Kansas City Daily Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 90. TUESDAY. KANSAS CITY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1896. TUESDAY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR SOUND CURRENCY

HON. JOHN P. IRISH SPEAKS AT THE AUDITORIUM.

BRILLIANT SPEECH DELIVERED.

NOMINATIONS OF GENERALS PALMER AND BUCKNER RATIFIED.

Auditorium Filled From Floor to Ceiling with an Enthusiastic Audience of Sound Money Democrats—Masterly Presentation.

State University COLUMBIA MO

Hon. John P. Irish, whose great speech was the feature of the sound money Democratic convention at Indianapolis, delivered a magnificent address at the Auditorium last night in defense of the cause of sound money. An audience which filled every floor of the great edifice listened to the speech and punctured it with frequent and enthusiastic applause. The purpose of the meeting was to ratify the nomination of Palmer and Buckner by the Indianapolis convention, but instead of indulging in rhetorical flourishes, cheap metaphors or boasting, Colonel Irish made one of the strongest and most convincing arguments in behalf of sound money ever heard in Kansas City.

Long before the hour of 8 o'clock arrived the Auditorium was filled and Judge A. M. Black looked out upon a sea of faces when he called the immense audience to order. Without any preliminaries he introduced Peter H. Tiernan as chairman of the meeting. The people had assembled to hear Colonel Irish and Mr. Tiernan presented the distinguished Democrat without delay.

Colonel Irish's Speech.

Colonel Irish was received with a rousing round of applause when he stepped forward and for two hours he held the close attention of the audience by his masterly presentation of the cause of sound money.

"This is my first visit to Kansas City," he said, "for many years. Since the 'crime of '73' was committed (laughter) you have built up here an imperial city, of which you have just reason to be proud. And speaking of the crime of '73, Mr. Bryan reiterates the statement that this 'crime' was committed by stealth in the midnight hour and with all the dark lantern accessories of a well regulated assassination. The opposite is the truth. In 1868 the director of the United States mint proposed to congress substantially the legislation subsequently embodied in the act of 1873. Congress ordered a complete investigation of the subject to be made and distinguished financiers from all parts of the country were requested to give their views, which were embodied in a pamphlet printed as a public document.

"This pamphlet was printed in 1870, and three years afterwards the act of 1873 was introduced in congress. The pages of the Congressional Record are filled with the debate which took place upon that measure. The men who are to-day howling the loudest for free silver supported the measure and in 1874 the greatest opponent of free silver—not the greatest intellectually, but the greatest in point of noise and persistency—Mr. Stewart, strongly advocated the single gold standard.

Record of the Party.

"I would remind my Democratic friend that the Democratic party regulated the finances of this country from 1792 to the so-called crime of 1873. The act of 1792 overvalued silver and it went out of circulation. In 1834 and 1837 the ratios were again changed. Under the act of 1837 silver disappeared and gold was left the basis, under the operation of the law which declares that the bullion value of two money metals in the markets of the world is the only true and practicable ratio, and that the least variable metal becomes the measure of values and the monetary standard.

"Under the act of 1853 the small silver coins were undervalued to make them stay at home. The divergence between the two metals in their market value was in 1853 only 2½ per cent and yet they could not be concurrently circulated. The attempt to show that they can be circulated now when the divergence is 50 per cent shows that the angels of 1853 feared to tread where people of a certain class in 1896 rush in. (Applause.) The act of 1873 simply put a headstone upon an old grave. Mr. Bryan, instead of quarreling with the stonecutter who put up the headstone, ought to go back to the gravedigger and the undertaker who did the business in 1853, twenty years before. (Cheers.)

The Real Independence.

"Mr. Jefferson was considered a Democrat in his day. When he declared that we must consider a metallic standard of value in relation to the countries with which we have the largest commercial dealings he made a more potent declaration of independence than in that other immortal instrument of his genius. Mr. Bryan prates about our being slaves to Great Britain because we have the same standard. He says nothing of Germany or France.

