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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Metropolitan—Romola, 8.15.
Grand—Midnight Bell, 8.15.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Arrived: La Gascogne, Havre; Maasdam, Rotterdam. Sailed: Patria, Hamburg.

Jack Frost has opened the chestnut burr and finds everything inside in a prosperous condition.

Sam Phillips' New York Mercury has failed. It was for silver, but couldn't get silver enough to pay off its men.

One of the joyous items of news coming from New York is the announcement that John Y. McKane will remain in state's prison.

The people of Massachusetts are going to have an inning. The Democrats are about to nominate George Fred Williams for governor.

It is well to keep in mind that the hotel room in Chicago in which Mr. Bryan was notified of his nomination for president was No. 13.

Mr. Bryan would be a long time getting elected if he depended on the votes of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet to send him to the White house.

Mr. Butler hasn't yet heard Mr. Bryan say he would accept. Why doesn't Mr. Bryan jump on the St. Louis platform with both feet?

The Missouri man who started a distillery on his place because water was so scarce is entitled to the condolences of the whole state of Kentucky.

Things must be looking blue for Maj. McKinley down in Connecticut. A leading Republican campaign worker down there has committed suicide.

The Democratic convention in Buffalo was a phenomenon in that it was a Democratic gathering attended by none of the great Democratic leaders.

The Minneapolis Journal might at least be honest as to the figures in Arkansas. The Democratc plurality in that state is not 45,000, but 55,288.

A sea serpent with a handsaw has been discovered off Bar Harbor, Me. Nobody has tried to connect either him or the handsaw with the result in Maine.

It appears that Spain will have to keep on sending more troops to Cuba as long as there is a man left in the Spanish kingdom big enough to carry a gun.

Corbett and Sharkey do not want to fight to a finish. But why don't they get Fitzsimmons and go to some far-off land and all fight until they are all finished?

Gen. Coxey seems to have been hit by the Ohio bicycle craze. He has just exchanged the stallion for which he paid $16,000 for a "plug" worth $25 and $8 "to boot."

Twenty-eight ladies of Aberdeen, S. D., have formed a Woman's McKinley club, though just what effect this will have on the South Dakota election does not appear.

And now official reports show that electricity is taking the tragedy out of hotel life. The farmer who comes in from Hobbs' Corners doesn't find any gas to blow out.

Honors are easy between Sewall and Watson. The latter referred to the Maine man as a "wart," and Sewall forthwith referred to the Georgian as Tomtom Wartson.

Some of the claims in this campaign are absolutely ludicrous. The chairman of the New York Republican committee thinks his state will go Republican by about 600,000.

The financial department of Spain may have to close its doors and pay so much on a dollar. Additions to the Spanish navy have just cost Alfonso's government $35,000,000.

Mr. Sewall can at least be praised for his optimism. Referring to his own beloved Maine, he said: "No Democrat need be discouraged at the result of this election."

Gold keeps coming this way. In the past twenty-five days $36,597,500 has been shipped to New York. Let it come, Mr. Bull. We can stand this sort of thing right up to Christmas.

BRITISH IN DONGOLA

INVADING FORCES COMPEL THE DERVISHES TO ABANDON EL HAFIR.

MAXIM GUNS WERE DEADLY.

BOASTED STRONGHOLDS OF THE NATIVES SOON REDUCED BY THEIR FIRE.

GUNBOATS FORCE A PASSAGE.

Are Now in Possession of the Emir's Capital Awaiting the Arrival of Troops.

KERMA-ON-THE-NILE, Sept. 20.—Dongola has fallen and the nominal objective point of the British-Egyptian expedition has been reached.

The river forces of the British-Egyptian expedition, pushing up the Nile from El Hafir, landed a force at Dongola and occupied that place before the dervish forces retreating from El Hafir reached that point. El Hafir and Dongola are therefore in the hands of the expedition, while the dervish forces are somewhere between seeking a refuge.

Yesterday afternoon (to resume the connected narrative of the expedition) the long range firing continued between the dervishes on the west bank of the Nile and the expeditionary force on this side. The Maxim guns with their sweeping hail of fire did great execution in the dervish ranks, while the field and horse batteries never allowed the enemy to do anything with their batteries. Darkness put an end to the artillery duel across the Nile water, and stillness fell upon both camps. The night was one of waiting, though the silence of the desert was once broken by a discharge from the Maxim guns from this side of the river.

