



# Crum.

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1900.

TWO CENTS.

## NO MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO CHINA

### Chaffee's Reports Indicate That They Will Not Be Needed.

### ROCKHILL'S INSTRUCTIONS

Careful Directions for the United States Special Commissioner to China—The Lead of the United States in Dealing with Li Is Followed by Other Powers—Indications That the Empress and Emperor Will Be Recognized as the Heads of the Imperial Government.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The important development in the Chinese situation today was the decision of the government not to send any more troops to China. All the troops now at sea, amounting to about 4,000, together with those under orders for service in the Far East, which have not sailed, amounting to about 25,000 more, will be sent to Manila. These troops will sail on the same route and upon touching at Nagasaki, will go on to Manila unless there are developments in China not now expected which would make their presence in the Philippines necessary. Secretary Root said today that no more troops were being sent to China, because they were not needed. With the arrival at Taku of the Hancock and the troops she carried, General Chaffee will have 2,000 available men which is deemed sufficient for all present purposes. The decision of the department was not based upon any recommendation made by General Chaffee but upon reports received by him which made it appear that no more troops were needed.

The announcement of the diversion of the troops was made in the following official bulletin which was posted at the war department this evening: "The government has decided that unless required by future developments no more troops are to be sent to China. Orders have accordingly been issued to Nagasaki for the Meade, which is due there today, with four troops, Third Cavalry, four companies, Fifteenth Infantry, and Company E, Battalion of Engineers, to proceed directly to Manila. Similar orders will be given to the other troops which are under orders for China via Nagasaki."

It was stated at the department that the encouraging condition in China was the main reason why the orders of today regarding the troops were issued. Besides the troops on the Meade there is now at sea the Warren with two squadrons of the Ninth Cavalry and the Logan with one battalion each of the Second, Fifth and Eighth Infantry. The Logan is scheduled to sail on Sept. 1 with two battalions of the First and one battalion of the Second Infantry. It was said at the department that six or seven thousand troops would be affected by the order.

### DISPATCH FROM CHAFFEE.

A dispatch was received from General Chaffee today, dated Peking, Aug. 18, which was not in response to the request sent him a few days ago to report the conditions and requirements. General Chaffee did not report further fighting in Peking, and, for that reason, the Washington officials feel assured that hostile demonstrations in the Chinese capital have ceased. The dispatch related largely to transportation and stated that the railway between Taku and Peking could not be used at the present time, as portions of it had been destroyed by the Chinese.

### GENERAL CHAFFEE WILL CO-OPERATE WITH THE OTHER COMMANDERS IN CHINA IN RECONSTRUCTING THE ROAD FOR THE USE OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

At a conference at the White House today in which the president, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Adee participated, careful instructions were prepared for Mr. Rockhill, the United States special commissioner to China, to be forwarded at once to him for his guidance. The state department received a dispatch from Mr. Rockhill today, dated Yokohama, briefly announcing his arrival here.

### THIS BRINGS ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE AND THE PREPARATION OF INSTRUCTIONS. MR. ADEE STATED THAT, AS THE INSTRUCTIONS RELATED TO PENDING AFFAIRS, IT WOULD BE INEXPEDIENT TO MAKE PUBLIC ANYTHING IN REFERENCE TO THEM.

### UNITED STATES TAKES LEAD.

The United States has taken the lead in replying to China that there will be no temporizing negotiations, and there is every reason to believe the powers will be united in the same policy. The answer of the United States was quickly followed today by similar action on the part of Germany, the Berlin foreign office delivering to the Chinese minister an answer refusing to enter into negotiations on the ground that there was no evidence that Li Hung Chang's credentials gave him sufficient power to act and that nothing short of complete authority from the responsible rulers of China, the emperor and empress dowager, could be regarded as sufficient.

### THE JAPANESE OFFICIALS EXPRESSED THEIR FULL CONVICTION THAT JAPAN WOULD TAKE SIMILAR ACTION, IF INDEED SUCH ACTION HAD NOT ALREADY BEEN TAKEN.

