

STANDING OF THE PARTIES

Grosvenor's Figures Give 278 Electoral Votes to McKinley.

REASONABLY SURE OF THIS NUMBER.

Thirty-Five More Are Counted Upon and Sixty-Four Are Doubtful.

BRYAN'S MANAGERS SUBMIT ESTIMATES.

Claim the Solid West and South and a Majority of the Central States.

ATHENS, Ohio, Sept. 20.—General Grosvenor to-night gave out a table of estimates of the probable result of the Presidential election at the request of certain members of the press in the East. He said:

I have been urged for several weeks to authorize the publication of a table of estimates of the Presidential election and I have hesitated to do so because there was more or less uncertainty in regard to the result. Not that there has ever been any uncertainty or doubt in the intelligent mind as to who would be elected, but following the St. Louis convention and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by one faction of the Democratic party and the substantial absorption of the Populist party which succeeded that event there was some uncertainty as to how a number of the States would finally go, and this condition of uncertainty has not yet entirely disappeared, but the general drift of political events has reached a point where I think I need not hesitate to point out substantially how the several States will go.

The six New England States, with thirty-nine electoral votes, will go to McKinley, so I read my table as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State, Electoral Votes. Includes New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, North Carolina, Texas.

Here is a total of 278 votes, or 54 more than sufficient to elect, all of which are practically sure for McKinley. I come to some States which are still in doubt, but which, under the high tide of Republican success now sweeping over the country, will be almost sure to vote for McKinley—not all of them, at least a very large proportion of them, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: State, Electoral Votes. Includes Kansas, Nebraska, North Carolina, Texas.

Here are thirty-five electoral votes, from which McKinley will surely receive enough to make good any accident that may befall the total of 278. Of the remaining States:

Table with 2 columns: State, Electoral Votes. Includes Louisiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas.

Are one or more of them within the line of possibility, I might almost say reasonable probability? I concede to Bryan and Watson, or Bryan and Sewall, or Bryan and whoever it may be at the right time:

Table with 2 columns: State, Electoral Votes. Includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho.

These are practically sure for the opposition, although there may be a possible dispute even along that line.

I put my estimate upon the facts within my own personal knowledge of the rapid and mighty change in public sentiment that has been going on ever since the actual campaign of 1896 began. I believe that the vote of Arkansas, to which our opponents are pointing with pride, is more significant of coming results in the Middle and Western States than is even the magnificent victory in Maine. The fact that a State like Arkansas, with the character of whose elections we have become so familiar, exhibited such a splendid increase of Republican votes and such a significant decrease of Democratic votes is in the highest degree important, and a relative increase of Republican votes in the other States in the Middle and West would give practically a solid vote. No sensible man can shut his eyes to the fact that the McKinley tide has been rising since about the 1st of August, and that the ratio of its increasing power grows greater every day.

The entire campaign is suggestive of 1872, when in July and August there was a grave apprehension that Greeley might be elected. Yet in November he was overwhelmingly and disastrously defeated.

I may add in this connection that estimates and prophetic utterances of our opponents may be well illustrated by the situation in Ohio. During my recent trip to the East I found a number of Republicans who were anxiously inquiring if Ohio would be carried by McKinley, and scores of Democrats who insisted that their information left no possibility of doubt of McKinley's defeat in his native State. I even saw attributed to Chairman Jones of Arkansas the suggestion that Ohio was confidently relied upon as a Bryan State. Since my return I have advised from every Congressional district in the State, and I predict with confidence that I am willing to maintain at any hazard that McKinley will have more than 100,000 majority in Ohio, and that he will carry many Congressional districts as we did in 1884, and in no event will we lose more than one district.

FIGURES OF THE BRYANITES.

Doubtful States Claimed by the Silver Democracy Managers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20.—Speaking of the Democratic-Populist organization in the West and South and the present outlook for Bryan getting enough electoral votes to win, J. G. Johnson of Kansas, a member of the National Campaign Committee at Western Democratic headquarters, said to-day to a reporter for the United Associated Presses:

"When Senator Jones and his associates began the headquarters work of this campaign a line was drawn around a certain number of States which could be depended upon to cast their electoral votes for Mr. Bryan. Then a few more States which we could not be sure of were added, making the total vote more than enough to elect our man. In this latter class of

States the silver sentiment has been hardening steadily, and the results of our organization work to date give no indication that McKinley can carry any of the States we are concentrating our work upon. I would not like to name these States, because it would leave the impression in some minds that we had cast off certain States not included, and which are not lost to Mr. Bryan by any means.

