

CARUSLE ON PARITY.

THE SECRETARY ON THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Answers Some Questions in Reply to a Man From Louisville—Issues of Silver Dollars Since 1873—The Government and Its Obligations.

BAN HANNON, Meq. Sept. 16.—The following letter on the subject of the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver, written by Secretary Carusle, was made public yesterday:

"BAN HANNON, Meq., Sept. 12.—My Dear Sir: Your letter asking how the silver dollars which contain a quantity of bullion, commercially worth only about fifty-three cents each, are maintained at a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received and, as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me daily from different parts of the country, which it is impracticable to answer in detail, I will take advantage of your favor to answer them all at once.

"All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the act of 1873, now amounting to more than \$433,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract between the parties. They belong to the government when coined and they are paid out by the government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds, and received from the people at a parity with gold in the payment of all public dues and demands. The government has made no discrimination whatever between the coins of the two metals, gold having been paid on its coin obligations when gold was demanded, and silver having been paid when silver was demanded.

RESTRICTIONS PRESERVE PARITY.

"Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law and the policy of the Treasury department that the amount coined has not become so great as to drive the more valuable coin, gold, out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system; and so long as the two metals are of unequal commercial value, at the rate established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchanges. It constitutes the principal safeguard for the protection of our currency against the depreciation which the experience of all countries has shown would otherwise result from the attempt to use two legal tender coins of the same denomination, but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed, confidence in the ability of the government to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of the coins would be destroyed and the parity would be lost long before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive.

"With free and unlimited coinage of silver on account of private individuals or corporations, the government would be under a moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so because the volume of the over valued silver forced into the circulation by a legal tender provision would soon exceed gold from the country or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation.

THE GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATION.

"In order to maintain the parity under such conditions the government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars, and their paper representatives whenever demanded; just as it now exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded, and as the coinage of silver dollars would be unlimited and therefore increasing, a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption. The implied obligation of the government to preserve the value of the money, which it coins from its own bullion and for its own use and which it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services has been supplemented by two statutory declarations which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy.

"The act of July 13, 1890, after providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should, under such regulations as he might prescribe, redeem the treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion in gold or silver coin at his discretion, declares that it is 'the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law,' and the act of November 1, 1893, again declares it to be 'the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and interchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.'

GOLD REDEMPTION.

"With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received these coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their government, and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that so long as our present monetary system is preserved the government will do whatever its moral obligations and express declarations require it to do, and very largely as a consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the executive authorities the silver coins have not depreciated in value.

"It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals will be done whenever

It becomes necessary, and, although silver dollars and silver certificates have not, up to the present time, been received in exchange for gold, yet, if the time shall ever come when the parity cannot be otherwise maintained, such exchanges will be made.

"It is the duty of the secretary of the treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the policy declared by Congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course.

"But if our present policy is adhered to and the coinage is kept within reasonable limits the means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless be found sufficient in the future, and our silver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of one only, as would be the case if the parity was destroyed by free coinage. Yours truly, J. G. CARUSLE."

ASKS FOR AMERICAN AID.

Tynan Claims the Protection of the United States—"No. 1" in a Tight Box.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The state department has been advised that Tynan, alleged to be the famous "No. 1" of the Phoenix park tragedy, now under arrest at Boulogne, has appealed to Ambassador Justice, claiming exemption from surrender to the British authorities by reason of his American citizenship. The officials of the department decline to say in advance what action would be taken in such case, but the practice in the past has been to avoid interference and permit the surrender, presuming that the proceedings are in accordance with the legal code of the two countries.

American citizenship can not be set up to prevent the extradition of a person arrested in one country for a crime committed in another. As far as the United States is concerned, it has none on record as having taken an advanced position in this matter, although some other nations claim that such persons cannot be surrendered without consent of the country of their citizenship.

In the case of France the authorities on extradition show that she has always asserted a similar right to surrender fugitives of a third country without seeking its consent, so the prospects for successful intervention in behalf of Tynan are small.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Prominent Leaders Call on Hanna and Arrange for a Warm Campaign.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A delegation of prominent Republican politicians from Missouri called at national headquarters yesterday. The delegation, which consisted of Major John L. Bittinger of St. Joseph, ex-Congressman Frank of St. Louis, Sam Scott of Kansas City, Joe Park of LaPlata and Lib and E. L. Morse of Excelsior Springs, held a long conference with Chairman Hanna and Committee-man Kerens of Missouri, and made a vigorous protest against the way the campaign is being conducted in that State. Both Mr. Frank and Major Bittinger denied that the State committee had been too much engrossed in an endeavor to patch up the Kerens-Filley faction fight, but there had been general complaint from all parts of the State for literature and campaign speakers, and so far considerable difficulty had been experienced in procuring either. As a result of the conference, it is stated the campaign in Missouri will be pushed vigorously from now on. Warner Miller is especially wanted, and if his Michigan engagements can be canceled he will be sent there.

