CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

It is the open mill that makes the moving dollar.

Scranton Tribune.

Mere coinage of bullion into money doesn't make business.

EIGHT PAGES---56 COLUMNS. SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1896. TWO CENTS A COPY

BREAKS RECORDS

Maine Gives a Republican Plurality of Nearly Fifty Thousand.

SEWALL IS SNOWED UNDER

Returns Were Slow in Coming in but Those That Came Were Uniformly of an Encouraging Nature---Small Vote Cast for the Gold Democratic Candidate---Sewall's Own Ward Discloses Heavy Democratic Losses.

Canton, O., Sept. 14.—The following telegram was received here at 8.30 p. m.:

"Augusta, Me., Sept. 14.—Hon. William McKinley: It will certainly be 25,000; looks like 30,000. J. H. Manley."

Portland, Maine, Sept. 14.—The campaign which culminated today in the greatest Republican victory ever recorded in this state, has been the most active known for years upon both sides. It has been a speaking campaign almost entirely and the entire state has been well covered. There were five candidates for the office of governor, who is the only state officer chosen by the people, all others being chosen by the legislature. The name of one of these, William Henry Clifford, of Portland, the nominee of the sound money Democrats, was not upon the official ballot and those voting for him were obliged to write his name upon their ballots. The other candidates were: Hon. Llewellyn Powers, of Houlton, Republican; Hon. Melvin P. Frank, of Portland, Democrat; Ammi S. Ladd, of Calais, Prohibitionist, and Luther C. Bateman, of Auburn, Populist.

Congressmen, county officers, state senators and representatives to the legislature were also elected. The average estimate for the Republican plurality for governor was 25,000 to 28,000 as compared with about 38,917 in 1894 and 12,503 in 1892, but the vote today throughout the state was larger than anticipated and the majority of Powers, the Republican, is larger than the most enthusiastic Republican dared predict, the latest returns indicating that it will reach nearly 50,000.

In nearly every county the county officers are Republican by much larger pluralities than ever before known and in some counties no candidates were put in the field by the Democrats.

In all four of the congressional districts the present incumbents were reelected, with increased pluralities. In the first district Reed's plurality will be something over 10,000 as against 8,185 two years ago, while Congressman Dingley, Milliken and Boutelle will go back to the next congress with a much larger vote than two years ago. The legislature will contain but few Democrats. The result for congressman in the first district, with two small towns to hear from in York county, gives Reed 18,869; Staples, 8,189. Reeds plurality will be 10,569. Two years ago Reeds plurality was 8,185.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Bath, Maine, Sept. 14.—The vote of Bath for governor is as follows: For governor—Powers, 1,214; Frank, 483; Ladd, 45; Bateman, 51; Clifford, 22. This is a Republican gain of 660 over the last state election, when the Republican plurality was 38,917. In Arthur Sewall's ward the Democratic loss was heavy.

Augusta, Sept. 14.—One hundred and fifty towns give Powers, 34,161; Frank, 12,568; Clifford, 281; scattering, 1,657. Powers' plurality, 21,593. Same towns in 1894 gave Cleaves, 18,418; Johnson, 11,572; scattering, 3,060. Cleaves' plurality, 16,846. Republican gain in plurality, 4,657. Indications point to Republican plurality of 50,000.

City of Portland—Powers, 4,003; Frank, 2,671; Clifford, 112.

Biddeford—Powers, 1,028; Frank, 779.

Brunswick—Powers, 627; Frank, 186.

Belfast—Powers, 720; Frank, 280.

Two hundred towns give Powers 47,699; Frank, 18,876; Clifford, 419; scattering, 2,544. Powers' plurality, 28,823. Same towns in 1894 gave Cleaves, 40,263; Johnson, 17,725; scattering, 4,485. Cleaves' plurality, 22,538. Republican gain in plurality, 6,285.

Two hundred and fifty towns give Powers, 56,306; Frank, 22,206; Clifford, 472; scattering, 2,986. Powers' plurality, 34,100. Same towns in 1894 gave Cleaves, 47,425; Johnson, 29,340; scattering, 5,432. Cleaves' plurality, 27,077. Republican gain in plurality, 7,023.

