

GRAND MR. GLADSTONE

URGES ENGLAND TO ACT IN TURKEY

Severance of All Diplomatic Relations With the Porte Called for—Ambassador at Constantinople Declared Virtually Only Ally of the Sultan

Liverpool, Sept. 25.—Great numbers of people assembled early this morning in the vicinity of Hengler's circus to hear the address which Mr. Gladstone had announced his willingness to make before the meeting called by the Reform club to protest against the recent massacres of Armenians at Constantinople and elsewhere in Turkey.

The first resolution, proposed by a Conservative and seconded by a Liberal, read: "That this meeting desires to express its indignation and abhorrence of the cruel treatment to which Armenians are being subjected by their Turkish rulers and of the massacres which have recently oc-



GLADSTONE TODAY.

urred at Constantinople, which are a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century." It was adopted by acclamation.

When Mr. Gladstone arose to speak he moved the following resolution which was received with remarkable enthusiasm:

"That this meeting trusts that Her Majesty's ministers realizing to the fullest extent the terrible condition in which their fellow Christians are placed will do everything possible to obtain for them full security and protection, and this meeting assures Her Majesty's ministers that they may rely upon the cordial support of the citizens of Liverpool in whatever steps they may feel it necessary to take for that purpose."

Mr. Gladstone declared his adhesion to the principles contained in the resolutions, and said he came here not claiming any authority except that of a citizen of Liverpool. Mr. Gladstone then said: "I doubt if it is an exaggeration to say that it was in the Sultan's palace and there only that the inspiration has been supplied and the policy devised of the whole series of massacres. When the Sultan carries massacres into his own capital under the eyes of the ambassadors, he appears to have gained the very acme of what it is possible for him to do. But the weakness of diplomacy, I trust, is about to be strengthened by the echo of this nation's voice."

Mr. Gladstone then alluded to the supineness of the ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople and said: "I believe that the continued presence of the ambassadors at Constantinople has operated as a distinct countenance to the Sultan, who is thus their recognized ally. But, while urging the government to act, it does not follow that even for the sake of the great object in view Great Britain should transplant Europe into a state of war. On the other hand, however, I deny that England must abandon her own right to independent judgment and allow herself to be dominated by the other powers."

In closing, Mr. Gladstone said: "We have a just title to threaten Turkey with coercion that does not in itself mean war, and I think that the first step should be the recall of our ambassador. And it should be followed by the dismissal of the Turkish ambassador from London. Such a course is frequent and would not give the right of complaint to anybody. When diplomatic relations are suspended England should inform the Sultan that she would consider the means of enforcing her just and humane demands. I do not believe that Europe will make war to insure the continuance of massacres more terrible than ever recorded in the dismal, deplorable history of human crime."

Mr. Gladstone spoke for about twenty minutes. He was in good voice and did not seem fatigued when he had finished.

Copies of the resolutions adopted will be forwarded to the cabinet ministers.

Crime Rampant in the Territory.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 25.—People who have traveled through the Indian Territory during the past few days report a woeful condition existing in that country. Crime is rampant, and the people living there are in a state of terror. Many people say that the condition now is worse than it has been for many years, with the exception of the reign of the notorious Cook gang. While there are no train robberies reported, there are frequent murders, robberies and similar crimes, and the whole territory swarms with whisky peddlers.

Grain Broker Kills Himself.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Frank H. Johnson, for twenty-five years prominent on the board of trade, killed himself in Lincoln park by shooting himself through the head. He had become dependent because of heavy losses on the board.

Shoe Manufacturers Fail.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The National Shoe and Leather exchange has announced the failure of Burpee, Ramsey & Co., shoe manufacturers of Lynn. The assets and liabilities are not given. The firm did a business of between \$200,000 and \$300,000 a year.

CADETS HURT IN A FIRE

The Missouri Military Academy Completely Destroyed.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 25.—The Missouri military academy, situated about a mile south of here, was burned to the ground early this morning, causing a loss of \$75,000 to the building and a considerable loss in personal property of cadets, with insurance of only \$37,000.

One hundred students were in the building when the fire broke out, and while no lives were lost, many of them had narrow escapes and received injuries more or less serious.

The fire started in the east wing of the building, which was a substantial three-story structure of brick, and before the boys could be alarmed, had destroyed all of the central corridors, cutting off the stairways from the cadets.

Cadet Gipton, son of the United States district attorney at St. Louis, was awakened by the smoke and sounded the fire call on his bugle, arousing his sleeping comrades. With the help of Cadet W. H. Austin of Carrollton he succeeded in helping several of his frightened and almost helpless comrades out of the burning building.

