

THE DOOM OF GOLD.

That Is What the Election of Bryan Would Mean.

Secretary Gage Says the Election of a Democratic President Would Wreck the Nation's Credit.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, in discussing the financial situation, shows conclusively that if William Jennings Bryan is elected to the presidency he would have it in his power to break down the gold standard, put the government on a silver basis, and pay its coin obligations in silver money.

When asked if he thought it would be practicable to control a sufficient volume of silver to make the payments referred to, Mr. Gage replied: "It would be great difficulty in doing that at once. The treasury of the government at the present time is firmly established upon a gold standard."

Silver to Replace All Gold. When asked if he thought it would be practicable to control a sufficient volume of silver to make the payments referred to, Mr. Gage replied:

"There is no doubt Mr. Bryan could order his secretary of the treasury to make payment in silver of all the public debt payable in coin, and for all current disbursements of the government as well, which amount to \$1,500,000 or \$1,750,000 a day."

Mr. Gage, when asked how this would affect the credit of the government, replied:

"Most disastrously, I have no doubt. The movement inaugurated as proposed would give a sense of insecurity, the outstanding greenbacks that are by the law redeemable in gold would be in jeopardy, and the treasury notes of 1891 likewise. Of these two there are \$430,000,000 outstanding. Against these the government holds, under the law, \$150,000,000 in gold. It does not require much sagacity to see that if the gold reserve were not entirely exhausted it would be soon reduced below the \$100,000,000 mark, which the law has established as a minimum. It being the duty of the secretary of the treasury, when that point is reached, to restore the reserve to \$150,000,000."

Under the adverse influence upon general business affairs business would be depressed, industry checked, and the government's revenues would be much diminished. Instead of a surplus we probably would witness a deficiency.

Bonds Would Find No Buyers. "In restoring the gold reserve to which I have just referred, the law directs the secretary of the treasury, if necessary, to sell bonds, payable in gold, redeemable in one year, payable in 20 years, at a rate of interest not to exceed three per cent. per annum."

The secretary said, regarding how this state of things in the government finances would affect general business conditions throughout the country: "The effect would be deplorable. Nobody would be able to measure accurately the influence upon his own affairs of such government action. Everyone would be in a state of fear, and when people are afraid they will, as some one has said, either run or hide. Commercial distress would succeed the present commercial activity and we would again witness that industrial paralysis which characterized the years 1892 and 1896, when the question of what was to be the standard agitated the public mind."

In 1864 the democrats called Abraham Lincoln an "imperialist," for no discoverable reason except that they were "put to it" to find an argument against his reelection. In 1872 they called Ulysses S. Grant an "imperialist," for no discoverable reason except that they were "put to it" to find an argument against his reelection. Now they are calling William McKinley an "imperialist" solely because they are "put to it" to find an argument against his reelection. It will be perceived that McKinley is an "imperialist" for exactly the same reason and to exactly the same extent that Lincoln and Grant were "imperialists."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The Brooklyn Eagle, one of the strongest democratic papers in the country, says that whether the paramount issue in 1900 be free silver or imperialism, before 1904 the paramount issue should be how to bring the organization which calls itself democratic back to democratic principles. The democratic party is now democratic in name only.—Iowa State Register.

The constant labor of four persons, for an entire year, is required to produce a cashmere shawl of the best quality.

FIVE BOLD BANDITS.

They Hold Up a Train, Demolish the Express Car and Rob the Safe.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 31.—Posses have been sent out from Rawlins, Rock Springs, Green River and other places in search of the bandits who held up Union Pacific passenger train No. 3 near Tipton station Wednesday night. They have been traced in a southerly direction toward the Colorado line. There are some steep mountains north of Rock Springs where it would be hard to locate them if they once reached the range, but they are now thought to be south of the railroad.

Paul Bailey, of the United States marshal's force, has telegraphed to the Washington authorities asking that a federal reward be placed upon the bandits. No action has yet been taken by the state looking to the capture of the robbers. No accurate information is obtainable at this time of the amount of money the robbers secured from the express safe. Officials say that it was not large.

