flives a Republican Majority of 50,000 - Hon, Liewellyn Fowers Elected. Governor Beed, Dingley, Boutelle and

Milliken Re-elected to Congress. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10 .- Hon. William J. Bryan formally accepted the Dem-ceratic nomination for the presidency in the following letter

corrate formination for the presidency in the following letter:

Hen. Stephen M. White and Others. Members of the Netification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

GENTLEMES—I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in se doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a memberion confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief excessive of the nation, and with the secondary influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country. Human independing failing enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in criter that I may not be impress to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not mider any directions in case this campaign results in my election in case this campaign results in my election. I have carefully considered the platform

have carefully considered the platform spled by the Democratic national conven-t, and nequalifiedly indores such plank

time, and unqualifiedly indows each plant thereof.

A democratic form of government is conductive to the highest civilisation because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protocia him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree. It deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy knows of the form of the protocial him. Neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no cross, recognizing the right of such individual to vership food according to the dictates of his own conscience. It welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no mistior in what church or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

A Dual Government.

A Dual Government.

A Dual Government.

Honest differences of opinion have ever extend and ever will exist as to the most of fective means of securing demontic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like corsina is not the envisable of the public peace. In a government like corsina is not the public peace. In a government like corsina is not the envisable of the will of the people. Without it the citizen is nother secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obsidence to law government is impossible. The Democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self government and suggests "an indissoluble union of indestructible states." Our Revolutionary fathors, fearing the tendencies toward centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety, as well as demestic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that while the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government and is empowered to protect each state against invasion, it is not anthorized to interfore in the domestic affairs of any state except upon application of the logislature of the state of upon the application of the reconstitution, are, because of their more intimate sequaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the people of the state, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of the position taken by them without expressing a distruct as legonized an application of the principles of local self government as

Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoilation, no expenditure of public monor can be justified unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and officient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary the interest of those who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those Bonds.

An increase in the bonded debt of the Unitcase. The issue of interest bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to scarre gold with which to redeen United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has fullowed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bend issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to the changing whims shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence upon the treasury department. The government of the United States when administered in the interests of all the people is able to establish and enforce its financial policy not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which syndicates may present. To assert that the government of dependent upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a constitutional majority is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

National Bank Currency.

National Bank Currency.

The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interacts of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes, in order to secure a banks for a larger lease of their own notes, illustrates the danger which arises from perrotting them to issue their paper as a strendating medium. The instituted banks mits, being redesimable in lawful money, has mever been latter than the United States note which alands helded its and yet the banks persistently demand that those United States note which drawn in interest, shall give place to interest bearing bonds, in order that the banks may collect the interest which the banks may collect the interest which the people now save.

To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will minim a vested interest in the nation's finned states of the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will minim a vested interest in the nation's finned and policy. Our United States notes, commonly solven as greenbacks, using redocated in situation for the government and not at the option of the loader, are safer and calegor for the people than national bank notes has displated but firm manticanance of the forcing policy first set forth by Fresident Money and not as the option of the people than national bank notes has displated but firm manticanance of the forcing policy first set forth by Fresident Money and not as the option of the policy for his people that the policy of the bodge, are allocated by the president of he have processed life, instead of arousing howing papers and the policy of the bodge, are allocated by the president of the process of the forcing bodge. National Bank Currency.

ed, is the last guarantes of amicable relais is better for all concerned that the United

The Producers of Wealth, The Freducers of Wealth.

Labor areatise capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brile and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the sountry in time of peace and divided the nation's flee in time of peace and divided the nation's flee in time of peritheir interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is becausers to protect the masses in the free carreise of waver political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

Arbitration.

Arbitration.

I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which freedomisents such legislation as is necessary to seems the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. Arbitration is not a new idea. It is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration, and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greaten than the interest of employer or employee and has a right to protoct itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrasement occasioned by disputes between these who own the great arteries of commerce, on the one hand, and the laborers who operate them, on the other. Arbitration.

Immigration. While the Demogratic party welcomes to country those who come with love for our attutions and with the determination ability to contribute to the strength greatness of our nation, it is opposed to dumping of the criminal classes upon shores and to the importation of atther y per or contract labor to compete with Anican labor.

Tainnettees.

Injunctions.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will must with general approval.

Trusts.

