints, febrile periods (cold and hot fits), loss of appetite and nausea. That stage is followed by the 'periodically eruptive stage,' during which blotches on the skin come and go; sooner or later these

Children of William Mathews, Who For Months Were Exposed to Leprosy.

erythematous congestions and exudations leave either permanent spots, brown or blanched, which are often without feeling, or they leave nodules. The disease diverges into two main varieties, the spotted (depra maculosa) and the nodular (depra tubercolosa). The two kinds are often found side by side in the same population and sometimes in the same person. Leprosy has been claimed as one of the diseases caused by parasites, by several old writers in the gross sense, and recently by observers who have found innumerable minute bacillusrods within the cells of the leprous new growth."

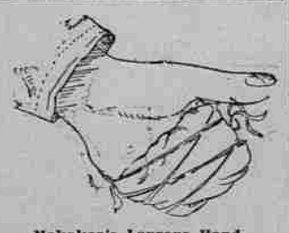
To a layman it would appear that Bessie Peters is afflicted with the first form of the disease as mentioned in the above. Her face is covered with small whitelsh spots, about the bigness of the nail on one's forefinger, some more pronounced than others, but all of the same character. The lower eyelashes are missing and from a close observation the writer was led to believe that the malady had attacked the eye, there being evidences of small scales on the lower lid. It would be an interesting sight; a picture of her entire form, which must be well attacked by this time, as from what can be gathered she has been afflicted with leprosy for five years at least, the pronounced signs having been visible now for some months.

Makakoa is similarly afflicted, from the appearance of things, but will have to suffer for some time ere he reaches the advanced stage which characterizes the case of the Peters girl.

Whether his wife has leprosy or not will not be known until a medical examination is made, although it is asserted that she is free from it.

OTHER CASES.

The two cases mentioned were all that could be examined into, although I am confident there are at least ten. I am informed by authority absolutely



Makakoa's Leprous Hand.

reliable that there are four others afflicted who are in a very bad condition. Mrs. Hannah Nihia and daughter Lucy are alleged to be suffering greatly. I could not find them to either ask them questions or to procure their photographs.

They are secluded from the balance of the people there, and while at times they mingle with them, their presence is not especially desirable. When strangers appear they are kept out of sight as is the case with the Peters girl.

An old man named Miahe (there may be a mistake in the spelling of the name) is also an interesting case. So is J. K. N. Mahoe, but I could not see them, one of the Kanakas whom I approached for information as to their whereabouts, assuring me they were not at the settlement, but off at work somewhere with the cattle.

That they are lepers is certain. In fac their names are common property all over the settlement, and even at Grantsville if one asks who are the lepers at the Kanaka ranch these names mentioned will be given in reply.

I do not know why the matter has been kept away from the authorities so long as it has. Certain it is I am not attempting a "scare." If white people do not contract the disease, and there are no white cases there; of that I am certain, the Kanakas certainly do and it is in the interest of humanity that they be removed to some place where the other Kanakas will not. Say there are ten lepers and sixty who are not. Why should the untainted be permitted to catch leprosy when by caring for the afflicted they might be saved? Kanakas are human the same as other people.

Lucy Nihia, the girl alluded to, has been described to me as a very positive case, the malady being similar to

(Continued on Page 3.)

ENGLISHMEN ARE TICKLED

Republicans' Actions Fill Them With a Great Delight.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM

London News Throws Light on the Platform.

Says Such a Thing Can Never Happen, Therefore, the Republicans Were Quite Safe in the Reference Made to It—Pall Mall Gazette's References to "The Hollowness of the Silver Fraud"—Jingoism and the Tariff.

LONDON, June 19.—Commenting on the St. Louis convention, the Daily News says:

"The important fact is not McKinley's nomination, which was generally conceded, but that he was compelled to stand on a gold platform. It shows that the great party which is now believed to control the political destinies of the United States has repudiated all designs of tampering with the currency. It also forces Mr. McKinley to fight rather as a monometallist than as a protectionist.