In the morning, every one was up at daybreak, anxious to know what change in the situation had developed during the night and what would be the next move, and eagerly scanning the enemies, camp across the river. There was no sign of life in the dervish works, but soon a commotion was perceived among the boats along the bank, and a native in one of them was discerned in the act of waving something, as though for a signal to this side of the river.

The steamer Dal of the expeditionary force thereupon proceeded to the west bank of the river, where it was found that

EL HAFIR WAS EVACUATED

by the enemy under the cover of night, and that not a dervish fighting man was left in sight. The detachment of the Dal sent back to the camp on this side of the river twenty-seven boats which had been maned by the native residents of El Hafir and loaded with a great quantity of grain.

The natives announced that the enemy had departed and that Wad Bishara, the young emir of Dongola, who commanded the dervishes, was wounded in yesterday's fight. A shell from an Egyptian battery burst in his tent, inflicting wounds in his breast and head, the former being a severe hurt.

After the gunboats of the expedition had forced their way through past the forts at El Hafir yesterday and had proceeded southward toward Dongola, the dervishes apparently perceived that El Hafir was no longer the place for them and they prepared to depart. They buried as many of their dead as they had time for. The rest were prepared with a stone around the neck and thrown into the Nile.

This afternoon the news arrived here that the steamers and gunboats of the expedition had reached Dongola and had landed a force, which immediately occupied the treasury and the grain store, the principal stronghold of the town. This news was received here with delight, as it is supposed that the enemy is now marching between here and Dongola in a much hampered condition, by the reason of the number of their wounded, and their retreat along the river bank threatened by the steamers, which can destroy at any moment the food supplies stored at Dongola, if they cannot hold that place against the retreating forces of dervishes until land forces of the expedition have advanced to co-operate with them. Yesterady's engagement at El Hafir seems to have altogether

DISMAYED THE DERVISHES,

who placed great reliance upon the fort at that place. They believed that that fort would be able to prevent the passage of any steamers of the expedition up the Nile.

The artillery fire from this side of the river seems to have entirely disconcerted them, their batteries being destroyed as soon as the smoke from them indicated a target for the British and Egyptian gunners.

As soon as the news of the evacuation of El Hafir was received, the correspondent proceeded to cross the river and make a survey of the enemy's late position. It was found that their mud defenses had been built with great care, but the rifle trenches only permitted the men a very short and straight front protection. Mats were still strewn along and within the trenches and in the straw shelters were the remains of the carcasses of sheep, which had been killed to supply food for the defenders. The dead had been buried or thrown into the river.

Further south on the river bank was found their biggest battery. This work contained five embrasures for guns, three in front and two at the side. This battery had been terribly knocked about by the artillery fire from the east bank and from the steamers. Still further south was a big entrenchment facing towards the north and onto the Nile. There was noticed the same system of piercing the wall in such a way as to allow the firing in only one direction. In this entrenchment it was apparent that the riflemen had made a plucky resistance, staying in the trenches all day and eating where they lay, as was evidenced by the quantities of dates and water gourds lying about left in the retreat.

The native residents of El Hafir have welcomed the appearance of the British and Egyptian expedition, and seem to regard their advance as assurance of a deliverance from the rule of the kahlifa and the Baggaras, the kahlifa's native tribe, which has exercised a cruel domination over the Nile tribes. From the description of yesterday's fight furnished by the natives, it appears that the dervish cavalry kept out in the desert watching the fight, and waiting for a landing of opposing forces to take part.

EMIR WOUNDED.

Wad Bishara, the dervish commander, was wounded at about noon, and was immediately carried out of range of the fire, repeatedly exclaiming to those who surrounded him: "Allah is against me."

Wad Bishara decided to evacuate his position during the night. He was able to remove his guns, but he was forced to leave behind a great quantity of ammunition for both the artillery and the rifles. The dervish steamer which was sunk by the expedition's horse battery was said to have also been loaded with ammunition and guns. This morning at 6:30 o'clock the troops of the expedition began crossing the river. McDonald's brigade was first over, and the soldiers were met with the wildest and maddest signs of delight by the natives. They shouted in a frenzied manner, and danced about the troops singing and shouting like lunatics.

The first use made of the capture of the dervish boats was to transport the second brigade to El Hafir, which is a very fertile spot, offering plenty of green herbage for the animals, a pleasant contrast to the rough rocks and desert sands of much of the march. It is hoped that today the whole of the expedition force will effect a crossing of the Nile, so as to camp at El Hafir tonight and continue the march to Dongola tomorrow. Owing to the lack of a supply of telegraph cable to lay in the Nile, the terminus of the field telegraph still remains at Kerma, on the east bank of the Nile.