"It is only necessary for us to carry two big Western States, such as Minnesota, Louisiana, Iowa or Illinois, to turn the electoral vote to Mr. Bryan. For my State, old and experienced politicians in touch with the work and sentiment in every township say that if Bryan carries Kansas it will not be by less than 20,000 majority. I see Missouri is claimed by the Republicans. We learn the gold Democrats are going to vote for Palmer and the Populists are united in support of Curtis. Then Mr. Kerns comes to the Republican headquarters and tells Mr. Hanna the State is gone. That is a fair illustration of how things have been going with us since we came here. Notwithstanding what General Grosvenor says, we stand as good a chance of carrying Ohio or Illinois. Captain McConville of our speakers department tells me that by October 15 we will have the enemy in as close a corner as they ever were in their lives, and he knows something about the State.

"In Michigan there is the strongest combination possible working for Mr. Bryan's success. The party is thoroughly united and we have the benefit of Republican defections, which amount to thousands. Only twice in the last sixteen years have the Republicans at their best had 60 per cent of the total vote of Michigan, and within the last twenty days it has become practically certain a Bryan State. In Illinois the reliable party workers in every section outside of Cook County have compiled their estimates and say that Mr. Bryan will come to the Desplaines River with 40,000 majority. The vote in Cook County, which is two-fifths of the total Illinois vote, is an uncertain quantity, but the conditions are favorable to Mr. Bryan getting a large majority of the votes. He has the support of the regular Democratic party, which is splendidly organized by precincts. He has the support of the Populist party and the support of organized labor in the county. There are known to be here twice as many Republicans who will vote for Bryan as there are Democrats who will vote against him. The army of idle men at present in this county cannot reasonably be expected to vote in November for a continuance of those conditions which have thrown them and kept them out of employment.

"The Republicans have to win nearly every trick that is in the game and we don't. It is not extravagant to say that Mr. Bryan will carry every State south of the Ohio and Potomac and west of the Mississippi. That being true, any two States out of the States north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi will elect him. Only in two States, South Dakota and Oregon, are there Bryan and Watson electoral tickets, and they were given under an agreement with the Democrats. There is no more danger of Bryan losing Texas than there is of losing Arkansas. Any man who thinks to the contrary must be afflicted with McKinley insanity. The Southern men I have talked with simply laugh at the idea of McKinley carrying Louisiana."

FUSION CERTIFICATES FILED.

Kansas Populists Depart From the Usual Printed Form.

TOPEKA, Kans., Sept. 20.—The nomination certificates of the Populist National and State tickets were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday. The documents depart from the usual printed form, in that at the head of the certificates of nomination for Presidential electors appear these words, "Certificate of nomination for Presidential electors of the People's party, whose candidate for President is William J. Bryan and for Vice-President Thomas F. Watson." Then follows the entire list of Democratic electors who are certified to in the Democratic nomination papers as being the adherents of William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall. These electors were endorsed by the regular Populist State Convention in return for the Democratic indorsement of the Populist State ticket.

A PLATINUM PARTY.

How Two New Yorkers Propose to Solve the Money Question.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20.—Louis Lombard and R. E. Johnston of New York, now at the Auditorium Annex, have issued a manifesto in favor of what they call the "Platinum party," advocating the use of platinum for coin. They say the metal is better than gold, because it wears longer; it represents a greater value in a small bulk; there is no fear of flooding the country with cheap platinum, and the standard of value cannot be artificially affected. The founders of this party announce themselves as candidates for the Presidency.

BISMARCK ON BIMETALLISM.

The Iron Chancellor Favors an International Agreement.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 20.—In a speech last night Governor Culberson read correspondence between himself and Prince Bismarck in relation to the financial question. Bismarck says this is the hour when it would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallicism. He thinks the United States is free, in its movements than any other nation and action here would influence an international money agreement.

Miss Murray to Take the Stump.

NISI SPRINGS, Iowa, Sept. 20.—Miss Minnie F. Murray, the "woman in white" who created such a sensation in the Chicago convention when Governor Boies was nominated, will take the platform for Bryan and Sewall, making her first address in this city September 24.