"You can always pick out a demagogue by the class of people he abuses. Mr. Bryan is seeking for votes, and there are hundreds of thousands of Germans in this country, in whose hearts there are still the songs of the fatherland, and who would resent any abuse of their country. It would not be prudent for a demagogue to attack the German nation. Most of the subjects of Great Britain in this country are Irish Americans, who do not lie awake nights thinking good things of England. Hence the seeker after votes twists the lion's tail. (Cheers.) The true slaves of Great Britain are the Asiatic nations, who have dealings with England, and who are on a silver basis. (Applause.)

What Repudiation Is.

"Seven-tenths of the fortunes Mr. Bryan thinks and 7-10 of the debts he threatens to repudiate were based upon the period since the crime of 1873. There is only one way to make debt-paying easier by law, and that is to pay in a lighter dollar than you borrowed; that is repudiation. (Applause.) Who are the debtors and the creditors of this country? Every depositor in the banks of this country; the beneficiaries of every fire and life insurance company in this country; the stockholders of building and loan associations; the 15,000,000 laboring men in this country who put their savings in banks and lend them to the great business enterprises which their savings develop—these are the creditors of the land. The railroads, the business men who borrow money to run their business, the men who borrow, they are the creditors. Do you want to pay the lender in a depreciated dollar, cut in two the purchasing power of the widow's dollar, the dollar of the depositor and the dollar of the workingman?

Fall of Silver and Other Commodities.

"Mr. Bryan treats money as if it was worn out or eaten. It goes on in an endless round, like the snow that melts on the mountains of my state, running down the mountain side as water, turning the wheels of commerce, emptying into the sea, evaporated into the clouds, then to be deposited again, to go through the same endless round through all the years that are to be. They tell you that other commodities have fallen because silver has fallen. But from 1825 to 1873 silver was over $1 an ounce; cotton was 5 cents a pound and wheat was from 65 cents to $2 per bushel. There was no earthly connection between the price of silver and that of other commodities. Out in my state the Populists say the borrower should only pay what would buy the same amount of commodities at the time of the creation of the debt. But the average life of a farm mortgage is five years. In 1850 wheat was worth $1 a bushel. In 1855 it was worth $2 a bushel. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. (Applause.)

Free Coinage Will Not Raise Silver.

"Mr. Bryan says free coinage will raise the price of silver. The compulsory purchase of the total American output made the price rise for a few days, but the vastly increased production of silver made it fall again. Since the repeal of the Sherman law silver has been doing better, and has risen to 68 cents an ounce, when it was worth only 60 cents in 1890. It has always done better when pseudo philosophers and empirical financiers have let it alone. Under free coinage it would rise for a time, and then when the speculators had unloaded it would fall to 40 cents or lower.

"The quantitative test has been applied. But for eighteen years before 1873 seven times as much silver as gold was produced; for the twenty years since 1873 eighteen times as much has been produced. Bryan accuses human artifice of doing what nature did. (Applause.)

"Wages have gone up 74 per cent since 1873 and prices have gone down; free silver will cut the wages of the laborer in two and double the cost of the necessaries of life. The laboring men of this country handle eight times as much money as the millionaires and the rich; they own the money of the country. (Applause.) There can be no double standard of values, as Jackson and Benton and Cleveland so declared."

Cleveland's Name Hissed.

The mention of Mr. Cleveland's name was greeted with cheers mingled with some vigorous hisses.

"I hear some hisses," remarked Colonel Irish quietly. "I have heard them before. In the economy of nature only two things hiss—snakes and geese. The snake hisses because he is poisonous and the goose because he is a fool." (Tremendous cheering.)

Colonel Irish showed that the per capita circulation of gold standard countries is $15; silver standard countries but $5; that fifty-one times as much silver has been coined under a gold standard as under free coinage; that two money metals will not circulate under free coinage when their commercial value does not correspond to their legal ratio; that gold standard countries circulate three times as much legal tender silver as silver countries; that free silver will drive $625,000,000 of gold out of circulation. He pointed to Mexico and Japan, where commodities are bought on a gold basis and labor paid on a silver basis. Mr. Bryan says the gold standard will bring wages down to the level of European countries. Then a silver standard will bring them down to the level of silver countries. He closed with an eloquent word picture of the soldiers of industry marching forth in the morning, some of whom fall in the battle of the day. He declared that they deserved better than the claptrap of demagogues, who were seeking to persuade them to vote to cut their wages in two and double the cost of living. He eulogized the Indianapolis platform and candidates, and closed amid cheers.

