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# The San Francisco Call

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 104. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CROWDS GO TO CANTON

### Three Thousand Voters Are Among Visitors to McKinley.

### GOVERNORS LEAD THE PILGRIMAGE.

### Men From the Green Mountain State Bring Assurances of Loyalty.

### LINCOLN'S WORDS QUOTED BY THE MAJOR.

### Patriotic Principles of the Great Republican Party Are Most Picturesquely Portrayed.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The day has been crowded with picturesque and moving incidents. Three Governors have clasped hands with Major McKinley and visitors from the Green Mountains of Vermont have joined with others from Narragansett Bay, from Northwestern Pennsylvania and from Ohio in greeting and cheering its Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Major McKinley has had more than 3000 callers to-day and has shaken hands with all of them and listened to their cordial words and expressions of good wishes. The first delegation to arrive was that from Vermont.

The delegation of 108 Vermonters, who came to tell Major McKinley about the Republican victory in the Green Mountain State, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning and marched at once to the candidate's residence. They were escorted by a full band and a large number of citizens of Canton and were liberally applauded all along the line of march.

When they arrived at the house Senator Proctor, Governor Woodbury, Governor-elect Groot, Congressman Powers, Lieutenant-Governor Mansur, Lieutenant-Governor-elect N. W. Fiske of Isle La Motte, with the speakers, went into the study to meet Major McKinley.

In reply to a stirring address from Colonel George T. Childs, Major McKinley said in part:

"Some of the newspapers have asked me to interpret the result of the elections in Vermont on September 1, but it seems to me that they are their own best interpreter. [Laughter.] They have simply declared what every student of your high school must have already discovered—that your thoughtful and patriotic citizens are as true as ever—aye, truer than ever—to the tenets of good morals, good principles and good government. [Applause.] The value of your example is certainly greater than ever in the past, as the issues on which your victory was won are the same as those which now engage the attention of the entire country. The free-silver orators and organs of Vermontily concealed, what is being proclaimed everywhere—that their solicitude is the relief of the debtors, no matter with what sacrifice of plainest precepts of good morals.

"In no case and at no point do they propose a system to pay our National and private obligations on the plain old-fashioned principles of good faith and honesty, which have always heretofore distinguished the American people. Practically admitting that the effect of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver would be an immediate loss to the savings and resources of our people and that its adoption would reduce the plane of their social and industrial condition, they yet seriously propose that we shall risk this hazardous experiment. Vermont has said in tones that cannot be misunderstood that she will have nothing to do with that fatal experiment. To me the question of free trade is a question of humanity, and the question of free silver a question of public morality, honor and good faith, and its success would be a blot on our hitherto spotless National credit. Obscure the real issues and it finally resolves itself into that; but will it prevail? No, I answer, forever no. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of Major McKinley's speech Senator Proctor, Governor Woodbury, Congressman Powers, Governor-elect Groot and Lieutenant-Governor Mansur made short addresses.

The Vermont visitors left for the East at 11 o'clock. Governor Lippitt of Rhode Island and Governor Bushnell of Ohio arrived with their staffs a few minutes after 1 o'clock and called on McKinley.

A delegation from Erie, Pa., arrived at noon and marched to the McKinley residence after dinner.

An hour and a half after the Vermonters had departed the sound of marching feet and the music of bands was again heard and 25000 citizens of Lorain County, Ohio, filed into Major McKinley's yard and wedged themselves into an almost solid mass. Following closely after the Lorain County people was a delegation from Erie, Pa., consisting of the Lincoln Club of that city and delegates to the League convention recently held in Erie. These combined delegations were fairly bubbling with enthusiasm. The noonday sun was fiercely hot and three people succumbed to its ardent rays. When Major McKinley appeared there was a shout that was heard many blocks away.

Judge John W. Steele of Oberlin spoke in behalf of the people of Lorain County, which has more diversity in its industries than almost any other in the State. He said all bear testimony to the blighting effect of the present tariff law.