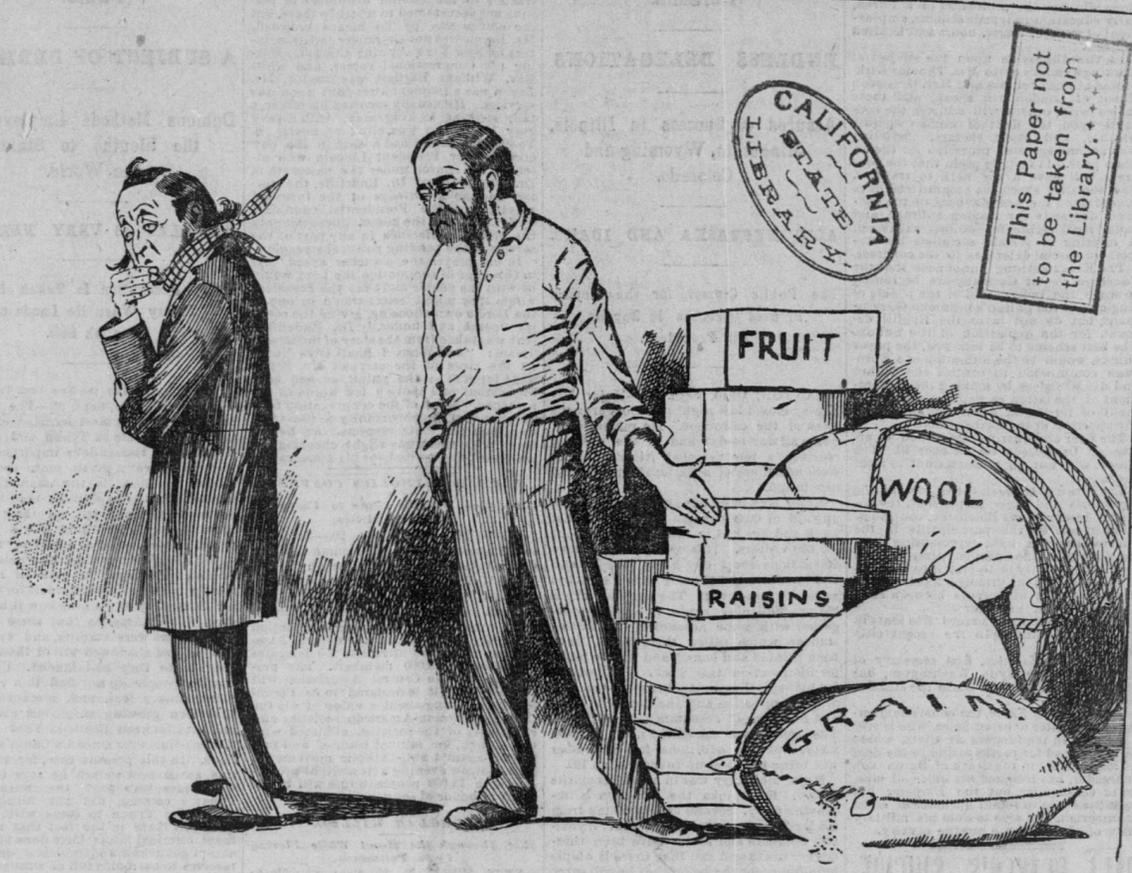
The Maine Landslide.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 20.—The vote for Governor and Congressmen, as compiled from official returns, shows a plurality for Powers of 48,377 and for Congressmen of 49,338.

Fell Over a Cliff.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—A special from Jimenez, Mexico, says: Emil Renbaugh, a German naturalist who has been spending the summer in the Sierra Madre mountains west of here, was killed by accidentally falling from a cliff, and his body was taken to Atlanta, from which point it will be shipped to San Francisco and thence to Germany. He was widely known as a scientist in the United States and Germany.

"THERE ARE MOMENTS WHEN ONE WANTS TO BE ALONE."



CALIFORNIA FARMER: "How are you on protection, Mr. Bryan?"

MINERS RIOTING AT LEADVILLE

Coronado Mine Building Blown Up With Dynamite.