HON. JOHN P. IRISH,
Of California, Who Delivered a Sound Money Speech in the Auditorium Last Night.

COLONEL IRISH TALKS.

The Distinguished Democrat Discusses the Platform and Candidates of Indianapolis Convention.

Colonel John P. Irish, of California, one of the most prominent men in the sound money Democratic convention at Indianapolis, reached the city yesterday morning and spent the day at the Coates House. He has been almost continuously on the road since August 27 and was much wearied and glad of an opportunity to rest. During the afternoon he met a large number of the sound money Democrats and discussed the political situation.

Mr. Irish is an ideal leader for sound money Democrats under the circumstances. He is a large man with an assertive personal magetism, a powerful voice and is courageous and intrepid in his expressions. He is a large man with an assertive perright; he asserts it with that bravery born of conscientious convictions and his zeal makes its defense to him both a duty and a pleasure and an inspiration to his followers.

He has long been prominent in the councils of his party. In California his name is a household word and he has been a delegate to and has addressed all of the national Democratic conventions since 1876. He is a speaker of magnetism and force, an orator whose style attracts and wins friends, who dares to say what he believes is right, asking no other reward than the pleasure that comes when duty has been done. He is not an officeseeker.

He was seen at his room at the Coates House yesterday afternoon and when asked for an expression of opinion on the political situation and the work done at Indianapolis, gave the following:

"Mr. Bryan will lose California by more than 15,000 votes. He will also lose Oregon and Washington. The Rocky mountain states are hard to forecast. For years the free silver people there have been so intolerant as to prevent a full and free expression of public opinion. What they will do this year I do not know.

"The Indianapolis convention adopted a platform that was written in conscience. It will set the base line from which the Democracy of the future will measure. It established a standard of courage and conscience that will be valuable to all parties in the future. We assume and declare we are the Democracy of the future as we have been in the past, and to us will fall the duty of preserving the creed and guarding the faith of the party and transmitting them to the future guardians of the party.

"In many states the Bryan Democracy, as it calls itself, has been wholly merged into the Populist party, and losing its identity and terminating its own existence, has left many states without a Democratic organization or party machinery. It is thus to us the people will look for organization

Continued on Second Page.

BURROWS IS COMING.

MICHIGAN'S NOTED SENATOR WILL ARRIVE IN THE CITY TO-DAY.

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS.

TO BE THE ORATOR AT TO-NIGHT'S BIG REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Hon. R. E. Lewis Speaks Before a Very Large Audience at Higginsville—Hon. R. G. Horr Addresses a Pittsburg, Kas., Audience.

Chcago, Sept. 7.—(Special.) The returns made to the national Republican committee of the work of speakers at work under the direction of the committe are most flattering. Under the plan of organization the committee is advised of every meeting held under its authority. In this way the management is kept in close touch with all the work that is going on in that line.

One of the main features of interest in the reports of meetings held is the attendance. Enormous crowds come out everywhere. The average crowd is two and three times as large as expected. There is a great deal more interest in the campaign shown by the people than had been expected. This great interest manifested itself early and it has been rapidly on the increase. With the people thus aroused and coming out to meetings, the committee feels confident of the final result.

There is general hard work, with a strong pull and a long pull all along the line. Prominent oldtime Republicans of the Senator Sherman class, who have not for years given much attention to the campaign in general, outside their respective states, are in the fight by way of making sure the result. Then ex-President Harrison is not at all inclined to shirk or to "be busy." He is enlisted for the war. The united efforts of all the great leaders of the party and the assurances of personal efforts contribute to the comfort of the situation in the Republican headquarters.

Of all the prominent leaders out in the campaign none of them is being followed with reports more favorable than those that come in from Senator Burrows, of Michigan. He is a veteran campaigner and for some years has had much to do with the financial question. He is conversant with the issues of the contest. This fact suggested him to the committee at first as one of the men to keep in the hard fighting states. As a result he has been located in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas and he will also make a number of speeches in Nebraska and Iowa.