Captain Glascock and Lieutenant Goode, U. S. A., ran from room to room at the peril of their lives, getting out the students who had not been awakened by the bugle call.

Cadet Captain Rolla McIntire was taken out by Lieutenant Goode, who was compelled to jump with him from a third-story window.

When the boys sleeping in the second and third stories of the building realized that the structure was on fire, all escape by way of the stairs was cut off and they were compelled to jump from the windows. There was no hesitation on the part of the older boys, who were almost compelled to force their younger comrades to make the leap.

H. T. Guernsey of Independence, Kas., was badly burned on the face, chest and back and badly bruised.

Cadet Captain Rolla McIntire was found in a hall on the third floor unconscious, Lieutenant Goode dragged him out of the building. He is all right this morning except for a soreness of the throat and lungs from inhaling the smoke and gas.

An arm of W. Patton of Cairo, Ill., was broken.

Walter Wolf of East St. Louis was injured about the back and internally very seriously.

Both ankles of Daniel Boone of St. Louis were sprained.

The other injured cadets were: John Halliday of St. Louis, leg broken and back injured.

Cyrus Kidd of Hannibal, leg sprained and injured internally.

Frank Maxwell of Mexico, burned about the head.

Walter Elliott of Humansville, foot badly injured.

G. H. Sutherland of St. Louis, shoulder dislocated.

John Mettelian of Vinita, Ind. Ter., arm broken.

Captain Greiner of Ohio, arm broken.

Bruce Christian of Fairfax, Kan., back and head injured.

Charles Glascock of Paris, side badly cut.

Cadet Todd of St. Joseph, shoulder dislocated.

Robert Judson of Salem, back sprained.

M. C. Dobson of Kansas City, back and knee sprained.

Walter Saloni of St. Louis, arm broken and badly bruised.

L. Meyer of St. Louis, ankle badly sprained.

The cadets are scattered over the city, some at the hotels and others at private houses, citizens having thrown their homes open.

Many of the boys lost everything they had, including watches, bicycles and clothes.

How the fire started is a mystery. It had gained such a start when discovered that the fire company was unable to accomplish anything, and only a portion of the brick walls are left.

DONGOLA CAPTURED

The British Expedition Completes Its Work With Little Trouble.

DONGOLA, Sept. 25.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces are in full possession of Dongola and the Sudan expedition proper has been brought to a successful close. The advance upon Dongola was begun at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The gunboats covered the left flank and the cavalry and camel corps the right flank. Wherever parties of the Darvishes were sighted they were pursued by cavalry and many of the fugitives were killed. The gunboats shelled every detachment of hostiles that came within range of their guns.

All the principal Darvish chiefs, with the exception of Wad Bishara, have surrendered, and the opposition to the Egyptian power in this section has completely collapsed. Only five British soldiers were wounded.

BODINE WINS.

The Second Missouri Democratic Deadlock Broken—Judge Rucker Beaten.

CHILlicothe, Mo., Sept. 25.—In the Second district Democratic congressional convention this morning 150 more ballots were cast, increasing the number to a total of 1,350, without the deadlock showing any signs of breaking.

When the convention met again this afternoon seventy-eight more fruitless ballots were cast. Then on the 1,429th ballot came the break and Robert N. Bodine of Monroe county was nominated by the vote of 48 to 41 for Judge Rucker.

Society Helms as Minister Stars.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 25.—The St. Joseph division of the Daughters of the Confederacy held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided to hold an entertainment in the near future for the benefit of the home. It was decided to have a minstrel performance, the society ladies of the city to take the leading parts.

"Lucky" Baldwin's Assault Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—Miss Emma Ashley, who shot at E. J. Baldwin, the millionaire horseman, in open court and narrowly missed killing him, was acquitted on the ground of temporary insanity.

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE

Major McKinley Talks on That Matter to Visitors.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Major McKinley addressed two delegations yesterday afternoon. The first was from Wood county, Ohio, and the second from Muncie, Ind. The latter came on a special train of five coaches, and included four bands, the First Voters' club, the Prosperity McKinley club and veteran soldiers. Major McKinley spoke, in part, as follows to the Muncie delegation:

"I believe in America for Americans—native born and naturalized. I believe in the American pay roll (laughter and applause), and I do not believe in diminishing that pay roll by giving work to anybody else under another flag while we have an idle man under our flag. Four years ago the laborer was agitating the question of shorter hours. We then had so much to do, I have heard no discussion of that kind for four years (laughter and applause). But I have never heard of the laboring man discussing the desirability of having shorter hours.