The Democratic party is opposed to trust it would be recreant to its duty to the peop of the country if it recognized either the more or the legal right of these great aggregation of wealth to stiffs composition, bankrus rivals and then proy upon society. Corpor tions are the creatures of law, and they mu not be permitted to pass from under the course of the power which created them. The are permitted to exist upon the theory the they advance public weal, and they must no be allowed to use their powers for the publication. Rallyonds.

The right of the United States gov The right of the United States govern to regulate interstate commore cause questioned, and the necessity for the vigoceroise of that right is becoming more more imperative. The interests of the special require such an enlargement of powers of the interests committee of the powers of the interestate commerce commit

powers of the interstate commerce commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination be tween persons and places and protect patron from unreasonable charges.

The government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors and must therefore prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific ruilroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons a well as for the interests of the government.

Cuba.

The people of the United States haven to

Cubs.

The people of the United States, happy the onjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward who are endeavoring to secure like blessin for themselves. This sympathy, while rejecting all treaty obligations, is especial active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring peoples, who, like the C bans, are near enough to observe the workin of a government which derives all its authory from the consent of the governed.

Civil Service.

Civil Service. Civil Service.

That the American people are not in favor ilife tenure in the civil service is evided from the fact that they, as a rule, make from the fact that they, as a rule, make from the fact that they are representative when those representatives are chosen by ha lot. A permanent officeholding class is not harmony with our institutions. A fixed teri in appointive offices, except where the federic appointive offices, except where the federic constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number citizens without impairing its officiency.

The Territories. The Territories.

The Territories.

The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the states. New Moxico, Okishoma and Arisons are entitled to statehood, and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bone fide residents of the territories or district is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I

The Taviff.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizons as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all most recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxahion presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponcausent of definite action upon it involves no exactifice of personal opinions or political principles, but the orisis presented by financial conditions example the action upon it involves no exactifice of personal opinions or political principles, but the orisis presented by financial conditions example the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which great is presenting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or "shut the doors of horary on unabland." In the presence of this overshadowing issue differences upon minor questions must be laid aside, in order that there may be united estina among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be staid and the gold and aliver oothage of the constitution restored. The Tariff.

The Majue Election

Accusta, Me., Sept. 15.—Mains has followed the example of Vermont and declared for the Republican ticket by the largest importy in her history. According to the latest returns, the piurality for Powers (Rep.) for governor will be over 45,000 and probably in the neighborhood of 50,000.

Thomas B. Reed is re-elected to the house by over 10,000 plurality. The re-sucus snow a majority or about 12,000 for Bingley in the Second district, over 12,000 for Milliken in the Third district and practically the same for Boutsile in the Fourth district.

Fourth district.

In the state legislature the Democrats will appearently have less than half a decean of the representatives in the house and not one in the samate.

As was anticipated, the Republicans polled a tremendous vote and secured many Democratic ballots. On the other hand, many disaffected Democrats remained at home, and only a few voted for the nomines of the gold standard wing. The Populists and Prohibitionist votes have been received from only a few towns, but it is evident that nather party polled as large a vote as two years ago.

The successful candidate for governor is the Hon. Liewellyn Powers of Houlton (Rep.). The nominees of the other parties were Hon. Melvin P. Frank of Purtland (Theo.) - Lather C. Bateman of Automater which has been decleated to republican gos-eronsent.

Fenziess.

For early of the be unjust to its do fenders. The care of these who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the

First district; Nelson Dingley of Lowis and Charles A. Boutelle of Hanger, from the Fourth district, who have for years represented Maine in the national house,

she Fourth district, who have for years represented Maino in the national house, are the congression re-elected.

With anxious eyes the politicians somed the heavons when they arose yesterday morning and propared for the day's but-tle. The history of Maine elections would seem to prove that rain does not keep the average farmer in this section away from the polis if there is any issue in which he takes an interest, but nevertheless the fear the polls if there is any issue in which he takes an interest, but nevertheless the fear was entertained that wet weather would tend to reduce the Republican majority, and the sulien clouds which overspread the sky in the merning were not regarded with favor. They did not seem to threaten rain early in the day, but the possibility that it might come later on probably led to the heavy forencen vote in most sections. Until 4 o'cleck the clouds hung overhead, but it did not rain.