INHUMANITY TO CONVICTS

Four Arkansas Wardens Discharged—Negroes Chained and Whipped.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 18.—The state penitentiary board, upon the representations of Auditor C. B. Mills and others, has ordered the discharges of the wardens at West's camp, Gallaway camp, Gray's camp and Wrightsville camp and the riding boss at Wrightsville. The general charge preferred was addicted to strong drink and cruel treatment of convicts in their charge.

The most flagrant act which came under the observation of Mills happened at West's camp last Friday. Two colored convicts had escaped and when captured were severely whipped. Iron rings were then welded about their necks and one end of a chain fastened to the rings and the other to their waists. They were unable to straighten up when Mills saw them, but were compelled to work in that condition. Subsequently the wardens and several of the guards became drunk, held a kangaroo court and sentenced the same negroes to be whipped again, the sentence being carried out with cruel severity. By order of Mr. Mills the rings were removed from the convicts' necks.

CANTON'S BIG OPENING.

Thousands of Republicans Present—McKinley in the Parade.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—To-day the Republican campaign in the home city of the Republican presidential nominee was formally opened and streets were strung with streamers and banners and flags, arches with welcoming mottoes spanned the thoroughfares and buildings, public and private, were draped with flags and bunting, many shops and factories were closed for the day, and most of the business houses were open only during the morning.

Major McKinley, the visiting speaker, the officers of the day and guests of honor rode in open carriages at the head of the parade. A short line of march brought the paraders to a tent with accommodations for 20,000 people. The addresses were made by Senators Cullom of Illinois and Thurston of Nebraska.

Thomas E. Watson in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 19.—Thomas E. Watson, candidate of the Populist party for Vice President, arrived in Denver to-day and conferred with ex-Governor Waite and other middle-of-the-road Populists. He declined to see reporters. He will make a speech in this city to-night.

Pennsylvania's Gold Standard Leaders.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The state committee of gold Democrats nominated Hay Walker, jr., of Allegheny county and Benjamin C. Potts of Delaware county for congressmen-at-large.

LONDON FRIGHTENED.

FEARS DYNAMITE ATTACK ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Police Guard Doubled—Disclosures Found in Papers in Fenian Ivory's Room Cause the Police to be Unusually Careful—Tynan's Prosecutor Threatened.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—As a result of the disclosures said to have been made in documents found in the rooms in a Glasgow hotel occupied by Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell of New York, who has been brought here from Glasgow on the charge of being concerned in the dynamite conspiracy, the number of policemen on duty in plain clothes at the houses of Parliament, the Mansion house, the Royal exchange, the British museum, St. Paul's cathedral, Westminster abbey and other public places, have been doubled.

The war office has also taken additional precautions here, besides doubling the force of police and sentinels who are guarding the powder magazines at Woolwich.

The Irish home office took the necessary steps yesterday to secure the extradition of Tynan. M. Bossu, the deputy public prosecutor of Roulogne-sur-Mer in charge of the case against Tynan, received a violent letter to-day informing him, in the name of a committee of Invincibles and the Anarchist brotherhood, that unless Tynan should be released within twenty-four hours he, M. Bossu, would be blown up with dynamite. The letter was written with a red fluid, believed to be blood, was dated Thursday, September 17, and was posted at Laon, capital of the department of Aisne, about eighty-six miles from Paris.

MR. PUGSLEY EXONERATED

The Warrensburg Preacher Vindicated by the Conference—Deering Denounced.

NEVADA, Mo., Sept. 19.—The committee appointed by the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to hear the charges preferred against the Rev. Neil Pugsley of Warrensburg by Miss Eva Mullins of Columbia, Mo., made its report this morning as follows: "After having carefully and prayerfully heard, weighed and considered all the evidence bearing on the case, we find the specifications, not proven and the charge not sustained. A. G. Dinwiddie, L. R. Ellis, W. M. Bowley, W. F. Busby, J. Y. Bushy, W. B. Cobb, J. W. Howell, J. J. Reed, Jacob Shoot, M. M. Pugh, chairman; Charles W. Moore, secretary."