The losses of the expedition up to last evening were only five wounded, despite the enemy's hot fire. The field horse battery and the men who handled the Maxim guns had an especially warm corner. During the engagement the men lunched behind any hasty shelter that could be devised. The Maxim guns were manned by the Connaught Rangers, and the Tenth battalion was ranged along the bank of the river facing the dervish position. They fired three rounds at the enemy.

One of the most striking things noted during the fight was the long range of the enemy's Remington rifles. At a distance of 1,200 yards they were able to do a deal of damage, and some of their bullets struck at least 2,000 yards from the point of firing. The weather for the last few days has been rather hot. The wind from the north has brought nearly all the boats up the river bearing sufficient supplies for the wants of the expedition. It is the general impression here that the dervishes will not make any further stand. It is evident that Wad Bishara had brought up all his effective force from Dongola, intending to make a stand at El Hafir. Even if he is able to recover Dongola from the river force of the expedition, which has occupied it, it is not considered possible that he should make a stand against the advance of the combined land and river forces.

EMIR WAS OUTWITTED.

Abandoned El Hafir to Head Off the Attack on Dongola.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Times correspondent at Kerma telegraphs to that paper: Wad Bishara was misled into supposing that it was our intention to march on Dongola by this bank of the Nile. He therefore evacuated El Hafir and hurried in the direction of Dongola to oppose our crossing there.

An editorial in the Times, with reference to the taking of Dongola, says: "We may reasonably hope that the work of liberation was speedily carried further south."

The correspondent of the Daily News with the Nile expedition, in a dispatch from El Hafir, says: "It is possible that, being desperate, the dervishes will make a hot fight for Dongola, though I learn there is great dissension among their leaders, and the disabling of Wad Bishara may materially affect the Dervish plans."

A Kerma dispatch to the Standard praises the clever tactics of Wad Bishara and adds. "The dervishes are certainly well led and they retain much of their old spirit."

CZAR AND CZARINA DEPART.

Autocrat of the Russias Bound for a British Port.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—The czar and czarina embarked on the imperial yacht Standart, which sailed from here at 12:30 o'clock for Leith, escorted by the Pole Star.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Prince of Wales, Lord Rosebery and Baron de Staal, the Russian ambassador, accompanied by a number of military and naval officers, visited Leith this afternoon to inspect the arrangements there for the reception of the czar.

Echo of the Matabele War.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Fort Salisbury, Matabeleland, dated Saturday, says that Maj. Janner has completely beaten Umtigezas' tribe, numbering 5,000 men, at Fort Charter, and has captured all his strongholds. Umtigezas surrendered.

MAXWELL WELL PLEASED.

His Part of the P. O. D. in Flourning Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—R. A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster general, has made his annual report to the postmaster general for the year ending June 30, 1896. The principal divisions of the department under his care are appointments and inspectors. The report shows that the total number of postoffices in operation in the United States is 70,360. Of these 66,725 are fourth class offices and 3,635 presidential, being an increase over the last fiscal year of 296. During the year 2,046 postoffices were established and 1,750 discontinued. The total number of appointments for the year were 12,090, and the total number of cases acted upon 15,532. Mr. Maxwell commends the work of the postoffice inspectors. The report shows that the total number of complaints of all classes received during the past year aggregated 103,037, and the number of cases disposed of amounted to 100,205. Only 24 complaints were received of carelessness in the handling of registered matter by postal employes. The registered matter in the postal service handled during the last fiscal year was 13,851,000 pieces of registered mail with the loss of only one piece in every 16,254.

Mr. Maxwell points out that there has been a decrease in the number of postoffice and mail burglaries and robberies owing to the killing and arrest of many desperadoes engaged in the business. During the year ther were 2,074 arrests, of which number 158 were postmasters.

During the year there were 16,563 complaints treated affecting foreign mail matter. Of these, 8,750 related to registered matter and 5,754 to ordinary matter.

NO USE FOR FREE SILVER

When $30,000 in Gold Is Lying Around—Thief Makes a Haul.

TELLURIDE, Col., Sept. 20.—Last night nine 100-pound sacks of gold ore, valued at $30,000, were stolen from the powder magazine of the Tom Boy mine, where it had been temporarily placed.

FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Delegates to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Dallas.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 20.—The sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., convenes here tomorrow. The hotel corridors are swarming already with delegates from both sides of the Atlantic ocean. Grand Sire J. W. Stebbins arrived today. His report, and that of Secretary T. A. Ross, will be published Tuesday or Wednesday. Of the 500 delegates elected to attend the meeting nearly one-half have arrived. Wednesday the grand parade will embrace the sovereign lodge and minor lodges from every city in Texas, and several in the Indian territory and Northern Louisiana. This will bring to Dallas on that day 6,000 or 7,000 Odd Fellows, besides visiting sightseers. Today has been spent in social entercourse and exchanging views on questions that will come before the sovereign lodge for discussion and settlement, chief among which is whether keepers of saloons shall be eligible members.

STATE ISSUES ONLY

ON THEM ALONE WILL JOHN BOYD THACHER MAKE A CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

DECLARES FOR SOUND MONEY,

AGAINST THE FREE SILVER IDEAS OF THE CONVENTION THAT NOMINATED HIM.

CURIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS,

Which David B. Hill Is Given the Credit of Creating—Thacher's Statement.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—By making an official statement late tonight of his position upon the financial question and by declaring in that statement that he is unalterably for gold, John Boyd Thacher, Democratic nominee for governor, creates one of the most curious situations ever known in politics in this state.

The statement was isued after a long conference with Senator Hill, Elliot G. Danforth, who was at Senator Hill's house, and D. Cady Herrick, the Democratic leader in this county. It was addressed to the chairman of the state committee. It is believed that this course is approved by Senator Hill, Wm. F. Sheehan and others not in attendance at the state convention and is intended to try and fend off any nomination of a second Democratic ticket at Brooklyn and enforce a fight at the polls upon state issues, leaving the national ticket entirely out of the question. Mr. Thacher declares that he is against free silver, but will vote for Bryan and Sewall for regularity, and fight the campaign on state issues only. The letter says:

I am informed that the Democratic party of the state, in convention assembled, at Buffalo, on Sept. 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 support of the people of the state without frankly declaring my position upon the financial issue now agitating the public. I stand today 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 country is pledged to the world, and the world knows the nation will maintain its honor.

I took part in the state convention which sent delegates to represent the party in national convention at Chicago. These delegates, by participation, acquiesced in the action of the national convention by 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. Failure now and then to perform absolutely 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, the people will still employ the Democratic party to support their purposes and to carry them into effect.

When they do thus employ that party, I, for one, do not want it to be shattered and dismembered but to be strong, united and efficient. Therefore, I shall cast my vote for William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates 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 inharmonious with the usual attitude of a candidate towards 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 my 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, and 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 off 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 an issue before the people this fall. No question purely national should be permitted to divert our people in this state from pronouncing, by a change of administration, a verdict against this record. Included in the record of the Republican legislature was a shameful disregard for the interest of the municipalities of the state.

Sixty-five percent of our population dwells in cities, and this population possesses 75 per cent of the wealth of the state. As I observed closely the work of the legislature and was myself an official victim of some of its legislation, I am perhaps entitled to be heard as to its record. It was guilty of a grievous sin of omission. The new constitution requires that uniform charters shall be granted to cities of the same class. A commission reported early in the session proper forms of charters for cities of the second and third classes. The Republican legislature made no further attempts to comply with the constitution's directions, but, on the contrary, proceeded to amend charters already existing by taking power from officials in Democratic cities and clothing with unusual power the officials in Republican cities.

The Republican members in the legislature by force of arms and against the protests of honorable members of their own party passed a bill taking from the Democratic mayor of Albany all power over the police of that city. Without power to control the police, a mayor is powerless to enforce order and to secure peace for his city. Similar legislation was proposed for other Democratic cities, but was postponed until the coming year. The Republican legislature, in order to accomplish its purposes, violated parliamentary rules, ruthlessly rode over the sacred rights of members, employed physical force to intimidate opposition, closed the doors of the assembly to the public and conducted itself with an utter abandonment of decency and principle.

A Republican legislature spent the people's money as if it were water, and then announced that it would wring from the liquor traffic sufficient money to pay it back.

Any one of these sins would be conspicuous and flagrant in a time of less national excitement, but one sin of commission calls for immediate popular condemnation. Under the guise of promoting public welfare, the Republican legislature revolutionized the method of dealing with the liquor traffic and established a bureau with one man at its head to control and manage that traffic. It took an increased and in many instances an unreasonable sum from the saloonkeepers and instead of applying that sum to defraying the expenses of local government it distributed it throughout the state.