"The complaint—the chief complaint—of our opponent is, first, that we have not enough money; and second, that our money is too good. (Laughter.) To the first complaint I answer that the per capita of circulating medium in this country has been greater since the so-called crime of 1873 than it ever was before (applause), and that it has been greater in the past five years than it ever was in all our prior history. (Cries of 'That's right!') We have not only the best money in the world, but we have more of it per capita than most of the nations of the world. (Applause.)

"That money is hard to get is not because it is scarce, but because those who have it keep it, fearing to loan it because of the unsettled business condition of the country. Money today is idle because it cannot be profitably and safely invested by those who have it. It is neither a lack of volume of our money nor the quality of the money that is our trouble, but a lack of confidence in the stability and stability of business. The threat of free silver is driving our money into hiding to-day; the way to bring it out is to restore confidence. And how are you to restore confidence? There is only one way. (A voice: 'Vote for McKinley!') There is only one way. (A voice: 'Vote for McKinley!') Appliance: The way to restore confidence is to defeat through the ballot the party that destroyed confidence. (Cries of 'Good! that's right!')

The way to restore property is to defeat through the ballot those who have destroyed property. (Tremendous applause.) We cannot restore the business of the country so long as we do so much of our business abroad. (Cries of 'That's right!') Let us bring it back home for our own people and our own labor. (Continuous cheering.) We do not believe the way to restore confidence is through the mints of the United States. (Cries of 'No, no, you are right!') We can only restore confidence and prosperity, not through a debased currency, but through a policy that will restore the vast revenues to the public treasury and rekindle the fires in American workshops."

General Brooks Rides Leadville With a Firm Hand.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 25.—Except that the civil officers are for the time being allowed to exercise their constitutional prerogatives, provided they do not interfere with General Brooks' movements, military rule is supreme to-day in Leadville. The soldiers will make arrests, disarm all but officers of the law, hold prisoners subject to the commanding officer, and search houses without other warrant than the order of the general.

The military court of inquiry, to inquire into the circumstances of the destruction of the Coronado mine and the loss of life, convened this forenoon and will endeavor to establish the identity of the men engaged in the riot for the benefit of the civil authorities. Its session will be secret.

The following officers and members of the miners' union are in jail under strong guard, being held for the murder of Fireman O'Keefe: "Red" Turnbull, vice president; E. D. Dewar, secretary; George Handy, William O'Brien, Patrick Kennedy, J. V. Doyle, Joseph O'Leary, John Ahern, Gomer Richards, Ernest Nicholas, Eugene Cannon, Cornelius Shea, Michael Weible, Gus Johnson and Nels Clauson. Five members of the executive committee, including President Amburn, are still at large, and search is being made for them. The charge against Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, is "inciting a riot," and is based on a speech he made here to the miners a couple of weeks ago.

The arrests have caused consternation among the strikers, and it is believed have greatly weakened their cause.

There was to have been a meeting of the Miners' union at the city hall last evening, and General Brooks sent a squad with a Gatling gun to the hall with instructions to prevent the meeting. The gun was later returned to battery headquarters, the union meeting having been held at an early hour, and being in session only ten minutes.

Miners Off for Leadville.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 25.—About 400 miners from the Southeast Kansas and Joplin mining district left this morning in special cars for Leadville, Col., to take the places of the striking miners there. They go to Colorado under contract. A representative of the mine owners who came here to induce them to go is with them.

DONGOLA BOMBARDED.

Fort and Earthworks Rendered Useless to Darvishes.

CAIRO, Sept. 25.—The Abonkia returned to Dongola yesterday upon the instructions of Sir Herbert Kitchener, and began bombarding the forts and earthworks. Fire was kept up upon them until the forts were dismantled and the earthworks were rendered comparatively useless. Therefore, even should the darvishes succeed in recouping the place, they will find very little to protect them against the fire of the Anglo-Egyptian forces.

FARMERS AND MONEY

BRYAN SPEAKS IN MASSACHUSETTS TOWNS

He Declares That the Views of the Agriculturists Are Entitled to Weight in the Solution of the Financial Issues—Refers to the Boda Festa Agricultural Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 25.—Greatly refreshed by a ten hours' sleep, Mr. Bryan left Hartford at 11:10 o'clock this morning. There was only a small crowd at the depot, but to these he made a few remarks, saying that the money changer was interested in having a dear dollar, and that a dear dollar meant hard times to the producer of wealth. There was no demonstration and nothing in the way of enthusiasm.