Judge J. F. Downing spoke for the Erie people in an earnest manner. By consolidating the delegations from

Lorain and Erie Major McKinley was able to make one speech answer for the visitors from both places. He said in part:

"You are here from different sections of the country; you are here representing different occupations and callings in life, but you are all here with a common purpose and all marching under the same glorious flag." [Tremendous cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

Referring to the Lincoln Club of Erie, the major said:

"You bear the most honored name in Republican annals and none is more illustrious in the annals of our country. It is not the property of any political party, but belongs to the ages. [Great applause.] It is full of inspiration and embodies every Republican doctrine and represents the best aims and purposes of American citizenship. I doubt if there is any other name in American history which more fully typifies the possibilities and triumphs of American opportunity than that of Abraham Lincoln. We have the satisfaction of knowing that in the present struggle we are close to him and have his approval of the great principles we advocate. [Applause.] No man has shown more thorough knowledge of the tariff and its effects upon domestic prosperity than he. Forty-three years ago he made an address upon the subject of tariff and taxation, and their influence upon the condition of the country, which I do not think has been excelled by anybody before or since. It is peculiarly applicable to the present situation. Mr. Lincoln said: 'The first of our resolutions declares a tariff of duties upon foreign importations, producing sufficient revenue for the support of the general Government, and as adjusted as to protect American industry, to be indispensably necessary to prosperity of the American people, and the second declares direct taxation for a National revenue to be imposed.' [Applause.]

"Listen to his description of the condition of the country at the time he spoke and how vividly it portrays the times in which we live: 'For several years past the revenues of the Government have been unavailing to its expenditures, and consequently loan after loan, some times direct and some times indirect in form, have been resorted to. By this means a new National debt has been created and is still growing on us with rapidly fearful contemplation—a rapidly only reasonably expected in time of war.' You would think that Lincoln was describing the three years from 1893 to 1896. [Applause.] Is it any wonder when the National Convention in Chicago, May 17, 1860—the second National assembly of the great Republican party—that a resolution was passed which is the same doctrine which we advocate now.

"There are two great incentives to American manhood—the realization of individual ambition and patriotic devotion to country. The more active and intelligent the participation of every citizen in the affairs of state the freer and purer and greater will be the Government. Here all citizens are interested in the Government, and here represented in this assembly are men of every avocation and profession, but you are here because you believe alike and because you want neither free trade nor free silver. [Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"] We do not delegate to anybody our right to govern. We cannot delegate that right to anybody. It is a sacred trust which cannot be performed by a substitute, but must be done by each citizen for himself. Indifference to our duties as citizens will inevitably be followed by incompetency and corruption in public affairs.

"The Republican party has always been the party of lofty purposes. It never did an act from the moment of its existence until now which did not embrace the common good of all [Cries of "That's right!"] It never fought against liberty and equality. It never struck a blow except for mankind. [Applause.] It was organized in conscience. [Renewed applause.] No political party has been formed since the beginning of time which so appeals to the intelligence, enthusiasm and conscience of the young men (and the old men) as the Republican party. [Applause and cries of "That's right!"] It never waged a contest in all its glorious past which more strongly appeals to the best sentiments and the noblest aims of both young and old to-day. Its past is illustrious with great deeds, but it does not stop at its past achievements. It does not rest its claim for confidence upon them alone.

"It deals with the problems and issues of the day which are vital to the welfare of the country, and maintains the lofty purpose which has characterized it from the beginning. It stands for the country now and will guard with sleepless vigilance its honor as it guards its life in the mightiest crisis in our history. [Cheering and cries of "You bet it will!"]

"Gentlemen, for the assurance of support tendered me I thank you one and all. Fighting under the banner of protection to labor and home industry, reciprocity, sound money, patriotism, law and order, we cannot but march to a triumphant victory in November." [Tremendous cheering and cries of "We'll elect you all right!"]

