

NO UNCERTAIN RING IN TAMMANY'S CHEER.

No Mention of Thacher, but Three Times Three for Bryan and Sewall.

Chicago Ticket and Platform Indorsed by the General Committee.

Bismarck's Silver Tribute Applauded and Spain Called to Account.

SILVER-TONGUED GRADY ON SILVER.

The Senator Makes a Ringing Speech, Arraigning Capitalists Who Are Fighting the Democracy.

With not a mention of Thacher or Porter, with only a passing reference to the platform adopted at the Buffalo State Convention...

Two matters which have been brought to the attention of the public exclusively by the Journal recently were made the subjects of clauses in the resolutions adopted.

One was the utterance of Prince Bismarck, to the effect that independent action on the part of this Government in the direction of bimetallism would have a salutary influence on the consummation of an international agreement.

The other was the cruel slaughter of Charles Govin by the Spaniards in Cuba. Action on the part of the Federal Government, looking toward prompt redress, was urged.

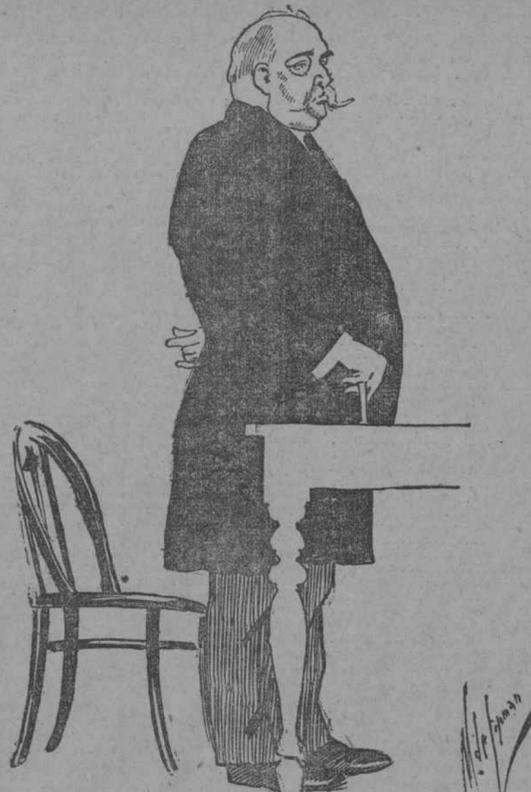
The big hall was crowded when Augustus W. Peters, chairman of the committee, rapped for order.

After preliminary business, dealing with the primaries to elect delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly conventions, Leader John C. Sheehan arose in the body of the hall, and after announcing that he wished to submit the report of the committee appointed to prepare resolutions, walked forward and handed the report to Secretary McGoldrick.

This committee, comprising Mr. Sheehan, James J. Martin, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Amos J. Cummings and Senator Charles L. Gay, had met in the hall earlier in the day.

The fight that Tammany had made against Thacher before the State Committee the previous night was fresh in their minds, and this led to the omission of the nominee's name from the resolutions. These were drawn up by Senator Grady, with the exception of the clause dealing with the Cuban atrocities, which Mr. Cummings proposed. He said his attention was directed to the subject by the Journal's account of the killing of Correspondent Govin.

Lusty Cheers for Bryan. The reading of these resolutions by Sec-



Augustus W. Peters. He was in the chair at last night's meeting of the Tammany General Committee.

retary McGoldrick evoked general enthusiasm, especially when Mr. Bryan was named. Cheer after cheer was given, and it was some minutes before the reading could proceed. This was also the case when the clause calling for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was read, and Bismarck's name, too, was heartily received.

Senator Grady arose as the last sentence was read, and was immediately recognized by Chairman Peters. The audience was in the humor for cheering, and as the Senator walked on the platform he received an ovation. One man yelled "He's our Senator," and Mr. Grady smiled and bowed to him. The Senator wasted no time in preliminary remarks, but waded into his subject. He said: "We meet tonight to open for the Democratic party of this city and county the Presidential campaign of 1896. It is here to proclaim that we enter upon the contest which awaits us with all the courage and all the confidence that ever animated the untried Democracy of Tammany Hall. We are not alarmed, nor are we disturbed by reason of the desertions which have been noted in the public press, and which have been alluded to as evidences of the disintegration of the Democratic party. With no mendacious word for those who have gone from our ranks, we recognize that there have been, with very few exceptions, expensive memberships in our political organization."

This touched his hearers, and there were cries of "That's right" and "Review the list and you will find that

campaign on our side was to cut the wages of labor in two.

"My friends, you know we have not got a vote unless it comes from the men who toll—we have not got a vote, unless it comes from the men who honestly, truly and sincerely believe in the dignity of labor. And yet we are inviting our fellow-citizens, they say, to come up and get themselves cut in two."

