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## NO SPEECH FROM CAPITOL STEPS.

### Mr. Bryan Thinks Good Taste Opposed to Such a Proceeding.

### He Asks the Committee to Cancel All Arrangements Made in the Matter.

### Candidate Unwilling to Have a Well-Established Law Broken in His Favor Even by Consent.

### MISSOURI WILL GIVE A BIG MAJORITY.

### Farmers of the State Regard This Campaign as a Crisis in Their Affairs and Will Vote for Bryan.

By Alfred Henry Lewis.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.—Mr. Bryan to-night decided, after mature deliberation, that he would not make a speech from the steps of the National Capitol.

He is of the opinion that both good taste and wisdom forbid any such action, and he telegraphed to-night to the committee at Washington asking them to take no further steps in the matter.

Mr. Bryan thinks that a well-established law should not be broken in his favor, even by consent of the Vice-President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Democratic candidate is, however, anxious to deliver a speech in Washington, and advised the committee that he would make such an address from any spot in the city other than that which they had selected for him, or outside of the Capitol grounds.

**Bryan Feels Sure of Victory.**

At his room in the Planter's I had a half-hour with Mr. Bryan this morning. He is in rugged health and high spirits. His voice is husky, but strong; ample, in volume as in quality, to be heard by 20,000 people at once.

Bryan will talk to you in private with a frank freedom, engaging to those who are wont to find men who are expecting high things and abroad in the pursuit of great offices very clams for reticence. Mr. Bryan will talk, but declines to be quoted. Still I learned much from him as to the hopes and the plans which he is willing men should know.

As a first matter, it might be said that Bryan is absolutely confident of November victory. He does not boast this, but it shines in his eye, rings in every word. This optimism is common to candidates. Still, in Bryan's case there must be granted a cooler head and a trick of personal diffidence that tends to discount the raptures of admirers and the glory of good news poured in, and which leaves him with sage and balanced conclusions.

Bryan is not personal, nor given to self-love at this juncture. He attributes the popular outpouring wherever he goes to sympathy for the issues, anxiety for better conditions. It is weary humanity, desperate with long making of bricks without straw, seeking a way out of captivity.

In his discussion of affairs as they stand I learned much of the young candidate's views touching results to come in States which Republicans claim as doubtful, as well as in others which they claim as their own.

There is the certain belief in Bryan's mind that every State west of the Missouri River and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers will be swept by the victorious fires of a restored Democracy. He looks to carry every Western State, every Southern State. He finds from his advices, and the letters descend upon him in livid clouds of mail, as well as from his own knowledge, that the Democracy is sure of Kentucky, also of Maryland and Delaware.

Coming to the North he is confident of success in Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and New York. He feels, too, that McKinley will have to "hustle" to save his fat from the fire in Ohio itself. As for Iowa, it is ablaze for silver, and the Republicans, so far seen, are powerless to extinguish the flames. The Hanna crowd have no fire department but their purses, and the people are not to be bought or cooled by streams of money.

**Five Millions for McKinley.**

Speaking of the Hanna money, it is well authenticated in these parts that already the syndicate has received five millions of dollars to pave the McKinley way to the White House. The Hannaites deny this and moan and mourn of poverty. This is because they desire to discourage applications for money from their "heelers."

It is better for the popular effect to have it thought that the McKinley military chest is poor, and, then, the Hanna people prefer to select the men on whom to lavish their treasure, rather than to have the men select themselves. Hence all this Hanna wail of poverty.

Last night in one speech Bryan referred to McKinley's phrase that he "would prefer to start the mills of the country, rather than the mints," and said it reminded him much of a man who said, when his horse balked, that if he could only get his wagon started he could then start the horse. From the candidate's morning mail it would appear that the remark made a hit.

Bryan expressed himself as much touched when, last night, a local blacksmiths' union presented him with a horseshoe, life size, turned in solid silver.

"As I told them at the time," he said, "it was the votes behind the horseshoe to which I pinned faith. It shall, should I succeed, be nailed to the door of the White House, to remain while I remain."