New York Democrats BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—It looks like a convention now, and the arrival of the Tammany delegation has done more to bring into view old convention faces than any thing that has yet happened. The corridors of the hotels are overflowing, the brass bands have begun the melodies that will only cease with the close of the convention, the arguments that preface a convention are rife in the hotel corridors, the controversies that usually demonstrate a desire to be independent are in evidence, and at last, after three days of waiting. Buffalo is in the preliminary threes of a

convention.

There had been every evidence of a rise of friction that would make the conven

of Iriotion that would make the convention at least interesting, but when the
Tammany delegation arrived in town
every little controversy that had arisen
was smoothed ever, and it became more
than ever evident that the whole affair
was to be dominated by the great political
organization from New York.

The feeling of distrust of part of the
Albany Thanher boom has not been dissipated by the arrival of Tammany, for
they as individuals refused to say just
who they were for As the feeling against
Mr. Thacher took form of words there
was a general hustling out of booms. The
Cook boom was again revived, and as if
to offset any boom from the end of the
state, one was started for ex-Mayor Kirk
of Syracuse.

The lieutenant governorship nomination

The lieutenant governorship nomination The licutement governorship nomination seemed to be going begging, for Senator Coffey of Brooklyn was responsible for the statement that General Catlin had declined to be a candidate for nomination. This was said to be in response to a telegraphic query sent by Mr. Bernard Yorke from Albany before he left Senator Hill's. The Syracuse people jumped at this chance to get something upon the ticket, and it was said that they might consent to run Mr. said that they might consent to run Mr.
Kirk on the ticket for lieutenant governor.
The ticket therefore as it stands slated is as follows:

For Governor-John Boyd Thacher of For Lieutenant Governor—General Isaac

Catlin of Brooklyn.
For Chairman of State Committee (vice Major James W. Hinkley, retired)—Ex-State Trousurer Elliott Danforth of Chenango county.

For National Committeeman (vice William F. Sheehan, resigned)—Frank Camp-

bell of Bath. Temporary Chairman—Thomas F. Gra-dy of New York city. Permanent Chairman—B. H. Rockwell

of Chemung.

The platform will indorse the national ticket and platform projected at Chicago; will arraign the last Republican legisla-ture as the most extravagant in the his-tory of the state; will say that the Raines liquor law was merely for the creation of a vast Republican machine and to assist in reducing at the expense of a class the tax rate of the state, which would other wise have been the largest in the history of the state; executate the two last Repub-lican legislatures; expose the failure of

Connecticut Democrats. Connecticut Democrats.

New Haven, Sept. 15.—One of the greatest surprises of the state Democratic convention was the announcement that the Democratic state central committee, which up to now had been composed of a majority of gold standard men, had unconditionally resigned in favor of the Bryan wing of the state Democracy. The committee met at the Hotel Haublein to arrange the preliminary programme. The report prevalent that there would be several confecting delegations to consider did not prove to be well founded, as there was with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the decistation that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American the stabilishment of free homes for American talks. The phile interest contents in the stabilishment of the stabilishmen but one contest—from Windsor—and the regular delogates were declared entitled to oredentials. The chief interest contered in the selection of temporary chairman, and a warm contest was anticipated, which did not develop, as William Kennedy of Naugatuck, who was one of the delegates from Connecticut who voted at the national convention, was obseen unani-monsly. Chairman Davis stated that there was no truer Democrat in Connecticut than Mr. Kennedy, and all the members had the highest personal respect for him. Mr. Davis then announced his resignation as chairman and member of the state conas chairman and member of the state contral committee, giving as his reasons his not being able to indorse the Chicago platform and did not concur with the interances of Mr. Bryan as a Democrat. Secretary Fred Brown followed with his resignation, both of which were accepted by the committee, but will not take effect until after the convention organizes. The names of the convention organizes. The names of the convention erganizes. The names of the convention organizes. The names of the convention organizes. The names of the convention were all voluntary, as under the rules governing the committee not a member could be forced off. Mr. Davis will not vote for either McKinley or Bryan. Further than this he refuses to state where he will throw his support. Mr. Brown will vote the Indianapolla ticket. Hon. Carlos French, the Connecticut national Democratic committeeman, has sent to the national headquarters his resignation, which he deaired to do some resignation, which he desired to do some time ago, but delayed at the request of Mr. Davis.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

HABRIBUNG, Sept. 11.—The Democratic state convention, reconvened for the purpose of filling vacancies on the state ticket caused by various resignations since the Chicago convention, met and transacted its business. The silver men were in complete control, and they passed resolutions indorsing Bryan and the Chicago platform. The Populates overtures for fusion were accepted, and the two parties will work together in close congressional, senatorial and representative districts. The convention was hearty in its support of Bryan and the Chicago platform, much enthulaum being manifested. Naturally there was much confusion and wranging and some show of bad blood.

