FOR SENATOR TELLER

Chairman Towne of National Silver Republican Committee in Denver.

PROMPTLY REMOVES CHAIRMAN BROAD

From State Chairmanship, as Well as Secretary Freeman—Were Turning State Over to Goldites.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 6—Charles A. Towne, chairman of the Silver Republican national committee, arrived in this city today. He comes for the purpose of urging the Silver Republicans to stand strong by Senator Teller and against the attempt which, it is said, is being made by supporters of Senator Wolcott to prevent fusion of Silver Republicans with the Democrats and Populists in the coming campaign.

Late this afternoon Chairman Towne removed Richard Broad from the position of chairman of the Silver Republican State central committee of Colorado and William H. Freeman from the position of secretary of the same committee on the ground that the state committee is a Silver Republican party and the same it stands for.

Chairman Towne appointed James H. Hood of Denver as chairman of the state committee, and W. H. Griffiths as secretary. This action was taken by Chairman Towne on representations to writing by Senator Teller, Congressman Shafroth and others, to the effect that Broad and Freeman, in the office of the chairman of the state committee, have been inactive to a sufficient degree to warrant this action. The chairman of the state committee is to hold at Colorado Springs on Thursday next, at which time it is expected that a meeting will be held at which Chairman Hood and Secretary Freeman have agreed in a preliminary way to give the Mckinley Republicans or followers of Senator Wolcott control of the committee and to divide them equally between fusion with Democrats and Populists in the coming campaign.

Chairman Towne's action in this case will be put to the friends of Senator Teller to control of the convention.

Chairman Hood and Secretary Freeman dispute the right of Chairman Towne to remove them, and declare they will disregard his action.

THE PACIFIC STATION.

Reverse Discussing the Matter of Sending Out Reinforcements.

Washington, Sept. 6—Acting Secretary Allen said today that the navy department had not yet determined finally upon sending reinforcements to the Pacific station. The station formerly well supplied with ships had, since the withdrawal of the Oregon and the detachment of the Monterey for formidable character, been left with a decidedly insufficient force. It is now to be reported that the navy department will taken steps to restore the station to its original importance at once, now that hostilities in the Philippines will be ended.

Because of the vast importance of the commercial interests on the Pacific coast requiring naval protection, it has been the policy of the department to maintain several effective and powerful ironclads there, particularly in time of war, that the coast and harbors have not developed to a point commensurate with the value of the interests to be protected. Thus, at the opening of the war saw as long, thus three such ships in San Francisco harbor, the Oregon, the Monterey and the Monadnock, sufficient with the aid of the coast defenses to adequately protect San Francisco.

These vessels have been sent elsewhere, the Oregon to the North Atlantic station, and the two big monitors to reinforce Dewey. Therefore it is probable that with the opportunity now afforded the navy department will replace these vessels on the Pacific coast. It is not deemed safe nor prudent at this time to withdraw the Monterey and the Monadnock from the Atlantic station. The case is different, however, with the Oregon. Her withdrawal and return to the Pacific coast would leave several effective iron-clads on the Atlantic station, and in view of the composition of the powerful battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky it is possible that even another ironclad may be spared from the Atlantic fleet to accompany the Oregon.

It is generally expected that Capt. Barker, the present commander of the Oregon, will retain that command in the event that the ship is sent back to the Pacific. He has served the full period of time which the unwritten law requires of an officer of his grade, and it is probable that he will prefer to remain afloat, while awaiting his promotion to the next grade.

Commodore Watson's Pay.

Washington, Sept. 6—Considerable complaint has reached the war department from various parts of the country because the volunteers under Commodore Dewey at Cabite did not receive their pay. In most cases the pay of the volunteers was three, while the regular navy and the government has been requested to see that they are paid promptly.

Now the men have returned to the United States, it develops that the pay roll has not been made up because of differences between the paymaster general and the commodore. The paymaster general has refused to withhold the money from the troops until they should return to the United States.

Paymaster General Stanton says the commodore had an efficient corps of paymasters and officers on board the Olympia, and could have paid the men off at any time for the request made in the officers commanding the regiments.

Peace Association.

Boston, Sept. 6—At a meeting yesterday of thirty leaders of the Peace Association, called to discuss the question of those friends eighteen of the men were unanimously in favor of immediate recognition to the United States, and two were in favor of a protectorate.