**Bryan Impressed by the Diaz Letter.**

Bryan was much impressed and instructed by the letter of President Diaz to the Journal on silver in Mexico. For that matter, I have heard the letter quoted on a hundred lips, and it has had republication in a dozen of the papers of these parts. It is conceded to be a great vote-maker and a decider of deep doubts.

While I was talking with Mr. Bryan this morning Governor Stone called to breakfast with the candidate. Lon V. Stevens, the present candidate for Governor to succeed Stone, dodged in and out with small knots and mobs of men a-thirst for introduction to the candidate.

Among Mr. Bryan's early callers was a tall, handsome, gray-headed man. He was a Presbyterian preacher, once a schoolfellow of Carlisle, and had come to ask Bryan to his tabernacle. But other arrangements had been made. Bryan attended another Presbyterian church.

Mr. Bryan will leave here to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. C/103

**Missouri Certain to Go for Bryan.**

Missouri will go surely for Bryan, Sewall and silver in November. Republicans, even the most blinded, see and admit it.

The Democratic majority will be not less than 60,000. These figures give every doubt to the McKinleyites and multiply it by two.

There has been no doubt of Missouri's Democracy at any time since the Hanna convention of June. The Populist fusion with the Democracy yesterday put the last hope of even the most optimistic McKinleyite to sleep. Missouri under normal conditions is good for 30,000 Democratic majority. But present signs disclose that present conditions are not normal. They have the silver fever here and are athirst for change. They

Continued on Page.

## WILL STAND BY THE PARTY.

### Norman E. Mack Says Nothing but a Miracle Can Prevent the Indorsement of Bryan and Sewall.

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W. R. HEARST, New York Journal:

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.--Nothing but a miracle will prevent the State Convention from indorsing Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. The Convention will be more unanimous for free silver than was the National Convention. All the delegates from Western New York will go to the Convention instructed for the ticket and platform, and delegates so far elected from every other part of the State are either instructed for indorsement or are strongly in favor of it, except in remote instances.

No influence, however potent it may be or from whatever source it may come, can prevent the Convention from indorsing in the most unqualified terms the acts of the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago last July.

NORMAN E. MACK.

## DEATH DUE TO A DRUGGIST'S BLUNDER.

### Jacob Meboldt Killed by a Dose of Oxalic Acid Bought for Salts.

### Apothecary Timmermann Misunderstood the Order and Supplied Poison.

### A Girl Who Came for It Spoke Imperfect English and He Thought She Asked for Acid.

### THE PHARMACIST IS ARRESTED

### He Supposed the Child Asked in German for "Klee Saltz" Instead of the Laxative Which Sounds Something Like It.

Because a girl did not speak good English her father died yesterday.

Jacob Meboldt, a prominent resident of Williamsburg, sent his daughter to a drug store for Carlsbad salts, purposing to break up a cold. He took one dose of the powder she brought. Now he is dead and the druggist, Charles P. Timmerman, is under arrest, pending a coroner's investigation.

The mistake was as stupid as its result was terrible. The girl speaks only broken English. The druggist thought she wanted oxalic acid, the German name for which sounded to him something like Carlsbad salts, and he gave her this poison without questioning her closely, and gravely wrote the entry the law demands when a sale of any deadly drug is made.

The purchase was made last Saturday night. Meboldt lived at 13 Bremen street, in Williamsburg. Near by, on the corner of Melrose street and Bushwick avenue, is Timmermann's pharmacy.

For a week Meboldt had suffered from a severe cold. He had tried various prescriptions to break it up and finally somebody recommended the salts.

Saturday evening he went out on the trolley cars. As he left the house he called back:

"Wife, send one of the children to Timmermann's for some Carlsbad salts. They tell me a good dose of that will cure this cold of mine."

Mrs. Meboldt sent Annie, their twelve-year-old daughter, for the laxative. The child returned in a few minutes with a package. Nobody in the house thought to look at the label. The wife turned the white granular stuff into a tin box, which had been used as a receptacle for salts, and placed it in a trunk. The paper in which the supposed salts had been wrapped disappeared, thrown away probably.