The vacancies in the sinctoral ticket were filled, as follows:

Klastors at Large—Thomas Sterret and Louis M. Ireland (Pops.), Thomas G. Delehanty (Bam.) Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

Louis M. Ireland (Pops.), Thomas G. Don-hanty (Hem.)
District Electors—First, John H. Koe-nan, Philadelphia; Third, James K. King, Philadelphia; Fourth, Thomas McCal-lough, Philadelphia; Sixth, Michael Dela-oy, Chaster; Thirteenth, Charles D. Kaier, Mahancy City; Twenty-third, Samuel W. Black, Pittsburg.

TERRITOR, Sept. 10.—The New Jersey Democratic state convention was held in Taylor's Open House in this city, and the Chicago platform and nominess were

At Large Johnston Cornish of Warren anniy and Eckhard Budd of Burilington conty.

First district, David M. Chambers First district, David M. Chambers, Camden county; Second, I. W. Carmichael, Ocean county; Third, James J. Mehan, Somerset county; Fourth, N. C. Barrick, Hunterdon county; Ffith, Carleton M. Herrick, Passate county; Sixth, Jeremiah O'Reurke, Essex county; Seventh, James F. Miniurn, Hudson county; Eighth, Edwin A. Rayior, Essex county. A resolution prevailed formally instructing the electors to cast their ballots for Bryan and Sewall.

National Democrats of Georgia to Meet, ATLASTA, Sept. 15.—A call has been issued for a state convention of the National Democratic party to assemble in this city at noon Wednesday, Sopt. 28. All countles in the state are urged to organize New Hampstire Gold Democrats.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 15.—The state committee of the gold standard Democrats has elected Gordon Woodbury of Manches-ter chairman and voted to invite Hon. Harry Hingham to preside over the state convention on Sept. 24. Popullata Notify Mr. Bryan Madison, Neb., Sept. 15.—The Ron. William V. Allen, chairman of the Popu-list national convention, has mailed to

fying him of his nomination by that body THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

William J. Bryan a letter officially noti-

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AL LEGED CONSPIRACY.

ynan Was His Own Worst Enemy-Paris Police Deny Any Plot Against the Ceny. How the Irish Lenders View the Matter-What the Paris Police Think.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—More attention is eing paid to the details of the alleged dynamits compiracy than any other subject, not excepting the situation in Turkey. It overshadows every other subject, and those who do not participate in the horror profossed by the authorities over the diabol-ical details of the plot which they are claiming, with senantional impressiveness, to have uncarrised, find sufficient enteralument in the expressions of their skep

A representative of the press has made A representative of the press has made some inquiries at Scotland Yard as to the methods pursued in shadowing the plotters and as to how it happened that the authorities were so well informed of the plains of the platters in advance. It was stated there that the work had been done in the United States by the Pinkerton agency, who had for years forwarded every week the fullest reports of svery meeting of any revolutionary body in the United States, particularly in Chicago and New States, particularly in Chicago and New York. The explonage maintained on gatherings in those two cities is remarkahly complete. There is a full file in Scot-land Yard of all resolutions, documents, etc., pertaining to the gatherings and full descriptions of the members and their ac-

Though the action of the police in thes cases was precipitated owing to the heavy drinking and foolish talking of Tynan, there has been the greatest possible activi-ty on their part since in order to round up the minor plotters who have been touched by Tynan and the others. It is for this reason that Chief Inspector Mel-ville of Scotland Yard, who has been so ville of Scotland Xard, who has been so
prominent before in the pursuit of dynamite plotters, and Inspector Quinn have
gone to the continent and Inspector Mallin, who is the head of the political section of the Dublin police, is on his way
to London.

Chief Inspector Melville will also direct
the search for bombs, of which the authortitles allege numbers were manufactured
at Berchem, near Antwerp. None of these

at Berchem, near Antwerp. None of the has yet been discovered, however.

