

THE 'FRISCO WRECK.

No More Fatalities Likely from the Recent Railroad Accident.

MISTAKEN FOR A WILD TURKEY.

A Hunter Accidentally Shot by a Comrade—A Miner Killed and Four Others Seriously Injured by a Runaway Car—Shot His Brother.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Indications are that there will be no more fatalities as the result of Sunday's collision on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad near this city. All the injured, so far as known, are recovering and will be about in a few days. H. P. Clark, the trainmaster of the road in charge of all trains between St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., has this to say of the accident: "We have nothing to conceal, and I know it will all come out in the end, so I feel safe in saying that blame for the accident lies entirely with our conductor and engineer on the excursion train—George Atwood and Joseph Dryden. They are both good men and have seen years of service in the railroad business on our road and on other systems. We trusted them as we have trusted no other employees. Atwood was beside himself with grief at the awful results of his mistake. The road has nothing to say for itself, and no explanation to make, further than that mistakes will happen on the finest systems of railway. We all make mistakes, and this was one of them, fatal in its consequences."

MISTAKEN FOR A WILD TURKEY.

EL RENO, Ok., Oct. 27.—N. G. Crump, association cattle inspector at Darling Indian agency, four miles west of El Reno, was accidentally killed by David Bruner at daylight yesterday morning. Bruner and Crump, in a party of four, had gone wild turkey shooting and when the flock scattered Bruner shot at what he supposed was a turkey moving on the ground. It was the head of Crump that he had seen, and the shot took effect in the center of the forehead. Death was instantaneous. Crump had been cattle inspector for many years, was an odd fellow in all its branches, and the funeral will be conducted by that order. He leaves a wife and six children.

KILLED ON A RUNAWAY CAR.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 27.—By the running away of a mine car on the Mid-Valley Colliery railroad yesterday, Peter Guick, a miner, was killed, his brains being dashed out against a telegraph pole, and John H. Hubert, Andrew Gerber, James Trewitt and Michael Dutcheke, laborers, sustained injuries that may prove fatal. The runaway car crashed into several loaded ones standing at the foot of the steep incline.

SHOT HIS YOUNGER BROTHER.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 27.—As Albert and Louis Plager, aged 17 and 12 respectively, sons of Albert Plager, of Seward township, this county, were trying to shoot a rabbit which had taken refuge under an old building, Louis, the younger brother, came around the corner unexpectedly just as Albert fired, the entire charge striking him on the head and killing him instantly.

ALICE PLATT HELD.

A Woman Charged with a Crime That May Cost Her Her Life.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—Notwithstanding the fact that she was made aware yesterday that strychnine in small quantities had been found in small pills contained in a bottle taken from her trunk, Alice Platt, the accused murderer of the Mussey children, still remains adamant to the threats and pleadings of the detectives and reporters and sticks to her first statement that she is innocent. She is no longer suspected of being a murderer. Her case has taken on a more serious form and she is now accused of a crime which, if proven against her, will cost her her life. She was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out by C. F. Mussey, father of the little girls, charging her with the murder of Elizabeth Mussey, the four-year-old daughter who died Friday evening. The warrant was read to her in her cell at the police holdover, and she will be arraigned and committed to jail to await the result of the analysis of Elizabeth's stomach. In case strychnine is found in the stomach of the dead girl in sufficient quantities to have caused death, Miss Platt will be held without bail for a preliminary hearing on a charge of murder in the first degree.

A Big Libel Suit Falls.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A year ago the World published an article on Dr. Ashton Buchanan Talbot, of Philadelphia, in which it was stated the physician had a penchant for marrying "old ladies and rich ones." For the latter statement, Dr. Talbot brought suit against the World in the United States court, asking \$50,000 damages. The trial ended with a verdict in favor of the World.

The Long Pension Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Long-Lochren pension case was dismissed by the supreme court of the United States to-day, upon the authority of previous decisions of that court to abate proceedings against public officers who have died or left the service. Commissioner Lochren having resigned his office, Judge Long's case is dismissed.

UNITED STATES PRISON.

Report of the Warden of the Leavenworth Institution—Number of Prisoners, 525. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 26.—Warden French has filed with the attorney-general the first annual report of the United States penitentiary. The penitentiary was organized as a civil institution January 1, 1895, and the old military prison ceased to exist on the same date. There were 620 convicts received at the prison during the year. There were 95 discharged, and the number remaining at the end of the year was 525. Of the inmates, 120 are under 20 years, 305 are under 30 years, 104 under 40 years, and 90 from 40 to 50 years of age. Of the number committed, 457 can read and write, 29 read only, and 134 are illiterate. Those born in the United States number 587, and 33 were foreign born. Of this number 418 are white, 127 colored, 64 Indians, 5 Chinese and 6 Mexicans. In their conjugal relations 231 are married, 25 widowers and 364 single.