The general navy opinion is that it would be better United States Consul Williams's escapade and other Spanish fulminations to the independence of the Philippines and to reward the patriots who fought for it.

The United States cruisers Olympia and Boston have returned here from Hongkong today.

JUSTICE WHITE DECLINES.

Senator Gray is Tendered the Fifth Place on the Commission.

Washington, Sept. 6—Secretary Day is expected to resume the duties of acting secretary of state and it may be assumed that his connection with the department was in the capacity of a peace commissioner terminated when Mr. Hay left Washington for Cleveland. Upon his return to Washington it is reported that he will pass on the state department for the purpose of holding farewell to the employes.

It may be said positively now that Mr. Justice White of the United States supreme court has finally declined the honor of a membership in the Spanish-American peace commission. The President has been trying for several days to induce Justice White, but for several reasons he has held back. It public, and a cause of fact, official announcement was made of his selection as a member of the commission, although it was unofficially understood that a tender had been made on the commission had been made him.

In the same way it is now understood that the vacancy left on the commission has been filled by Senator Gray of Delaware, one of the leading Democratic members of the Senate and a member of the minority on the two eight relations committees. Senator Gray had a long conference with the President today, the conference relating partly to the work of the Canadian commission, of which Senator Gray is a member, and partly to the peace commission. While the senator has not officially indicated his acceptance of the peace commissionership, it is reported on good authority that he will shortly be the fifth member of the commission.

Arrangements for the departure of the commissioners are being pushed. Acting Secretary Moore with the assistance of Mr. McArthur is giving a great deal of time to the subject, and documents and charts needed by the members of the commissioners in their work, and the subject-matter of discussion in connection with the negotiations are being rapidly collected. The study of the books of those gentlemen, especially the case of the Philippines which promises to be the most important before the commission and commissioners. Acting Secretary Moore is devoting the bulk of his attention to that phase of the subject.

To establish a clear understanding of the scope of the commission's power, it is stated upon authority that it is not in any sense judicial but purely diplomatic. The jurisdiction will not be of a character which, upon voting strength will determine any question. The commissioners on each side are expected to act as equals. Should differences arise they will be referred by the ordinary course of diplomatic negotiations.

Fund Admitted Free.

Washington, Sept. 6—The President today issued the following:

Executive Mansion, September 1, 1898. By virtue of the authority vested in me as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States of America, I do hereby order and direct that on the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the island of Cuba by the forces of the United States, beef cattle and other food articles intended for the starving inhabitants of the island be admitted free of duty, subject to the direction of the commanding officer of the United States at such ports and places, to be proved by charges with the responsibility of the distribution of distribution of said food supplies for the starving inhabitants of the island.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Opinion on the Army's Health.

New York, Sept. 6—A Wolf dispatch from London says: Sir William MacCormac, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, surgeon to the Prince of Wales and one of the most distinguished members of the profession in Europe, who acted as surgeon to the Anglo-American Ambulance association in the Franco-German war, was asked his opinion concerning the causes of the high mortality of the United States troops in Cuba. He said:

"I have only very vague information on the subject, and it is one on which no medical man could give an opinion of the slightest value except upon precise and exhaustive data. That the mortality is high is unfortunately patent, especially when compared to that of the illness among our expeditions to tropical countries. But our experience in that respect compares very favorably with that of all other countries. France suffered terrible mortality from illness in Madagascar—nothing, I fancy, in battle. Italy, too, had serious losses from the same cause in Abyssinia. In our expeditions to the west coast of Africa, our losses from illness have been trifling."

"Is the west coast of Africa more unhealthy than Cuba?" Sir William was asked.

"Of course it is much more unhealthy," was the reply. "There is no reason that I can see why with proper precautions mortality from illness among the United States troops in Cuba should have exceeded our mortality from such a cause on the west coast of Africa. Then, again, you will notice that the force operating under the Rider in the Soudan has enjoyed a remarkable immunity from illness."

FELL SIXTY FEET.

Sixty Men Dropped into St. Lawrence River and Thirty Drowned.

Hogansburg, N. Y., Sept. 6—About noon today two spans of the big international bridge of the New York & Ottawa railroad, now under construction across the St. Lawrence river, about three miles above St. Regis Indian village, fell without warning, with sixty men at work on the bridge, all being thrown into the river some sixty feet below. Over thirty were picked up and taken to Cornwall hospital, and twenty-seven are now missing.