The committee was in session until 2 o'clock this morning. The woman who preferred the charges did not appear to prosecute. Yesterday afternoon a resolution was introduced and passed unanimously, after some sharp remarks by Presiding Elder Briggs and other members, denouncing Evangelist Ben Deering as not a member of the church for years and protesting against recognition and support of him by Southern Methodists.

WIFE MURDER, SUICIDE.

Buchanan Foster of Oklahoma Kills His Elopement Wife.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 19.—St. J. Fowler, the ranchman of Stillwell, Okla., who had long searched for his wife, who is said to have eloped with James Russell, found her this afternoon in a boarding house on Sixth street, and he induced her to go outside and see their two boys, who were in a covered wagon on the street corner. As the two stood together on the street Fowler asked her to return home with him. She refused and he shot her and she fell dead on the street in sight of her two children. Then without a word Fowler turned the weapon on himself and sent a bullet into his right temple, falling across the body of his dying wife. He was taken to the police station, where he died within an hour.

Mrs. Fowler left her Oklahoma home several weeks ago, and had been pursued by her husband ever since. He found her once in Kansas City, but she escaped again while Russell was in jail.

Mrs. Fowler went to City Attorney Graham and told him that she had not run away with Russell.

ARMENIAN PLOT FRUSTRATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—The police announce that they have made an important discovery of bombs and other explosives and incriminating documents in an Armenian house in the Faubourg Scutari. Two of the leaders and many of the members of the Armenian committee have been arrested and have confessed their guilt, and have also denounced many of their accomplices to the police. The police have a hope of being soon able to unearth the whole of the plot.

THE UNION PACIFIC DOING WELL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows: Gross earnings \$1,483,348, decrease \$515,187; operating expenses \$8,765,543, decrease \$650,140; surplus \$4,735,676, increase \$77,246. The directors report the physical condition of the property excellent in every respect.

A PEACE CONGRESS IN EUROPE.

BERN, Sept. 19.—The peace Congress has opened here, the American Peace societies being well represented.

M'KINLEY TO IRON MEN.

Protection Lauded and a Strong Plea Made for the Nation's Honor.

CANTON, O., Sept. 19.—When he appeared before the 2,000 workmen from the Edgar Thompson Steel works of Braddock, Pa., yesterday, Mr. McKinley welcomed them briefly and then declared that a wise protective policy had made them happy and prosperous. He declared that old lines had been effaced and men heretofore opposed met on a common platform to sustain the country's honor. Restoration of public an private confidence was most necessary. This had been shaken especially by assaults made by allied political organizations upon the credit and currency of the country. This new message would have to be averted before the people could hope to have any permanent prosperity.

"According to a census recently taken by a newspaper in New York it appears that in July, 1892, 577 employers of labor in the United States gave work to 134,231 hands. How was it in July, 1897? (Cries of "Not so good.") The same employers gave work to 74,799 hands; 35,931 men who had been employed in 1892 were thrown out of employment in 1897 and in a state of idleness, resulting in a loss of more than 20 per cent to labor. In July, 1892, the wages paid to the 134,231 hands amounted to \$1,927,000. In July, 1897, the earnings of the 78,799 hands amounted to only \$2,469,712, a loss to labor in a single month in those establishments of \$1,457,000, or 40 per cent. (A voice: "Pennsylvania knows it.")

"Yes, and Pennsylvania, like all the rest of the country, will vote this year with knowledge. (Cries of "Right, right.")

In 1892 the monthly average of wages paid in these establishments was \$4.51, in 1897 only \$3.17.

"My countrymen, I am one of those Americans who believe that the American workshop should be protected so far as possible from foreign workshop, to the end that American workmen may be constantly employed, and so protected, too, as to be employed at American wages. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "What's the matter with McKinley? He's all right.") Nor do I want protection cheapened at the expense of American manhood. (Applause.) Nor do I think it is economy to buy goods cheaply abroad if thereby it enforces idleness at home. (Renewed applause.) Such goods are the dearest that the American people can buy. (Cries of "Right you are, major.")

MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Republicans Establish Special Headquarters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Branch Republican headquarters will probably be established at Kansas City within a short time. This much has practically been decided upon as a result of the conference held Wednesday between Chairman Hanna and a committee of Missourians headed by ex-Congressman Joe Frank of St. Louis, and Major Bittinger of the St. Joseph Herald.

Another delegation of Missouri politicians, headed by Charles Parsons and Tom Niedringhaus of St. Louis, called at the national headquarters yesterday and held a conference with Chairman Hanna. Their appearance had an interesting connection with the remonstrance made over the inactivity displayed by the Missouri state committee, Messrs. Parsons and Niedringhaus being friends of Filley. It was stated by members of the Missouri committee that the proposed Kansas City branch will be under the control of National Committee-men Leland of Kansas and Kerens of Missouri, and the campaign in those two states will be directed from there. Chairman Hanna, however, denied this, saying that the Missouri state committee was able to take care of the campaign in that state.