President Cleveland has done his best to relieve the Democrats from the suspicion of financial unsoundness. But they are not all orthodox economists like Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. McKinley will have to uphold the flag of commercial honesty. It is true that the Republican canvention accepted bimetallism as a practical policy if carried out by international agreement. But as no such agreement is possible, this pious opinion may be neglected. The Republicans must be congratulated, if not upon their candidate, at least upon their refusal to have anything to do with mischievous delusions.

WILL HAVE HIS HANDS FULL.

The Graphic says:

"Mr. McKinley will have his hands full if he conscientiously tries to realize the platform adopted. The emphatic declaration in favor of gold, side by side with the solemn progression of ultra-protectionism, is proof that economic heresy is not hidebound against the more obvious truths of the orthodox schools."

The St. James Gazette, discussing the effect of the possible presidency of Major McKinley, and the relations between Great Britain and the United States, says:

"It cannot be said that the Democrats, under Messrs. Cleveland and Olney, have shown a too friendly spirit, but we fear we must not hope for better things from the Republicans. Jingoism is not a monopoly of one party, and we shall be in luck if we escape further causes of difference

DURING M'KINLEY'S REGIME.

"We shall be lucky if we secure the permanent arbitration of which the Marquis of Salisbury spoke yesterday."

In conclusion, the St. James Gazette congratulates Great Britain on the fact that "if McKinley is elected the United States will continue to pay its obligations in honest money."

The Globe remarks that the outside world would prefer the installation of a government pledged to both a gold standard and a moderate tariff, and suggests that President Cleveland might consolidate under gold the Democrats of the non-manufacturing states by proposing to continue the existing tariff with slight modification."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"The protection policy which the party adopts will doubtless be as injurious to our trade as before, but for the moment there will be

A SENSE OF RELIEF

at the fact that the Republicans are not again tampering with the currency."

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The hollowness of the silver fraud was shown at the St. Louis convention."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Complete List as Furnished From Republican Headquarters.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The Republican national committee was called to order by Joseph Manley of Maine. Powell Clayton, Arkansas, was made temporary chairman. On motion of N. B. Scott, West Virginia, the committee proceeded to fill the vacancies caused by the silver holters, as follows: New Mexico, Solomon Luna; Colorado, J. F. Sanders; Nevada, C. S. Sproule; Idaho, George F. Shoup; Utah, O. J. Salisbury; Arizona, William Griffiths.

The cases of District Columbia and Alaska were referred to the executive committee.

On motion of H. C. Payne, Wisconson, M. A. Hanna was unanimously elected permanent chairman, and Joseph H. Manley, temporary secretary. On motion of Powell Clayton, James Francis Burke, Pittsburg, was made temporary assistant secretary, Colonel H. L. Swords, Iowa, was sergeant-at-arms. Senator Thurston offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the chairman of the committee is hereby authorized and empowered, after consultation with the candidates for president and vice president, to appoint an executive committee of nine, who may or may not be members of the committe, and the chairman of this commktee shall be ex-officio chairman of the executive committee."

The matter of treasurer was left to the chairman. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair. Nothing was done with relation to the proposals for a change of headquarters.

Hanna expressed his desire to have the entire national committee meet him at Cleveland at an early day and go with him in a body to call on Major McKinley at Canton.