What the Paris Police Think. It is a notable fact that the police au-thorities of Paris express great scorn for the idea that there was any connection be-tween any plot that Tynan may have con-corted and an attempt upon the life of the ozar. The elaborate tale of collusion between the Fenians and the Continental anaroblets and Russian nibilists is laughed at in Paris, although the authorities of Scotland Yard are using this story as much as they possibly can in order to influence the French authorities to surren-der Tynan. The suspicion is broadly hint-ed that the story of Tynan being implicat-ed in a plot against the person of the exar was concected for no other purpose than to appeal to the political sympathy of France toward Russia to effect a consent to the extradition of Tynan. It is perfectly evident that Scotland Yard itself shares the French view of the alloged Fenian-nihilist combination, as nce the French authorities to surren

alleged Fenian-nihilist combination, as there has been no change in the prepara-tions already made to guard the czar upon his forthcoming visit to London. The preparations are the same as those usually made upon the visit of any foreign sover-eign to London.

The Scotch police have been re-enforced

by a squad of detectives from Scotland Yard to aid in the investigation going on at Glasgow in connection with the arrest of Bell.

of Bell.

There is no stock taken at Scotland
Yard in the idea that Tynan meant to
blow up Marlborough House while the
Prince of Wales and the crar were within.

Orders were given that Edward Bell

Orders were given that Edward Bell should be continuously watched, as it is feared that his hard drinking will bring on an attack of delirium tramens. As an untried prisoner, baving plenty of money, he is allowed to order everything he de-sires except drinks. Irish Lenders Much Concerned.

The Irish leaders in London and Dublin regard the arrest of the alleged dynamits plotters with consternation. A project has been on foot ever since the adjournment of parliament to obtain the release of all the Irish political prisoners—a project which was encouraged by the recent action of the government in releasing from Portland prison Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Albert G. Whitehead, John Daly and Thomas Devany. It was intended to inaugurate a great demonstration in behalf of the prisoners and an agitation in the press, followed by a fiers attack in the house of commons in January. The disclosures in connection with the arrests are considered unfavorable to the success of this plan. The Irish leaders in London and Dublin this plan.
In an interview the president of the

In an interview the president of the Amnesty association says: "The arrests are a matter of indifference to us except for their probable effect on the Irish morement. The followers of Tynan are the snemics of Iroland, and this association will not raise a penny for their defense. It cannot compromise itself by any connection with them."

The Dublin Independent says: "The so-called pick is more tike a plot assigned two

Loois M. Ireland (Pops.), Thomas G. Delehanty (Hem.)

District Electors—First, John H. Koeman, Philadelphia; Third, James K. Ring,
Philadelphia; Third, James K. Ring,
Philadelphia; Sirth, Michael Dela
hough, Philadelphia; Sirth, Michael D

Phents park, Dublin, in 1882. Tynan, in suply, denied that he took any actual part in the mucders.

Tynan has been allowed to see no one,

Typan has been allowed to see no one, nor was be allowed to consult or employ counsel to oppose at this examination.

Typan has appealed to United States limbassador Equatis in Paris and also to President Claveland, demanding the protection of the United States government as an American citizen.

The Competitor Case. LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard cays: "The newspapers here protest against the supreme court's annulling the death senbeing passed upon the crew of the Com-patitor. The government is now nego-itating with the United States on the sub-sect of the jurisdiction of the Havana court martial. The decision will not be given out for several months and camp intail the death sentence. Great irritation is felt here and in Havana."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, Sept. 10. Pifteen hundred Spanish troops sarcelona for the Philippins Islands. Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne, and father-in-law of William C. Whitney, died of paralysis in Cloveland. J. B. Stanchfield announced that he had concluded not to be a candidate for gov-ernor of New York on the Democratic

Two men held up Henry Hildebrand messenger for George Hingler & Co. brewers, in New York and robbed him o \$5,000.

The Union National bank of New Orleans has been forced to close its doors, and a mistake or a defairation of nearly \$700,000 has been found on its books.

Chauneay M. Depew denied the report that he would resign from the New York Central's presidency to take a cabinet position under McKinley if the latter be elected.