THE RUINS ARE FIRED

Governor McIntyre Calls Out the Entire State Militia to Quell the Riot.

A BATTLE WITH WINCHESTERS

An Early Morning Skirmish Between Strikers and Guards at the Coronado Works.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 21.—Shortly after midnight several heavy explosions occurred at the Coronado mine. The explosions were followed by many rifle shots from the vicinity of the barricade surrounding the mine, which are thought to have been fired by an attacking force to cover the retreat of the dynamiters in an attack upon the works.

The shooting lasted about 10 minutes, and has since been followed by desultory firing. A telephone message received from the mine after the first explosions stated that nobody inside the barricade had been hurt. After receiving this message communication with the mine was interrupted and has not yet been restored.

Another explosion, presumably of dynamite, was heard after the break in the telephone connection, which was followed by a bright blaze in the vicinity of the mine.

The Fire Department and the local militia were hastily called out and hurried to the assistance of the besieged miners. They found the works at the mine in a blaze and when they attempted to turn on the water to fight the flames they were ordered to desist by the attacking party. Finally they succeeded in getting connection with other hydrants and turning a stream on the flames. Hardly had this occurred when a series of explosions were heard in the traction of the Emmett and Marion mines, and it is supposed that an attack had been made on those working.

A later report from the Coronado mine states that Fireman O'Keefe was fatally shot while attempting to turn on the water and that two unknown men are dead.

The entire city is astir and thousands are gathered near the Coronado works. The Fire Department is now fighting the flames with fair prospects of success.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21.—At the request of Sheriff Neumann of Leadville Governor McIntyre at 2 o'clock this morning ordered out the entire militia force of the State to quell the riot in Leadville. The troops from this city, two infantry companies and a battery, will reach Leadville by noon.

American Prisoner Released.

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 20.—Captain

General Weyler has ordered the release of Alfredo Hernandez Idghett, an American citizen, who was arrested two weeks ago. His release is conditional upon his leaving Cuba. Brenvido Sanchez, a rebel leader, has been captured in Matanzas. He is wounded.

VENEZUELA—ONE MORE.

Official Memorandum That May Lead to Further Controversy.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 20.—The Times will to-morrow publish a memorandum from Senor Rojas, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to Lord Salisbury's note of November, 1895, to Secretary Olney. Senor Rojas, in an introductory letter to Secretary Olney, claims that the memorandum, which was published in Atlanta, Ga., completely refutes the positions taken by Lord Salisbury in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute. The Times ridicules the arguments set forth in the memorandum, but admits that the tone of the document is moderate.

ON THE WAY TO LEITH.

The Car Leaves Copenhagen for Baltimore Castle.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, Sept. 20.—The visit of the Czar and Czarina to the King and Queen of Denmark ended to-day and their imperial Majesties, accompanied by the members of their suites, started for Leith, whence they go to Baltimore. According to the present programme their Majesties will be the guests of Queen Victoria for two weeks, after which they will go to Paris.

British Steamer Wrecked.

NASSAU, N. P., Sept. 20.—The British steamer Viceroy, Captain Roido, from Philadelphia for Havana, with coal, was wrecked on the island of Abaco on the 17th. She is a total loss. Her crew has arrived here safely.

PERISH BY THE SWORD.

Slaughter of Many Christians by Moslem Fanatics at Ehin.

Armenian Refugees, Released at Marseilles, Will Be Sent to America.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 20.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the American legation in that city has received news from one of the American consulates that a fresh massacre, in which a large number of Christians were killed, has taken place at Ehin, in the vilayet of Karpoet.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphs that the Yildiz Kiosk, the residence of the Sultan, is surrounded by his Majesty's own troops. Many of these have become notoriously disloyal since the Sultan introduced into Constantinople the Hamidieh Cavalry, which is composed of notorious Kurdish thieves and assassins.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a letter from Lady Henry Somerset, who with Miss Frances E. Willard went to Marseilles to aid the Armenian refugees in that city. She says she has a great desire of the refugees to go to America, from which country came the educational impulse that opened a larger world to them. She asks the Daily News to collect subscriptions to pay their passage to the United States, the sum necessary being \$5 each. She adds that Miss Willard has a plan to find them work upon their arrival which will render them self-supporting.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, Sept. 20.—The Armenians who made the raid on the Imperial Ottoman Bank and who were subsequently sent to this city where they were placed under arrest, have, however, been sent to Geneva, and fifteen others have been placed on a steamer bound for Buenos Ayres.