HOME FOR VETERANS.

The W. R. C. Institution at St. James Formally Dedicated.

ST. JAMES, Mo., Oct. 26.—Notwithstanding the terrible accident to the excursion train bearing the members of the G. A. R. posts, the Women's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans, and officers of the home association, the dedication of the Women's Relief corps' home for veteran soldiers and their wives took place yesterday, and was witnessed by one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in south central Missouri, fully 10,000 persons being in attendance. The parade was over a mile long, reaching from the depot to the grounds. One of the features was a "living flag" composed of 200 girls and young women, ranging in age from 6 to 20. Rev. James Hagerly and Congressman Bartholdt, of St. Louis, were the principal speakers.

A PREACHER'S COOLNESS.

He Saved His Audience from Being Panicked by Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—By rare presence of mind Rev. James Vila Blake saved his audience from panic and possible awful results of a fire, which broke out just as the morning service was beginning at the Third Unitarian church yesterday, and which destroyed the main part of the building. When the pastor took his place in the pulpit his attention was drawn to smoke in the lobby leading to the Sunday school room. He remained standing until the organist had ceased playing, and then requested the congregation to retire quietly by the rear exits. His manner so reassured those assembled that a panic was averted. The church was almost entirely destroyed. The loss is placed at \$25,000.

RIGHTEOUS PUNISHMENT.

A Little Girl's Brutal Assault Roughly Handled by Indignant Farmers.

DE SORO, Mo., Oct. 26.—Near Blackwell the ten-year-old daughter of Frank E. Settler, a wealthy farmer, was brutally assaulted by Barney Courtway. The little girl, with the seven-year old sister, was returning home from school and was stopped at a lonely spot surrounded by heavy underbrush, by Courtway, who stepped in front of the girls, pointed a revolver at the eldest and made her follow him into the woods. A posse was soon on the trail, and Courtway was captured. It was only a few minutes until an enraged crowd of sturdy farmers relieved the constable of his prisoner, and the fiend was tied to a tree, severely whipped and otherwise mutilated and turned loose.

PATTISON'S LONG RIDE.

Needless Cruelty Imposed on a Willing and Valuable Horse.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Harry H. Pattison, of the Third cavalry, has reached Jefferson Barracks after accomplishing a remarkable feat of horsemanship. He rode from St. James, Mo., to the barracks, 112 miles, in 24 hours and 23 minutes. He rode the same horse all the way, the animal he had ridden during the entire practice march to Springfield, Mo., and return. The horse was examined by the veterinary surgeon and pronounced uninjured. It is thought the authorities in Washington will not approve the useless strain imposed on a valuable animal.

CAME TO LIFE TO VOTE.

Hoester Who Was Prepared for Burial Will Cast a Ballot.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 26.—After an illness of several days William Gray, residing at Chestnut Hill, died, to all appearances. He was laid out and mourned as dead, and an undertaker called to prepare the body for burial. No sooner had the undertaker arrived than Gray showed signs of animation. Suddenly he sat upright, stared at the surroundings, and, after regaining his senses, inquired the cause of grief. He said he would get well and vote November 3.

FUSION ON ELECTORS.

Republicans Have Combined in One State and Democrats in 29.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The republicans have straight electoral tickets in 44 of the 45 states, having effected a fusion in one only—Texas—with the "middle-of-the-road" populists and gold standard democrats. The democrats have straight electoral tickets in only 15 of the states, having effected a fusion with the populists and free silver republicans in 29 of the others, a conclusion not having yet been reached in the remainder of the states.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

Bishop Seymour, of Illinois, Is Down on Bryanism.

The following letter from Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, Ill., was given out by C. Vey Holman at the national democratic headquarters October 22:

"Springfield, Ill., Bishop's House, Oct. 15, 1896.—My ancestors, for three generations on both my father's and mother's side, were born in this country, and I have lived here on my native soil for over 60 years. I have always, since I was able to appreciate the value of our political institutions, felt the greatest admiration for them as on the whole the wisest and best which have ever been vouchsafed by a merciful providence for the government of any nation.

"In the olden times I was taught and I came from observation in mature years to repose with entire confidence in the patriotism and loyalty of my fellow citizens, that they as a body would guard our liberties as a sacred trust, placed in our hands for the benefit not only of ourselves, but of all mankind.

"The grand old parties of my boyhood and youth, known then as whig and democratic, were alike equally true to their country's safety and honor. They were divided on questions of policy and practical politics.