TRAINMEN IN CONVENTION.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen Assemble in Biennial Session.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 14.—The biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of North America convened here today and will last ten days. Grand Master Sargent, Grand Secretary Arnold, Grand Master Morrissisy of the order of Railway Conductors and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, are the most prominent leaders present. Eugene V. Debs is also here, not as a delegate, but as a spectator.

Grand Secretary-Treasurer Arnold's report showed the order to be in excellent condition financially. Funds to the amount of $634,000 have been paid to the heirs of 29 of its members and to 145 members who were declared totally disabled. Since August 19, 1894, there have been 49 new lodges organized. There are now upwards of 23,000 members.

LI HUNG CHANG DEPARTS.

The Great Questioner Starts for the Flowery Kingdom.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 14.—Li Hung Chang sailed on the Empress of China for home today. In reply to the board of trade address, which was formulated with a view to promote trade between China and British Columbia, he replied that no doubt an impetus would be given to the timber trade between the two countries, as China would require much timber in the construction of railroads and other contemplated improvements.

The lieutenant governor of British Columbia, as the representative of the queen, was received with distinction and when he retired the viceroy accompanied him to the stairway of the saloon. The Empress of China sailed at 2.30 p. m. in a fusilade of Chinese artillery, rockets and firecrackers and the booming from H. M. S. Comus.

FRUITS OF SILVER CRAZE

It Causes One of the Leading Mercantile Houses of Philadelphia to Make an Assignment.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Coffin, Altemus & Co., leading dry goods commission merchants of this city, made an assignment today to John Lowber Welsh. No statement of assets or liabilities can yet be obtained, but it is understood a report of the firm's condition is in course of preparation and will shortly be issued. Coffin, Altemus & Co. is rated at $1,000,000 by the commercial agencies and its credit is placed at "A." The following announcement was issued this morning by the firm:

Messrs. Coffin, Altemus & Co. regret to inform their friends and creditors that owing to the impossibility of securing funds through the ordinary channel by the discounting of their commercial paper and the fact that the large holdings of real estate held by members of the firm cannot be speedily converted into money they have found it necessary to make a general assignment to Mr. John Lowber Welsh for the benefit of creditors as the best means of protecting their assets and realizing the best results for their creditors. Coffin, Altemus & Co.

The firm is one of the oldest in its line in this country, and it is believed a settlement will be made in full under the administration of Mr. Welsh.

READING MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Fired a Shot Through His Head in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—A middle aged man, who, from papers found on him, is believed to be C. W. Fonke of Reading, committed suicide this afternoon in Decker and Sons hardware store, No. 2705 Girard avenue, by shooting himself through the head.

In the suicide's pockets was found a number of dhentists business cards bearing the name of C. W. Fonke, No. 526½ Penn street, Reading, two clubs, receipts made out in the same name, and a memorandum book of dental work done. The only money found consisted of three cennies.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 14.—William C. Foulks, who committed suicide in Philadelphia, was employed in the dental establishment of Kilmer & Co., 526½ Penn street. He left Reading last Tuesday but did not say where he was going. He was a married man with a wife and four children. Foulks was at one time a demonstrator in the Philadelphia Dental college and stood high in his profession. He was about 38 years of age and came to Reading last February.

WATSON MAKES A SPEECH.

Perish His Name if He Cannot Free the People.

Osceola, Neb., Sept. 14.—Thomas E. Watson spoke to an audience of over 3,000 here today. He called attention to the fact that, of all the congressmen elected from the southern states through the aid of the Populist party, he was the only one who had remained true to the faith, and said that his was a fight for the preservation of the Populist party. Continuing, he said:

"If I believed it best for the interests of Mr. Bryan I would willingly get off the ticket. Perish my name for ever if I cannot be instrumental in freeing the people."

Congressman Bell addressed a large audience at a mass meeting this evening. Both speakers leave for Wahoo in the morning, at which place they speak tomorrow.

Turks Getting Uneasy.

London, Sept. 14.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that threats are being made to blow up the new public debt offices and the British embassy. The unrest among the low class Turks is increasing. It is now a question of Turks against Armenian, but of the lives and property of all foreign citizens in the city.