The course of France and Great Britain has not been made known here, but there is thought to be no doubt that these governments will decline to treat with China at this time. Each government, however, is acting entirely on his own responsibility and there was no disagreement to the reply. For that reason the German answer differs from the American, although the end secured is the same. The German reply in one respect is

regarded as having significance beyond that of the United States in that it is based on the theory that there can be no sovereign authority in China other than that emanating from the emperor and empress dowager. Among diplomatic officials this is said to be equivalent to an assertion that the existing regime is to be recognized and that there is no purpose to set up any new administrative authority over China. While it is said that this may not go to the extent of assuring the continuance of the present Manchu dynasty, it at least discloses no present purpose to hold that the flight of the empress dowager is an abdication of the Manchu regime.

### CORRESPONDENCE WITH LI.

Made Known by Department at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The state department this morning made public the following correspondence:

Chinese Correspondence, Aug. 20-22, 1900. (Handed to Mr. Adee by Minister Wu, Aug. 20. Cablegram dated Aug. 19 from Viceroy Li Hung Chang was transmitted by the Chinese minister in London and received by Mr. Wu on the night of the 20th. It was the declaration of all of the ministers for foreign affairs of the great powers that the expedition of the allied troops was solely for the rescue of the ministers in Peking.

Now the allied troops having entered Peking and found all the ministers safe, it seems proper that hostilities should at once cease and that negotiations should commence. I therefore request an envoy will fall powers or appoint the minister now in Peking to the Chinese minister, so as to be acquainted with the affairs between China and foreigners, and to inform me if the conference will take place in Peking. After receipt of a desire reply I will at once proceed to the north. Please request the secretary of state to lay the matter before his excellency, the president. I await reply.

(Received at the department of state, Aug. 21, 2:17 p. m.)

Cablegram from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, dated Aug. 19, and received by Minister Wu on the above date:

The boxer rebels in Peking have dispersed. There will be possibly no more fighting. Further military operations on the part of the powers are greatly to be deplored. Besides securing cessation of hostilities, please confer with secretary of state upon subject of withdrawal of troops and appointment of plenipotentiary to negotiate settlement of all other questions so as to preserve amicable relations. I await early reply.

(Sent to the Chinese minister, Aug. 21, 1:30 p. m.)

Memorandum in response to the Chinese minister's communication of cablegrams from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, dated Aug. 19 and 21, proposing the immediate cessation of hostilities and government's readiness to welcome overtures for peace, received at the department of state, Aug. 20 and 21, 1900.

While the condition set forth in the memorandum delivered to the Chinese minister on the 21st has not been fulfilled and the powers have been compelled to refuse their ministers by force of arms, unaided by the Chinese government, still the government is ready to welcome overtures for peace and invite the other powers to join when security is established in the Chinese capital and the plenipotentiary to negotiate settlement of all other questions so as to preserve amicable relations. I await early reply.

(Signed: H. A. Adee, Acting Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, Aug. 23, 1900.)

## GOVERNOR CENSURED.

### Resolutions Adopted at the Meeting of the Pure Butter Protective Association.

At 6:30 this morning Company C, Eighth regiment, of Canton, under command of Captain A. Fischer, arrived in Akron under riot orders. The soldiers were met at the Valley depot by Mayor Young and a party of city officials. They were marched to the scene of last night's rioting. As the troops marched up the main thoroughfare hisses and groans were heard. The lawless element which figured so prominently in the rioting was still in evidence, although no open resistance to the troops was shown. On the advice of friends, Mayor Young sought his office by back streets and alleys, as it was feared that his presence so early after the rioting would cause a fresh outbreak.

At 9:20 companies of the Fourth regiment arrived in the city and marched to the scene of last night's rioting. Shortly before 10 o'clock Mayor Young issued a proclamation closing every saloon in Akron until further orders. At 4 o'clock this morning the rioting had practically ceased. Today the scenes of last night's disorder were visited by thousands.

The people of Akron were restless. Every one appeared to be waiting for trouble, but none occurred.

During the day wild rumors were current that mobs were being formed to go to Cleveland and Lynch Peck, but there was no good ground for the rumor. The arrival of the troops inclined the attention of those lawlessly inclined and had a salutary effect on those who had delighted in a recurrence of the rioting.

It is rumored that Chief of Police Harrison has become insane and fled caused a great deal of comment. Although Mayor Young is criticized somewhat for his contradictory speeches, a great deal of the blame for the rioting is placed on the shoulders of Chief Harrison.

At a conference in the afternoon at the Buchel Hotel with Mayor Young and the militia officers dead lines were established and soldiers were placed in different parts of the town down to early of the city.