Conductor Ed J. Kerrigan, who was in charge of the train when it was held up, came into Cheyenne yesterday. He gave the following account of the holdup:

"We had just passed Tipton when I felt the train stopping. I knew something was wrong and went up ahead to see what it was. There was a small fire by the track and I saw some men going down toward the baggage car. As soon as I reached the engine a man covered me with a Winchester and made me hold up my hands. When he saw I was the conductor he took me back to the passenger cars and told me to uncoil the mail, express and baggage cars so they could run them down the track. I started to do this, but the train was on a steep grade and the passenger cars started to move down by themselves. They let me set the brakes on the coaches to hold them and then ran the front part of the train down the track about half a mile. After they stopped they ordered Woodcock, the expressman, to unlock his cars and come out. This he refused to do for a minute; then when I saw they were going to blow up the car I told him to come out, and he did so.

"They took the engineer, Henry Hawley, fireman Woodcock and myself down the track a little distance and left us, guarded by one man, while they blew up the cars and safes. They blew the roof, sides and end out of the express car and demolished the next car to it. They put three charges on the safe before they could break it open. After they got what they wanted they went to their horses, which were tied nearby, and fled.

"They did not rob the passengers, but I had a hard time to keep the passengers in the cars out of sight before we cut off the front cars. They shot at one passenger to scare him and one got to walking around and a robber knocked him down with the butt of his Winchester and told him to lie there or he would get killed. An old man who was deaf put his head out of the car window and I just got him in time to save his life. He did not hear the robbers' orders. "There may have been five of them. Two were at the baggage cars using dynamite, one was at the engine, one guarding us and I think they left another with the horses. They were all bad looking men and were well armed."

ACROSS THE GOBI DESERT.

Missionaries Tell of a Perilous Journey in the Heart of China.

New York, Aug. 31.—Information regarding the escape of missionaries from Kalgon was received Thursday by Rev. C. C. Creagan, general agent of the American board (Congregationalist). Kalgon is about 150 miles north and a little west of Peking. This information came in letters from Rev. Mark Williams, of the Kalgon mission. One was dated June 23, written from a point 60 miles north-west of Kalgon. His party included Rev. James H. Roberts and Rev. W. P. Sprague and wife. They had joined a caravan which Mrs. Larsen, of the mission alliance, had provided for another purpose. With some Swedish missionaries the party then included 13 adults and six children.

The second letter is dated Urgan, in Mongolia, July 31.—They had been traveling 58 days at that time. They learned from the servant of a Russian merchant, who had fled, that their houses had been looted and burned by the Chinese soldiers. Mr. Williams lost his diaries, which he had kept for 50 years. Even the houses of Chinese merchants who had dealt with foreigners had been pillaged. Mr. Williams says: "We go 20 miles a day by camel, cart and horse as before. We hope to go home by railroad, via St. Petersburg. While the crossing of the desert of Gobi was hard from the great heat and the long stages we were obliged to make to reach wells, yet all kept well. Sometimes we traveled all night."

A Cyclone at Mafeking.

Mafeking, Aug. 31.—A cyclone that visited Mafeking Wednesday evening did more damage than the seven months' bombardment. It blew down or unroofed numerous buildings and levelled the military camp hospital, causing much suffering among the sick and wounded. One person was killed and two were injured.

Americans and Canucks at War.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—A half-breed named Coullid yesterday brought news of trouble in the Great Slave district between American and Canadian traders. Fifty Americans, it is said, smuggled large quantities of supplies in and were thus enabled to undersell the Canadians. They also furnished whisky to the Indians. Edmonton traders, angry at losing their trade, sent a committee to notify the Americans to retire. The latter declined and shooting followed. August Briese, of Seattle, was fatally wounded.

PYTHIAN KNIGHTS.

Annual Encampment of the Uniform Rank Is Held at Detroit.

Detroit, Aug. 28.—Maj. Gen. Carnahan assumed formal command of the biennial session of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, Monday afternoon in the presence of several divisions of his command and a throng of onlookers. The various brigades and separate regiments in camp were drawn up for the ceremony, in dress parade formation on the boulevard facing the major general's headquarters.

