

THE CAMPAIGN WORK.

BRYAN AND M'KINLEY BOTH MAKE SPEECHES.

The Former Talks to the People of North Carolina and the Latter to Workmen From Pennsylvania—Silver Discussed by the Democratic Candidate—Protection Landed by the Republican Standard Bearer—Big Crowds and Much Enthusiasm.

Bryan on Silver Union.

GOLDENRO, 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 will express the idea when he said that while 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 this 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 endorsing 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 as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefits. 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 most Democratic platform ever put before the country by a Democratic convention. In the state of Connecticut they have also endorsed 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."

McKinley to Iron Men.

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 and 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 menace 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, 877 employers of labor in the United States gave work to 114,231 hands. How was it in July, 1892? (Cries of "Not so good.") The same employers gave work to 78,700 hands; 35,531 men who had been employed in 1892 were thrown out of employment in 1896 and put in a state of idleness, resulting in a loss of more than 30 per cent to labor. In July, 1892, the wages paid to the 114,231 hands amounted to \$3,227,000. In July, 1896, the earnings of the 78,700 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.")

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.

LONDON BADLY SCARED.

Dynamite Attacks on Famous Buildings Feared.

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.

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 Boulogne-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. Nell 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. H. Ellis, W. M. Bowley, W. F. Briggs, J. Y. Bush, W. B. Cobb, J. W. Howell, J. J. Reed, Jacob Shott, 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.

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.

BRITAIN BACKS DOWN.

England Is Unwilling to Act Alone to Aid Armenians.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The foreign office has given out the following semi-official note: "The outburst of the continental press against Great Britain, which is accused of selfish designs in the East, has astonished official circles. Nothing that is being done, or contemplated by the government, could give the slightest color to such assertions. If the powers cannot see their way to adopt means to co-operate to end the carnage, the only course open to Great Britain is to stand aside and to hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs."

KANSAS GOLD MEN.

The Executive Committee Will Name Electors and Issue an Address.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.—The eleven members of the executive committee appointed by the Kansas gold standard Democratic State convention met here this afternoon to complete the State organization and to decide upon the plan of campaign. Chairman Eugene Hagan states that Palmer and Buckner electors will be selected under the head of National Democrats. The committee will also issue an address to the people of the State in support of the Indianapolis nominees and platform.

MR. BRYAN'S MAJORITIES.

Democratic Press Bureau Tells What They Will Re-Claim 26 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 listing estimated Bryan majorities in November for various states including Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Missouri.

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

CARLISLE ON PARITY.

HE EXPLAINS THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Some Treasury Facts—He Answers a Number of Questions in Reply to a Man From Louisville—Issue of Silver Dollars Since the Act of 1873—The Government and Its Obligations.

Letter From Secretary Carlisle.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 18.—The following letter on the subject of the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver, written by Secretary Carlisle, was made public yesterday:

"BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 12.—James P. Helm, Louisville, Ky. 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 belonged 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 ratio 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 and corporations, the government would be under no moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so, because the volume of the overvalued silver forced into the circulation by a legal tender provision would soon expel 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 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 when 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 14, 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 at 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. CARLISLE.

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 Wrightville camp, and the riding boss at Wrightville. The general charge preferred was that the guards had become 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.

TO ADVOCATE GOLD.

Noted Ex-Union General Will Make Tour of the Country.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—The route of General Alger's party, composed of ex-officers of the Union army, who are to make speeches in various Western States for the purpose of influencing the votes of veterans in the interest of the gold standard, has been agreed upon. They will travel in his private car and will be General O. O. Howard, General D. E. Sickles, General Franz Sigel, Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart and Corporal Tanner. The first stop will be made at Chicago, where a meeting will be held in the Auditorium Monday night. The next two days will be devoted to Wisconsin, September 24 and 25 to Minnesota, September 26 and 27 to Iowa, September 28 and 29 to Nebraska, October 1, 2 and 3 to Kansas, October 4, 5, 6 and 7 to Illinois, October 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 to Indiana, October 13 to Louisville, Ky., October 15, 16 and 17 to Ohio, the week beginning October 19 to Michigan. It is probable that the party may stop at St. Louis October 5.

W. F. SHEEHAN RESIGNS.

The New York National Committeeman 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 endorse 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, Democratic national headquarters, 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."

FOR WATSON ELECTORS

Middle-of-the-Road Kansas Populists Busy With Their Petition.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.—No petitions have yet been filed by the middle-of-the-road Populists for the nomination of a Bryan and Watson electoral ticket, but it is known that the petitions are in circulation and may be given to the secretary of state any day, although the time for filings will not expire until October 4.

Mr. Bryan's Latest Itinerary.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Chairman McConnell of the Democratic national speakers' bureau has given out the following itinerary of Mr. Bryan: September 19 leaves New York at midnight; September 20, Washington early morning; Martinsburg at 11 a. m., and Keyser at 3 p. m.; October 1, Clarksburg at 10 a. m.; Parkersburg at 2 p. m., and Wheeling at midnight; October 2, Charleston at 10:30 a. m.; Huntington at 1 p. m.; Cincinnati at night; October 3, St. Louis, where he will address the Silver Democratic clubs; October 5, Memphis morning, Nashville evening.