"We never will have a 53-cent dollar, because you can put dependence on the honesty of the people of the United States not to have a dollar that is not worth one hundred cents. Now these people pretend to understand that they are talking to intelligent men. Just think of the condition of that man who goes about the country trying to persuade people that the noble Mark Hanna is striving night and day, and from end to end of the country, to better the wages of the workman—when they tell you the man who has thrown workmen by thousands into distress, so that their own profits might be increased, are so full of sympathy for the laboring man's welfare!"

"You know every one of these men who pays out his wages to their employees does so, not because he wants to, but because the strength and power that organized labor commands is the chance to pay their debt any man betrays when he tells you the capitalists are going down into their pockets, are grabbing labor's share of \$100,000 for fear that anything may happen to the workman."

"The moment this country declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, just that moment does the value of silver rise, perhaps not to the exact level, but so near it that the chance to pay their debt on the part of the Government to make it so. And that is what these people, our great opponents, fear. Do you think they would oppose it? Do you think they would jump at the chance to pay their debt by fifty-three cents for each dollar owed?"

Funny Vice-Presidents. "Just compare the lists of vice-presidents at any of the McKinley meetings, and see what a funny list you have—and then ask yourselves whether those are, or are not the men who would appreciate the opportunity of gain—if this fifty-three-cent dollar they talk about was a possibility."

"I once saw the capitalists of this country made up their minds the Presidency was a bubble that money could buy. And they set about doing it. They went through the country, watching every step from the primaries onward, buying delegates, and they continued largely to bring about the nomination of the man they wanted. Before the Chicago Convention met, before a vote was cast, they had already arranged for Bryan was even dreamed of, the issue had been made—and that issue was bimetallism, the chance to honor about a free man's vote and the monopolists who try to buy everything."

We invite the contest. We are eager for the struggle. The day of election comes they will meet liberty-loving, honest, independent men, whose votes cannot be bought, whose courage cannot be shaken, and whose patriotism will withstand every onslaught—who, in defence of the rights of the people, will bring about the people's rights, will wear the banner from the hands of the monopolists, and put it where it belongs—in the hands of the sovereign people."

Hisses for Bourke Cockran. Senator Grady must have been gratified by the manner in which his speech was received. He was kept bowing in response to the applause as he walked back to his seat.

The only other speaker was James L. Gordon, a young lawyer of this city. In his speech he paid attention to Bourke Cockran, whose name was received with hisses. "The only other speaker was James L. Gordon, a young lawyer of this city. In his speech he paid attention to Bourke Cockran, whose name was received with hisses. 'Can string this city with McKinley banners from the Battery to the Bronx, but they have not the courage of conviction to do so. William J. Bryan is running. The prosperity of the country must come through him and the common people, and only through them.'"

This closed the meeting, and with three more cheers for Bryan the assemblage dispersed.

KILLED HER IN SELF-DEFENCE. Grand Jury Dismisses the Charge Against Angelina Cirillo, Who Stabbed a Girl.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the charge of murder against Angelina Cirillo, who on July 1 stabbed to death Marie Pennacchio, in front of her home, No. 112 Mulberry street.

After hearing the principal witnesses in the case, the Grand Jury decided that Angelina Cirillo acted in self-defence. She was assisted by Frank Pennacchio, brother of the dead Italian girl. Pennacchio threw a brick and began beating her. The girl then drew a knife and stabbed Marie, who died in a few minutes. The Coroner's jury in the case decided that the woman had acted in self-defence.

Boy Injured by Falling Glass. A pane of glass fell from the third floor of No. 132 Orchard street last night and cut the nose of a boy almost off. Fragments of it struck Policeman Derand. The boy was Samuel Bilman, thirteen years old, of No. 101 Elm street. A surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital took three stitches in his nose to keep it from falling off.

Speaks of Coal-Heavers' Clubs. "We are overrun with coal-heavers who want clubs so that they can get drinks on Sunday, and if they are required to take out licenses, why should not the other clubs take out the same certificates? Just because they are made up of rich men? No! The poor man and the rich man should be governed by the same law in this country."

"The club business," continued Mr. Steel, "is having a very bad effect. It is causing little clubs to spring up everywhere, and for every club started, a dozen more are made drunkards. Yes, these small clubs are having a damnable effect in the example they set. Persons of education and refinement, such as the officers of these high-toned clubs are supposed to be, should have more conscience than to knowingly create drunkards."

"That decision they have on is a back number; it was in 1892. The present law was passed last March. That Rochester decision was all a 'put up job.' We knew it, but have not been in proper shape to enforce the law in this particular case. Now we are, and we propose to do so."