### History of the Riot.

Monday night a negro named Louis Peck made an attempt to assault Christina, a 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Maas, respectable white people of this city. The negro was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and locked up in the city pris-

## THE AKRON RIOT NOT YET ENDED

### TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF THE OHIO CITY.

Mob Dispersed Before the Militia Arrived—Lawless Events of the Night Infuriated Citizens, Searching for a Negro Prisoner, Stormed the City and County Buildings—City Hall Burned—Two Children Killed and Many Persons Wounded.

Akron, Aug. 23.—As the result of last night's rioting, which children are dead, two persons still die, sixteen others are injured and fully \$200,000 in property has gone up in smoke. The city hall is destroyed, the Columbian building, which adjoined it, is a heap of ashes, and smaller frame structures in the vicinity are in ruins.

State troops are patrolling the streets. The city is calm and no further disorder is expected. The citizens are ruefully contemplating the smouldering evidence of the mob's fury. The destruction was wrought by 1,500 rioters, who held possession of the city from dark last night until almost dawn this morning.

The list of killed and injured follows: Killed—Glen Wade, aged 12 years, son of Lillian Wade, Empire hotel, shot through the heart.

Fatally injured—Rhoda Davidson, aged 4 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davidson, shot through the head, Fred Vorek, bartender, shot in abdomen.

Injured—W. H. Dassel, flesh wound in leg; Park Strain, flesh wound in leg; John E. Kasher, scalp wound; Arthur F. Sprague, tinsmith, scalp wound; John Allen, painter, flesh wound; A. E. Chenski, fish dealer, flesh wound; Albert Grant, fish dealer, neck; Frank Sears, fish dealer, neck; Freeman L. Manaster, fish dealer, neck; Freeman W. Roepke, fish dealer, neck; Freeman Miller, fish dealer, neck; Freeman David Phillips, fish dealer, neck; Freeman John Johnson, fish dealer, neck; Freeman A. Eberly, fish dealer, neck; Policeman Alva G. Greenleaf, struck over heart with a brick, serious; Policeman John King, struck on the back with a brick; Edward Dunn, struck on the back with a brick; Albert Stevens, of Graham Station, shot in foot.

Daylight this morning revealed a scene of desolation and the evidences of violence and lawlessness unparalleled in the history of this city.

The rioters had done their awful work and had dispersed. One child was lying cold in death and nearly a score of people were suffering from wounds of pistol balls, buckshot and missiles.

The city building was a heap of smouldering ruins and beside it steamed the water-soaked ashes of Columbia hall.

The police force of the city was disorganized and scattered. The chief was fleeing in desperation from the scene of bloodshed, riot and burning, crazed by what his men had done.

Electric fires, deadly to the touch, lay across the streets in the vicinity of the burned buildings and debris of all kinds was scattered far and near. The down-town streets were just as the mob left them and although nothing was being done by the rioters, crowds of spectators, hundreds in number, hung around, "waiting for something to turn up."

At 6 o'clock the crowds began to increase as the curious spectators hurried to the scene of the trouble. A policeman appeared and then another, timid at first, but with increasing assurance as no violence was offered. Then Company C, of Canton, a detachment of the Eighth Ohio regiment, marched down the street from the main building before the ruins of the city building, with a line of men patrolling the fire lines. There was no evidence of ill will or disrespect on the part of the crowds at the lines. There was no talk of violence. The turbulent element had slunk away with the dawn of daylight and the city was more fully restored after an awful night of terror and anarchy.

### Troops Arrive.

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on. At 7:30 o'clock last night a mob of several thousand people gathered about the city prison yelling for the blood of Peck. They forced their way into the city prison and searched all making prisoners of the mob, who insisted that the prisoner was there. Deputy Sheriff Stone addressed the mob, saying that Peck was not there. A committee was appointed by the mob to search the jail from top to bottom. The mob then rushed across the street and forced open the doors of the court house and searched that building. Peck was not there, and another rush was made for the city prison, which again was soon packed.

The officers made no resistance and Mayor Young appeared at a window in the upper part of the building and attempted to address the crowd. He told them that Peck and another negro named "Bug" Howe, who was arrested two weeks ago for shooting a white man, was removed from the city early in the day by Sheriff Kelly, who took the prisoners to Cleveland for safe keeping.