Not more than one-third of the Ohio and Pennsylvania visitors had departed when a long line of carriages drove up and Governor Lippitt of Rhode Island and Governor Bushnell of Ohio, with their richly uniformed staff officers, alighted. Major McKinley met the two Governors at his doorstep and greeted them cordially. The members of the two staffs were introduced to Major and Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. Bushnell accompanied the Governor of Ohio. While the social functions were going on Major McKinley introduced Governor Bushnell to the great crowd gathered in the yard. Governor Bushnell mounted a chair and made a lively and vigorous speech. Among other things he said:

"We are glad to come and call on Major McKinley, because he is the representative of the people of the great party that we support, the party, as I said before, which has done so much for humanity. [Applause.] We call to see him because we believe, as he does, that the employment of one man at fair wages in an American shop is worth more to the Republic than the employment of a thousand in a British shop. [Applause and cries of "That's right!"] We are glad to call and see him, because he believes, as we do, in maintaining revenue collectors at the ports of the Nation rather than at the doors of the citizen. [Cries of "Good, good!"] We are glad to have the opportunity to honor him, and I am glad to see you all here.

The Green Mountain boys have been here to-day. The Governor of Rhode Island is here, a State which is little in area, but big in patriotism and loyalty to the country [applause]; and a one of her citizens said last night she was a little State, but they didn't make her so by her feet but by her heads. I take pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt, Governor of Rhode Island. [Great applause.]

Governor Lippitt was heartily cheered and made a short speech, which was liberally applauded. He said:

The questions to be decided by the coming election are going to determine the prosperity or the want of prosperity in the United States for a good many years to come. [Applause and cries of "Elect McKinley!"] I consider it a very great privilege to myself and the gentlemen who accompany me from Rhode Island to be able to personally pay respects to your honored and most distinguished citizen—William McKinley. [Tremendous cheering.] We believe that he will be the next President of the United States. I am sure that there are not many in Rhode Island who are willing to take 53 cents for \$1. [Applause and laughter.] They believe that after they have worked ten hours a day, more or less, as the case may be, that they should receive a dollar representing 100 cents for their labor and not a cheap dollar. [Great applause and cries of "That's right!"]

They believe, too, that something should be done in the way of improving the tariff and correcting the disasters which have been caused by the enactment of the Wilson tariff bill. They believe that when your fellow citizen is inaugurated [great cheering] as President that a change in the tariff law will be made as will fulfill the statements so often made that William McKinley is the "advance agent of prosperity" for the United States. [Applause.]

Governor Lippitt, Governor and Mrs. Bushnell, Adjutant-General Sackett of Rhode Island and Adjutant-General and Mrs. Arline of Ohio took lunch with Major and Mrs. McKinley. The two Governors with their staffs left at 4:30 o'clock for Cleveland much pleased with their visit to Major McKinley.

### SENTIMENT OF THE VOTERS.

### In Many States McKinley Leads Bryan by Two to One.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—National Committee man Cummins of Iowa has been receiving at the Republican National headquarters in the last few days reports from the chairman of the county committees of Iowa. He said they indicated that the silver sentiment which immediately followed the nomination of Bryan was

largely dispersed and that the Republicans who were at that time favorable to silver were rapidly returning to the Republican ranks. Of the ninety reports received not more than twelve express any doubt as to the maintenance of the normal party strength. All indications from these reports are that the Republican majority will be much larger than one year ago, when it was 33,000. A poll of all the trains during the Iowa State Fair, which was attended by 150,000 people, is alleged to have resulted in two and a half votes for McKinley to one for Bryan. Replies from 300 subscribers to a prominent agricultural paper published here show two votes for McKinley to one for Bryan among the farmers of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

J. N. Huston, ex-United States Treasurer, who has been at Fort Worth, Tex., in the interest of Republican harmony and fusion, telegraphed to headquarters to-day as follows:

"Convention just adjourned. Largest, most representative, harmonious, enthusiastic and confident in history of the State. Grant nominated Green for chairman, who was elected by acclamation. Conditions even more favorable than previously represented. Perfect reconciliation effected between all elements. Such harmony and accord prevailing that I feel confident Texas will furnish electoral votes for McKinley."