The ceremonies began with an address of welcome by Mayor Maybury. The mayor assured the knights that if any of them should be in need of an hostage he himself would cheerfully act as such. Said he: "We surrender to you here and now and turn over to you not only this camp, but the whole town."

Grand Chancellor Lusk, in the absence of Gov. Fingree, presented a welcome in behalf of the state, and Dr. R. L. Cunningham, chairman of the local Pythian committee, did likewise.

The Knights of Khorassan held a meeting, exemplified a new ritual and elected the following officers: Imperial prince, John A. Hinsey, Chicago; basha, Frank H. Clarke, Detroit; kadi, W. D. Hadfield, Peoria, Ill.; secretary, H. W. Belding, St. Louis; treasurer, C. E. Frazee, Garden Grove, Ia.

Detroit, Aug. 29.—The military division of the Knights of Pythias did itself proud in its biennial parade yesterday and the vast crowds that saw the pageant gave enthusiastic approval all along the line of march. Nine thousand uniformed knights and musicians marched over the route of five miles and were officially reviewed, first by Supreme Chancellor Sample and before dismissal by Maj. Gen. Carnahan.

But one session of the supreme lodge was held. Little business was transacted beyond reading the official reports. The report of supreme keeper of records and seals showed: Total number of subordinate lodges December 31, 1899, 5,740; total membership 492,506; net gain during 1898 and 1899, 58 lodges and 21,237 members; practically 90 per cent. of the gain was in 1899. Illinois led in the gain with Indiana and Ohio close seconds. Louisiana suffered a net loss of 782.

Detroit, Aug. 31.—Ogden H. Fethers, of Janesville, Wis., was yesterday elected supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Fethers had previously served as supreme vice chancellor and his promotion to be the head of the order was in accordance with previous custom as regards the highest office in Pythianism.

The contest for the office of supreme vice chancellor was warm. The candidates were Tracy B. Bangs, of Grand Forks, N. D., and Charles E. Shiveley, of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Bangs won by a majority of one, the ballot resulting 74 to 73.

A FURIOUS BATTLE.

Two Men Killed During a Night Attack on a Private Hospital.

Gilman, Ill., Aug. 28.—Two men killed, three people wounded, two of them probably fatally, and a burned dwelling house are the results of Sunday night's work of a mob bent on lynching Mrs. Dr. C. W. Wright, a woman who is accused of the murder of Bessie Salter, a 16-year-old girl, through a criminal operation at Mrs. Wright's private hospital.

Miss Salter was secretly buried on Saturday. The girl's body was exhumed and a coroner's jury declared she had been murdered. A warrant was sworn out for the woman's arrest and Constable John Miltstead, with a posse of citizens, went to her hospital to arrest her.

The inmates of the hospital refused to open the doors and after breaking them down the posse entered the house and were met by a fusillade that killed one man and wounded two. The posse retired, and two hours later they set the house on fire and the people inside took shelter in a clump of bushes nearby, where they fired again. The fire was returned and John Myers, who was employed by Mrs. Wright, was killed. Mrs. Wright was finally arrested.

AS HAD BEEN EXPECTED.

Populist National Committee Substitutes Stevenson for Towne as Vice Presidential Candidate.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—At a meeting of the people's party national committee yesterday the declination of Charles A. Towne as the vice presidential nominee of the party was accepted, and the name of Adlai E. Stevenson was put in his place. This result was obtained after a long debate. In the beginning there were three courses advocated by different members of the committee, viz: To nominate a populist, to leave the place blank, or, lastly, to endorse Mr. Stevenson. Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the committee, in a warm speech, advocated leaving the place blank, contending that Bryan and Stevenson would receive more populist votes than if a candidate for vice president were named. But one text vote was taken. A motion was made to endorse Mr. Stevenson. For this motion Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, moved, as a substitute, that a populist be placed upon the ticket. The substitute was lost by a vote of 24 ayes to 71 nays. The original motion was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

Germany Complains of Brutality.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—A deputation of the German subjects residing in the Transvaal has arrived here to lodge a complaint with the German foreign office regarding alleged cruel treatment at Johannesburg. They assert that 400 German subjects of both sexes were arrested there and sent to a seaport, from which point they were shipped to Flushing, where the British landed them penniless. They were arrested in shops and taverns and even in their beds and were hurried away barefooted and only half clad, losing everything they had.