United States Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, will be the orator at the Republican meeting that will be held this evening at the Coates opera house. Senator Burrows has long enjoyed a wide reputation as a campaign orator of great ability, and it is claimed that his speeches this campaign are even better than those of former years. In his trip about the country he has been greeted by large audiences and at every engagement has made a strong hit. There have been full preparations made for his reception and meeting this evening, and it will be an interesting event for the Republicans.

Senator Burrows was born in Erie county, Pa., in January, 1837. He received a common school and academic education. He is by profession a lawyer. He was an officer in the Union army during the war, and in the years following it was prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo county, Mich. He declined the office of supervisor of internal revenue in 1867. He represented his district in the Forty-third, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses. President Arthur made him solicitor of the treasury in 1884, but he declined the position. The same year he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Chicago, and later returned to congress, serving in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first sessions of that body. He was twice speaker pro tem during the sessions of the Fifty-first congress. He was continued in congress during the Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth sessions by a large majority and took his seat as United States senator in 1895, resigning a congressional seat to accept it. His term of service will expire in 1899.

SENATOR JULIUS C. BURROWS,
Who Will Address a Large Republican Meeting in the Coates Opera House Tonight.

LEWIS AT HIGGINSVILLE.

Republican Nominee for Governor Addresses a Large Audience—Other Speakers.

Higginsville, Mo., Sept. 7.—(Special.) Robert E. Lewis, Republican nominee for governor, met with a warm and enthusiastic reception here to-day; hundreds called upon him before the speaking this afternoon. Not a few were Democrats who said they wanted a change in Missouri. The speaking in the afternoon was at the fair grounds. The weather was fine and the crowd immense. Mr. F. Burgan, president of the McKinley-Lewis Club, presided and introduced E. F. Keyton, of this city, who made a brief but forcible reference to national affairs, and introduced Mr. Lewis as the gentleman destined to be the next governor of the great commonwealth of Missouri. Mr. Lewis made a lengthy address, which was freely applauded. Hon. J. F. Gmelich, Republican nominee for state treasurer, followed Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis went to Lexington on the evening train and will return here in the morning and go to Marshall, at which place he speaks to-morrow.

A large crowd filled the court room tonight to hear Hon. J. H. Bothwell, of Sedalia.

Caldwell County Ticket.

Hamilton, Mo., Sept. 7.—(Special.) Caldwell county Republicans have nominated the following county ticket: Representative, Dr. G. B. Crowley; prosecuting attorney, J. H. King; treasurer, D. A. Glenn; surveyor, David Stucke; sheriff, M. R. Goldsworthy; public administrator, L. M. Spivey; judge East district, A. J. Thomas; judge West district, Dr. J. W. Tiffin.

WILL DISCUSS THE ISSUES.

Prominent Republicans Who Will Deliver Speeches in Kansas.

Kansas will have its full share of prominent Republican speakers during the campaign. Cyrus Leland, Jr., of Troy, who was in the city last evening, stated to a Journal reporter that he had completed arrangements to have General Russell Alger, of Michigan; General Franz Sigel and General Daniel Sickles, of New York, and Corporal Tanner, of Illinois, put in three days in Kansas. They will make their first stop at Topeka, where they will attend the state reunion on the first day of October. From there they will go on a two days' tour of the state, traveling by special train and speaking to the people from the train at the points visited. The trip will take them to a score of important points and will wind up at Kansas City and St. Joseph, according to the plans now made. The quartette will make the trip on the fly but will be able to address many thousands of people by using the special train thus provided. Mr. Leland says that everything at headquarters is in splendid shape.

FACTIONS MAY GET TOGETHER.

The Two Brands of Kansas Prohibitionists Figuring on a Scheme to Beat Morrill.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 7.—(Special.) St. John's National Prohibitionists and the old order of temperance men from whom his party bolted are contemplating a combine. It is proposed to unite upon a state ticket. Recently the leaders of the two factions of the Prohibitionists conceived the idea of working as a unit. They propose a complete reorganization and the nomination of a ticket which will poll the largest available strength at the approaching election. The real purpose underlying the plan is supposed to be the defeat of Governor Morrill. Some of the radical temperance people consider that he has failed to redeem his pledges, and they will work for a change, hoping it may bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs. The National party, headed by John P. St. John and Douthard, can probably control nearly 6,000 votes, while the other faction, under the leadership of Horace Hurley, of Junction City, can bring perhaps 5,000 to the polls. St. John and I. O. Pickering have both been mentioned for the leading place on the ticket. Neither of the men is in town, however, and their sentiments on this subject are unknown. They are supposed to favor the plan. While the State Temperance Union has taken no action heretofore, it will undoubtedly indorse the arrangement. A. H. Vance, of this city, a leading temperance man, and many others have openly declared themselves favorable to the combine.