Death of an Old Operator.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Charles L. Chanin, who, in company with Charles Robinson, introduced the Morse system of telegraphy into Europe, died this morning of consumption, after a lingering illness. He was one of Morse's first operators. In April last he rounded out fifty continuous years of work.

Cambria Mills Resume.

Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 14.—After a shutdown of nine days, three thousand men resumed work at the Cambria mills today. General Manager Price states that the steel works, open hearth, blooming mill, No. 1 rail mill and three blast furnaces, are the departments which have resumed.

Historic Spot Marked.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—This afternoon Marion chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, unveiled with patriotic display a handsome red granite monument, to mark the ground where Washington's army encamped on Sept. 14, 1777.

Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, Sept. 14.—In the Middle States today, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with slightly lower temperature and light to fresh variable winds, mostly from southwesterly to northwesterly, followed by local rains. On Wednesday, cloudy to partly cloudy, cooler weather and fresh northwesterly winds will prevail, preceded by rain and followed by clearing and on Thursday fair and warmer weather.

BRYAN TRIES THE ROLE OF PROPHET

Says He Expects Illinois to Give Him 100,000 Plurality.

BUT ADMITS IT MAY BE CLOSE

The Popocratic Nominee Crosses Over Into the Sucker State and Exhorts His Followers to Remain Steadfast---The Changes Again Rung on the Gold Standard.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Sept. 14.—William J. Bryan and party left St. Louis at 6.30 this morning on a special train. Belleville, Ill., was the first stop of importance and a thousand people were gathered there to hear the Democratic candidate. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bryan said:

If the people of the United States deliberately throw their influence upon the side of the gold standard it simply means that they raise the value of an ounce of gold throughout the world. If we succumb to the influences which are opposed to us, the great money influence, these same influences will be turned upon weaker nations, and nation after nation will be driven from the use of silver. Every new nation that joins in the crusade for gold will make our property cheaper and our money dearer and give unearned advantage to the men who own money and change money and add continuing distress to the people who toil and produce the wealth of the world. (Cheers.)

We are here in a great laboring community. I call your attention, men who toil, to the fact that not in a single instance in the history of recorded time has the gold standard ever received the voluntary endorsement of those who labor. (Cheers.) It has been supported, and has been defended, and it has been propogated by those who instead of producing wealth live upon the toil of others, and by holding and cornering the money of the world, charge what they will for it of those who must have it to do the business of the world. Take away the gold standard, the support of the money owning classes and money-changing classes, and it will not stand for a single in any nation on earth. (Cheers.) We are laboring to bring relief not only to the agricultural people, but to the masses of the people everywhere, because whenever we take away that increasing strain upon the small supply of gold in the world, we bring hope, inspiration and relief to all the masses of mankind who for twenty years have been weighted down by the burden of the gold standard. (Cheers.)

BRYAN'S PREDICTION.

I beg you therefore to remember this, that upon your vote may depend the action of the State f Illinois. We do not believe this is true, because we think our majority will be more than one, and if it shall be less than one hundred thousand we shall be disappointed. (Applause and cheers and cries of "You will not.") If it should be but one, it simply means this, that upon your action as a voter may depend the result in this state, and upon one individual may depend whether silver shall be restored or not. I appeal to you to do your duty as you see it and let no threat or persuasion swerve you from making each vote register a freeman's will. (Loud cheering.)

When the Bryan special train reached Nashville, Ills., the Democratic candidate found several hundred people there. They cheered him when he came to the rear platform and applauded his remarks about the money question. Ashley, the next stop, had a large and enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Bryan again spoke.

Mount Vernon had sent a committee ahead to meet Mr. Bryan, and when he reached here at 9.20 they formed in line and escorted him to a stand erected in front of the state supreme court building, a hundred yards from the railway station. A Bryan and Sewall club, composed of young men and young women, the former in white duck uniforms and the girls in white muslin, had formed a double line extending from the station toward the court house, and through this Mr. Bryan passed while the crowd cheered loudly. It was a very good sized crowd, numbering several thousand people, and they had plenty of enthusiasm. A brass band marched ahead of Mr. Bryan to the stand, and following him came a number of men bearing campaign transparencies. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Sample, state appellate judge.