At Windsor a small crowd had gathered under the banner "McKinley and Prosperity." There were a few cheers for Mr. Bryan by a part of the crowd, and more cheers for his opponent.

At Windsor Locks the assemblage was more enthusiastic for Mr. Bryan. There everybody wanted to shake hands with him and called on him for a speech. "I am glad to see you," was the extent of his address, and even that was applauded.

Thompsonville also gave a cordial reception and Mr. Bryan was cheered enthusiastically by the few hundred people gathered about the depot.

When Mr. Bryan arrived here a great crowd was present. In opening he paid tribute to the high political policy of the Springfield Republican in dealing with its friends and opponents alike. He continued: "In this campaign we have as good an illustration as was ever given of the depth of conviction and the intensity of earnestness in the presentation of the cause. I challenge you to find among all the hosts who defended a cause more earnest men than are found to-day among the advocates of the right of this government to legislate for itself without regard to other nations. It will not do to say that there is no cause for such feeling as is manifested now.

"If you read the dispatch which appeared in yesterday morning's papers from London you will find that a great meeting of agriculturists was held in Boda Festa, and in speaking of that meeting the dispatch said that practically all of those representing agricultural societies were in favor of the restoration of bimetalism. My friends, our opponents sometimes tell us that this movement in favor of free coinage is started by the mine owners and kept up by the mine owners. I want them to understand that they cannot explain this great uprising of the people on the theory that it is instigated by men who own a billion and want to sell it at higher prices. This great uprising comes from the masses of the people who do not produce bullion but who produce property, and they realize that the gold standard has been driving value out of the property which they produce.

"The opposition press may well afford to pause in its ridicule of the advocates of free coinage, in the denunciation of them as lawless characters, to find out whether there is a well founded reason for this advocacy of bimetalism among the farmers of the United States, of Ireland, of England, of Germany, of France, and of every nation which has been cursed by the gold standard. My friends, I challenge you to dispute it, that a financial policy which is injurious to the agricultural classes has nothing to commend it to the government in any nation on earth.

"The gold standard has never commended itself to the agricultural classes of any country which has ever had it. What will you say then? Will you say that the farmers have no right to have their interests respected? No, you are not to say that, because my friends, they must first assert their wealth before there is wealth to be distributed. What will you say then—that having the right to have their interests respected, they have not the intelligence to know what is best for them? No, you dare not say that, for you know that in public life and in business life the best brains that you have come from the farmers of this country. What answer will you make to them? When they ask for bread, will you give them a stone. When they ask for fish will you bestow serpents upon them? That has been the policy of the financiers of this country, and dissembling their selfishness, they have been attempting to force their ideas upon others. While others have fallen down beneath the weight of those ideas, the financiers themselves have risen to prosperity on the prostrate forms of the fallen."

GLADSTONE OPPOSED.

The London "Times" Against Radical Action—Other Papers Colorless.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Turkish embassy here has telegraphed Mr. Gladstone's speech, delivered at Liverpool, verbatim to the port.

The "Times" says of the speech in an editorial: "We do not approve of his advice of a rupture of diplomatic relations which would leave the Sultan free for further vengeance on the Armenians, while to threaten coercion while shrinking from war seems both a dangerous and a cowardly policy."

The editorials in the other morning papers are rather colorless. The Liberal organs lavish praise upon it, while the Conservative papers follow the "Times" line of criticism. The Standard (Conservative) says: "Never a greater responsibility rested upon a statesman than that upon Lord Salisbury. Happily Mr. Gladstone appears to share that conviction."

Long and Simpson at Newton.

NEWTON, Kan., Sept. 25.—The second debate of the series of six between Chester L. Long and Jerry Simpson, rival candidates for Congress, was held in the rink here yesterday afternoon. Simpson answered the questions put by Long at Hutchinson, which he would not answer at that place. In doing so he stated that silver would appreciate in value to \$1.29 per ounce if circulated on a parity with gold. He also declared in favor of absolute free trade. The debate was very spirited, and was listened to by 4,000 people.

VAN HORN ON SILVER.

The Missouri Congressman Addresses a Non-Partisan Bryan Club.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—Congressman R. T. Van Horn spoke before a large audience last evening upon the silver question. The meeting was under the auspices of the Non-Partisan Bryan Silver club. His speech was entirely non-partisan and a carefully prepared exposition of the principles of the bimetalists. He did not say for whom he was going to vote and did not give any advice to the audience.