The mob attacked the city prison for the first time at 10 o'clock. People in the crowd opened fire on the building, and it was returned by the police officers in the building. One boy was shot dead and several persons wounded. Mayor Young is now in the city, with the Cuban test of the militia. The crowd has now gone for dynamite. The mayor and many officers are held as prisoners in the city building. At midnight the crowd broke into a hardware store and seized guns. They had also set fire to the city building.

London, Aug. 24, 3:50 a. m.—Fighting and dissension are apparently following in the wake of the relief of Peking. The Daily Mail has dispatches from the Chinese capital dated as late as Aug. 17, declaring that a great fire was then raging in the imperial city.

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## DISSENSION AT PEKIN

The Allies Are in a Fair Way to Begin Fighting.

## RUSSIA IS OBSTINATE

Her Representative Declares that Russia Has Declared War on China—The Mystery Concerning the Whereabouts of the Empress Continues Puzzling—Reports That She Has Been Captured—The Ministers Will Not Leave Peking Yet.

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General Chaffee, so it is asserted, maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already and that it would be unwise to take the imperial palace. This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after breaching three gates, as cabled by the special correspondent of the Associated Press. The Russian general, however, maintained that his government had declared war against China, and that, therefore, there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts.

Judging from various, and, in many cases contradictory, dispatches that have reached Europe this morning from Peking, the commanders eventually adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that sentries were placed to prevent looting. Hence it is presumed that the imperial buildings, although captured, will not be destroyed. The fires appear to be incendiary and to be caused by the Chinese themselves.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien Tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are under way. Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the empress dowager is one from St. Petersburg that the empress is in the vicinity of Peking but surrounded. The emperor seems to have disappeared completely. St. Petersburg despatches announce good progress in the Manchurian campaign.

The reports of risings in Northern Korea are confirmed.

Shanghai reports locate Emperor Kwang Su as under the protection of the allies and the dowager as already captured by the Japanese.

## GAZELEE'S REPORT.

### British Commander Gives Description of His Entrance to Peking.

London, Aug. 23.—General Gazelee, the commander of the British forces at Peking, has telegraphed to the war office as follows: "Peking Aug. 15 (Wednesday) via Chefoo Aug. 21 (Tuesday).—At a conference August 12 it was agreed that the allies should commence within five miles of Peking August 14 and the assault should begin August 15. The attack, however, commenced early in the morning of Aug. 14 and our troops had to make a forced march of fifteen miles from Tung Chow in great heat. We were on the extreme left and attacked the southeast gate of the Chinese city. There was practically no opposition as we were not expected at that point. The Indian troops broke down and rushed the gate and I entered with cavalry and guns. I then sent other cavalry and the Punjab infantry to the temple of heaven to secure our left flank and compelling guards and with the other corps pushed on towards the legations. At 3 o'clock got on the canal, opposite the water gate, and were killed from the wall by the legation's fire. I, with a portion of the staff and seventy Indians, rushed across the almost dry moat and entered through the water gate without loss. We found all well in the legations. Macdonald immediately showed me around the positions with the view of further action. In the meantime our field artillery had been brought up to bombard the central gate of the Tartar city; but, a sortie by the Americans and Russians on the garrison along the wall anticipated the bombardment and the gate fell into our hands.

Two field guns were then brought into the legation and the rest were sent back to the temple of heaven.

At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Americans under General Chaffee, entered the legation and then we moved towards the central gate of the Tartar city for the night.

By midnight we had 400 men in the legation. (Here, apparently, some words are missing). During the evening at the temple of heaven, we were engaged and after inflicting heavy losses we occupied the south gate of the Chinese city.

## JAPANESE REPORT.

### The Mikado's Troops Now Occupy the Imperial Palace.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The Japanese legation today received the following advices from the foreign office at Tokio, dated Aug. 23: "The commander of the Japanese fleet at Taku transmitted by telegraph on the 21st the following report from Peking: 'The Japanese regiment which had been detailed early on the 14th for the purpose of protecting the imperial palace, had had fighting all day, but they could not bring it to a decisive issue as they refrained from firing on the palace. On the following day, however, they took its

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING

### Weather Indications Today.

- 1 General—Government Will Cease Forwarding Troops to Peking.
- 2 Dimensions Among the Allies at Peking. Bryan Accepts the Populist Nomination. Fatal Riot at Akron, Ohio.
- 3 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania News. Financial and Commercial. The Tribune's Editorial Content.
- 4 Local—Board of Health Inspects the East Mountain Water Supply. Unlucky Appeal to Reason in Councils.
- 5 Editorial. News and Comment.
- 6 Local—Viaque Propositon to Be Drafted Today. The Vacancy on the Supreme Bench.
- 7 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
- 8 Round About the County.
- 9 General—Live News of the Industrial World.