OLD BOYS IN BLUE.

The G. A. R. Encampment Begins in Chicago.

Thirty Thousand Men in the Grand Parade, Together with Scores of Tattered Flags that Saw Service on Many Battlefields.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was formally opened Sunday night by the monster meeting in the Coliseum, was in full swing Monday and in all respects it promises to be the greatest and most successful encampment the army has ever held. All of yesterday train after train loaded down with veterans and their friends rolled into the various depots and by evening it was estimated by railroad officials that fully 45,000 old soldiers had arrived and that 300,000 other excursionists had come with them.

The first day of the encampment was one of ideal beauty. The sun shone down clearly but not too warm



to make marching a burden for the old veterans who claimed the day as their own. The right of the line on the opening day was given to the men who sailed the seas during the civil war. The heroes of river and sea of the civil war are a small band now. Of the 132,000 men enlisted in the navy in the early days of the war less than 1,000 marched yesterday.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—For four hours and a half yesterday the thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic passed in review before their leaders and before probably a million spectators, packed in almost solid masses along the four miles of the line of parade.

Probably 30,000 veterans took part in the parade. For four hours and 20 minutes, most of the time with ranks almost perfectly aligned, they filed past the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue.

It was shortly before 10:30 a. m. when the head of the column started from the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street and an hour later it was filing past the reviewing stand. For hours before that time the sidewalks along the line of march were packed from curb to wall, the windows of the immense office buildings, gay with fluttering flags and bunting, were filled with sightseers while along Michigan avenue, where were erected the beautiful columns and arches forming the court of honor, the crowd was so great that the hundreds of police had great difficulty in keeping clear the line of march.

In the reviewing stand were Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commander-in-Chief Shaw, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Sikes, Mayor Harrison and W. H. Harper. To their left were Speaker Henderson, Bishop Fallows and Senator Cullom and to their right the Spanish minister, Duke D'Arcois, with a party of friends, stood an interested spectator.

The first cheers from the reviewing stand were given for the famous old war eagle of the Wisconsin troops, "Old Abe," the stuffed figure of which, borne aloft by a buckskin-dressed veteran, was heartily greeted by the crowds and saluted by Gen. Miles and the others in the boxes.

A few moments later George G. Meade Post No. 1, of Pennsylvania, filed by. Borne aloft by 24 veterans were as many battle flags, tattered and torn by bullets, and close behind them ten equally ragged corps flags. They were the first of the many battle flags carried in the parade that were seen by the thousands along the line of march and everywhere the ragged banners were greeted with cheers.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Wednesday was strictly a day of business for the G. A. R. The convention opened at 10:30 o'clock and from the start business was pushed with energy. The opening session was entirely of a social character and was open to the public. The afternoon meeting was of an executive character.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Commander-in-Chief Leo Ranssieur, St. Louis.

Senior Vice Commander—E. D. Millkin, Portland, Me.

Junior Vice Commander—Frank Seamon, Knoxville, Tenn.

Surgeon General—John A. Wilkins, Delta, O.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. A. Drahms, San Quentin, Cal.

With the selection of the above officers and the choice of Denver for the national encampment of 1901 the thirty-fourth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic practically came to a close yesterday.

CAME HOME "BROKE."

Christian Endeavorers Who Went to Europe Were Victimized by a Tourist Agency.

New York, Aug. 31.—Many of the 420 Christian Endeavorers who reached this port from Europe Wednesday on the steamer Aller are unable to proceed to their homes by reason of lack of funds. Neither had any of the 420 any baggage when they arrived, lacking even a change of linen. They tell harrowing stories of their experiences abroad. They report the continent of Europe to be dotted with ill-used Christian Endeavorer tourists. Two thousand Endeavorers sailed from this port on July 4 by the steamer Trave. The contingent just arrived on the Aller is the advance guard of the army of hard luck that is returning from the continent as fast as "money from home" will bring them from interior points to Cherbourg or Southampton, where they get the steamers. Their passage home had been paid.