Mr. Hanna was pleased to hear from National Committee man Jamieson of Illinois that a poll of 422 precincts in twenty counties of that State, just made, many of them being Democratic, showed 33 per cent Republican increase over 1894. Mr. Jamieson said he had heard from the county chairman that the Bryan speakers were giving much less attention to the silver question now.

Mr. Hanna said he had received several representatives of labor unions, who had called to assure him that he was right in his assertion that organized labor of the higher class "outside of agitators, curstionate orators and those who lived off the unions," were for McKinley personally and because of the principles he advocated in the interest of the labor class.

### BOMBS FOR THE TURKS

### Armenian Explosive Factory Is Located Under a Church.

### Foreign Residents Urged to Thank the Sultan for Their Protection.

### ARMY OFFICERS ARE IN MOST DESPERATE MOOD.

### If Their Back Pay Is Not Promptly Produced They Propose to Help Themselves.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Sept. 11.—An Armenian bomb factory was discovered by the police yesterday, located underneath the Armenian church near the Kassis Pasha cemetery. From the factory a long tunnel had been excavated in the direction of a Government powder

magazine, the intention obviously having been to blow the magazine up.

The officials are urging the foreign residents of the city to sign a memorial thanking the Sultan for the protection his Majesty has afforded them. A number of Englishmen consulted Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, as to the advisability of signing the memorial, and were advised by the Ambassador to tear up the document and throw the pieces into the face of the official that presented them.

The mosques were placarded on Wednesday with an appeal to the Government on the part of a number of army officers that they receive their arrears of pay without delay, otherwise the officers must help themselves.

### BANCROFT'S SAILING ORDERS.

### Directed to Join Admiral Selbridge in the Mediterranean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—Formal sailing orders to the Bancroft having been issued by the Navy Department, directing Commander Charles Belknap, her commander, to leave New York, after taking explosives at Tomkinsville to proceed to Gibraltar and there report by telegraph to Admiral Selbridge, commanding the European station, for further orders. The department has been officially informed that the vessel will be ready for a three years' cruise in foreign waters in time to obey these orders.

This is the second formal step in carrying out the President's determination to have an American National vessel on guard in the Golden Horn to support the American Minister and in emergencies to serve as a refuge for American citizens at Constantinople. It is stated that Commander Belknap has no special orders as to whether he shall stop en route for coal at the Azores, but at any rate the Bancroft should reach Gibraltar in less than three weeks.

### HOSPILITY TO THE SULTAN.

### Christians in Civilized Countries Cry Out Against His Massacres.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 11.—The popular feeling of indignation excited by the cru-

elities of the Sultan against the Armenians and the Christians in Crete will shortly find voice in a series of mass-meetings that have been summoned in Birmingham, Manchester and other large cities in England.

This feeling is not confined to England, as is evidenced by the fact that a large meeting to denounce the massacres in Anatolia and Crete and to call upon the powers to put an end to the misgovernment of the Sultan was held in Berlin yesterday, and further meetings for the same object will soon be held in other places in Germany.

In Paris a number of Armenian students made a tour of the newspaper offices and appealed to the editors to arouse the sympathy of the nation for their suffering and despairing countrymen. The students were generally advised to keep quiet until after the visit of the Czar to Paris. They were told that after the Czar had left Paris indignation meetings would have a prospect of success.

### HORRORS OF PORTLAND PRISON.

### Dynamiter Daly Tells of the Brutal Treatment of Irish Political Prisoners in the Place.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 11.—John Daly, the Irish dynamiter who was released from Portland prison on August 20, returned from his visit to Paris to-day and will go to Limerick to-morrow. In an interview with a representative of the United Press Daly said he was getting stronger, but was acutely afflicted with nervousness. Speaking of his prison experiences Daly said:

"My prison life was too dreadful to think about. The English prison system is brutal at the best, but it is applied to the Irish prisoners with the fullest severity. The officials of Portland prison were for a long time aware that Gallagher and Whitehead were insane, and the six Irish political prisoners who are still confined in Portland are all ill. One of them I believe to be already insane, and if these men are not released soon they will only

and if this cannot be done the owners say the mine will have to be closed. The Coronado is still running.