Two small boys, 14 and 11 years old, and a giri 5 years old, who ran away from their homes in Providence, were found in New York city making a living by sing-

Friday, Sept. 11. Isaac Zehr, the 16-year-old son of well to do parents in New York, eleverly forged the certification of a bank on a worthless chock and is a fugitive from justice.

Ernest Luccio is under arrest in Plainfield, N. J., charged with abducting Louise Giles, whom he subsequently married, and who, according to her mother, is not yet 15 years old.

Mrs. Agnes Devere, while on the way to meet her husband on her bloycle, came into collision with another bloycliet and sustained injuries from which she died in Roosevelt hospital, New York.

A cable dispatch from Rome announces the death of Professor Luigi Palmiere, the the death of Procesor Indig Paintee, in the noted Italian meteorologist, who for the last 40 years has lived on the edge of the orater of Vesuvius and devoted his life to the study of the volcano.

Two daring robbers held up a fare game.

in a local saloon at Pocatello, Ida., secured \$800 in cash and backed out of the room, leaving the inmates too dazed to follow them. The men are believed to be members of the outlaw gang which re-cently robbed the Montpeller bank. They are still at large. Saturday, Sept. 13.

Olaf Laudsem, the Norwegian novellat Olaf Laudsem, the Norwegian novelist, was drowned at Scarborough, England.

The members of the Diamond Match poel in Chicago have raised \$200,000 to settle the transactions of Moore Bros.

Owing to the failure of the Labrador fishery, hundreds of fishermen are leaving Newfoundland for the United States and Canada.

Canada. An explosion of powder at the mills of the Ohio Powder company at Youngs-town, O., resulted in the instant death of

Miss Kate Tedford Hickie has brought Miss Kate Tedford Hickie has brought suit in the supreme court, Queens county, N. Y., against the Rev. Father Enis, a Dominican, of New York city for alleged defamation of character.

Professor Francis J. Child. Ph. D., LL. D., of Harvard university, died at the Massachusetts General hospital in Boston, aged 71 years. Professor Child was regarded as the most learned continuous in

parded as the most learned gentleman in the community. John McClave, Stephen W. McClave, John McClave, Jr., and Albert McClave, who composed the firm of John McClave ifacturers of bi

York, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to William Harrison. Monday, Sept. 14. Incondiaries started fires in the village of Rockville Center, N. Y. A wild man was found in a cave in Ho-

boken, N. J., where he had been living William J. Beyan insists that President Cleveland's indersement of the Indianapo-lis ticket amounts to one more recruit for the "army of generals."

while practising with a rifle in a back yard in Brooklyn 15-year-old Bernard Shook was shot and probably fatally wounded by his chura, George Pholer.
The hotels of Leavenworth, Kan., refused accommodation to Lioutenant Charles Young, Ninth cavalry, U. S. A., a colored man and a graduate of West

colored man and a graduate of Point. A great legal battle is imminent be-tween the Bell Telephone company and the Western Union Telegraph company. The latter corporation insists that its priv-

lieges are being encroached upon.

Consul Read has scored a victory for American enterprise in obtaining the ac-ceptance of the tender of the Baldwin Lo-comotive works, Philadelphis, to furnish all the engines for the Tientein and Pe-

Tuesday, Sept. 15. Senator Gorman has yielded to the de-sire of National Chairman Jones and has taken control of the silver campaign in the east.

The important dry goods commission firm of Coffin, Alternue & Co. of New York and Philadelphia failed, with liabilities of upward of \$1,200,000. A special cable dispatch from Havana states that Major Ambel sustained five engagements with the insurgents in Ma-tanssa province and defeated them.

tansas province and defeated them.

The Armenian revolutionary committee has sent a circular to all the foreign embassies except the German, warning them that unjess their demands are granted they will carry death into the embassies.

Dr. Jeseph Flacher of New York, whose wife died under very suspicious circumstances, was arrested by order of Coroner Hoeber on account of a preliminary report of the chemical expert that the woman's death was due to inhalling filuminating gas.

ing gas. Wednesday, Sept. 16, The United States cruiser Bancroft sali-

Archbishop Martinelli, the newly ap-pointed papel delegate to the United States, has started for New York. Latest returns from the Maine state

Rack



This muchine is the simulant and

PULLING STUMPS, LIFTING STONES. RAISING UP and of FIOVING BUILDINGS, and of HANDLING ALL KINDS OF M HEAVY BODIES. M M M We warrant these machines superior t others now in use for durability and effi-ciency. .: Send for Catalogue and prices. ST. ALBANS FOUNDRY CO. Mfrs. ST. ALBANS, VT.

ection indicate that the Republican malority will vary little from 50,000.