While Mr. Hanna denies that the establishment of the branch office was forced by reason of dissatisfaction over the work of the Missouri committee, this expression is looked upon as being in the line of a diplomatic evasion of the situation, while at the same time possibly the situation in Missouri would not of itself establish a branch office at Kansas City. The late development of the campaign in Kansas has also suggested that a branch office at Kansas City would enable the committee to improve the campaign in Kansas, as well as in Missouri.

The claim is made that Mr. Leland can be of special aid to the Kansas state committee and that he is peculiarly fitted to meet the needs of the hour and is equal to any emergency that may arise. The impression prevails that Sewall is likely to be snatched off the ticket at any time and Watson substituted on the Democratic national ticket. Should this be done it would make fresh trouble in Kansas and also in Missouri and this is set forth as a contingency demanding that a sub-headquarters be located at Kansas City.

The indications are that Mr. Leland will assume charge of a Kansas City sub-headquarters by the last of the month.

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BRYAN TALKS SILVER

VARIOUS FORCES UNITED THIS YEAR.

The Democratic Presidential Candidate Addresses the People at Goldsboro, N. C.—Discusses New York's Action—Money Question Paramount.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Sept. 19.—This morning Mr. Bryan spoke to hundreds of people here, opening as follows: "In this campaign those who believe in the free coinage of silver have joined together, regardless of differences of opinion upon other subjects. Democrats who believe in tariff reform and Republicans who believe in protection are able to unite when both recognize that the money question is superior to the tariff question. A Populist leader in this state well expressed the idea when he said that 'what he believed in Populist doctrine, yet he was willing to lay some of them aside until he could get others. For instance, he said that while he believed in the government ownership of railroads he did not want the government to own the railroads as long as the Rothschilds owned the government. It is his willingness to lay aside minor differences in hours of danger that characterizes our people and gives the surest proof that they are able to rise to the requirements of any emergency.

"Sometimes they accuse us of raising a sectional issue. One of the best evidences that the platform adopted at Chicago does not raise a sectional issue is found in the language of the platform adopted yesterday in New York. Let me read it to you. After unreservedly indorsing the platform and the candidates of the Chicago convention, the New York platform declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodies more completely the interests of the whole people distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefits than that given to the country by the National Democratic convention of 1896. There within the shadow of Wall street, against the combined opposition of those once leading Democrats of New York who have left the Democratic party and either gone over entirely to the Republicans or stopped for a moment at a half way house, the Democracy of New York declares the platform adopted at Chicago is the national Democratic platform ever put before the country by a Democratic convention. In the state of Connecticut they have also indorsed our platform, and likewise in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In other Eastern states the Democracy is beginning to realize that the Chicago platform presents to the American people those great issues around which the people must cluster if they are going to retain a government of, by and for the people.

"The three parties which have joined in my nomination are united while there are other issues before the American people aside from the money question, yet the money question rises paramount to them all and must be settled first. Other questions can wait, the money question cannot. It has been forced upon public attention. It has been brought before the people and we have to decide whether we shall continue the present financial system which a few men have undertaken to run the government or shall put the financial policy of the American people in the hands of the American people to be framed by them and for them then on.

MR. BRYAN'S MAJORITIES.

Democratic Press Bureau Tells What They Will Be—Claims 36 States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The press bureau at national Democratic headquarters last night issued the following statement: Based upon the present outlook, the following estimate of Bryan majorities in November is made:

Table with 2 columns: State and Estimated Majorities. Includes Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

These estimates give Bryan thirty-six out of forty-five states, with 324 electoral votes.

FOUR KILLED, FOUR HURT.

Collision Between an Extra Freight and a Pay Car Special.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 19.—In a collision on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad near Connorsville, between an extra freight train and the pay car special, Christ Sweetman, engineer of Dayton, John Kizie, fireman of Cincinnati, George Hise, conductor of Indianapolis, and Thomas Hughes, fireman of Hamilton, were killed, and Pacemaker Janssen, Porter Fishback of the pay car, E. Wyson, foreman of bridges and buildings, and Engineer Conner of Hamilton were badly hurt.

AN OLD PENNSYLVANIA BANK FAILS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—The private banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., the oldest bank in Central Pennsylvania, closed its doors to-day owing to the general depression of business. The members say that they expect to pay every dollar of indebtedness.