### SAN FRANCISCO IS SELECTED.

### The Convention of the Letter-Carriers of the Nation to Be Held Here Next Year.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 11.—At this morning's session of the Letter-carriers' convention the report of the committee on resolutions was adopted, including the recommendation that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Postmaster-General at Washington in the interest of the sub-carriers.

Late to-night the following officers were elected: President, J. N. Parsons, New York; vice-president, J. R. Kinson, Fall River; secretary, J. F. Victory, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, A. McDonald, Grand Rapids; executive board—S. B. Stevens, Cincinnati; J. K. Sully, Pittsburg; G. K. Kliffner, Omaha; C. H. Cutler, Boston.

### MILES SAVES HIS DOG.

### But, the General Has a Close Call in So Doing.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Sept. 11.—Major-General Nelson A. Miles narrowly escaped serious injury to-day in an effort to get his dog Rex on the train. He and his party passed through here on their way to the coast. The general and his son were promading the platform with the dog when the train started. General Miles stopped to get the dog, dragged it several rods, threw it into the car at a window and just caught the car rail as the train went by. He was helped on to the platform amid much excitement.

### Gold Coin From Europe.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived this morning from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg, brings from Southampton 39 cases

## HARMON IS FOR ORDER

### Federal Interference in State Affairs Held to Be Justifiable.

### BRYAN'S STAND SHOWN TO BE WRONG.

### Seriousness of the Matter Aply Set Forth by the Attorney-General.

### UNCLE SAM HAS THE RIGHT TO PROTECT HIS OWN.

### The Government Can Punish All Who Interfere With the Exercise of Its Lawful Powers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—Attorney-General Judson Harmon to-night made public his views respecting the political situation, emphatically emphasizing his opinion on "Federal interference in local affairs," on which subject the Attorney-General does not agree with the protest embodied in the Chicago platform. Mr. Harmon's communication follows:

"I have concluded to give a public answer to the many inquiries made of me upon a subject of great moment to which general attention is now directed. Mr. Bryan, in his letter accepting the nomination for President by the convention at Chicago, amplifies the protest which that convention made in its platform against Federal interference in local affairs, which strangely enough is not found in the platforms of the other two conventions which have also nominated him.

"As nothing else has been done or proposed to which they can possibly apply these protests were intended and are understood to be directed against the recent action of the President in forcibly suppressing moton disturbances which had stopped the carriage of the mails and interstate commerce and were defying the civil officers of the United States.

"The President took this action not only without the request, but in some instances against the protest of the authorities of the States in which the riots occurred and Mr. Bryan, taking section 4 of article 4 of the constitution to be the law on the subject, pledges himself against any repetition of the violation thereof, which his letter necessarily charges. He vindicates the wisdom of the framers of the constitution by declaring that the local authorities are better qualified to judge of the necessity for Federal assistance.

"This, in my judgment, is a far more serious matter than the money question or any of the other questions now before the people, grave as they may be. Our form of government may survive a wrong discussion of those questions, and the people may endure for a time the evils which result from false systems of finance and taxation, but if the President has deliberately disregarded the instrument upon which the Union is founded by supplanting the authority of a sovereign State by armed forces, a precedent has been made which threatens our form of government. While, if a candidate for President may properly pledge himself in advance, as Mr. Bryan has done, to do nothing to protect the property, maintain the authority and enforce the laws of the United States, unless and until the officers of another government request or consent then we really have no Federal Government. For a government to which we are entirely free to use force to protect itself and maintain itself in the discharge of its own proper functions, is no government at all.