"I know that Colonel Lyman proposes to compel every club in New York to take out a hotel license or give up the sale of liquor in its clubhouse, and he will do it just as he has done in Rochester. The offender against this law is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the judge. If the clubs persist in the sale of liquor after we have obtained conviction in one case we will arrest their steward or their officers and deal with them just as we would with ordinary saloon keepers. It might so happen that the president or the chairman of the House Committee on the Reform Club or the Union League would be arrested and fined or imprisoned. I cannot say. That is yet to be decided."

"But," they are all gentlemen, and they will come off their high horse as soon as the test case is won and the orders go out. "Of course they will have to put up wire walls around their bars and will have to leave the shades up in their cafes on Sunday, but that is all right."

"Furthermore, let me say that Judge Bookman had no right to discontinue the law. He made the law an engine to oppose the poor people when he decided against a number of poor men's clubs. If the club business continues, we will have 10,000 clubs in the State, and the people who voted to make the Raines bill a law will soon be cursing it."

Men Who Might Be Arrested. If Mr. Steel's hint about the fate of the club officers of New York should become a fact it would be serious for such men as J. Pierpont Morgan, president of the Metropolitan Club, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Sidney Webster, Frank R. Lawrence, Frederic R. Conder, Alonso G. Munson, president of the Knickerbocker Club, Johnston Livingston, Edward De Puyser Livingston, George Alexander Brown, president of the Calumet Club, James C. Carter, president of the City Club, Wm. Bayard Cutting, William E. Webb, Edward M. Brown, Joseph Jefferson Judge, Henry E. Howard, Isaac Townsend, H. H. Crocker, Charles S. Fairchild and J. Sterling Morton.

State Senator Thomas F. Grady. He was one of the speakers at last night's meeting of the Tammany General Committee.

OLDS ARE READY TO FIGHT LYMAN'S EDICT.

They Object to Being Classed with Ordinary Liquor Saloons.

Secretary Steel Says the Department Will Move on the Clubs at Once.

If They Violate the Law Prominent Men May Be Fined and Imprisoned.

SAYS THEY SET A BAD EXAMPLE.

So Many Little Clubs Are, He Declares, Springing Up That Those Who Voted for the Law Will Learn to Curse It.

In all the social clubs of any prominence in this city yesterday the declaration of Excise Commissioner Lyman that clubs must take out the regular hotel liquor licenses was discussed.

John R. Van Wormer, chairman of the Union League Club's House Committee, said: "We do not believe that what Mr. Lyman has said will affect us in any way. It would be absurd to enforce such an interpretation of the law. It is quite probable that if it were enforced the prominent clubs would unite in an energetic movement to have the law changed. We rest on the decision of the court in the test case which made it unnecessary for clubs to secure licenses."

Dr. David L. Haight, chairman of the University Club's House Committee, said: "This matter is one of the greatest importance, and the University Club will look into it most carefully. We do not feel that we have had time to discuss it fully as yet."

Edwin Baldwin, of the House Committee of the Reform Club, said: "There is, I think, no reason for the club men of New York to be alarmed. Mr. Lyman's opinion cannot stand against that of the Judges. Of course, if that law is so construed, the Reform Club will not violate it, but we should fight against such an interpretation of the law. All the clubs would rise up together and fight it."

Clarence A. Seward, president of the Union Club, said: "I can hardly believe that Commissioner Lyman has overruled the Rochester decisions. If he has, the courts are stronger than he, and his decision will be overruled. A test case will probably be made in some club in or near Albany, and the matter can be decided without affecting the New York clubs. As a matter of course of action the club men pursue in the event of the Lyman ruling being enforced in this city, I cannot say."

Lyman's Office Says "Yes." Commissioner Lyman's secretary, William Henry Steel, of Oswego County, was in this city yesterday. He was seen at the corner of Madison and Broadway, near the street and Madison avenue, and said: "Certainly the law does include clubs in the places that are obliged to pay the liquor license and other certificates. It is directly states that one of the places not prohibited from selling liquor within the city of New York is a club or association conducted by a corporation or association which traffics in liquors solely with the members thereof. This clause would have been inserted if the club men had not asked for it. Depend upon it, they knew that they would be required to take out licenses, and wanted to be exempted from the license law. As a matter of fact, it is a credit business not set. Of course, he does."

The clubs make money from the sale of liquor. If you do not drink you do not pay assessment is reduced by the man who does. The liquor consumed in clubs is certainly sold, and a school of boys who come to the clubs to get drunk, who are a credit business not set. Of course, he does."

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WAS HE KILLED FOR THE LIFE INSURANCE?

John McManus Found Dead in Trenton and His Relatives Arrested.

The Divorced Husband of His Daughter Would Benefit by the Death.