But when this great governmental machinery is in the hollow of the hand of one man, when he and not the people is the beneficiary of its operation, popular government is menaced and its defeat as a public enemy becomes the duty of all good men. This is the issue in the state this fall. No step toward municipal reform can be undertaken until this question can be settled. The people have destroyed all vestiges 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 Thatcher.

Threat of Dynamiters.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Brussels dispatch to the Chronicle says that the authorities of Rotterdam have received an anonymous letter threatening to explode all of the public buildings there unless the Irish prisoners, Kearney and Haines, are liberated.

IN A SOLID PHALANX

STATES OF THE NORTH AND EAST ARE RANGED FOR SOUND MONEY.

ELECTORAL VOTES TO SPARE.

GEN. GROSVENOR ESTIMATES A TOTAL OF 278 FROM THE SAFE STATES.

BRYAN HAS A DAY OF REST.

Gatherings Scheduled for McKinley's Front Yard for Every Day Until Oct. 9.

ATHENS, O., Sept. 20.—Gen. Grosvenor tonight 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:

"The New England states, with 39 electoral votes, will go to McKinley, so I head my table as follows: New England, 39; New York, 36; New Jersey, 10; Maryland, 8; Delaware, 3; Pennsylvania, 32; West Virginia, 6; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 15; Illinois, 24; Michigan, 14; Wisconsin, 12; Iowa, 13; Minnesota, 9; South Dakota, 4; Kentucky, 13; Oregon, 4; Washington, 4; California, 9. Total, 278. Here is a total of 278 votes, or 54 more than sufficient to elect. I come to some states which are still in doubt, to wit: Kansas, 10; Nebraska, 8; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 3; Wyoming, 3. Total, 35. Of the remaining states, Louisiana, 8; Tennessee, 12; Missouri, 17; Texas, 15; Virginia, 12; total, 64; one or more of them are within the line of possibility, I might almost say reasonable probability. I concede to Bryan and Watson or Bryan and Sewall Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Mississippi, 9; Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; South Carolina, 9; Utah, 3. Total, 70. Those are practically sure for the opposition, although there may be a possible dispute."

BRYAN'S DAY OF REST BROKEN.

An Early Start for Delaware, Where This Week's Campaign Begins.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Candidate William J. Bryan spent Sunday in Washington as the guest of C. T. Bride at his residence on Capitol hill. Mr. Bryan left the city by the Pennsylvania railroad at 10 o'clock tonight for Baltimore. This course was necessary in order that he might catch the 6:10 a. m. train from that city tomorrow, which will enable him to reach Dover, Del., in time to speak at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. He was accompanied by National Committeeman Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, and by Gen. Kennett, the chairman of the Delaware state committee, and John Salisbury, of the reception committee from Delaware appointed to escort him into the state. Mr. Bryan had a refreshing night's rest after his week's work, and slept until late this morning. He looks remarkably vigorous and healthy. His voice is again in good trim. After a late breakfast the candidate, escorted by Dr. Radcliffe, the officiating minister, and accompanied by Mr. Bride and Mr. Daniels, attended the New York Avenue Presbyterian church. Returning after service, Mr. Bryan spent the remainder of the day in rest and conversation with callers.

Among those who saw Mr. Bryan were Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist executive committee, and Mr. Edgerton, secretary of the committee; James L. Norris, the assistant treasurer of the national committee; Capt. Miller and Maj. Biscoe, of the local reception committee; Representative Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who is campaigning in Pennsylvania, came over from Philadelphia for a conference with Mr. Bryan and those at headquarters here, but he left before Mr. Bryan had returned from an evening ride. A hundred or more persons came in during the day and evening to pay their respects to the candidate, but few of them saw him.

After sundown tonight Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Mr. Morris, Senator Butler, Mr. Edgerton and his host, Mr. Bride, went for a drive about the city. It was dark and very few persons recognized those in the carriages as they drove about the streets. There were no conferences at the house during the day, other than that with the chairman and secretary of the Populist executive committee. The situation generally, the condition of the campaign and the outlook were discussed. The leaders expressed the opinion that the silver sentiment was growing every day, and that it was not possible to stem its tide. Senator Butler said Mr. Bryan was very much satisfied and encouraged at the forecast.

At the church today, Mr. Bryan and those with him, sat in the pew formerly occupied by President Lincoln. When Mr. Bryan was leaving the church some one proposed three cheers for the candidate, and they were given with a will.