He said that William McKinley was nominated by the free silver Republicans. "Why," he asked, "did they nominate him? Because they supposed that he stood upon the Ohio platform adopted by the convention which presented his name as a candidate for the nomination." He then read from the reports of that convention to show that its platform was a broad declaration in favor of both gold and silver. John Sherman presided over this convention, and Col. Van Horn said that this was for the purpose of showing the people that the friends of McKinley were united in favor of free silver.

He said there was such a McKinley sentiment in the free silver states that the gold men became alarmed, and that they then began to spring favorite sons in a vain attempt to beat McKinley. He said that when they failed in this they put up a scheme upon the nominee, and by a conspiracy put him upon a gold platform. It wasn't as strong a gold platform as the Republican campaign orators make out, he said, in that it declared for bimetalism "when the other nations get ready to let us have it," while the campaign speakers are denouncing bimetalism altogether.

Finally he came down to a personal explanation of his own position at the present time. "I am myself in a rather peculiar position as a Republican just now," he said. "I was elected as the Congressman from this district upon a free silver platform, and upon every stump in the district I pledged the people that I would support this platform. Now, the time for the expiration of that pledge does not expire until the 4th of next March and how, according to these gold men, am I to keep my pledge to the people who elected me, and be a good Republican?"

BEFORE BREAKFAST.

Glassworkers From Indiana Call on Candidate McKinley at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 25.—This morning the members of the McKinley household had not breakfasted when the first delegation of glass workers from Marion, Ind., arrived in a special train of eight coaches. As soon as they appeared on the lawn Mr. McKinley left his breakfast and spoke to them as follows: "My Fellow Citizens of the City of Marion and of Grant County, Ind.: I congratulate you upon being first to-day. No other delegation has yet preceded you. I give you, each and every one of you, warm and cordial welcome to my home. I welcome the Republicans and the citizens of the Hoosier State—the State of that grand old war governor, Oliver P. Morton, and that splendid President and patriot, Benjamin Harrison. You are here this morning, not to honor me personally, but to honor the cause which you love and which you mean to support, and you mean to support that cause because you believe it will insure your own best welfare and the well being of the country at large. You believe in that cause because you have tried it and, having tried it, you know you have been more prosperous in your occupations under the policy which it represents than you have ever been under any other policy. And if anything was needed to confirm you in your devotion to that policy, it could be found in your experience of the last four years. Under no other policy, under no other principles, have you enjoyed that degree of individual or national prosperity which for more than thirty years you enjoyed under Republican policy, and Republican administrations."

Mr. McKinley then repeated briefly his plea for the protective policy and closed. "I am glad to meet you this morning. We want in this country good times, good wages, steady employment, a good home market, and then we want to continue the good, sound, round, honest dollars with which to do our business and pay our labor. My fellow citizens, I thank you for this morning call and bid you hearty welcome. It will now give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally."

Shortly before 11 o'clock a special train of twelve coaches brought a delegation from Crawford county, Pa. It included a club of students from Allegheny college, which McKinley attended in 1866.

Killed His Own Father.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Yesterday N. L. Nichols was brought to Springfield and placed in jail for shooting and mortally wounding his aged father, a few miles from that town, yesterday morning. He shot him twice with a pistol, both bullets entering his body. It was the result of a family quarrel and the prisoner is utterly indifferent.

A Railroad Men's Political Club.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Sept. 25.—A number of railroad men living here organized last night to further the election of "such candidates only as they believe to be in favor of sound money for the payment of honest labor." It was resolved to invite A. E. Stillwell of Kansas City, Mo., to address the club, and the attack of Governor W. J. Stone of Missouri, and others on Mr. Stillwell was denounced.

Carlisle's Campaign Plans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Carlisle has returned to the city after a few weeks' absence at Buzzard's Bay, where he was the guest of the President. He has concluded to sneak three or four times in Kentucky. The places and dates for his speeches have not been arranged.

Ex-Congressman Hated Seriously III.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 25.—Colonel W. L. Hatch, ex-Congressman from this (first) district, and the author of the famous oleomargarine law and the anti-option bill, is in a precarious condition, suffering from diabetes.