HON. R. G. HORR AT PITTSBURG.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 People Hear the Michigan Statesman.

Pittsburg, Kas., Sept. 7.—(Special.) Between 5,000 and 6,000 people were here tonight to listen to the address of Hon. Roswell G. Horr. In the early evening, trains bearing delegations began to arrive, and by 7:30 the streets were lined by a thorng of visitors. A large torchlight procession and flambeau exhibition were features.

Mr. Horr began by giving an exhaustive review of the tariff question which was so humorous as to keep the audience laughing most of the time. After debating the tariff, Mr. Horr spoke on the financial question.

Four New McKinley Clubs.

Emporia, Kas., Sept. 7.—(Special.) Saturday and to-day were big days for McKinley in this city. Four new sound money clubs were organized: First, a club of railroad employes, numbering eighty-nine; then an auxiliary cavalry club, numbering sixty at Allen, followed by a colored cavalcade and a colored walking club, each with nearly 100 members.

Fusion in Oklahoma.

Perry, O. T., Sept. 7.—(Special.) The county central committees of the Democratic and Populist parties have perfected fusion on county and legislative tickets. The Democrats get the following: Representative Third district, treasurer, probate judge, attorney, superintendent, coroner and one commissioner. The Populists get the balance. Much ill-feeling prevails as the result of fusion.

THROUGH A BURNING TRESTLE.

Engineer Loses Control of His Locomotive, Which Carries Two Men Down to Death.

Clinton, Mo., Sept. 7.—(Special.) The trestle across Town creek, on the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern railway (the Blair line), was discovered to be on fire at an early hour this morning, by a farmer named Richard Barter, who went to the roundhouse, a mile away, and notified the men there. Five men and Barter boarded an engine to go to the burning structure. When they got within about 400 yards of the fire, the engineer lost control of the engine and it dashed on the burning trestle and was hurled to the ground, twenty-five feet below, killing Barter and the engineer, Ed Smith. The other four men jumped and were uninjured. Smith leaves a wife and four children; Barter a wife and five children.

It is thought the trestle was set on fire.

Died of His Injuries.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 7.—(Special.) B. F. Bradley, living eight miles north of this city, who was injured Saturday by the roof of his residence, which he was rebuilding, falling in on him, died to-day.

Ex-Senator Payne Dying.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 7.—Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne suffered a stroke of paralysis last Wednesday, and has been unconscious most of the time since. Little hope is entertained for his recovery. He is nearly 90 years old and one of the wealthiest men in Ohio.

Well Known Physician Dead.

Enterprise, Kas., Sept. 7.—(Special.) Dr. William C. McRill, one of the most prominent physicians of Central Kansas, died this morning of cancer of the liver. He was a leading Republican and occupied a high place in secret society circles.

A Timely Observation by the Farmer and Mechanic.

SILVER MINE OWNER—Vote for free silver, and I will be able to get all this bullion of mine coined into dollars.
FARMER AND MECHANIC—That's all right for you, but where do we come in?

KANSAS' CORN CROP.

PROSPECT IS THAT IT WILL AGGREGATE 225,000,000 BUSHELS.

FAR MORE THAN LAST YEAR.

SECRETARY COBURN ISSUES HIS REPORT FOR AUGUST 31.

Nearly 85 Per Cent of the Crop Was Raised in Less Than Half the Entire Number of Counties—Jewell Leads in Aggregate Yield.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 7.—(Special.) The Kansas state board of agriculture to-day issues a statement of the condition of corn as returned by its correspondents for August 31, and also their present judgment, before husking has begun, as to the probable yield. The figures given apply to eighty-eight counties, and do not include seventeen of those in the southwest, where the total area planted is but 28,299 acres, where the condition August 1 was less than 53, and where the entire product for each of the three years past has averaged less than 200,000 bushels. In the eighty-eight counties, the total yield of marketable corn as now estimated by the correspondents is 224,845,000 bushels, being 23,387,000 bushels, or 11.6 per cent, more than the total crop of 1895.