ON M'KINLEY'S LAWN.

Meetings Are Scheduled for Every Week Day Until Oct. 9.

CANTON, O., Sept. 20.—Maj. McKinley spent the day entertaining a few friends at dinner, glancing over his mail and resting. The mail and the telegraph are still heavily burdened with congratulations from new McKinley clubs, and with requests for appointments with visiting delegations. Commencing Tuesday, there will be meetings on the McKinley lawn every day until Oct. 9, and a number of appointments beyond that date have been made. For this week alone there are twenty-nine delegations announced as follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 22—Citizens of Jamestown and Chautauqua county, New York, sixteen coaches; McKinley clubs of Northern Indiana, starting at Elkhart and coming in a train of three sections; Republicans and friends from Holmes county, Ohio.

Wednesday, Sept. 23—The first voters and Republican veterans of Muncie, Ind.; the Republicans of Wood county, Ohio, including Manhattan McKinley club, and the First Voters' McKinley club, of Bowling Green.

Thursday, Sept. 24.—The Republicans of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 700 strong; Republicans of Oil City, Pa.

Friday, Sept. 25—Citizens of Crawford county, Pennsylvania; citizens of Wyandote county, Ohio; citizens of East Springfield, Pa.; Railway Men's Sound Money club, of Tiffin, O.

Saturday, Sept. 26—The John Dalzell Republican club; workingmen and employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake company, of Wilmerding, Pa.; employes of Spang, Chafant & Co., Aetna, Pa.; Peoria (Ill.) Traveling Men's club; employes of the Duquesne Steel works, Duquesne, Pa.; Swedish-American citizens and Flambeau club, of Rockford, Ill., 800 strong; McKinley club, composed entirely of tin workers, 1,000 strong, from Kensington, Pa.; the Republicans of Piqua; the Republican wheelmen, of Toledo; workmen from Jones & Laughlin company's plant, Pittsburg; citizens of the Western Reserve, of Ohio, organized by the women of Cleveland and vicinity; Republicans and citizens of Ada, O.

Monday, Sept. 28—Citizens of Lisbon, Columbiana county, O.

Tuesday, Sept. 29—The locomotive engineers of Chicago; Republicans and citizens in general of Youngstown, O.; old soldiers, of Sandusky, O.

Wednesday, Sept. 30.—Native county day, arranged by the citizens of Warren, Trumbull county, where McKinley was born; citizens of Bellefonte, Pa.

Thursday, Oct. 1—The McKinley and Hobart club, of Urbana, O., and the Republican voters of Portage county, Ohio.

Friday, Oct. 2—The farmers of the "Pan-Handle" of West Virginia.

Saturday, Oct. 3—The McKinley and Hobart club, of Venango county, Pennsylvania; the Commercial Sound Money Club of Mansfield, the Wheelmen of Chicago, Bohemian-American Club of Cleveland.

Monday, Oct. 5—Farmers of Northern Missouri, along the line of the Santa Fe; the Republican Editorial Association of the Nineteenth district of Illinois.

Tuesday, Oct. 6—Wisconsin and Minnesota lumbermen, starting from Chippewa Falls; the First Voters' Club of Urbana, O.

Wednesday, Oct. 7—Republicans of Randolph county, Indiana.

Thursday, Oct. 8—First voters, the McKinley First Voters' Club of Cleveland. This is the anniversary of the First Voters day with Garfield, in 1880.

Saturday, Oct. 10.—The Slavonish McKinley Club of Cleveland; Republicans of New Castle, Ind.; veteran soldiers, wage-earners and citizens, of Maryland; a delegation from Louisville.

Monday, Oct. 12.—Wage earners of St. Louis.

Saturday, Oct. 17—Garfield Club of Louisville; Republicans of Chicago in general.

Greetings and assurances were telegraphed by the Cheyenne, Wyo., McKinley club, 900 strong, with the sentiment: "Wyoming Republicans are for sound money and protection."

A telegram from Pittsburg announces the organization of the Lawrenceville National Wheelmen McKinley and Hobart club, 200 strong. Announcements of McKinley clubs were also received from Flagstaff, Ari.; Cocorinna county, Arizona; Sandusky, O.; Hillsboro, Ill.; La Fayette, Ind.; Ironton, O.; Saxton, Pa.; Barnesville, O., and "The Original" McKinley club of Boston.