### LOCAL RAINS.

The imperial family and the ministers of state left for Siang-fu on Sunday, Aug. 21, escorted by 2,000 troops under Tong Fuh Shih. With the object of restoring order, the city has been divided into districts, Japan being assigned the northern districts, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France have each deputed an officer to carry on the administration.

### FIRST ON THE WALL.

The Russians Claim That Their Banner was the Leader.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—General Linovitch, commander of the Russian troops in the province of Pe Chi Li, telegraphs to the minister of war as follows: "At 2 o'clock in the morning of August 14 our troops stormed the eastern gate of Peking and the Russian flag was first hoisted on the wall. The bombardment of the gate lasted fourteen hours. The Russians then scaled and occupied the wall. The Chinese, however, still held the city. At other towers where they subjected our troops to a heavy, enfilading fire until our infantry forced them to leave their positions. Our losses were: Killed, Colonel Anshoff and twenty men; wounded, General Wasilowski, Colonel Mod and five other officers and 102 men.

In the meanwhile the allied troops stormed and captured another gate and entered the city. We found the imperial government had fled and the legation were in great straits.

The dispatch concluded with describing the recent attacks on the legations.

## DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

### Disposition of the Troops Now En Route for Manila.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Orders have been issued by the war department directing that the troops on the transport "Meade" intended for Manila, China, be sent from Nagasaki, on arrival there to Manila. The troops on the Meade consist of 13 officers and 512 men of the Fifteenth Infantry; 10 officers and 358 men of the Third Cavalry; 10 officers and 145 men of the Engineer corps. This is the first order diverting troops intended for China to Manila. The government is satisfied that there are now sufficient soldiers in China for present purposes.

Orders also have been issued diverting all other transport now en route with troops for China from Nagasaki to Manila. About 4,000 troops will be affected by this order.

## OTIS L. GLYNN ARRESTED.

### He Is Accused of Various Swindling Schemes.

Du Bois, Pa., Aug. 23.—Otis L. Glynn, of Philadelphia, charged with forging and perpetrating various swindling schemes, was arrested in this city by Chief of Police Henry Gerstein today. His alleged scheme was to travel from place to place representing himself as manager of a Philadelphia commercial collective agency. Glynn's alleged victims were banks and large business concerns.

A reward of \$200 was offered for his arrest. He is wanted at Philadelphia, Bellefonte, Tyrone, Altoona, Milton and Williamsport. He was taken to Williamsport today.

## INDIA RELIEF FUND.

New York, Aug. 23.—The committee of 100 on Indian famine relief received a cablegram today from William T. Fox, United States consul at Bombay, chairman of the American Indian relief committee which reads: "Famine distress appalling. Thousands will die of starvation unless relieved. Money is needed to buy both food and blankets. The suffering from lack of clothing is terrible. Soldiers still in rights of destitute women and deserted children especially pitiable. Many boys and girls are in heart-breaking need."

## LOAN AGENT ARRESTED.

Wilkes-Barre, Aug. 23.—Henry Gerstein, agent for a building and Loan association of Pittston, was arrested at Elmira, N. Y., today charged with embezzlement. He was given a hearing before Magistrate Loftus and held in \$5,000 bail for a further hearing on Monday next. Garrison was formerly principal of the public schools of West Pittston.

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The state of the weather today from observations of temperatures and other conditions taken at 8 p. m., are as follows: Boston, Maine ..... 62 Clear. Eastport, Maine ..... 62 Clear. New York ..... 72 Clear. Philadelphia ..... 67 Cloudy. Atlantic City ..... 74 Partly cloudy. Cape May ..... 70 Cloudy. Norfolk ..... 80 Clear. Jacksonville ..... 80 Partly cloudy. Atlanta ..... 78 Cloudy. Palestine ..... 85 Partly cloudy. New Orleans ..... 84 Partly cloudy. Memphis ..... 86 Partly cloudy. Cincinnati ..... 84 Clear. Detroit ..... 78 Partly cloudy. Chicago ..... 76 Cloudy. St. Paul ..... 76 Cloudy. St. Louis ..... 78 Cloudy. Washington ..... 78 Cloudy. Denver ..... 76 Cloudy. Pittsburgh ..... 82 Clear. Ogishter, Fla. .... 80 Cloudy.