THACHER OPPOSED TO FREE COINAGE

New York Democrats Told Where Their Leader Stands

FAVORS ONE STANDARD.

Accepts the Nomination for Governor to Keep His Party Intact.

HAS NOT CHANGED ONE IOTA.

Will Make the Race for the Executive Chair on State Issues Only.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Mayor John Boyd Thacher to-night gave out the following statement:

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1896. Hon. Elliott Danforth, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, New York City.—DEAR SIR: I am informed by the public press and by individual delegates that the Democratic party of the State, in convention assembled at Buffalo on September 17, 1896, did me the honor of naming me as its candidate for the high office of Governor. I now learn that the State Committee is to meet on Tuesday for the purpose of appointing a committee to officially notify me of that fact. It has seemed to me due to your committee that before it takes that step I should make a statement.

I cannot ask for the confidence and support of the people of the State without frankly declaring my position upon the financial issue now agitating the public. I stand to-day where I stood in the month of June in the presence of a convention of the State Democracy. I have not changed an iota in my belief, nor deviated a step in my course. The commercial honor of this Nation is pledged to the world, and the whole world knows that the purpose of appointing a committee to officially notify me of that fact. It has seemed to me due to your committee that before it takes that step I should make a statement.

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I took part in the State convention which sent delegates to represent the party in the National Convention at Chicago. Those delegates by participation acquiesced in the action of the National Convention in presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. The State Convention of the Democratic party has ratified the nomination of these candidates. I have learned from the fathers and in turn have endeavored to teach that the Democratic party is a vehicle to carry the will of the people into effect. Such a vehicle is constructed with difficulty, but is easily destroyed. It is now and then to perform abnormally satisfactory service will not justify the utter destruction of the vehicle. It was not constructed to bear one burden, but many and various burdens. When the financial burden is finally disposed of in due and regular form chosen by a majority of that convention, I regret that I cannot be in full accord on the question of finance with the sentiment of the late convention, but if my position seems inharmoneous with the usual attitude of a candidate toward his party it should be remembered that the conditions are also unusual.

In nominating me I must assume that the convention was not unaware of my financial views as expressed in public utterances, and that it was induced to accord me that distinguished honor in view of the fact that under the constitution a Governor of this State has no official connection whatever with matters pertaining to the National currency. It was apparent at Chicago and Buffalo, an

is expressed at every gathering of citizens where public questions are discussed, that the people are dissatisfied with the present condition of public affairs, and I am in sympathy with every movement, not revolutionary in character, which seeks to take burdens from the shoulders of the masses and to restore prosperity and peace to all the people.

When the Republican Legislature adjourned in May, 1896, it left a record behind it which every Democrat and independent voter in the State believed would be at issue before the people this fall. No question purely National should be permitted to divert our people in this State election from pronouncing by a change of administration a verdict against this record. The people have destroyed all vestige of a political boss in the Democratic party and I believe they will annihilate bossism in the Republican party. It is not important that I, or any other particular individual, should be elected Governor. It is important that the power of one man should not be perpetuated by two years more of Republican executive control. Yours, JOHN BOYD THACHER.

HOKE SMITH FOR GOLD.

Says He Cannot Indorse the Chicago Financial Plan.

DALTON, Ga., Sept. 20.—Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith spoke here yesterday. He referred to an address which he delivered here two years ago in favor of the gold standard. Then he argued that the Democratic National Convention should declare against the free coinage of silver. To-day, he said, he had not changed his views on the financial question and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform. He urged, however, that those who, like himself, did not approve of this plank should remain loyal to the regular nominees.

TORTURED BY WHITECAPS

Brutal Treatment of an Ohio Farmer Suspected of Dishonesty.

Alternately Strung Up by the Heels or Buried Until Near to Death.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 20.—It was learned to-day that a brutal whitecapping outrage occurred within a few miles of Toledo ten days ago, but the region is so terror-stricken that no one dared to carry word to the authorities until to-day. A farmer named Huntsman, living near Holland, in this county, was the victim. His two children were returning from Holland on September 9, when two men overtook them and accused them of finding and secreting a pocketbook containing \$80. This was denied and the children were searched.