"As a clergyman I abstained from voting because my relations were such that in qualifying myself intelligently to cast my ballot I might, without meaning to do so, irritate and antagonize many people whom otherwise I might permanently influence for their good. My single ballot was not worth the sacrifice when the country, I was confident, was safe in the hands of either of the great parties.

"During the civil war the conditions were changed. It was not the issue of the triumph of a political party which was at stake, it was the safety of our United States, and I voted as a citizen doing all that he could to protect his country from ruin.

"When peace came at last I returned to my old way of thinking that our native land was safe in the custody of either of the great political parties, now called republican and democratic, and I again remained away from the polls, so that I have not cast a ballot, save once in a local election, in over 30 years.

"But I have lived to see, as I believe, our liberties at the present time put in apparently great peril by the delusion, if not the madness, of a considerable number of our people, misled by leaders who seem reckless of ulterior consequences, provided they win an immediate victory. Once more I mean to vote under the same constraining motives which impelled me to cast a ballot during our civil war.

"Let me specify three reasons among many which force me in conscience to vote at the coming election, in the reverse order to their importance.

"1. The issue raised by the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one strikes at the national honor and our commercial integrity as a people, and threatens with a prospect of serious injury and embarrassment all classes of the community, involving the suffering of poor and rich alike.

"With many there prevails an absolute ignorance of the nature and purpose of money, and hence they are easily misled by sophistries which confuse and bewilder them.

"Money is a medium of exchange for the convenience of buyers and sellers. Originally men exchanged the raw materials or articles of trade by agreement on the occasion. Next they used gold and silver in their crude state, weighing them at the time for the convenience of all concerned, when settled governments were established, it became one of the prerogatives of the state to place its signature upon the coins, which formed the current money of the people, regulating their value by a fixed standard. The government did not make the money. This is a function which a government can no more do than it can create a world. The value of the coin, whatever be the metal, lies in its intrinsic worth and is not imparted to it by the government's stamp.

"If the government puts a fictitious value upon the coin which it issues, it matters, in the name of the nation, a falsehood and some one in the end must be cheated, and this hardship for the most part falls upon the poor, because they are less able to protect themselves.

"The depreciation of the coin of a country is an old trick of kings. I scarcely expected that it would be adopted as an expedient by a great political party, or rather, a coalition of parties, in these United States of America at the end of the nineteenth century.

"The government cannot create values. Those who do this are the citizens of the country—the farmers and planters and miners who, with the help of God, bring fresh crops and stores of wealth from the earth, and the mechanics and artists who by their labor and skill and genius, impart value to the raw material and give us splendid buildings and paintings and sculpture and literature and marvelous applications by inventions of the forces and resources of nature to the use of man.

"The source of values and the increase of values come from the sons of toil in all the departments of labor, whether of the hand or brain. They come not from the government, they never did, they do not now and they never can. The government may issue in some form or another promises to pay, and if the people have confidence in the stability and integrity of their government then such promissory notes or tokens will be received at par or even above par, but those notes or tokens are not money, they are simply promises to pay money. To be respected the money must be back of them and the value of such promises will be measured by the degree of faith which is reposed in the ability of the government to redeem them. It is a mathematical certainty that there can be but one standard of value in the last resort, and there is but one standard of measure and one standard of weight. We cannot have two yard-sticks, one of two feet and the other of three, and compel the people by law to employ them and sell by the two-foot yard-stick and buy by the three.

"All such legislation must ultimately fail, and entail grievous suffering upon the nation which allows itself to become the prey of such immoral teaching and practice. This is not therefore a mere question of policy, it is an issue which involves morals, it strikes at our national honor, it is a challenge which sharply inquires, Shall our country tell a falsehood or stand by the truth?

"I do not mean that anyone in particular who advocates the double standard is responsible for advocating dishonesty, but I am persuaded that he is mistaken in his own reasoning, or is misled by others, and I am anxious to open his eyes to the fact that such is the case.

"2. The present presidential conflict involves the fundamental character of our national supreme court. It is proposed to invade the sanctity, I may call it, of that august tribunal, and bring it within the arena of party politics, so that the dominant faction will have the

control of it, as well as of all other departments of the government—legislative, executive and judicial.

"This blow, aimed at our highest court, is far-reaching in its consequences, and, if successful, will strike down the greatest conservative defense which our constitution provides against hasty and faulty legislation and the approach of anarchy.