The pilgrims on the Aller were from Philadelphia, Maryland, St. Louis, Memphis and other points in the south and west. The majority of them are stranded in New York, awaiting remittances to take them home. They are well-to-do persons at that. Last June they paid from \$300 to \$500 to a tourist agency to take them to London for the international convention of Endeavorers and from there across the continent on various personally conducted tours.

Mrs. S. J. Edwards, of St. Louis, one of the party, says that the first trouble came from the fact that the agency assigned one guide and two baggage-men to a party of 180 tourists. The baggage-men insisted on trying to drink up all the liquor they saw between London and Italy and as a result the baggage was helplessly mixed. The hotels the tourists were assigned to were for the most part of such a nature and so limited in accommodations that the sightseers suffered all sorts of inconveniences.

Parts of their tours which were to be made in carriages had to be taken on foot, and finally at Maring-nog the guide informed them that the managers would have to abandon the tour through lack of funds, and the excursionists would have to pay their own fare to Cherbourg.

Then those not well supplied with money had to borrow from those better fixed and the French seaport was reached. Here they were informed that their trunks had been shipped on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and so the return trip across the ocean was made with simply the clothes they had on their backs when they landed at Cherbourg.

DEATH IN A STORM.

Dozens of Men Drowned on the Alaska Coast Near Cape Nome.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 31.—The steaming Senator arrived here Thursday from Nome, bringing advices up to August 21. There were 250 returning passengers. The Senator brought about \$220,000 in treasure, \$200,000 of it consigned to various companies and banks in this city.

The recent storms at Nome caused large loss of life. Thirty-eight bodies have so far been recovered on the beach and buried by the officials.

Capt. Richardson, of the Sequoia, which is engaged in the fishing trade, says that 17 dead bodies have been found and buried between Topkuk and Golovin bay, and 20 others between Topkuk and Port Safety. The majority of the drowned men are supposed to be victims of the late storm.

R. J. Nelson found two bodies at Chinik. So far as known not one of the bodies was identified before burial.

Capt. Ramwell, agent of the steamer Elmore, states that the passengers arriving from down the coast say that fully 25 dead bodies, washed ashore by the waves, have been buried between Topkuk and Golovin bay.

NEGROES IN COUNCIL.

Passed a Set of Resolutions and Also Elected Officers.

Indianapolis, Aug. 31.—The national Afro-American council elected the following officers yesterday: President, Bishop Alexander Walters, of New Jersey; nine vice presidents, including T. Thomas Fortune, of New York; Ernest Lyons, of Maryland; Harry C. Smith, of Ohio; Bishop Clinton, of North Carolina; secretary, Cyrus Field Adams, of Illinois; treasurer, J. W. Thompson, of New York; national organizer, Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, of Illinois.

Resolutions were adopted asking President McKinley to use his best efforts to secure the passage of a law affording to citizens of the United States the same protection against lynching that he has suggested for Italians.

The most heated incident was over the adoption of an additional resolution presented by Jordan Chavis, of Illinois, expressing appreciation of President McKinley's expressions on southern lynchings in his annual message.

When it was read delegates jumped to their feet in all parts of the house and the objections were loud. Three different attempts were made to table the resolution, but all were lost. When the previous question was moved it was carried and the resolution was adopted.

Stone Has Hopes.

New York, Aug. 31.—Ex-Gov. Stone, of Missouri, vice chairman of the democratic national committee, reached the city last evening. He said: "I have come here to confer with the members of the sub-committee of the national committee and will open headquarters as soon as we can get suitable rooms." "Do you expect to be able to carry New York?" he was asked. "We hope we will," he replied. "We shall use our efforts to carry this state for Bryan. We will not worry about local affairs. We will not interfere."

CHINESE CRISIS.

Uncle Sam Wants the Powers to Show Their Hands.

The Longest Cabinet Meeting Ever Held During This Administration Results in the Sending of a Very Important Document to European Governments.