The same men went to Huntsman's house that night and insisted that the pocketbook was in the possession of the family.

They finally went away threatening vengeance. The following night a band of a dozen or more men took Huntsman from his bed and beat him outrageously. That done, he was strung up for a few moments to a tree. He was then lowered again, beaten and partially buried. Given a chance to make a statement, he claimed to be innocent and was hanged by the heels and again buried. He was then notified to leave the county within twelve hours or die.

The man's jaw was broken and he was frightfully bruised, but his fear was so great that he and his family remained in the woods without food or medical attention for the following two days.

Mining Engineers Visit Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 20.—Over 100 members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers arrived in the city to-day to attend the seventy-second session of this body of scientific men. The programme of the meeting consists of the reading and discussion of papers, interspersed with visits to smelters and other reduction works and to some of the best mining districts of the State.

FALL OF DONGOLA

English Forces Capture the Dervish Stronghold by Strategy.

NO WARRIORS OPPOSE THEIR ENTRY.

Gunboats Advance Upon the Town While Its Defenders Are Absent.

DESPERATE BATTLE FOUGHT AT EL HAFIR.

The Invading Party Gains a Signal Victory After a Stubborn Resistance.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from the Anglo-Egyptian expedition states that Dongola, the objective point of the expedition, has been taken without meeting with any resistance from the dervishes, the place being unoccupied.

The dispatch adds that the town of El Hafir, north of Dongola, to which place the dervishes retreated yesterday, was captured after a hot engagement. After the place had fallen into the hands of the expedition, the Egyptians captured twenty-seven grain-laden boats, the loss of which will prove a severe blow to the dervishes. The latter made desperate attempts to recapture the boats, but a heavy fire was poured into them by the troops and the gunboats, and they were finally compelled to abandon their attempts to regain possession of the boats and their cargoes.

After their defeat the entire dervish force retreated southward upon Dongola. At the same time the expedition's steamers started for the same place, and being the quicker reached there before the dervishes. The city was found to be deserted by warriors, and the steamers at once landed a force of infantry to hold it until the arrival of the main body of the expedition.

At the time the dispatch was sent the dervishes were approaching Dongola overland, and scouts reported that they were carrying many of their wounded with them. Included among the wounded are some of the most noted chiefs.

It is expected that, as the dervishes are without food or other stores, they will make a most desperate attempt to again gain possession of Dongola.

El Hafir was not taken by the troops until after a most stubborn resistance on the part of the dervishes had been overcome. The riflemen of the latter fought behind well-made mud forts and in trenches that were strewn with mats. These defenses, however, were soon wrecked by the heavy fire of the Egyptian artillery and the Maxim battery that was manned by the Connaught Rangers. The dervishes stood the fire bravely, but were finally compelled to withdraw from the place. Their cavalry took no part in the engagement, remaining some distance off in the desert and watching the result of the battle. When the British and Egyptians landed the entire force retreated southward.

The capture of the place was hailed with delight by the natives, who have long been harried by the dervishes. They shouted, danced and sang in a frenzied manner and hailed the expedition as their deliverers.

DERVISHES OUTWITTED.

Permitted the Gunboats to Slip By and Reach Dongola.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 21.—The correspondent of the Daily News who is with the Sudan expedition telegraphs that in the attack on El Hafir the dervishes were outwitted. They all advanced on land to meet the troops, thus permitting the gunboats to slip past the town, sink one of their steamers and hurry on to Dongola. When the dervishes saw this move they turned and tried to overtake the gunboats and save Dongola, but the land forces of the expedition headed them off.

The Staffordshire regiment will follow the gunboats to Dongola and thus the dervishes will be placed between two fires. Wad Bishara, the leader of the dervishes, was wounded at El Hafir. He was carried outside the range of the guns. A prisoner states that when he saw that he was defeated he exclaimed, "Allah is against me."

Notwithstanding the assertion of the Government that Dongola was the objective point of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, the London newspapers concur in the opinion that, now Dongola has been taken, the expedition will proceed to the reconquest of the entire Sudan.

Failure of a Bank.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Sept. 20.—The banking house of A. Ball & Co. at West Liberty, closed its doors yesterday morning. Its assets will exceed the liabilities by \$90,000.

Pure Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25 cents.