National Irrigation Delegates

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.—J. W. Gregory, chairman of the state irrigation commission, has appointed F. D. Coburn of Topeka, A. J. Holsington of Great Bend and A. H. Burtis and E. L. Stephenson of Garden City members of the state commission and ex-officio delegates to the national irrigation congress at Phoenix, Ariz., December 15, 16 and 17. Governor Morrill has also appointed as delegates to the same meeting J. S. Emery of Lawrence, J. L. Diesen of Garden City, J. B. Cook of Chetopa, E. Frizzell of Larned and Austin Blumler of Eldorado.

TALK BY CANDIDATES.

BRYAN AND M'KINLEY ADDRESS THE PEOPLE.

The Former Talks to the Assembled Multitude at Knoxville, Tenn., and the Latter to Delegations Calling on Him at His Home—Issues of the Day Discussed—Large and Enthusiastic Crowds.

Mr. Bryan in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17.—At 2 o'clock this morning, Mr. Bryan was going through Somerset, a Republican stronghold, when he was aroused by the cheers of 500 people. He appeared on the platform of his car and spoke briefly. He said that when people would stay up until 3 o'clock in the morning to see a presidential nominee, it was an indication that the people were interested in the right of self government. He told them that if between now and election day they would get up as early in the morning as they did this, and work as hard in behalf of the cause of Democracy as he had worked yesterday, there would be no question of the success of the cause. This was received with applause. He told them he could not enter into a discussion of the issues of the campaign in the short time he was to speak, but he asked them to study the financial question thoroughly and then vote as they might see fit.

At Oliver Springs a reception committee of twenty-five from Knoxville got on the train headed by J. W. Speed, and with 200 members of the Oliver Springs Silver club. There was a stop of two hours at Knoxville.

All night long people had been gathering here on excursion trains and in wagons and when Mr. Bryan arrived thousands were about the speakers' stand erected in front of the courthouse. Mr. Bryan was introduced by ex-Governor Robert L. Taylor. On the stand were seated Judge Clark of the United States district court, Chief Justice D. L. Snodgrass of the state supreme court, W. D. Beard, W. O. Caldwell, W. K. McAllister and J. S. Wilkes, associate judges of the same court, and the reception committee. Mr. Bryan made about the same speech that he had made at other large places.

McKinley on Tariff and Finance.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 17.—In his address to 2,000 visitors from Somerset county, Pa., Mr. McKinley dwelt upon the discord in the Democratic party and the harmony among the Republicans and then discussed the high tariff policy at some length. Then he continued: "The Republican party is for sound money, every dollar worth 100 cents, every dollar as good as gold and it is opposed alike to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the issuance of irredeemable paper money, to which the allied party seems firmly committed. It has always kept silver at a parity with gold. It proposes to keep silver money in circulation and preserve, side by side, gold, silver, paper, each equal to the other, and each the equal of the best, and the best never to be inferior to the best money known to the commercial nations of the world. It will continue to favor a policy that will give work to American citizens, markets to the American farmers and sound money to both."

Mr. McKinley then quoted from Webster and John Quincy Adams, and closed. "We cannot have commercial growth and expansion without national and individual honor. We cannot have commercial prosperity without the strictest integrity, both of government and citizen. The financial honor of this government is of too vast importance, is entirely too sacred, to be the foot ball of party politics. The Republican party has maintained it and is pledged to maintain it. It has more than once stood between good faith and dishonor, and when it gave up the control of the government our national honor had never before been so high and unquestioned. The Republican party is pledged to maintain the credit of the government, which is intimately associated with its spotless name and honor, and this it will do under any circumstances and at any cost. It taxed the credit of the government in the days of the war to its utmost tension itself, which, under God, it was happily enabled to do. Following that mighty struggle, it lifted our credit higher than it had ever been before, and made it equal to the oldest and wealthiest nations of the world. It is pledged to maintain uncorrupted the currency of the country of whatever form or kind that has been used by national authority. It made the old greenback as good as gold, and kept it as good as gold ever since. It has maintained every form of American money, whether silver or paper, equal to gold, and it will not take any backward step. No party ever went out of power which left so magnificent a record as the Republican party. Our great war debt was more than two-thirds paid off; our currency unquestioned; our credit unimpaired; the honor of the Union unshaken; the country in its material condition stronger than it ever had been before; the workingman better employed and better paid than ever before, with prosperity in every part of the republic, and in no part an idle workingman who wanted to work."

Straggles in Ottumwa, Iowa.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Sept. 17.—It was so dark here all morning that it was necessary to keep lights burning. No one can explain it.

KERENS VISITS M'KINLEY.