BRYAN'S DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Bryan answered the allegation that he had said that he was not a Democrat. His remarks follow:

I appreciate the fact that this meeting is presided over by one who until this campaign has been a Republican (referring to Judge Sample.) A few moths ago I was in your midst then as the private citizen, simply representing a cause which was near to my heart, and when I told you here that the errand of my Democracy was different from the brand which was being presented by the administration, your city was advertised by those who tried to make it appear that I denied that I was a Democrat. (Cheers.) My friends, those of you who were here know that I not only did not declare myself not a Democrat, but I have always declared myself a better Democrat than any man who sought to undo what Jefferson and Jackson did for the American people. (Great cheering.)

REACHES INDIANA.

Fifteen hundred people were bunched together around a speaker's platform at McLeansboro, Ills., when Candidate Bryan's train reached that place. Mr. Bryan delivered an earnest address and at the conclusion of his remarks was enthusiastically cheered. There was a fair sized crowd at Enfield, Ills., and a large crowd at Carmi, Ills., and Mr. Bryan spoke briefly at each place. Soon after leaving Carmi the Bryan special crossed the Wabash into Indiana, and Mr. Bryan received his welcome to that state from committees from Mount Vernon, Ind., and Evansville, Ind. The first place where a stop was made in Inidana was Mount Vernon. Five thousand people greeted Mr. Bryan there. In his speech Mr. Bryan said:

They talk of a flood of silver. Where is the flood coming from? They say European nations will send their silver here. It will not come unless somebody here will give what those people demand in return. That silver is now circulating in Europe, almost all of it, at a ratio more favorable to silver than here. You don't melt spoons worth a dollar and half into money worth a dollar and twenty-nine cents, because it does not pay. When you apply labor to silver, you make it worth more than it is at the mint, but some are afraid of a great increase in the production of silver and an increase in money.

When Mr. Bryan reached Evansville he was placed in a carriage and taken to an open lot, one hundred yards from where the train stopped. The lot was crowded to its outskirts with people. Two Bryan and Sewall clubs arrived after Mr. Bryan reached the covered stand from which he made his speech, and increased the gathering. The candidate was heartily cheered.

It is estimated that the crowd which heard Mr. Bryan numbered 8,000 people—perhaps a thousand more. Cheer after cheer went up as Mr. Bryan was presented by Colonel Gil Shanklin, national committeman from Indianapolis.

On the way to the station the spirited horses attached to Mr. Bryan's carriage became frightened and jumped into the crowd. There was a momentary panic among those near the carriage and a great scamper for safety. One of the horses plunged back and forward furiously, getting beyond the control of the driver. At this juncture Mr. Bryan and those with him jumped to the ground just as the horses were subdued by some policemen.

In concluding his speech Mr. Bryan said he believed his chances of success were good providing he lived till election day. His greatest danger lay in being killed by kindness.

Mr. Bryan left here for Anderson at 3.50 and made short speeches at Owensboro, Hayesville, Cloverport, Erington and West Point. At the last named place a number of flaming jets of natural gas formed the principal illumination in the candidate's honor.

BRYAN AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14.—Tired almost to the point of prostration after a fatiguing journey of fourteen hours from St. Louis, his voice nearly gone from the effort expended in a score of speeches, Hon. W. J. Bryan reached Louisville at 7.50 o'clock tonight in a special train over the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis railroad. The day had been extremely hot and the wear and tear on the Democratic candidate's system began to show shortly after he crossed the Ohio into Kentucky. He had not intended to make many speeches, but the enthusiasm of the crowds at every station where a stop was made carried him away and his resolution went for naught. An enormous crowd cheered him on his arrival at the Union depot. He was taken to Phoenix Hill Park, where the first speech was made.

Phoenix Hill Park is a big summer garden and tonight it was jammed and packed with many thousand people, how many cannot be reasonably estimated. Every seat in the enclosure had been taken out to provide for the crowd. Mr. Bryan began to speak at 9 o'clock, but his voice was so hoarse that quite a number could not hear him.