Following is a complete list of the national committee:

Alabama, William Youngblood; Arkansas, Powell Clayton; California, J. D. Spreckles; Colorado, J. F. Sanders; Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden; Delaware, J. H. Wilson; Florida, J. C. Long; Georgia, Judson W. Lyon; Idaho, George F. Shoup; Illinois, T. N. Jameson; Indiana, W. T. Durbin; Iowa, A. B. Cummings; Kansas, Cyrus Leland; Kentucky, O. T. Yerkes; Louisiana, A. T. Wimberly; Maine, J. T. Manley; Maryland, George L. Wellington; Massachusetts, George H. Lyman; Michigan, George L. Malts; Minnesota, L. F. Hubbard; Mississippi, James J. Hill; Missouri, R. C. Kerens; Montana, Charles R. Leonard; Nebraska, John M. Thurston; Nevada, C. H. Sproule; New Hampshire, I. C. Cheney; New Jersey, G. A. Hobart; New York, Frederick Gibbs; North Carolina, J. E. Boyd; North Dakota, W. H. Hopkins; Ohio, Charles L. Kurtz; Oregon, George A. Steele; Pennsylvania, M. S. Quay; Rhode Island, C. R. Brayton; South Carolina, E. A. Webster; South Dakota, A. B. Kolridge; Tennessee, W. P. Brownlow; Texas, John Grant; Utah, O. J. Salisbury; Vermont, George B. Childs; Virginia, George E. Bowden; Washington, P. C. Sullivan; West Virginia, N. B. Scott; Wisconsin; H. C. Payne; Wyoming, Willis Vandewander; Arizona, William Griffith; New Mexico, Solomon Luna; Oklahoma, Henry E. Easp; Indian territory, Leo E. Bennett.

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WASHINGTON CONGRATULATES

Prominent Republicans Wire Teller and Others.

ENTHUSIASM IN DENVER.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR A BIG RECEPTION.

Morrison Has Come to the Belief That the Indiana Democrats Favor the Free Coinage of Silver and Asks Aid—Leadville Herald-Democrat Repudiates the Ticket—Will Support a Free Silver Democrat.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 19.—Twenty-five prominent Republicans have sent the following telegram to St. Louis:

Hon. H. M. Teller or Fred Dubois and their associates: We, the undersigned Republicans, admire your course and approve your action, and stand ready to follow your leadership and we pledge you the state of Washington. We state further that the Republicans of this state are misrepresented in the national convention on the financial question.

Enthusiastic Democrat.

DENVER, June 19.—Charles S. Thomas, the Colorado member of the Democratic national committee, said at a meeting of citizens to arrange for the reception of Senator Teller on his return to Colorado: "I am a Democrat, and as it now looks, I may remain one, but I would like to see Senator Teller go back to the senate by the unanimous vote of every elector and every member of the legislature; anything else would be base ingratitude."

Getting Anxious.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Michael Doran, Minnesota's member to the Democratic national committee, has received the following telegram from ex-Secretary Whitney:

"When will you be in New York? I want to see you. You must not desert at this time."

The telegram had reference to Doran's intention to sail for Europe in a few days for his health. He says while he cannot decide certainly until after he meets Whitney, it is likely that he will postpone his foreign trip and attend the Chicago convention and make an effort to stop the free silver tide.

Afraid of It.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Times-Herald has the following under Washington date: William R. Morrison, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, sent the following telegram to Mr. Koerner, Springfield, Ill.:

"Illinois Democracy evidently favors unconditional free coinage of silver. I do not. The majority of the national convention will be for free coinage of silver and should not be expected to nominate other than outspoken advocates of that policy.

"Under these circumstances my endorsement by the state convention, though it would be a great compliment, cannot be insisted upon by my friends."

Heartily Endorsed.

LEADVILLE, Colo., June 19.—The Herald-Democrat (Rep.) heartily endorses the action of Senator Teller and the other delegates who bolted the convention. It also repudiates the nomination of McKinley and calls upon Republicans to support the Democratic nominee, if he be a free coinage man, and if not, then to support the nominee of the silver party at the St. Louis convention of July 22.

TELEGRAMS STACKED HIGH

McKinley's Admirers Flood His Home With Congratulations.

ALSO TRAMPLE OVER HIS LAWN

Henry Clewes is Among the Most Joyful,

Stephen A. Douglas' Son Believes McKinley to Be "the Trust Exponent of American Interests"—Clarkson and Allison Gracefully Swallow the Pill and Say They Like it—Russell Harrison Has an Idea—Thurston Believes This to Be a Year of the People.