## FORECAST FOR TODAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair in western, local rains in eastern portions Friday; Saturday fair; light southeasterly winds.

## MR. BRYAN NOTIFIED

### Receives Second Official Nomination for the Presidency.

HIS SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

### Expresses Deep Appreciation of Liberty of Opinion of the Populists—From Usual Acknowledgment of Courtesy He Drifts to the Issues of the Campaign—Warns His Hearers Not to Be Deceived by Prosperity Arguments.

Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 23.—William Jennings Bryan today received the second official notification of his nomination for the presidency. This notification came from the Populist party, and at the same time he received the information of the endorsement of his candidacy by the United States Monetary league, the nomination being given by A. W. Rucker. The ceremonies occurred in the spacious and beautiful grounds of the state capital and were witnessed by a large number of people.

### When Mr. Tuckey took his seat Mr. Simpson introduced Mr. Bryan, who was received with a burst of applause.

Mr. Bryan read the greater part of his address from manuscript and the delivery commencing about the middle of the address. When he ceased speaking those present were invited to shake hands with him and many availed themselves of this opportunity to formally greet him.

### The address, including the reply to the league, was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee: In accepting the presidential nomination which you tender on behalf of the Populist party I desire to give emphatic recognition to the educational course of the monetary question as an organization and the Farmers' Alliance and the labor organizations which they have done much to educate the people in. Believing as I do that truth grows not in acclusion but in the open field, and that it thrives best in the sunlight, I desire to state that I have carefully considered the monetary question which your party has compelled will aid in reaching that true solution of pending problems toward which all honest citizens are striving.

I desire also to express my deep appreciation of the liberality of opinion and devotion to principle which have led the members of your party to elect me to this office. I have no doubt that the members of another party in the selection of a candidate.

And let me pause to say that when this speech was prepared and given to the press, I did not know that formal objections to the resolutions passed by the monetary league would be made at this time and I desire here to express my gratitude to the members of that league for having declared their support of the monetary question which your party has compelled will aid in reaching that true solution of pending problems toward which all honest citizens are striving.

### Money Question.

In 1866 the money question was of paramount importance and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of this country and to reject the offer of the world since 1874. They were defeated, but that did not end the discussion. The Democrats were defeated in 1896, but that did not permanently overthrow the protective tariff. Defeat of the polls does not necessarily decide a great problem. Experience alone settles questions. If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1873, although unopposed by the Republicans and endorsed by the Democrats, has produced disastrous conditions, this improvement, instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetallicism only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times.

The Republican party, however, while claiming credit for the increase in circulation, makes no permanent provision for an adequate supply of money. It denies the necessity for more money, while it permits national banks to expand the volume of paper promises to pay money.

If the Populists felt justified in opposing the Republican party if they sought to conceal its gold standard policy, the opposition should be more pronounced in proportion as the Republican party more openly espouses gold denouncing money.

In 1896 the reformers charged the Republican party with intending to retire the greenbacks. This charge, during the election time, had been issued by a financial bill, which converts greenbacks, when once redeemed, into gold certificates, and extends new privileges to banks of issue. If a Populist reformer is to be true to his word when his hostility to greenbacks was only suspected, that opposition should be greater now, since no one can longer doubt the purpose of the Republican party to substitute bank notes for greenbacks.

It is true that the Populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while the Democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in gold, but the vital question at this time, so far as paper money is concerned, is whether government or banks shall issue it. There will be time enough to discuss the redeemability of the greenback when the greenback itself is saved from the annihilation which now threatens it.

## THE AKRON RIOT

### NOT YET ENDED

TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF THE OHIO CITY.

### Mob Dispersed Before the Militia Arrived—Lawless Events of the Night Infuriated Citizens, Searching for a Negro Prisoner, Stormed the City and County Buildings—City Hall Burned—Two Children Killed and Many Persons Wounded.

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