Meboldt did not return home until 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He went to bed, and did not awake until 10:30 in the morning. Then he called his wife and asked her to prepare a dose of salts for him.

She took a teaspoonful of the contents of the tin box, mixed it in half a cup of warm water, and handed it to her husband.

He made a wry face over the dose, but swallowed it.

A moment later he exclaimed: "Mamma, that doesn't taste like the other salts!"

After a few minutes he was seized with violent cramps, and soon became unconscious. A hurried call was sent to Dr. George F. Leyle, at No. 71 Jefferson street, and when the physician arrived he saw Mr. Meboldt was suffering from poison.

Mrs. Meboldt brought the box containing the oxalic acid, and Dr. Leyle recognized it at once.

When Mrs. Meboldt was told that the powder was poison, and not Carlsbad salts, she fainted, and it was a long time before she could be revived.

Antidotes and emetics were administered, but they did no good, as the poison had already begun to act. After an hour of intense agony, death came.

Dr. Leyle at once notified the police of the Hamburg Avenue Station, and Detective Wilson was sent to investigate. At the drug store Timmermann told him the girl had asked for oxalic acid, and when he asked her what she wanted it for, she said it was for cleaning metal.

Timmermann said he had labelled it poison, and made an entry in his book of the sale, which he showed to Detective Wilson.

When the case was reported to Coroner Nason, he issued a warrant for the druggist's arrest. A detective went to the store and learned that Timmermann had left for a day's outing.

When he returned at night he was arrested. Annie Meboldt, who purchased the poison, insists she asked for Carlsbad salts.

She speaks very little English, and when questioned she could not even pronounce oxalic acid.

Dr. Leyle said last night that Timmermann told him the girl had asked for "klee saltz," the German for oxalic acid.

Meboldt was prominent in German circles and a number of societies. Among the number were the Suabian Volks Fest, of which he was secretary. This society concluded last night a four-day festival at Ridgewood, Long Island. Meboldt was also a member of the Executive Committee and president of the sick benefit society connected with the organization.

Until three months ago, when it was destroyed by fire, Meboldt conducted the Saenger Hall, Ewen and Meserole streets.

He was a native of Germany, forty-three years old.

## INDORSEMENT FOR POWDERLY.

### Republican Party of His Home Town Approves His New York Speech. C/103

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 13.—The following statement, signed by William Connell, Republican candidate for Congress, and indorsed by the Republican leaders of this city, was given out to-night:

"Mr. Powderly is sustained by the Republican organization of Scranton. His New York speech receives the cordial indorsement of the party in his home town."

The speech referred to above was delivered at a Republican mass meeting held in Cooper Union, this city, last Thursday night, when Mr. Powderly strongly advocated the election of McKinley to the Presidency.

## TYNAN, THE "NO. 1," ARRESTED IN FRANCE.

### Said to Have Been Concerned in the Murder of Lord Cavendish.

### Crime Was Committed in 1882, the Victim Being Chief Secretary for Ireland.

### The Suspected Man Arrested in Boulogne by an English Detective.

### HAD BEEN WATCHED A LONG TIME.

### The Prisoner Admits His Identity and Incriminating Papers Are Found. Had Recently Been Associated with Dynamiters.

London, Sept. 13.—P. J. Tynan, the notorious "No. 1" of the Irish Invincibles, who was so frequently mentioned during the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, Permanent Under Secretary, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on May 6, 1882, was arrested at Boulogne, France, at 4 o'clock this morning on a warrant issued in 1882.

Tynan is also charged with being concerned in the manufacture of dynamite bombs for use in England. It has been learned that he arrived in Europe in August, when he debarked at Genoa. He proceeded thence to Paris, where, it is alleged, he associated with the Irish dynamite faction.

He arrived at Boulogne Friday and expounded Fenian views at the hotel bar. He had been watched since he arrived in France by an English detective, who this morning placed him under arrest.