The bridge consists of three spans, of which the two nearest the Canada shore were nearly completed when the south pier gave way at the foundation, causing both spans to fall into sixty feet of water, taking the load of human freight with it.

The scene of the accident is located about four miles from Hogansburg, above the St. Regis Indian reservation. The bridge is the way at present being built across the St. Lawrence river at the foot of Long Sault Rapids, near Lake Saint Francis, 'The Long Sault' is the name of this point is known to be so swift as to ship part of the river. The immediate cause of the disaster, and the giving way of the span of the bridge seems to have been from the weight of the frame upon the pier of the bridge, which was built of the large piers.

Late reports from Cornwall hospital say thirty-three men have been taken out of the river and transferred to the hospital. Eighteen of them have since died. It is probable that the death list will reach thirty. As far as can be learned, eighteen men were on the span, of which eighty-two reported for work this morning. Of this list only thirty-eight have actually been accounted for.

The Best Cooks have found there is nothing equal to

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO

CORN STARCH

in the preparation of delicious

Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, Etc.

It costs no more than others. Why not get the original and best?

For sale by all first class grocers.

'TWAS LIVELY INDEED

Ohio Populists Have a Glorious Time in Their State Convention Yesterday.

THE LONGEST PLATFORM ON RECORD.

Butler Faction Bolt From the Convention—Butlers Also Issue an Address to Members of the Party.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6—At the convention of the middle-of-the-road Populists here this afternoon, previous to the adoption of the address, Mr. Foster of Minnesota created a scene by his interruptions, and was hissed down as were others of the Butler faction. A bitter discussion then followed on a motion to proceed with nominations for President and Vice President. The Butler faction moved to amend by referring the whole matter back to the national committee. This caused a great disturbance and the Butler men were hooted out.

Joseph Palmer of Illinois then called the Butler faction together in another part of the hall and it was announced that they would bolt and leave the hall if the motion to proceed with nominations prevailed. They insisted that such action should not be taken as there had been no regular call, and only a portion of the states and territories were represented. There was a scene of confusion and commotion which finally was quelled by Mr. Walter of Illinois taking the platform and addressing the convention in the interest of order and harmony.

After he had been defeated on his motion to proceed to nominations and other derative action to the national committee, Mr. Palmer attempted repeatedly to get the floor on a question of personal privilege. He was interrupted by Dr. Fay and a chorus of other shouters, who insisted on proceeding with the nominations. At this juncture the committee of the Butler party became so fierce that Mr. Hassett, manager of the Lyceum, appeared and requested the assemblage to vacate the hall, as he was apprehensive of the security of the property. The Butler faction, led by Palmer of Illinois, then left the hall, and the other faction proceeded with the nominations.

After numerous nominating and seconding speeches in presenting two names for presidential candidates, a ballot was taken, resulting in Thomas Wharton Harter of Pennsylvania, 128 4-5; Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, 96 1-5. On motion of Mr. Donnelly the nomination of Mr. Harter was made unanimous. Ignatius Donnelly was then nominated for vice president for Vice President.

A very long platform was adopted which incorporates the resolutions of the Omaha platform as well as the address adopted at the morning session. The declaration in the platform does not differ from those other platforms except in the plank which is especially denunciatory of Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina as chairman of their national committee for attempting to drive the Populist party into the Democratic party. The resolutions also provide for the organization of the party with Milton Park of Dallas, Tex., as chairman. The holding delegates from Texas were instructed by participants in the nomination of a ticket.

The convention adjourned without fixing any time or place for another convention, and they consider their campaign for 1900 now open.

The most important action of the convention was the adoption of the referendum system as the cardinal principle in the future of the government of the reorganized party.

After the nominations had been made a resolution was offered by Capt. Frank Burkett of Mississippi, providing that the nominations just made be referred to a referendum of the votes of the People's party of all states and territories, and that said referendum be taken in accordance with the rules adopted by this convention for a radical substitute for those adopted at St. Louis in 1896.

The main change provides that the new Peoples' party should never again hold a delegate convention, but that national, state, district, or local, but that the nominations for all offices shall be made through "the initiative and referendum of petitions indorsed by popular vote."