GREETING TO BRYAN.

European Agricultural Congress Wishes the Silverite Success.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The World tomorrow will print a special cablegram from Budapest, Hungary, which states that the following cable message signed by delegates to the international agricultural congress called at Budapest by the Hungarian minister of agriculture, has been sent to the Democratic candidate for president of the United States:

To William Jennings Bryan, Headquarters Democratic Party, Chicago: We, the undersigned members of the International Agricultural congress, convened at Budapest, wish you success in your struggle against the domination of the creditor class, which during the past twenty-three years has secured, both in American and in Europe, monetary legislation destructive of the prosperity of your farmers and others.

Should you be victorious in November we pledge ourselves to spare no effort to bring immediate pressure upon our respective governments to co-operate with the government of your great nation in restoring silver to the world's currency.

We believe that, failing such restoration, the gold premium throughout all Asia and South America will continue to rob the farmer equally of America and Europe of all rewards for his toils, and that your election may avert from Europe serious agrarian and social troubles now pending.

Count Alexander Karelyi, president Hungarian chamber of commerce.
D. Bauduin, president society of agriculture in Holland.
Alphonse Allard, administrator Central Chamber of Agriculture in Belgium.
Von Kardorff, member German reichstag.
George Boutmy, Imperial Society Agriculture, Russia.
William Field, member parliament and president Irish Cattle Traders' association.
Count Kolorawat, Austria.
Otto Arendt, member Prussian diet.
Von Ploetz Dollingen, member German reichstag.
Myer Rottmansdorff, member German reichstag.

WILL INVADE NEW ENGLAND.

Bryan's Tour This Week Includes a Visit to Boston.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20.—Candidate Wm. J. Bryan arrived in this city shortly before midnight and went to the Carrollton hotel.

Mr. Bryan could not give his full itinerary tonight. He speaks at Dover, Del., tomorrow at 1:30 p. m. and in the evening he will address an audience at Wilmington. The rsidents of Washington Park, N. J., will hasten to the candidate in the afternoon of the next day, and in the evening Philadelphia will have him. On the 23d the New Jersey comittee will dictate his movements and Brooklyn will hear him that evening. The next morning Mr. Bryan leaves for Boston, going through Connecticut and speaking at New Haven, staying in that city over night, and on the morning of the 25th he passes through Springfield and Worcester, making short speeches at each place.

That night he makes two speeches in Boston, one on the common and the other in Music hall. He will be the guest of George Fred Williams at Dedham, and on Saturday morning leaves for Bath, Me., to visit the vice presidential nominee, where he remains over Sunday. This itinerary is, however, subject to a change at any time.

Mr. Bryan could have left Washington at 8:50 a. m. tomorrow and arrive in Dover one hour and ten minutes before the time he was advertised to speak, but National Committeeman Richard R. Kenney, of Delaware, who came to Washington to act for Dover, insisted on Mr. Bryan leaving Washton tonight. Mr. Bryan is thus in a measure deprived of a night's rest, as he is obliged to rise at 5 a. m. in order to catch the Dover train. Mr. Bryan explained to the committee that he was in need of rest, but it was of no avail.

On Mr. Bryan's arrival at the Carrollton, in this city, he appeared in good spirits, and seemed refreshed by his short rest in Washington.

DETROIT WELCOMES THEM.

German Catholics Gather for a National Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 20.—Delegates to the conventions of the German Catholic National associations, which begin sesions in this city tomorrow, were formally welcomed to Detroit tonight by Bishop Foley, of the Detroit diocese, who extended cordial welcome and stated that the sentiment of brotherly greeting on behalf of the Catholics of Michigan was wholly without respect to nationality. Bishop Richter, of the Grand Rapids diocese, and the bishop of Marquette, spoke in German. The occasion was a grand concert given with orchestral accompaniments by the united choirs of the local German Catholic churches in the auditorium before a very large audience. It was an entertaining preliminary to the conventions. This morning pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Richter in St. Joseph's church, whither he was escorted by delegates and Knights of St. John. Upwards of 1,000 delegates to the four conventions are now in the city, and it is estimated that considerably more than that number of visitors, besides the delegates, have now arrived.

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIA.