The officer pointed a revolver at his head and threatened to shoot him if he made the slightest resistance.

Tynan was speedily secured. He subsequently admitted his identity.

In his possession were found a considerable sum of money and a number of incriminating papers. He will be arraigned before a judge in Boulogne to-morrow, with a vie wto securing his extradition. It is stated that his arrest is connected with the arrests of Bell and Wallace, the former having been captured in Glasgow and the latter in Rotterdam.

**The Quick Work of the Assassins.**

Lord Frederick Cavendish and Francis Burke were assassinated in Phoenix Park on the evening of May 6, 1882.

Lord Frederick had gone to Dublin to be present at the formal eulogy of Lord Spencer, the new Viceroy of Ireland, and he and Mr. Burke, on the evening of the date mentioned, went out for a stroll in the park. There were many people in the enclosure. Lord Frederick and his companion passed some bicyclists near the Phoenix monument, and were noticed by them.

The wheelmen rode around the shaft, and when they returned to the road found the Chief Secretary and Mr. Burke lying there dead. Lord Frederick had been stabbed in many places, and Mr. Burke's throat had been cut.

Tynan was one of the men charged with complicity in the crime, but made his escape and came to New York, where he has since lived.

## FRISCO WANTS THE FIGHT.

### The National Club Is Anxious to Secure Control of the Bout Between Corbett and Sharkey.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—When it became known in this city that Corbett had accepted Fitzsimmons's challenge there was great curiosity to know what had become of the Corbett-Sharkey match. The following telegram proved that a match with the sailor still stands:

Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 13, 1896.

Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.—Fight Sharkey first, then Fitzsimmons. Will National Club deposit $20,000 on Sharkey fight?

(Signed) JAMES J. CORBETT.

Corbett's inquiry suggests that the local club's offer of a purse for the first of the big fights is the best worth considering to date.

Groom, one of the leading spirits of the National Club, said: "There are other things to be attended to before the club puts up a purse of money or any portion of it. In the first place, Corbett and Sharkey must decide definitely on a date on which they will meet in the ring. Until we have such information we cannot make a move. Then Sharkey and Corbett must each put up $5,000 appearance money.

"When these matters have been attended to we will require ten days in which to make preliminary arrangements. Before the end of ten days, and after receiving reliable notification, appearance money been deposited, we will put up the sum of $10,000 in one of the San Francisco banks. We will also give the fighters the best kind of guarantee that balance of purse will be banked before they enter the ring.

Groom absolutely refused to make known the location in which the club expects to pitch a ring for the Corbett-Sharkey match. It is generally supposed, though, that the National is in communication with some speculative residents in the State of Nevada.

**District Leaders for Buffalo.**

At a conference of Democratic leaders in Mount Vernon yesterday it was decided to elect delegates to the Buffalo Convention. At the First Assembly District Convention in Yonkers to-day W. J. McCourt, of Mount Vernon, and Wallace and Dunn, of Yonkers, are likely to be chosen. They are silver men and district leaders.

C/103

CHARLES GOVIN.

He was born in New York in 1873, was engaged in journalism in Jacksonville, and went to Cuba in July last as war correspondent for the Equator-Democrat of that city. He surrendered in accordance with the terms of Weyler's proclamation, but instead of being treated as a neutral was immediately tied to a tree and hacked to pieces by the personal orders of Colonel Ochoa.

New York Letter 13/96

The following details of the death of Mr Charles Govin were formally reported to Major Valencia by seven of his soldiers who were eye witnesses and then came under my personal notice I being then in the district where the murder took place

Julio Rodriguez Baz

JULIO RODRIGUEZ BAZ.

The Man Who Brought the News.
(From a photograph by Metager.)

New York, Sept. 13, 1896.

The following details of the death of Mr. Charles Goven were formally reported to Major Van Cucia by seven of his soldiers, who were eye witnesses and then came under my personal notive, I being then in the district where the murder took place.

JULIO RODIQUEZ BAZ.