UNDER PROVOST GUARD

Full Military Law is Established in Leadville—Has Full Power to Act.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 26.—Under the latest orders of General Brooks of the state militia this town was today placed under the control of a provost guard or military police force with Captain W. A. Smith, ex-warden of the penitentiary, as provost marshal. If the strike leaders now held in jail should be released under bonds by Judge Severs, General Brooks will have them rearrested under military law. Writs of habeas corpus will then be secured and if General Brooks should ignore such writs he will be cited for contempt of court and the governor's right to place the community under military rule will be reviewed in court. The case is likely to reach the supreme court on a writ of error.

Correspondent Mitchell of the Denver Times is in the guard house, where he has been since Wednesday night. At that time he attended a meeting of citizens at which Adjutant General Moses was present. When the meeting was called to order all reporters and correspondents were requested to withdraw. Mitchell alone remained. Mitchell was arrested and placed in the guard house. He had mailed the proceedings of the secret meeting to his paper before he was arrested.

One hundred miners from Joplin, Mo., are expected here to-day. They have been engaged to work in the Marian, Small Hopes and Emmett mines, of which S. W. Mudd is manager. The Emmett has been working right along with a small force of non-union men. The other two mines named will be started up at once under a strong guard.

Yesterday morning fifteen men fired at long range on the pickets at the Little Johnny mine. A squad of men was sent out to search for the men who made the assault, but they had disappeared. No one was injured.

GENTRY PACES IN 2:00 1/2

He Breaks the World's Record at Eighty Park, Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 26.—John R. Gentry yesterday, at Rigby park, paced the fastest mile ever made in harness, and placed the world's record at 2:00 1/2.

The day was cold and light north-westerly winds were blowing up the stretch when John R. Gentry, with W. S. Andrews on the sulky, appeared to go against his record of 2:03 1/2, made on September 8, this year, at Glenn's Falls, N. Y. The famous pacer scored once or twice with the runner who was to pace him, and then went up the stretch on what was to be the fastest mile ever done by a horse in harness.

The runner was at the pacer's throat as they made the first turn on the stretch. Gentry went steadily and with apparent ease, the runner having hard work keeping his position. The judges caught the quarter mile at 25 1/2, and the second quarter was made in 30 1/2, making the half mile in 55 1/2. The runner, by the use of the whip, was keeping up at Gentry's wheel, but was making hard work of it. The third quarter was made in 30 1/2, making the three-quarters in 1:26 1/2. As they turned into the home stretch and caught the wind in the teeth, the crowd yelled wildly.

The pacer made a great spurt, considering that he had the wind in his teeth, and made the most remarkable quarter of the heat 30 1/2, making the mile in 2:00 1/2, just one second less than the former best record first made by Robert J. at Trenton, N. J., in 1893, and equaled this year by Gentry.

When Starter Cullerson announced the time the crowd broke through the fence and crowded out on the track and around the pacer, cheering wildly. It is believed that had Gentry not had to contend with the wind he would have made the mile in two minutes easily.

WANTED TO LYNCH HIM.

The Narrow Escape of a Reform School Graduate.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 26.—At Mapleton, Kan., northwest of this city, yesterday afternoon, a Populist picnic came near merging into a mobbing bee, when Henry Smith, a young man 20 years old, who was recently released from the state reform school, was taken to that town, bound hand and foot, charged with attempting to assault Mrs. Elizabeth Britton, aged 56, wife of Dr. L. E. Britton, a prominent and well-to-do physician living near the town.

Judge E. C. Foote of Kansas City was speaking to several hundred Populists at a political meeting there, and when they heard of the assault threats of lynching became so serious that the justice deputized a constable and turned the prisoner over to him. With a Winchester rifle and a pistol he protected his man until he could load him in a buggy and bring him to this city, where he was committed to jail without bond.

Zelia Nicolais' Husband in Jail.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Al Ruhman, the husband of Zelia Nicolais, was sent to the Bridewell yesterday, on a fine of \$100. This will keep him behind the bars for 200 days unless the fine is paid. The charge against Ruhman was vagrancy. He gave the name of John Smith when arrested, and entered at the Bridewell under that name. Ruhman and his wife have been living at different Chicago hotels, and as numerous complaints have been made of their financial methods, the police determined to arrest them.

Congressman Lester Critically Ill.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 26.—Congressman Rufus E. Lester is in a critical condition from the bursting of a blood vessel of the brain. He represented the First Congress district in the past four Congresses and is the Democratic nominee for re-election. There is very little chance of recovery.

Shoe Manufacturers Fail.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The National Shoe and Leather exchange has announced the failure of Burpee, Ramsey & Co., shoe manufacturers of Lynn. The assets and liabilities are not given. The firm did a business of between \$200,000 and \$300,000 a year.