Lady Henry Somerset Would Send the Refuges to America.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Lady Henry Somerset writes from Marseilles an appeal to the Daily News to collect the funds to send the refugee Armenians to America. The Daily News this morning also prints an appeal from Miss Frances Willard to her sisters in America on the same subject, and in an editorial the same journal rejoices to be able to assist in such a project.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Daily News announces that Nubar Pasha, the well-known Egyptian statesman and formerly president of the Egyptian council of ministers, has donated £46 to the Armenian relief fund.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 20.—Eight thousand persons attended a meeting here today to protest against Turkish treatment of the Armenians. The bishop of Manchester presided at the meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says: "The United States legation has received news from one of its consuls of a serious massacre at Ehin in the vilayet of Kharput."

MOB AT LEADVILLE

BOLD ATTEMPT TO DYNAMITE THE CORONADO MINE TA LEADVILLE.

THREE HEAVY EXPLOSIONS,

FOLLOWED BY A DETERMINED ATTACK ON THE MINE WORKS.

HOT FUSILLADE OF BULLETS

RIOTERS IN POSSESSION OF THE STREETS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

THE MILITIA CALLED TO ARMS.

Whole City in a State of Terror Over the Midnight Outbreak.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 21., 1 a. m.—A perfect fusillade of musketry began, apparently in the locality of the Colorado mine, at 1 o'clock, within a dozen blocks of the court house. Reporters are investigating. Several hundred shots have been fired.

The strike has been in progress for three months, and trouble has been looked for for the past two weeks. The state troops have been held in readiness for a call to arms ever since the strike began.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 21.—At 1 o'clock this morning three heavy explosions aroused sleepers in the eastern part of the city for blocks around the Coronado mine, which is the one which first resumed operations and which was heavily barricaded and well stocked with provisions and arms.

The explosions were followed by a fusillade of rifle shots, apparently from within the barricades, and rapid, but irregular shots from outside, apparently from a widely scattered attacking force, who were on hand to protect the retreat of the dynamiters. The shooting lasted for ten minutes, and all was silent for five minutes, when desultory firing was renewed, and has been kept up ever since.

At this writing (1:50 a. m.) another explosion was heard, sounding like dynamite. Ten minutes after the first explosion a telephone message from the Coronado stated that nobody inside the barricade had been hurt. Since then it has been impossible to reach the Coronado by telephone. The Herald-Democrat is now being watched by several bands of men, grouped in dark corners and alleys, and this may mean that they propose to prevent any communication with the telegraph offices, the watchers not knowing that the Herald-Democrat has the Associated Press leased wire and a long distance telephone.

The city is in a panic of fear. County and city officials are out looking after the work of police and sheriff. Bullets frequently whiz over the Herald-Democrat office, and altogether the situation is warlike.

1:55 a. m.—A bright blaze has just broken out at the Coronado mine in the immediate vicinity and shots are still exchanged.

The local militia companies have been called out and are now at their armories getting ready for instant action. All the whistles in town are blowing.

2 a. m.—The fire is believed to be the oil tank inside the barricade at the Coronado shaft house. A telephone message just received from the mine say that none of the defenders have been hurt as yet.

2:15 a. m.—The sights and sounds beggar description. All the whistles in the city are blowing and two or three steam sirens add discord to the dark night's alarming chorus. The sharp cracks of rifles punctuate the tooting at irregular intervals.

Citizens have gone to the scene with whatever arms they can gather, and a militia company quartered across the street has just marched toward the Coronado under arms. The whistle which calls out all citizens in a case of emergency has just sounded and the streets are full of rushing men, crying women and children.

2:18 a. m.—Another heavy explosion has just occurred. Five minutes ago the Coronado telephone bore the message that the defenders were too busy to answer questions.

2.20 a. m.—As soon as the fire broke out, the fire department went to the scene and the flames are now dying down, indicating effective work by the firemen. The shots are growing less frequent, and it seems probable that something definite from the battle field may soon be obtained.

CAUSES FOR THE RIOT.

Outbreak the Result of a Strike to Enforce the Scale.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 21.—The miners' strike, of which tonight's outlawness is the outcome, began three months ago yesterday, when at 11 o'clock at night the men in two or three of the leading mines walked out.

The union scale of wages in Leadville was $3 for everybody, but in 1893, when the price of silev rdropped below 60 cents an ounce, and agreement was made that $2.50 should be accepted for some classes of work until silver should return to 83 cents.

This agreement, the mines afterwards declared, was unfair, as many of the mines paid large dividends. It was to enforce the original scale of $3 that the men struck. About 3,000 men were involved. Within the last two weeks several mines have resumed work, and this week the output has been 1,200 tons daily, against 2,000 tons before the strike.