Another great demonstration took place at the Haymarket, a spacious open square, where the second meeting was held. The crowd there numbered at least 15,000, made up largely of excursionists who had been brought to Louisville from the neighboring points. Judge Sterling B. Toney presented Mr. Bryan.

Outside the Willard, the third place where Mr. Bryan spoke, another concourse of humanity was assembled. The two last speeches were very brief and contained nothing new. Mr. Bryan was too tired to say much and acknowledged it to the crowd.

HIGH SPEED TROLLEY TEST.

Motor Attains a Rate of Sixty Miles an Hour.

New York, Sept. 14.—The Westinghouse Electric company began a final test of the Mount Holly and Burlington Electric railway line, between Mount Holly and Burlington, last week. The speed attained by the trolley has averaged sixty miles an hour. Eight passenger cars were attached to a trolley, and it possessed power enough to move them.

The results, it is expected, will determine whether the Pennsylvania Railroad company will adopt this method of locomotion and displace the steam engines.

NO FUSION IN KENTUCKY.

Populists Give Up in Disgust--Will Throw State to McKinley.

Louisville, Sept. 14.—After waiting all day for a fusion proposition from the free silver Democratic state central committee, the Populist state central committee this afternoon put out a full Bryan and Watson electorial ticket.

According to Chairman Parker, of the Populist committee this action gives the state to McKinley.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Sept. 14.—Arrived: Ethiopia from Glasgow and Moville; Georgia from Copenhagen, etc. Arrived out: State of California at Moville; Venetia at Copenhagen. Sailed for New York: Virginia from Stettin Sept. 10; Thingvalla from Stettin Sept. 11. Sighted: H. H. Meier from New York from Bremen, passed Prawle Point.

No Proof Against Besterd.

Havana, Sept. 14.—Augestine Besterd, editor of La Patria, the autonomist organ in Santiago de Cuba, and agent of the United Associated Presses in that city, who was arrested as a political suspect on his arrival here a month ago, was today released, the authorities being unable to produce any proof against him.

Iron Workers Made Glad.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Sept. 14.—The rolling mills of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail company, which have been shut down since June 1, resumed operations today. Employment is given to 200 men.

Bicycle Makers Assign.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 14.—Today the H. H. Lane Manufacturing company, makers of Juniata bicycles, made an assignment with liabilities at $8,000 and assets $5,000. John R. Flenner was appointed assignee.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:
Light Showers; Variable Winds.

DON'T BE FLEECED THE SECOND TIME

Advice of Major McKinley to a Delegation of Wool-Growers.

SLAUGHTER OF A GREAT INDUSTRY

The Republican Candidate Tells How It Was Effected by the Democratic Party with Their Free Trade Bunco Game, and Ridicules the New Silver Cure-All--Other Pertinent Remarks.

Canton, O., Sept. 14.—Major McKinley's first visitors today were a delegation of 1,000 wool growers and business men from Harrison county. In the course of his speech, Mr. McKinley said:

The last three years have been years of great trial not only to the wool growers of your county, but to the entire country. You have seen your crops disappear and your fleeces diminish in value to an extent that, prior to 1892, you would not have believed possible. I remember in 1891 to have delivered an address in the city of Cadiz, to the assembled farmers of Harrison county, in which I undertook to predict what would happen if we had free wool in the United Staes. There were few men in that great audience who believed my prediction then. What do you think of it now, farmers of Harrison county? (Cries of "We think it all right.")

In 1891 you had, according to your banners, displayed here today, 133,593 sheep of an average value of $4 per head. In 1896 you had but 92,000 sheep worth only $1.50 per head. In 1892 you received from 30 to 32 cents per pound for your wool; in 1896, for the same grade of wool, from 14 to 16 cents per pound. This enormous loss to a great industry is truly astounding and calls for serious consideration and prompt remedy if one can be found, and the only remedy we have in the United States is by the ballot, and if it is protection you want, you know what party carries the banner of protection. (Enthusiastic cheer and cries of "What's the matter with McKinley? He's all right.")

FREE WOOL'S EFFECT.