"The supreme court of our country is, perhaps more than anything else, the most precious creation of our constitution. It places us, in its office and functions, at an immense advantage over Great Britain. With her, when a law has passed the two houses of parliament and received the approval of the sovereign there is no remedy. No matter how iniquitous the act may be, there is no resource. The nation must submit. With us there is a remedy, and that remedy lies in our supreme court, composed of judges appointed for life, and consequently lifted above the influence of party and dependence upon the favor of the people. Now it is proposed to remove the safeguard which makes our supreme court a unique feature of our political system and reduce it to the level of partisan sway.

"This proposal is almost as bad as aiming a bullet at the flag of our country.

"3. In the present campaign the most studious and persistent efforts seem to have been made to array the poor against the rich, the laborer against his employer, and one section of our country against another. I do not believe that our political orators have been conscious that the drift of their speeches has been to excite class and sectional prejudice. The eager desire for success has blinded their eyes to the effect of their appeals, and they have gone on, day by day, striving to win votes by claiming that the east was the enemy of the south and the west, and that capital was the foe of labor.

"In any country, but preeminently in a country like ours, governed by popular suffrage, such teaching must soon prove fatal to our existence. It must lead, and it will lead to internecine strife, to anarchy and revolution. This teaching is not only pernicious, but it is absolutely false. The classes of society are mutually dependent upon each other for their well-being. The poor cannot get on without the rich, nor the rich without the poor. It would be difficult to decide which has the greater need of his brother, the laborer, who does the work, or the employer, who pays the wages.

"I am not saying that there are not bad rich men, and equally bad poor men. There are. I am not denying that capital often has its faults, as well as labor has its sins. They have. But I am saying that the rich and the poor, and capital and labor, are mutually dependent upon each other, and I am persuaded that it is the part of all who love their country to do their utmost to promote their cordial sympathy and generous cooperation.

"We are members one of another; we need each other; we must help each other; we must be pitiful, tender-hearted, forgiving one another; we must love as brethren. Then we will grow in all good things, and, more than 'the mistress of the world,' we will be the benefactress of mankind, the healer of the woes of the nations of the earth.

GEORGE F. SEYMOUR."

TRUTH ABOUT BRYAN AND YALE.

A Student There Writes a Letter to His Father in Reply to Criticism.

A Chicago man who has a son at Yale, and who wrote a letter to the latter in regard to the Bryan episode in New Haven, has just received an answer from his son, who gives the truth of the affair as follows:

"You spoke rather cuttingly of the conduct of Yale students when Bryan was here. I have no doubt that the accounts in the Chicago papers were grossly exaggerated and they may have misled you. The demonstration was at no stage either boisterous or discourteous. The crowd at the start was orderly and extremely good natured. The speaker preceding Bryan made some very unjust remarks, at which the crowd hissed. Bryan got up in the midst of the hissing, and with a beneficent 'Lo, the conquering hero,' air spread out his hands, as a minister does when he pronounces the benediction. He presented an extremely ludicrous appearance, and the crowd laughed. Bryan promptly lost his temper and burst forth into invective. He said we were the sons of dishonest parents, sent here to spend ill-gotten gains, etc. The crowd objected to this by giving the college cheer with McKinley on the end. This disturbed the serenity and completely unnerved the 'boy orator.'

"From that time on the 'boy orator' was noticeably ill at ease. He hurled plenty of epithets, but no arguments, at the throng, which was there to learn and be converted by his oratorical eloquence and undisputed logic, but, alas! the ranks of the 'gold bugs' remained undepleted.

"After he had given up, a wild-eyed, unbarbered man got up and said: 'For God's sake, boys, remember the points Bryan has so admirably proved in his speech when you go to the polls in November,' and then sat down in the midst of a tumultuous silence. The crowd tried to lay its finger on any point that Bryan had proved, but, after a futile endeavor, cheered for McKinley and dispersed.

"The whole scene was ludicrous in the extreme, and no one but a fanatic could have failed to see the humorous side. If Bryan had shown the least bit of tact or knowledge of his audience things would have been different.

"By the way, it may be interesting to know that there are 2,500 odd men in Yale who favor gold, and seven who are in favor of silver. This, it seems to me, is a pointer on the disk of public opinion."

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Reaction in the West.

For the absolute confidence in the election of McKinley expressed by the republican leaders in the last few days there is a solid basis. In making a thorough canvass of those agricultural states in the west which were most affected by the silver epidemic the reports of a wholesale reaction have been confirmed. The campaign of education has borne ripe fruit; and there has been no more efficient teacher than Mr. Bryan himself, whose large drafts upon credulity, instead of attracting support, have shocked the conservatism and intelligence of the people. To the whole body of eastern states that have been confidently counted for McKinley from the beginning states of the west are being added every day.—Philadelphia Record.