He Will Look After the Railroad Vote of the Western States.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Hon. R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, General H. L. Burnett of New York and Abner McKelvey arrived in Canton at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from the East, and drove at once to the McKinley residence. Mr. Kerens, who is the Missouri member of the national committee, had a long private conference with Major McKinley. The situation in Missouri was thoroughly discussed and Mr. Kerens left for Chicago,

FILED AS DEMOCRATS.

Kansas Fusion Ticket Put in as a Whole—National Democratic Issue.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 17.—Secretary Pepperill to-day filed in the office of the secretary of state the state and electoral nominations of the Democratic party. Two tickets were filed, one containing the names of the electors and the other the names of the state officers. Both certify that at a regular Democratic convention held at Hutchinson the persons named in the tickets were nominated. The politics of the Populists as well as the Democrats is given as "Democratic." Chairman Bredenthal will file the fusion arrangement which contain the same names, to-morrow.

Whether the Democratic committee will object to the name, "The National Democratic ticket," which Chairman Hagan proposes to use, is not stated. At fusion headquarters in difference on the subject is expressed, but Hagan's proposition is regarded as a scheme to steal the Democratic name, and it is not unlikely that objection may be filed with the board.

ALTGELD AND WATSON.

Illinois Populists Fuse on the Governorship, But on Nothing Else.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—After nine hours of exciting debate, the Populist state convention tacitly endorsed Governor Altgeld by leaving the head of their ticket blank. The following is the ticket as nominated: Lieutenant governor, Henry T. Lloyd; secretary of state, L. A. Quella; auditor, Grant Dunbar; attorney general, E. I. Burdick; state treasurer, Joseph Schwenger; trustee of the state university, Mrs. Fannie Kavanaugh; electors-at-large, A. H. Allen of Boone county and O. L. Bears of Bureau county.

The platform adopted endorsed the St. Louis convention and adopted the following: "We do most heartily endorse the wisdom of the national convention in the nomination of Thomas E. Watson for Vice President of the United States, and most heartily denounce any action which prevents the Populists of any State from the privilege of casting their ballots for him."

MINERS CUT THEIR PAY.

Western Pennsylvania Union Men Vote for a Reduction for a Purpose.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 17.—Yesterday afternoon the Union coal miners passed almost unanimously resolutions which bind the organized miners to voluntarily reduce their own wages for the sake of uniformity from seventy cents to fifty-four cents per ton, the price now paid by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company. The resolutions also authorize officers of this district to meet any further reduction the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company may make. That company has a contract with its men to pay ten cents less than the district rate. President Penna in a speech to the delegation, advised this action, and President Michael Rathford, after hearing the discussion on the resolutions complimented the delegates on their action and said a similar movement would have to be taken in Ohio.

A DUEL ON THE STREET.

Fort Scott Man Returns Home and Tries to Kill a Rival.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 17.—John Mowery, a young man of this city, arrived home from Montana yesterday and learned that Will Cook, a former admirer of his young wife, and a son of V. L. Cook, had been keeping company with Mrs. Mowery. Mowery met Cook at the home of his wife's father and drew a pistol and began shooting at him. Cook also whipped out a gun and they had a running fight on a principal street. Mowery emptied his pistol, reloaded and re-emptied and ran to a hardware store for more cartridges, where he was arrested. Cook fired a half dozen shots and then fled. It is thought he has a flesh wound or two. Mowery is held for attempted murder.

GOLD MEN RESIGN.

Give Up the Connecticut Democratic Central Committee to the Silverites.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17.—One of the greatest surprises on the eve of the state Democratic convention was the announcement made last night that the Democratic state central committee, which, up to yesterday, had been composed of a majority of gold standard men, had unconditionally resigned in favor of the Bryan wing of the state Democracy.

Bryan's Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Chairman W. D. Bynum of the National Democratic party, has appointed the following executive committee: W. B. Haldeman, Louisville, Ky.; L. C. Krauthoff, Kansas City, Mo.; F. W. McCutcheon, St. Paul, Minn.; George Foster Peabody, New York; John C. Bullitt, Philadelphia; C. Vey Holman, Rockland, Me.; J. M. Falkner, Montgomery, Ala.; M. E. Spelman, New Orleans, La., and John P. Frenzel, of Indianapolis, secretary and treasurer.

Clearing the Lake Front.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—By a decision of Judge Brennan, the Second regiment and Battery D armories must be removed from the lake front within three months. This is the first definite result reached in the suit which has been vigorously waged by Montgomery Ward, to keep the lake front free from buildings.

Congressman's Son Stabbed to Death.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 17.—A duel to the death was fought at Chester, in this county, between Frank Heppburn, an extra engineer of the Frisco railroad, and W. A. Sims, a bartender. Sims was under the influence of liquor and asleep on the depot platform when Heppburn came along in a jocular mood and cut off his (Sims') shoestrings. When Sims awoke he became angry and stabbed Heppburn in the breast. Both men then drew pistols and fired several times at each other. Heppburn was wounded three times and died. Sims, who was unarmed, was arrested. His victim is a son of Congressman Heppburn of Iowa.