The average number of bushels per acre on the area planted in the eighty-eight counties is 28½. A trifle less than 85 per cent of the yield stated is in forty-eight counties, with 2,000,000 more in each, their total product being 190,106,958 bushels.

The average yield per acre in these counties ranges from 19 bushels in Osborne to 48 in Doniphan, and their total product, leading with Jewell, which has 9,963,489 bushels, is, in Marshall, 8,593,231; Nemaha, 8,379,797; Washington, 8,270,749; Brown, 6,716,782; Sedgwick, 6,674,461; Republic, 5,881,847; Reno, 5,678,448; Clay, 5,520,813; Smith, 5,505,766; Pottawatomie, 5,364,440; Cloud, 5,114,736; Jackson, 4,836,672; Butler, 4,775,550; Sumner, 4,575,124; Greenwood, 4,151,910; Mitchell, 3,975,642; Cowley, 3,949,184; Doniphan, 3,675,896; Jefferson, 3,636,832; Phillips, 3,614,712; McPherson, 3,500,520; Riley, 3,385,097; Atchison, 3,216,081; Osage, 3,176,530; Douglas, 3,091,453; Miami, 3,084,635; Lyon, 3,082,025; Wilson, 2,989,455; Marion, 2,918,474; Dickinson, 2,846,340; Wabaunsee, 2,824,380; Franklin, 2,787,090; Shawnee, 2,628,638; Leavenworth, 2,537,793; Coffey, 2,511,192; Allen, 2,503,904; Osborne, 2,422,329; Neosho, 2,374,290; Harvey, 2,345,436; Johnson, 2,301,915; Elk, 2,154,570; Kingman, 2,146,340; Ottawa, 2,138,136; Linn, 2,086,040; Harper, 2,075,892; Morris, 2,059,624, and Cherokee, 2,029,222.

The nineteen counties having an average yield of 35 or more bushels per acre are: Atchison, 39; Brown, 46; Chautauqua, 35; Clay, 43; Cloud, 38; Doniphan, 48; Douglas, 39; Greenwood, 35; Jackson, 36; Jewell, 40; Johnson, 35; Leavenworth, 37; Marshall, 41; Nemaha, 43; Pottawatomie, 40; Riley, 39; Washington, 43; Wilson, 35; Wyandotte, 41.

It should be understood that these figures as to yields represent but preliminary estimates, and that only the figures obtained when most of the husking has been done will be applied finally to the acreage returned by the assessors.

A decrease in condition during August is noticeable in nearly all the counties, due to extremely drying winds and lack of rain, making the average of the state 79, a loss of 18 points from the very excellent showing made one month ago, when forty counties reported 100 or above, as against the 11 for this month, which are Washington, 111; Nemaha, 110; Doniphan, 109; Brown, 108; Clay, 108; Johnson, 108; Pottawatomie, 108; Marshall, 103; Greenwood, 102; Leavenworth, 102, and Chautauqua, 101.

The quantity of old corn on hand in March, as found by the assessors, was 57,627,421 bushels; one year before it was 14,454,250 bushels.

In portions of the state fall plowing is retarded because of insufficient moisture, while in others it is being pushed, and seeding to wheat and rye will be done early.

Guthrie as a Cotton Market.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 7.—(Special.) Two hundred and ten bales of cotton were marketed here to-day, and although it was a legal holiday all banks and business houses kept open to accommodate the cotton buyers and sellers.

Spanish Ministry Sustained.

Madrid, Sept. 7.—The elections for members of the councils generally yesterday have resulted in the return of a large ministerial majority. Serious rioting has taken place at Barcelona, where the electoral college ballot box was smashed and knives and revolvers were freely used. Several persons were wounded during the disturbance.

A School House Burned.

Clinton, Mo., Sept. 7.—(Special.) The public school building at Humansville burned this morning at 5 o'clock. It was a six-room brick, and cost $7,000. The fire was of incendiary origin. School was opened in the various churches this morning.

WIVES HIS LONG SUIT.