The famous steamer Laurada was wrecked at Port Ontario, Jamaica, by trenchery after her return from her last trip to Cuba. Kearney P. Speedy dived from the su-perstructure of the new Macomb's dam bridge, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, Now York, into the Harlem river an elevation of 80 feet

BANK LOOTING SYNDICATE. Seven Persons In the New Orleans Steal of \$602,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14 .- There is only one more secret to come out in the wruck-ing of the Union National bank and the bank panic which raged here last week, and it is announced that it will be disclosand it is announced that it will be disclos-ed within the next 24 hours. That is the mames of the confederates, the men on the outside who drew out and appropriated the \$602,000 of the bank's money. Colcomb and Leone, the bookkeepers, cooked the accounts so as to keep the bank always in debt to these confederates. The bank was robbed by a syndicate composed of seven persons, two on the in-side of the bank and five on the outside. The whole transaction was businessalkie.

The whole transaction was businessilke and systematic, including an agreement as to the amount to be drawn out or stolen each day and the division of the funds. Coloomb, whose lack of nerve was shown by his suicide the moment suspicion pointed to him, was the organizer of the project and its director. It is reported that a confession has been made; that three members of the syndicate have been named, and that the only reason their names are not now made public is to pre-vent any escape, as some of them are out of town. The money went mainly in riot-ous living, the balance on speculation, with the hope of recovering the amount

A Crisis In Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Young Turk party is covering the city with placards inciting the people to dethrone the sultan. Serious trouble, it is added, is certain

o occur within a week. Old Turkish recepting are nightly deporting Armelians to the Black sea, where, it is believed, they are drowned.

lieved, they are drowned.

The British residents, at the Instance of the British embassy, have telegraphed to Lord Sallsbury, saying that their lives and property are in danger. The French residents have taken similar action. British and French fleets are now near the mouth of the Dardanelles.

Fund Pasha, one of the sultan's aid-decamps, was questioned as to how long the forts along the Dardanelles could check the passage of the warships, and he replied that they could stop them for almost half an hour.

The Gold Reserve.

General Markets.

New York, Sept. 15.—FLOUR—State and western quiet, but steady; city mills patents, \$406.15; winter patents, \$3.55(35.65); city mills clears, \$3.50(3.55); winter straights, \$11.003.25. WHEAT—No. 2 red dull and lower owing to with Al - Ac. 2 red dult and lower owing to enormous spring wheat receipts; September, 88 3-16636814c.: December, 66 5-165c6 9-16c. CORN - No. 2 ruled quiet and easy with wheat; October, 305c.: December, 373cc. OATS-No. 3 dult, but steady; October, 30c.; track, white, state, 1923bc.
PORK—Qu'etr mess, \$7,5008; family, \$9,5008

LARD-Dull; prime western steam, \$3,6714; ominal. HUTTER—Steady; state dairy, logillo.; state reamery, 116516c. CHEESE—Quiet; state, large, 65659c.; small.

EGOS-Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 1614 Biro.; western, 142310. SUGAR-Raw quiet; fair refining, 2 11-16c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 35c.; refined quiet; crushed,

Mo.: powdered, Sc. TURPENTINE—Quiet at 24023156. RICE—Steady; domestic, 556250.; TALLOW-Steady; city, 33-16@8kfc.; coun-HAY-Weak; shipping, 60c.; good to choice.

You agree that baking powder is best for raising. Then why not try to get its best results? Just as easy to get all its good-none of its bad, by having it made with digestionaiding ingredients as in KEYSTAR; greatest raising strength, no bad effects. No use to clog the stomach with what never helps make flesh

and blood.

KEYSTAR is the one all digestible baking powder. Just right for best baking results; harmless to a delicate digestion, \$1000 forfeit if made with alum or other bad. Fresh, sweet and pure, all foods raised with it digest so easily that you are quickly surprised with better appetite and health.

e/st BAKING POWOER 744CAN124.121-224. 11-404. THE LADIES' COLUMN.