Chicago, the place where Bryan has been most prominently exhibited, is preparing to give him the worst drubbing that any political candidate has ever received in that city.—Cleveland Leader.

A POPOCRATIC PLOT.

Appeal to Workers to Force Issues with Employers.

In its effort to stir up trouble between workmen and their employers the popocratic national committee is resorting to desperate measures.

Senator James K. Jones, having found his "coercion" cry a boomerang, has issued a manifesto summoning employees to make organized demands on their employers for two-year contracts for wages at rates equal to or above those they are now receiving, the contracts to be conditional on the election of McKinley. In this way, according to Mr. Jones' arguments, the sincerity of capital's advocacy of sound money as a policy for the nation's good is to be tested.

This appeal from popocratic headquarters declares that Chicago manufacturers have admitted that McKinley's election is to be followed by a cut in wages and it insinuates that this reduction is to be from 10 to 25 per cent.

Then, after suggesting that committees of workmen go to the employers and ask for an agreement in writing that wages shall be raised, or the present scale be maintained, "or finally demand an absolute guarantee that no cut in wages shall follow the triumph of the gold standard," the document says:

"Workmen are advised to put their employers to this test. It will cost them nothing and may settle a disputed point."

Republican managers have been expecting something of this kind for three weeks. Consequently they were on the lookout for it. They discovered the other day the matter was being sent out secretly from popocratic national headquarters as a "special" to friendly newspapers throughout the country. It was not intended for publication in Chicago.

A copy of the address was shown to Mr. Hanna, and he pronounced it "the most desperate they have yet sent out."

"The animus of such an appeal as that to the prejudices of workmen," he continued, "is plainly apparent. It cannot be disguised. It shows they realize their only hope lies in getting up a general strike. But it will prove as great a boomerang as did their great cry about coercion. It will be resisted by laboringmen just as that was. Ever since the Chicago day demonstration their policy has been to stir up trouble, believing this would create sympathy for their candidate and their cause."

Here is the Jones appeal:

"Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22.—It is generally admitted by Chicago manufacturers that the election of McKinley will be followed by a reduction in wages. While the claim is made by some that the reduction will be slight there is a prevailing suspicion that the cut will not be less than ten per cent. And from that to 20 and even 25 per cent. in factories which have suffered most from the gold standard.

"It is a significant fact that not an employer of labor in the United States—so far as can be learned—has publicly or privately offered to raise wages if Mr. McKinley be elected. Many of them have threatened to discharge their men if they dared vote for Mr. Bryan, and have threatened to close down their shops or reduce wages in such an event, but they hold out no bright promises contingent on gold standard success.

"They will not even promise to maintain wages at their present scale. They know that it cannot be done. They know that the gold standard makes a wage reduction imperative, and they are anxiously waiting the close of the campaign so as to be able to put a lower scale into effect without endangering Mark Hanna's cause.

"If the workmen of any great factory or of any great industry are in doubt as to the absolute accuracy of this assertion they can easily prove or disprove it. Let them appoint a committee and authorize it to confer with the employer or employment in writing either that wages shall be raised in the event of the election of Mr. McKinley, or that the present rate of wages shall be maintained, or, finally, demand an absolute guarantee that no cut in wages shall follow the triumph of the single gold standard. This will settle the whole business. Do not take anyone's word for it. Have a contract made and signed, and let it specify at least two years in which there shall be no material wage reduction. This is not an unreasonable demand. Mr. McKinley is announced as the 'advance agent of prosperity.' Employers are asking their men, and even threatening them, in an attempt to perpetuate the gold standard, which has thus far been a failure. If these factory-owners and business men have any confidence in their political sagacity, if they really believe that McKinley is the advance agent of prosperity, if they really believe the gold standard is a good thing, they certainly should be willing to agree not to cut down wages just the moment that people have voted to have four more years of a gold regime. Their confidence should go to the extent of making a legal contract with the men they are now urging to vote for 'McKinley and prosperity.'

"Workmen are advised to put their employers to this test. It will cost them nothing, and may settle a disputed point."

A Silverite Lie.

The farmer knows that wheat has depreciated since 1873, and the mine owner tells him that it is because silver has depreciated. Because many western farmers have accepted this falsehood as the truth, silverites claim that they understand the currency question better than sound money men. But these silverites tell but half the story of depreciation. In 1855 the average price of wheat at Mark Lane, London, was 74 shillings 9 pence a quarter. In 1870, which was three years before the demonetization of silver, the average price was 46 shillings 11 pence a quarter. Yet in 1870 our mints were open to silver on precisely the same terms as in 1855. The farmers should ask the silver orators to account for this.—Louisville Courier-Journal.