## KEPT MARRIAGE SECRET.

### A Notice Reveals the Fact that Herbert S. Cooley and Miss Avery Were Wedded in New Jersey Last January.

Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The following notice, which appeared in a Highland paper to-day, created not only considerable astonishment about town, but no end of gossip:

Married.—Cooley—Avery.—At Belmar, N. J., January 24, 1896, by Rev. C. S. Chattin, Herbert S. Cooley to Elizabeth N. Avery, both of Peekskill.

Herbert S. Cooley is the son of George F. Cooley, a feed and grain merchant of this place. The young man is not yet of age and is a medical student in the University of New York.

Mrs. Cooley is very pretty and petite and about nineteen or twenty years of age. She is the youngest of three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Avery, who live in a handsome house, No. 130 Depew street. Avery is a wealthy retired brick manufacturer, and like Cooley, the father of the groom, is a churchman of considerable prominence. Miss Avery was a great favorite in society and very stylish.

Young Cooley and Miss Avery had been constant companions for several years and their devotion to each other had caused no end of comment in the village. Every one presumed that they were engaged and their marriage was only supposed to be a matter of time, but that they had been married secretly last Winter no one dreamed for a moment.

The Avery family spend their Summer months at Ocean Grove, Mr. Avery being a devout Methodist. That probably accounts for the fact that the marriage was solemnized at Belmar, near Ocean Grove, the young couple being well acquainted with that section of the country.

**Politics Led to Stabbing.**

Anton Stepanie, a cigarmaker, living at No. 1375 Avenue A, and Anton Grigor got into a dispute over politics at Seventy-second street and Avenue A, early yesterday morning. Finally blows were exchanged and then Stepanie fell to the sidewalk with a knife thrust in his neck. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he identified Grigor as the man who had stabbed him, but later in the Yorkville Police Court he changed his mind and swore that he did not know who had cut him. Grigor was discharged.

## SEWALL'S FINAL ANSWER.

### Bryan's Running Mate Says He Has Replied to the Question About Withdrawal Once and for All.

Bath, Me., Sept. 13.—Arthur Sewall says he has enough times answered the question concerning his withdrawal from the Vice-Presidential candidacy, and that he has answered it once and for all.

## STARVING WITH HER BABY.

### Mary Steinberg, Deserted by Her Husband, Found Unconscious in the Yard of a Ludlow Street House.

Policeman Murphy, of the Eldridge Street Station, had his attention called yesterday morning by the tenants of No. 49 Ludlow street to a woman and her baby asleep in the yard of the building.

Murphy found the woman to be suffering from lack of nourishment and had her sent to Gouverneur Hospital.

She told the hospital authorities that her husband had left her some time ago, and since then she had wandered the street with her baby. She refused to give her husband's name. She gave her name as Mary Steinberg, twenty-five years of age, and the baby's name as Max, aged two months.

## TIN WEDDING FOR CHARITY.

### Mrs. Ballington Booth Has a Plan to Stock the Convicts' Home with Tinware.

Mrs. Ballington Booth spoke to over one thousand persons in the First Congregational Church at Montclair, New Jersey, and again laid the foundation for one of her charitable works.

She proposed the plan of converting her tenth wedding anniversary into a gigantic tin wedding for the purpose of stocking Hope Hall, the home for ex-convicts, with an assortment of tinware. She called upon her hearers to go beyond gifts of tin if it were possible, and swell the supplies of Hope Hall with anything they could possibly afford to give for the better equipment of the institution. Mrs. Booth's anniversary occurs on the 16th of the present month.

A Montclair branch of the Defender's League was started by Mrs. Booth last night, and over one hundred subscriptions were received.

## CUT TO PIECES BY SPANIARDS.

### Charles Govin, Native American, Was Brutally Murdered in Cuba.

### Captured, Tied to a Tree and Hacked to Death with Machetes by Soldiers.

### Colonel Ochoa Gave the Order, After Destroying Govin's Credentials and Passport.

### SECRETARY OLNEY'S PAPERS IGNORED.

### Now That the Truth Is Revealed for the First Time, Will the State Department Take Action Concerning This Outrage?

Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee at Havana has had the murder of the American, Charles Govin, by Spanish troops, officially brought to his notice. This outrage upon a native-born citizen of the United States must command the immediate attention of the State Department, now that the facts are made known for the first time in these columns.