We wish to suggest to the ladies that this column is always open to any and all who wish to suggest domestic subjects of any nature whatever, either to ask advice or turnish information to others, and we carnestly hope all readers of the Pages and who desire will avail themselves of the epportunity, and thus receive as well as confer henolits.

All communications relative to this col-

fer benefits.

All communications relative to this column intend for publication will be laid over until next week if they reach this office later than Tuesday.

COLD CHILI SAUCE .- One-half peck of ripe tomatoes chopped fine and pressed over night, mix with the tomatoes one-half cup of salt, one cup of white mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, one teaspoon of cloves, one half spoonful of cayenne pepper, one spoonful of mace, one spoonful of cinnamon, one tea cup of sugar, one quart of older vinegar.

GREEN TOWATO SOY, - One-half peck of green tomatoes, one large pepper cut fine, one large onion cut in slices, one tablespoonful of each ground allspice black pepper and celery seed, one-fourth cup of salt, one-half pint of vinegar. Boil all together slowly one hour, cool and bottle for use.

SPICED TOMATOES .- Twenty Ibs. of ripe tomatoes scalded and peeled, two quarts of vinegar, eight pounds of sugar, four teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Boil until thick stirring often. s. L. H.

HOME MADE YEAST, as requested by Mrs. R. of H.-Use an earthen or ell metal kettle in which to make this yeast. One cup of sugar, one cup of flour, two cups of potatoes mashed very fine and put through a seive, two tablespoonfuls of salt, two of ginger, stir this all together and pour over it two quarts of boiling hop tea, made by steeping not boiling the hops. Use a double handful of hops, add one cup of yeast.

HAM AND EGG SCALLOPS. - Chop cold ham and bread crumbs in equal quantities, add pepper, salt and a spoonful of melted butter to the mince, and milk enough to moisten to a soft paste. Have muffin rings well greased and half fill them with this mixture. Break an egg carefully on the top of each cake, dust with pepper and salt, cover with finely powdered bread crumbs and bake in the oven for about eight minutes.

HOMINY CAKE-Have a cup of boiled hominy steamed over the tea kettle, or by setting it in a pan of hot water until it is warmed and soft again, then beat it smooth with a fork and stir in a tablespoonful of butter, and salt to taste. Beat two eggs thoroughly and stir into the hominy, then beat in about four tablespoons of flour to make a rather thin batter. Bake in mufflin rings upon a hot and well greased griddle.

BARING POWDER BISCUIT. - Sift four tablespoonfuls of baking powder into a quart of flour, add one WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The treasury yesterday lost \$54,100 in gold coin and \$39,400 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve \$114,042,968.

**Tablespoonful of sait and rub in one heaping tablespoonful of butter. Wet it up quickly with milk or amount of the reserve \$114,042,968. water, just soft enough to roll out. The softer they can be made the nicer the biscuit. Cut out quickly and bake in a quick oven for about twenty minutes. Remember it takes

quick work to make the biscuit. TRIPE IN BATTER .- Have the tripe well boiled and out in suitable pieces to fry. Beat up an egg, add two spoonfuls of milk and enough flour to make a thin batter. Dip the tripe in the batter and fry to a nice brown in very hot fat. Mrs. H.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS .- Put a layer of oysters in a baking dish, cover them with a half-inch layer of bread crumbs (stale); dot this with bits of butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper; then add another layer of oysters, etc., and so continue until the dish is full, always having the last layer of crumbs dotted with butter. Moisten the whole with a half cupful of the oyster liquor and the same of milk. Bake twenty minutes in a rather quick oven. Serve in the dish.

OYSTER CROQUETTES. -Twenty-five oysters, one-quarter pint oyster liq nor, same of cream, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, yolks of two eggs, salt and pepper to taste. Put the oysters on to boil in their own liquor; boil and stir constantly for five minutes. Take from the fire and drain. Chop the oysters very fine. Now put into a saucepan the liquor and cream. Rub together the butter and flour; add this and the oysters to the boiling liquor and cream, stir until it boils and thickens: now add the yolks of the eggs, stir over the fire one minute, take it off, add parsley, salt, popper; mix well and turn out to cool. When cold form into cylinders, roll in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and fry in boiling

Courage consists not in blindly FACTORY RED BANK, N.J. overlooking danger, but in seeing it, and conquering it .- Richter.