SANTA FE MEN MAY GO TO CANTON.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.—The first Kansas delegation of railroad employees to visit Major McKinley at Canton will be from the Topeka shops of the Atchafson Topeka and Santa Fe company providing arrangements can be satisfactorily completed. General Manager Frey has offered the men two coaches to Chicago free and has promised a one-cent rate from Chicago to destination.

FOUR MILLIONS OF GOLD FOR IMPORTATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Lazard Freres have engaged an additional \$4,000,000 in gold for import to this country.

BRYAN AND SEWALL.

EMPIRE DEMOCRATS ENDORSE THE PLATFORM.

Butcher for Governor—Platform Brief but Positive in Its Terms—Forty Teams to Make a Demonstration, but Fair—High Praise for the National Candidates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The delay of the platform committee in completing its work was the reason assigned for the delay of an hour in calling together the Democratic state convention for its second day's session, but business then proceeded with expedition. The report of the committee on credentials having been adopted, the committee on permanent organization reported, naming ex-Congressman Hosea H. Rockwell of Chemung for permanent chairman. The report was accepted without dissent, and Mr. Rockwell was greeted with much applause after he appeared. He first gave his unqualified approval to the platform and candidates of the Chicago convention, adopting as his own the sarcastic observation of Governor Flower that "the platform was just suited to the candidates and the candidates to the platform." He attributed the financial panic of 1893 to "a false and mischievous financial system," and quoted the words of Senator Hill uttered in the Senate that year, as follows: "The paramount remedy for all our financial evils is a return to the system of bimetalism which existed prior to 1873." This he supplemented with the words of Senator Hill spoken in the Chicago convention: "We are Democrats, and not revolutionists." He defended the bimetallic system as having the sanction of the constitution and of the founders of the Democratic party. Then he attacked the Republican national financial plank, declaring that it had been telegraphed to J. P. Morgan & Co., before it was adopted. He held that silver had not depreciated, but gold had appreciated, and farmers were the principal sufferers. He charged that every monopolist, every oppressor of labor, was engaged with Mark Hanna, and denounced Hanna bitterly, declaring that every dollar of the millions which he had accumulated was "tainted with the sweat and blood of oppressed and downtrodden labor."

PLEADED TO BRYAN AND SILVER.

At the conclusion of his speech, the chairman called for the report of the committee on resolutions, and it was read by Mr. Yorke. The first plank was as follows:

"The Democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the national convention at Chicago on July 7, 1896; cordially approves the nominations there made; pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodies more completely the interests of the whole people, as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit, than that given to the country by the national Democratic convention of 1896."

The remainder of the platform was devoted to state matters.

Mr. Yorke moved the previous question on the adoption of the report, but Henry D. Purroy, of the convention, ruled out of order, and the convention voted viva voce on the adoption of the previous question, which the chair decided was carried. Purroy appealed from the decision and demanded a call of the roll upon the question of sustaining the chair's ruling. When his name was reached in the roll Purroy produced from his pocket the manuscript of a speech which he proceeded to read, the convention all the while calling upon him to be seated. His speech was a protest against the application of the gag rule. At its conclusion he said he would vote aye upon the adoption of the report of the platform committee.

The roll call sustained the chair's decision, and then the platform was reported as unanimously adopted.

THATCHER NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

Nominations for governor being in order, Albany county presented the name of John Boyd Thatcher and Allegheny county presented the name of Congressman Sulzer. The galleries cheered wildly for Sulzer, but the delegates received the nomination apathetically. Jefferson county presented the name of Wilber E. Foster of Waterloo. On the call of the roll Mr. Thatcher was nominated.

Wilbur F. Porter was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and Robert G. Titus for Judge of the court for appeals.

W. F. SHEEHAN RESIGNS.

The New York National Committee-man Acts as He Had Threatened.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—William F. Sheehan, in furtherance of a purpose to resign his place on the Democratic national committee if the Buffalo convention should indorse the Chicago platform and candidates, as intimated by him in a statement heretofore published to-day sent the following letter to James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, Chicago.

Dear Sir: I respectfully tender my resignation as representative of the state of New York upon the Democratic national committee. Yours truly—William F. Sheehan."

Big Rally at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Preparations are under way for the formal opening of the local campaign tomorrow on a scale which promises to eclipse the big meetings of war times. Senators Thurston and Cullom, Congressman McClary of Minnesota, Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania and Governor Bushnell of Ohio will be present and speak. The railroads which enter Canton have already arranged for fifty special trains, consisting of from ten to fifteen coaches each. Upwards of 14,000 people are expected from Pittsburgh alone.