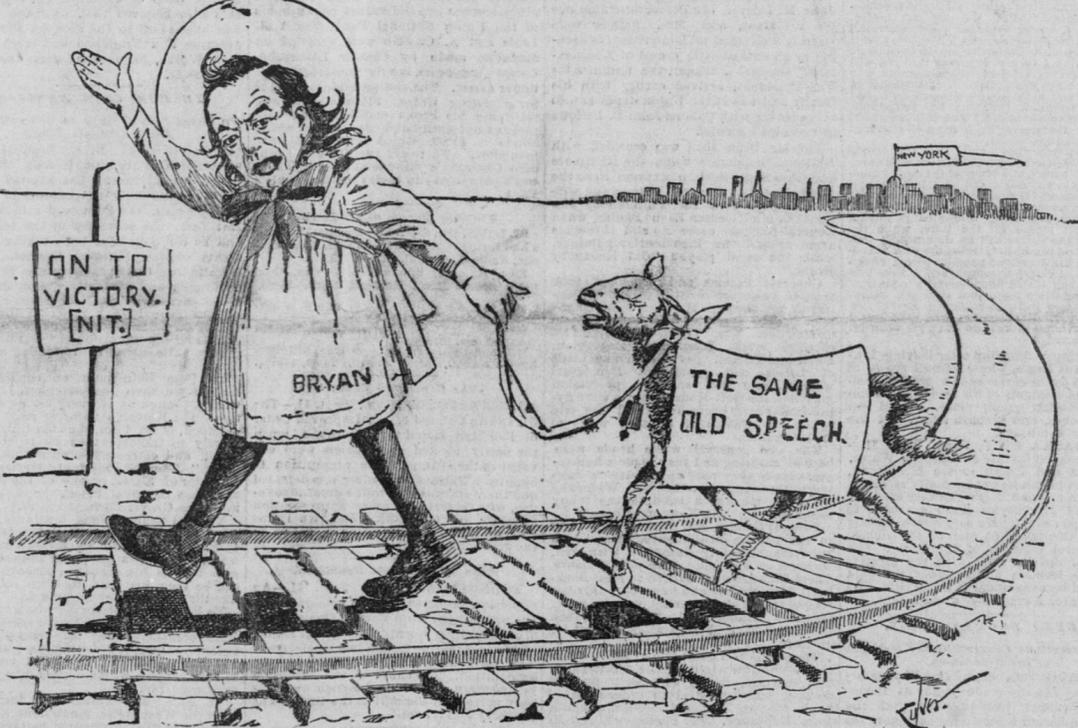
"The section of the constitution to which Mr. Bryan refers plainly refers merely to the protection of the States against interference with their authority, laws or property by domestic violence, and they are wisely made solely the judges whether or when they need protection. But by the express terms of the constitution a State has nothing to do with the maintenance of the authority or the execution of the laws of the United States within the territory of the State. The prevention and punishment of offenses connected with the mails, with interstate commerce and with the administration of justice in the Federal courts are committed to the general Government and to it alone. Such offenses in violation of the government of the State within which they are committed. Therefore the State cannot require protection against them. The State has no duties to discharge in these matters, therefore it can require no Federal assistance with respect to them.

"Of course, domestic violence often, as in the recent riots, is directed against both State and Federal authority indiscriminately, so that either or both may suppress it. And in such cases the action of each in maintaining its own authority over the subjects committed to it tends to aid the other. But in such cases each is acting in its own independent right as a sovereign government and on its own behalf.

"It would be as absurd to claim that the United States might neglect its own interests because in protecting them those of a State may be incidentally protected as to claim that a State must let riot run free because it happens to be directed against Federal representatives or officers as well as its own. According to Mr. Bryan there is somewhere implied in the constitution—for it is nowhere expressed—a prohibition of the use of force by the United States against persons who, within the limits of a State, may be successfully resisting its officers and completely paralyzing its operations as a government, unless the local authorities shall first make request or give consent.