Consort No. 6 Has Allen Six Arrested, at Fort Scott, for Bigamy—Seven Wives in All.

Fort Scott, Kas., Sept. 7.—(Special.) Allen Six, a traveling veterinary surgeon, was arrested here to-day on a charge of bigamy. The complaint was sworn out by a woman from Frontenac, who represents herself as Mrs. Six nee Filkins. She claims she is the fellow's sixth wife, and that there is another later one. It is alleged that he never got a divorce from any of his wives, but simply deserted them. The woman who caused his arrest has been following him for several days. When near this city to-day her buggy broke down, and she walked ten miles, getting here in time to point him out to the officers. She states that a few weeks after her marriage to the fellow, he took her watch and chain and gave them as a wedding present to his seventh wife. The accused is a good looking young fellow, 28 years of age, and a fluent talker. It is claimed his other wives are in Walker, Mo.; Pond Creek, O. T.; two in Michigan and two somewhere else. Six has been taken to Crawford county for trial.

ROBBERS BEAT A WOMAN.

Pounded Into Insensibility Because She Would Not Tell Where Money Was Hidden.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 7.—(Special.) About 9 o'clock Saturday night two men attacked Mrs. Sam Rivblin, near Maple Hill, Wabaunsee county, and beat her into insensibility. They were looking for some money, and failing to extort from Mrs. Rivblin a statement of its hiding place, made the assault. The men went to the house while Mr. Rivblin was away, and were admitted by his wife. Breaking their way in, they threw a sheet over Mrs. Rivblin's head and ordered her to reveal where the money was concealed. As she refused, they beat her into unconsciousness and left her in a corn field. It was after noon Sunday when she recovered consciousness, and then she was able to give but a poor description of the men. The Maple Hill authorities wired the Topeka police for bloodhounds, but there are none here. The men are still at large.

WERE READY TO ESCAPE.

The Murderers of Pearl Bryan Found Equipped With Saws With Which to Cut to Liberty.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7.—Jackson and Walling, the Pearl Bryan murderers, are not hereafter to have the privileges which have been heretofore accorded them in the Covington jail. It has been found that through visitors and gifts of food a plan for escape had been made, which was to have been carried into effect at 6 o'clock this morning. Jackson was discovered in a whispered conversation with a colored burglar named Walker. The plot was revealed by a prisoner. Walker was dragged from his cell and a new revolver was found in his pocket and a saw in his cell. Several saws were found in Walling's cell. Jackson's cell was searched, but nothing found there. Visitors hereafter will be closely watched.

BURNED HERSELF TO DEATH.

Attractive Young Woman Sets Fire to Haystacks and Is Cremated in the Flames.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—An attractive girl, aged 22, and of the name of Lizzie Everson, committed suicide in a most horrible manner on a farm eight miles from East St. Louis at 2 o'clock this morning. At that hour she arose and told her sister she was going to get a drink. Half an hour later the family heard a noise made by the cattle in a field near by. Her father, on arising, discovered two large haystacks were on fire. An odor of scorched flesh aroused the suspicions of the family and neighbors. When the hay had burned, the charred body of the girl was found. The family could ascribe no cause why she should have taken her life. William Everson, her father, is a man of wealth.

Fired Their Victim's Bed.

Fort Scott, Kas., Sept. 7.—(Special.) Some time last night burglars entered the room of Adolph Owen, who resides at the home of B. R. Adamson, a leading merchant of this city, and, after stealing a suit of clothes and a small amount of money, set fire to the young man's bed and escaped. Young Owens awakened by the smoke and fire made his escape, although the bed was consumed. The fire was extinguished with but little damage to the house.

Fatally Stabbed by a Doctor.

Ardmore, I. T., Sept. 7.—(Special.) Pat Madden, a member of the Minn Belt Construction Company, which has been building the Denison & Northern road from Dougherty east, was to-day stabbed by Dr. Border and probably fatally wounded, at Dougherty, I. T. The trouble grew out of a settlement between Border, who has been the company's physician, and Madden over an account.

A Negro Outlaw Shot.

Norman, O. T., Sept. 7.—Nelson Etter, a negro outlaw, was shot to-day by deputy marshals. He was a native of the Chickasaw Nation and was wanted for a dozen different crimes.