CANTON, O., June 19.—Governor McKinley made two more addresses at his home tonight. The day has been an eventful one. The wild enthusiasm of yesterday has increased; each incoming delegation is greeted by steam calliopes and shrieking whistles of every kind, while the trumpets, tin horns, hand and drum corps give music to the merry marchers.

Delegates called tonight in rapid succession, but the governor shows no sign of wear or relapse after the strain of convention week.

After shaking hands with several hundred visitors from neighboring towns he took his customary drive a short time before luncheon.

During the day the news spread rapidly that the New York McKinley league would stop at Canton on its way home from St. Louis, and that the special convention party from Canton would come home this evening. It was shortly after 6 o'clock, just before the governor's dinner hour, when shrieking whistles of locomotives heralded the approach of the New Yorkers and returning Cantonians, as well as a special trainload of five hundred people from the Mahoning valley, where Governor McKinley spent his boyhood days.

WENT WILD.

An escort committee with bands and drum corps, including fifty horsemen, met the delegation at the station. The streets were densely crowded for blocks in every direction leading to the governor's home. The crowds rushed through the fences and crowded into the doorways of the house in their excitement. It was necessary for the governor to go to the side door to meet his returning fellow citizens, as it was impossible for him to reach the front, where he had been speaking. Congressman R. W. Taylor of the Eighteenth, the old McKinley district, mounted a box when Governor McKinley appeared, and said:

"Governor McKinley: While we have not the good fortune to be the first to congratulate you in person upon the honor which the Republican party has bestowed upon you, we rejoice to know we are from the van car of

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that witnessed that splendid reception whereby you were nominated for the presidency. There we saw the Republican party place you in nomination, and while it honored you, it honored itself and gave permanent expression to the wish and desire that have been in the hearts of the American people for many months. (Prolongd cheers).

"Twenty years ago Stark county gave you to the congressional district which you have made famous. Five years ago this splendid district gave you to the state of Ohio, and now our glorious state has given you to the nation, whose true son you are and whose interests have been your constant care." (Loud applause).

Congressman Taylor was followed by Judge George E. Baldwin, on behalf of Stark county, and Judge William R. Day.

McKINLEY RESPONDS.

Governor McKinley responded to his Canton friends as follows

"My fellow citizens: How can I make fitting response to this splendid tribute which has been paid by three of my old and earliest friends. I think I might be excused by merely saying that I am inadequate to the task and can only express my gratitude from a full and overflowing heart. I have had a good many touching incidents in my life. Yesterday, immediately after the nomination, I was surrounded by neighbors and fellow citizens who did not go to St. Louis and by friends from Alliance and Masillon, and then came 4,000 more of them from the city of Akron last night. With all these tokens I was deeply and profoundly impressed, but somehow, the words spoken by these three gentlemen, surrounded as I am by their associates, who journeyed together to St. Louis, somehow, they have touched me more deeply and sounded

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more profoundly than anything that has gone before. In this audience today are representatives of all the counties which for years constituted my congressional district, and with which I have been associated all my life. A large body of my fellow citizens are here from Trumbull county, the place of my birth. A large number are here from Mahoning county, the place where I spent all my boyhood days; the county where I received my education and from which I enlisted in the war for the preservation of the union, 'way back in 1861. (Loud cheering.) I will only thank you and every one of you from the bottom of my heart for these manifestations of your friendship, your devotion, and as you seem to have brought back what you went for, those whom you left behind want me to say that they are glad to see you home again."

(The crowd then united in three rousing cheers for "the next president.")

By this time the New York party had succeeded in forcing its way to the front piazza, led by Hon. John E. Milholland. It took some time for Governor McKinley to get through the house and through the crowd in the hall to greet his eastern visitors.

Mr. Milholland mounted a chair and presented Senator Warner, who made