Another supplemental resolution was adopted, providing that the new national committee, of which Milton Park is chairman, should take such steps as they may find necessary in the courts and otherwise, to see that names of all the candidates of the People's party in all localities, shall appear in the regular and legally prescribed ballots.

Those who followed Palmer out of Hibernia and of the convention, afterward held a conference and appointed Joseph A. Parker of Kentucky, James E. Murphy of Michigan, Jesse Harper of Illinois and Horace Merrill of Tennessee, a committee to draft another address. The committee reported the following which was unanimously adopted by the bolters:

BOLTERS' ADDRESS.

"To the People's party of the United States:—On behalf of our delegates, who attended the meeting called at Cincinnati by some self-elected leaders of the People's party, we submit the following protest to the action of that body:

"We attended the convention for the purpose of preserving intact those principles which exploded the straight, pure and simple People's party doctrine, but those who controlled the convention were prompted by some purpose provoking them to override every effort made to promote the interests of the party.

"The convention proceeded properly to establish a referendum system through which nominees of the party for the several offices could be selected by the members of the party voting in their respective precincts. This we sought to have the national central and national organization committees put into operation and put into effect when they refused, disregarding the plan adopted by themselves and unanimously presented to the nomination of President and Vice President, and by their action we believe they have placed themselves outside the regular organization of the People's party, and created for themselves a new party.

"Thereupon unite one-half of the delegates withdrew at once, preferring to remain loyal to the People's party and willing to trust future developments to remedy party difficulties.

"We implore the Populists at every state to pay no heed, nor to attach importance to this small schism, and of party timber, but to maintain an aggressive warfare on the line laid down (Colorado), to hold up the resolutions of the national organization committee, as adopted at Nashville, July 4, 1897, and the subsequent agreement between our two national committees at Omaha, June 12, 1898, relying on the patriotism and good judgment of non advocating both political of party management to heal their differences before the time fixed for our regular national convention."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by delegates in whole or part from the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas.

TWELVE HUNDRED MEN ARRIVE.

Transport Chester Brings in Troops from Porto Rico.

New York, Sept. 6—The United States transport Chester, Capt. Dunn, arrived this afternoon from Ponce, Porto Rico, from which place she sailed Sept. 1. The Chester had about sixty cabin passengers and twelve hundred men. Among those on board were Brig. Gen. Schwan and staff, Brig. Gen. Haines and staff, Brig. Gen. Ludlow's staff, the sick of the Pennsylvania volunteers, Col. Case commanding. Among the civilians was Perry M. Dodge, United States consul at Ponce.

The general health of the troops on board is excellent. There was one death on board during the voyage, Capt. Jas. P. Smith, company K, Fourth Pennsylvania, who died last night of malarial fever. The body was buried at Ponce. There were six more in the ship's hospital on arrival, five suffering from malarial fever and one from malarialism. After a brief inspection at Quarantine, the Chester proceeded to Jersey City, where she will dock today.

The Chester, as she steamed up the bay, was greeted by passing craft, the Fourth Pennsylvania boys giving three cheers. The Chester left Ponce three hours after the departure of the transport Leonidas, which left Ponce Aug. 31, with Gen. Miles and staff. Nothing was seen of the latter during the voyage.

Gen. Miles and staff will be mustered out officially that long transports with troops from Porto Rico will upon their arrival here. The body of troops will disembark at Montauk Point the regiments they bring. Gen. Shafter has notified Gen. Miles that the sick in camp and the Mississippi are two of the troop ships, and that the four remaining ships are to be used to reach Montauk Point on September 7th and 8th.

It has been understood as having been decided by the war department that some of the troops that have been in Porto Rico would go to Montauk Point, but that all should land in New York and go to their homes or posts from there. It now is reported upon authority that the opinion of the officers in charge of the change in the secretary of war's design.

The Obdam brings Gen. Miles and his staff and nine companies of the Second Massachusetts, thirty-eight officers and about 400 men.

It is surmised that should Gen. Shafter's wishes be consulted, he would not be in favor of the troops being sent to Montauk Point on September 7th and 8th, as he is reported to have stated that the Mississippi, the two of the troop ships, and that the four remaining ships are to be used to reach Montauk Point on September 7th and 8th.

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