Coal Found Near Emporia, Kas.

Emporia, Kas., Sept. 7.—(Special.) A fine vein of coal has been discovered about ten miles west of Emporia. To-day a prospect hole was started to develop the find. A wagonload brought to town was pronounced equal to the best Osage shaft.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

DEMOCRATS WIN BY FROM 50,000 TO 60,000 PLURALITY.

A LARGE VOTE WAS POLLED.

MEAGER RETURNS SEEM TO SHOW DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

Many Negroes Scratched Their Tickets and Voted for Jones, the Democrat, for Governor—License Was the Issue at Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 7.—General Dan W. Jones, of Little Rock, was elected governor of Arkansas by from 50,000 to 60,000 plurality, and the entire Democratic state ticket has been successful at the polls. There were but two full tickets in the field, the Democratic and Republican, the Populists contenting themselves with a candidate for governor. General Jones and Mr. Remmel, the Republican candidate, made an active canvass of the state, but Files, the Populist nominee, made no speeches.

The Democrats put forth special efforts to roll up a large majority in this election for its moral effect on the free silver cause in other states in November, and ante-election estimates have placed Jones' majority as high as 50,000 over the combined opposition.

The state ticket elected to-day is as follows: Governor, Dan W. Jones, of Pulaski county; secretary of state, Alexander C. Hull, of Boone; attorney general, E. B. Kinsworthy, of Clarks; auditor, Clay Sloan, of Lawrence; treasurer, Ransom Gulley, of Izard; state land commissioner, J. F. Ritchie, of Jefferson; superintendent of education, Junius Jordan, of Jefferson; commissioner of agriculture, W. G. Vincenheller, of Washington; chief justice, H. G. Bunn, of Ouachita; associate justice, S. P. Hughes, of Pulaski.

The weather throughout Arkansas was cool and pleasant, and, from special dispatches received by the Gazette, the indications are that a large vote was polled. It is believed that the plurality of Jones will not be less than 50,000, and it may possibly reach 60,000.

In Faulkner, Lafayette and other Populist and Republican strongholds, the Democratic county tickets were elected by safe majorities. There was much scratching in Fulton county, and the probability is that the Independent candidate for state senator in that district has carried the county against Hon. Jerry South, the regular Democratic nominee. The city of Helena gives the Democratic ticket a large majority, although Remmel, for governor, ran far ahead of the Republican ticket.

In Lafayette county, every Democrat is elected. The Democratic majority in Franklin is from 700 to 800. The estimated Democratic majority in Miller county is 800, although one county officer is in doubt. Woodruff county is considered safe for the Democratic ticket. Many negroes scratched their tickets and voted for Jones for governor. Johnson county gives a large majority for the Democratic ticket. Jackson county elects the entire Democratic local ticket and the county votes favorably on license. In Lonoke, the Democratic ticket wins easily. White county is claimed for Jones by about 100. Sharp county goes Democratic by 1,700 majority.

In Little Rock, interest in the election centered on the liquor license question. Never before in the history of the city had there been such a campaign against license. The religious element, the W. C. T. U. and the ministers especially, have been busily engaged for more than a month in the effort to vote license and were joined in the movement by the Republicans, who hoped in defeating license to break up the so-called Pulaski county Democratic ring. Two big mass meetings were held by the Prohibitionists yesterday and prayer meetings were held every hour in all the city churches to-day. Enough returns have been received from city polling places to indicate that license has carried by a small majority and that the regular Democratic ticket in this county has carried by about the usual majority.

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

Officials of the Largest Island in the Hands of the Insurgents—A Fresh Conspiracy.

Madrid, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Hong Kong says that 1,000 insurgents, commanded by a halfbreed named Santellano, have invaded Sanisdro, in the province of Neuva Ecija, Island of Luzen, the largest of the Philippine islands, and have imprisoned the governor, his secretary and other officials, and have committed many outrages.

An official dispatch from General Blanco, governor general of the Philippine islands, announces the discovery of a fresh conspiracy against the Spanish government. He adds that the new plot unearthed is widespread in its ramifications.

The first reinforcements have arrived at the Philippine islands from the Mindana islands.

The cabinet has decided to send two battalions of marines to the Philippine islands.