Prior to the enactment of the Wilson tariff law you have enjoyed almost without interruption from the beginning of the government a tariff on your product to protect you from the competition of the cheaper lands and the cheaper labor of other countries. By the act this product was made free and opened up to the unrestricted competition of all the wool of the world. What makes that act more indefensible is first that it was wholly unnecessary, and second that it was singling out one of the greatest industries of the country for imediate sacrifice, leaving other industries having no greater claim upon the consideration of the government practically unfelled. (Cries of "That's right.") No class of our citizens have suffered so much from that tariff law as the wool growers of the United States and none were more deserving of generous treatment than they. So inexcusable was this act that Mr. Cleveland, who favored a reduction of tariff all along the line, and who believed in free raw materials, was unwilling to sign the bill, and used these characteristic words against it: "It may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this (free raw material doctrine) the most Democratic of all their principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmers be put on the free list and protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal corporations and capitalists."

But this will not avert the fatal blow. Less organized than any other industry in the country, you were unable to secure the recognition to which you were justly entitled, and your product was made the victim of free trade. (Cries of "That's right.") You remember that in 1892 it was repeatedly stated that the free wool would increase the price of wool to the American wool grower. (A voice—"That's the biggest lie that was ever told"—great laughter.) But then you heard them tell it. (Renewed laughter and a voice, "Yes, we did.") There may have been some farmers who thought that was true then. (A voice, "Well, they know better now"—great laughter.) There are none who think so now. (Renewed laughter and applause.)

THE NEW PANACEA.

It was said that if we opened up the country to the free use of wool of the world the farmers would be benefited. It was done, and with what benefit you know better than I can tell you. Now they tell you that more free silver (daughter) is the panacea for all your ills. (Renewed laughter). And you have the same money in circulation now that you had four years ago, but you wool growers have not got as much of it as you had then. (Cries of "That's right.") As free wool degraded your industry, so free silver will degrade your money. (Applause and cries of "That's right, too.") You have already been fleced by loss on your flocks and you don't propose to be fleeced further by loss on your money. (Great cheering.)

We have opened up our mills to the wools of the world and both the wool and the woolen mills have suffered. The American farmer has seen his wool displaced by the foreign clip. The American woolen manufacturer has seen his goods disappear from the American market to give place to the foreign market. And the American farmer has thus lost directly in the price of his wool and almost as severely by the blow dealt to the home market for agricultural products through the diminished consumption resulting from idle mills. The American farmer will not tamely submit to this injustice and wring. (A voice: "We don't intend to in Harbon county.") The American workingman in the woolen mills will indignantly repel that legislation whose effect is to degrade his labor. (Applause and cries of "He will, on the third of November.")

POLITICAL NEWS NOTES.

Governor Bradley has left Frankfort, Ky., for Illinois and Missouri to speak in the interest of Major McKinley.

The village of Rib Lake, Wis., composed of laboring men employed in tannery and tan mills, held an informal election with the following result: McKinley, 223; Bryan, 15; no choice, 11.

Lewisburg, Pa.—The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh senatorial district nominated E. M. Hummell, of Selin's Grove, Snyder county, for the state senate. He was chosen on the second ballot.

Lebanon, Pa.—The Democrats of Lebanon county in convention endorsed Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. A county ticket was nominated headed by George H. Spang for state senator.

On a south-bound Northwestern train during a political discussion it was proposed to take a voiet of the passengers. Of the fifty-six votes on the train, fifty-three registered in favor of sound money and three for silver.

It is expected that the 25,000 men who have signified their intention of taking part in the industrial parade of sound money clubs will be increased to 100,000 by the time of the parade, which is set for Oct. 9, the 'Chicago day" anniversary of the great fire.

Lowell, Mass.—In the Fifth district Democratic congressional convention, Jeremiah L. O'Sullivan, of Lawrence, the "original" silver man, was defeated by John H. Harrington, of Lowell, on the first ballot, the vote standing: Harrington, 99; O'Sullivan, 73.

Stahl Is a Candidate.

York, Pa., Sept. 14.—Congressman Stahl will be put on the ticket as a candidate to succeed himself by nomination papers. Papers in his behalf were sent out this morning.