"This is contrary to the settled principle that while the Federal Government is one

## BRYAN AND HIS SPEECH



Bryan had a little speech—  
The only one he knew—  
And everywhere that Bryan went  
The speech it went there, too.

largely dispersed and that the Republicans who were at that time favorable to silver were rapidly returning to the Republican ranks. Of the ninety reports received not more than twelve express any doubt as to the maintenance of the normal party strength. All indications from these reports are that the Republican majority will be much larger than one year ago, when it was 33,000. A poll of all the trains during the Iowa State Fair, which was attended by 150,000 people, is alleged to have resulted in two and a half votes for McKinley to one for Bryan. Replies from 300 subscribers to a prominent agricultural paper published here show two votes for McKinley to one for Bryan among the farmers of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

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come out into the world finally useless and shattered.

"I went to prison in good spirits as a sufferer for a great cause, but the terrible system observed there soon destroyed my natural buoyancy, enfeebled my body and wore out my mind. Though the hope of regaining my liberty remained, my heart got sick. I was twice at the point of death from illness due to the treatment I was subjected to. Once I fainted while on my way to work in the carpenter-shop and was conveyed to the hospital, where I was confined at the time of my release.

"At the time of the hearing before the Farnell Commission, emissaries of the Government came to Portland prison to try to induce me to give testimony before that body, advancing a suggestion of my regaining my liberty if I acceded to the propositions they made. The notorious spy and informer, Piggett, was one of these emissaries. I could exactly understand from him what was wanted, but I was on my guard and refused to say anything. An inspector of the prison afterward told me that these persons had no right or authority to hold out hopes of my release."

### RESTLESS STATE OF MINERS.

### Many Special Policemen Sworn In to Preserve the Peace in the Leadville District.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 11.—There is an undercurrent of excitement here and the crowded streets indicate a restless condition of the miners, although everything is comparatively quiet. Twenty special policemen were sworn in for duty this morning on account of the assault on the miners last night. The merchants do not feel secure and want something decisive done to put an end to the insecurity of the city from mob lawlessness.

There is no unity of ideas, however, as to the best plan of action. There were no arrests in consequence of the attack last night. The Weldon mine has stopped. The water filled it rapidly and the danger in staying in it is great. An effort will be made to strengthen the timber support

of gold coin valued at \$1,500,000, and from Cierbourg 42 cases valued at \$2,125,200. The aggregate arrivals thus far are \$3,172,500. Lazard-Freres have deposited \$3,000,000 in the sub-Treasury in exchange for greenbacks.

### FIRED BY THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

### During the Destruction of a Home for Unfortunate Lads Several Jump From Windows.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 11.—The temporary frame building of the Home for the Feeble-minded Children caught fire shortly after 10 o'clock and was completely destroyed. It was first reported that a number of the children had perished in the flames, but Dr. Huff, the superintendent, says that all of them are accounted for, though several were badly bruised by jumping from second-story windows. The building was evidently set on fire by some feeble-minded boys who had several times attempted to escape. The loss is about \$15,000.

### Death of Captain Shannon.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11.—Captain S. D. Shannon, an inmate of Pikesville Confederate Home, near this city, died yesterday from an attack of heart trouble. He was 63 years of age and served throughout the entire war. He enlisted in the First South Carolina Regiment and afterward served on the staff of Major-General Richard Anderson. He was secretary of the Territory of Wyoming under President Cleveland for several years. He was a brother of Colonel Shannon, who was killed in a duel several years ago by Colonel Cass.

### Death of Notorious Polk Wells.

ANAMOSA, Iowa, Sept. 11.—Polk Wells, the most noted of Iowa criminals, died in the penitentiary here to-day from consumption. Wells was a criminal from the time he was 12 years of age. He participated in highway robberies, train and stage hold-ups and other deals all over the country. He was sent up for ten years for highway robbery in Fremont County in 1880. In 1892 Wells and his partner chloroformed a guard and escaped. The guard died, and when Wells was captured he was given a life sentence.