Major Julio Rodriguez Baz, of the Cuban army, has arrived in New York with the orders for the Junta from General Lacret and Commander-in-Chief Gomez. He brings the first authentic reports of the tragic death of the newspaper correspondent, Charles Govin.

Young Govin was a New Yorker by birth, well known in this city, and lived for two seasons before he went to Cuba at No. 145 West Twenty-third street. At the time of his death he was correspondent of the Jacksonville Equator-Democrat, to prove which he bore a correspondent's certificate indorsed by a notary public of Key West. Mr. Govin's father was for many years Collector of the Port of Key West, a member of the Florida Bar, and at one time American Consul at Leghorn. He has many relatives in this city, Brooklyn and Key West.

Govin, who had gone to the insurgents in search of the truth, fell into the hands of the Spanish Colonel Ochoa July 9. He carried absolutely no arms, and besides his credentials had an American passport signed by Secretary Olney. His murder is vividly described in Major Baz's statement made to the Journal:

**Major Baz's Statement.**

"Early in July I commanded a small force in the province of Habana, and marched in co-operation with Major Valencia, in whose troop Mr. Govin found himself on his way to join General Maceo.

"On the morning of the 9th of July Major Valencia's troop of forty men skirmished with the column of Colonel Ochoa, at Correderas, in Jaruco District, near Habana. On retiring from force of numbers Major Valencia found himself hemmed in by the advance guards of two columns unexpectedly advancing in support of Ochoa. Mr. Govin, as Major Valencia told me, had been requested to remain with the main force; but, filled with enthusiasm, he lingered to take a near view of the advancing Spanish infantry.

"On finding his force surrounded, Major Valencia at once gave the order to scatter, 'each man for himself,' and retired with two of his aides under cover of an arroyo, but Govin was nowhere to be found. Time was not to be lost. The little troop, accustomed to tight pinches in a country full of Spanish soldiery, dispersed like the mist.

"We were," said Major Valencia, "in an almost level country, with a small hill to our right, to our left a rolling pasture shut in by a stone wall, almost hidden in wild pineapple and brush. The Jaruco road lay before us, upon which Ochova's troops could be seen approaching. Behind the hill at converging angles come the two co-operating Spanish columns.

**Had No Guide.**

"Mr. Govin was well mounted, but, unaccustomed to the prompt movements of insurgent forces, he was left without a guide. He rode up the little hill only to see Spanish troops advancing from three directions, and an open country about him. His last movements were watched by seven of Major Valencia's soldiers, four white men and three negroes, who had lost their horses in the skirmish early in the day and could not escape with the rest.

"They crouched in the heavy undergrowth of pineapple that skirted the stone wall of the Jaruco road. These men witnessed his death and reported it to Major Valencia after the columns had retired.

"Mr. Govin, finding himself lost, and, trusting to General Weyler's announcement that those who present themselves shall be spared, as well as being confident of his rights as a neutral American citizen, rode boldly up the Jaruco highroad to meet the column in command of Ochoa.

"He waved his white handkerchief as he went. The men in hiding beneath the stone wall saw him join the advance guard and talk for a moment with the sergeant in command. He was then detained until the main body of the infantry and the staff arrived. Then the eye-witnesses, who were only fifty yards away, saw him led before Colonel Ochoa, who dismounted and addressed him with vehemence and gesticulation. His papers were torn from his pockets and his clothing hurriedly searched. No arms were found; but the red-sealed correspondent's certificate and passport were handed to Ochoa, who glanced them over and scornfully threw them on the ground.

**Slain with Machetes.**

"At a wave of Ochoa's hand Govin was bound, with his arms back of him, and the rope passed about his waist. An aguacate tree grew near by the high road, and to this he was led and roughly tied. Colonel Ochoa followed and stood by. Then some non-commissioned officers drew their