London, Aug. 27.—The latest news from Peking indicates that the situation there is unchanged. The imperial city is still invested, but has not yet been occupied. The allies, when the last message left, were refraining from aggressive action, pending instructions from their governments.

An attack from 30,000 Boxers was anticipated, and to meet this, the whole American force and the British artillery were moved to the outer city wall. The Boxers were reported as coming from the south.

Gen. Barward, in his report of the engagement outside Tien Tsin, Aug. 19, when the Americans, British and Japanese defeated a large force of Boxers, killing over 300, says, in a dispatch dated August 25: "The lines of communication near Tien Tsin are now free from danger."

"The villagers are now flocking to Tien Tsin at the rate of about 1,000 a day. As there is not more than a month's food supply, there is every prospect of a famine shortly."

Mr. Morgan, of the China inland mission, who has arrived here from Si-Ngan-Fu, reports that 27 foreign missionaries and 30 converts have been massacred at Tai-Yuen-Fu.

Washington, Aug. 30.—A special meeting of the cabinet lasting all of Wednesday and broken only by a short recess for luncheon marked the intense interest the administration feels in the Chinese problem. It was the longest cabinet session of the present administration. The diplomatic and not the military phase of the situation in China was under consideration.

The cabinet meeting eventuated in the formulation of a document for transmission abroad. That this document is of supreme importance in defining the position of the United States is assumed from the careful attention with which it was prepared, but no glimmer of light is shed upon its exact character. All efforts to ascertain whether it was in the nature of a reply to Germany or Russia or a collective note to the powers outlining the policy of the United States under the new conditions which have developed since the rescue of the legations were futile.

The St. Petersburg dispatch to London containing the assertion that Russia will verify the powers that she considers the relief of the Peking legations as the final accomplishment of the military task of the allied forces, is the phase of the Chinese situation which is attracting the most attention from this government at this time. That assertion inferentially carries with it the impression that the Russian government is of the opinion that it should withdraw its military forces from Peking and think the other allies should do likewise. No official information along these lines, however, can be obtained here.

The Coo, Aug. 30.—Yu, governor of the province of Shensi, is reported to have invited the foreigners in the province to come under his protection. About August 21 fifty accepted the invitation, and all were massacred.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—The Frankfurterzeitung has received a dispatch from Shanghai saying a plot has been discovered there to burn the whole city. It is added that the Europeans consider the streets unsafe after nightfall and the general situation is described as critical.

Hong Kong, Aug. 30.—Two hundred bandits raided the Tartar city of Canton Monday night. Several houses were looted. It is believed that the motive of the raid was the Cantonese hatred of the northerners. It is rumored at Amoy that 12,000 Japanese troops are coming there from Formosa.

London, Aug. 31.—The Russo-American "surprise," as it is called, is the chief feature of the morning papers. While Russia's part in the proposal is regarded with considerable suspicion, it is generally recognized that the flight of the empress dowager and the emperor renders the situation extremely difficult and, therefore, that it might be wise to adopt the Russo-American program as the best solution of the problem. At the same time a very strong feeling is displayed in favor of a more vigorous line of policy.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The United States government having accepted the Russian proposition as to the withdrawal of troops from Peking, is now waiting for responses to the notes which have been sent to our various representatives abroad for presentation to the powers. Judging by the rate of progress made in the preceding negotiations, several days and perhaps a week may pass before all of these replies are received. According to their formal expressions, all of the powers are agreed upon this one point: they do not desire to enter upon a formal war upon China. The United States government is trying to bring about this result.

Peking, Aug. 14, via Tien Tsin.—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend "Men, not walls, make a city."

Guida Must Go Back.

New York, Aug. 29.—The Italian, Guida, who arrived in this country two weeks ago in company with the alleged anarchist Maresca, another Italian, was yesterday ordered excluded on instructions from the treasury department. He will be deported to Europe. Maresca's case has not been decided. Guida and Maresca were suspected of being anarchists when they arrived in this country and there were reports that Maresca had come to kill President McKinley in accordance with a plot hatched in Italy.