Was the First One to Find the Body and Notify the Neighbors and Police.

REPUTATION IS FAR FROM GOOD.

Has Been Arrested Frequently, and Now Tells the Coroner That He Knows Nothing of the Old Man's Death.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 23.—The body of John McManus lies on the floor of his home at No. 116 Humboldt street, waiting for County Physician Rogers to determine the cause of death. Until this is done the old man's daughter, her present husband and the man from whom she was divorced some time ago, will be held prisoners in the Central Police Station. The authorities are not satisfied that McManus's death was due to natural causes.

They say that he was drunk town as usual yesterday, and at midnight was seemingly in good health. Four hours later his daughter's divorced husband, a negro named Charles Brister, aroused the neighbors and said that McManus was dead. That he should have been the one to make the discovery was regarded as strange, for more than one person. Chief of these was the fact that he had not been on good terms with McManus for some time. In addition it was known that he was the beneficiary in several insurance policies on McManus's life, and on which he paid the premium.

For these reasons, when the police heard of McManus's death, they at once arrested Brister. He vehemently protested that he had not injured the old man, but was locked up, and is being carefully guarded. Then McManus's daughter, Annie, and her present husband, David Wiley, were arrested. They are not suspected of any knowledge of the old man's death, but are held as witnesses in the case. They may be able to throw some light on the relations existing between McManus and Brister. Willie and James Ward, orphan grandchildren of the dead man, were also held as witnesses.

Brister is a day laborer, and that he should have been able to pay the premium on the several policies on McManus's life is regarded as peculiar. They are also alleged to have been in the house at the time in McManus's house at midnight, and to have remained there until 5 o'clock in the morning, when he first announced that McManus was dead.

McManus formerly lived in a part of Trenton known as the "Swamp." With him lived a young girl, the daughter of a grandchild of his. The old man worked hard for living and his daughter helped to earn a little money. They were very poor, but Brister, who has been arrested, though for no serious cause, has been very successful in his business. He is a native of Missouri, but for a long time has lived in Trenton. He is a high character by the police.

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MAY BE DISCIPLINED FOR AIDING BRYAN.

Conduct of Various Government Officials Under Investigation.

An Impending Presidential Conference at Gray Gables on the Subject.

The Names of Four Particularly Active Bryan Supporters Up for Consideration.

SMALL FRY MAY ALSO BE ATTENDED TO.

Auditor Baldwin and Deputy Commissioner Bell Are the Men Against Whom the Displeasure of the Administration is Directed.

Buzzards Bay, Mass., Sept. 23.—Assistant Secretary Hanlin, of the Treasury Department, arrived this morning at Gray Gables. Secretaries Olney, Carlisle and Francis are also here. It is believed that a conference is impending to determine the position the Administration will assume toward Government officials who are on the stump in favor of the Democratic nominee, and who have been criticizing the administration.

The conference will have up for consideration the names of Auditor E. P. Baldwin, of the Treasury Department; Deputy Commissioner Bell, of the Pension Office; Judge W. B. Fleming, of the Law and Records division of the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department; and Land Commissioner Lamoreux, of the Interior Department. The names of Assistant Secretary Scott Wilcox, of the Treasury Department, has also been mentioned, but he has announced himself in support of a gold ticket, either McKinley or Palmer.

Active in Bryan's Support. Auditor Baldwin and Deputy Commissioner Bell are the two men against whom the displeasure of the administration is especially directed. Both these gentlemen have been very active in support of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Baldwin entertained Richard P. Bell, when he addressed the Maryland audience at Laurel, and was one of the committee in charge of the arrangements for that occasion. He has also delivered a number of speeches in Maryland advocating the free coinage of silver.

He has been always a consistent supporter of the Administration, except that he cannot accept the Administration ideas on coinage. He is the only man who defended the Administration on the bond issues. He is a native of Missouri, but for a long time has lived in Laurel, Md. He is eighty miles out of Washington.

Deputy Pension Commissioner Bell has been the candidate for good part of an hour after Bryan had left the platform. He will go with Bryan into West Virginia, and will speak for him in that State. He is a native of Missouri, but for a long time has lived in Laurel, Md. He is eighty miles out of Washington.

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TAMMANY SPEAKS OUT.

The Democratic-Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall, the regular organization of the Democracy of the city of New York, embraces this its first opportunity to loyally acknowledge the authority and heartily approve the action of the National Democratic Convention.

We cheerfully indorse the nominations there made of William J. Bryan for the Presidency and Arthur Sewall for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and pledge to the candidates our united and unwavering support, believing their election essential to the maintenance of Democratic principles and popular government, and conservative of the best interests of the Republic.

We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, so that there may be restored to the people the money of the Constitution and the double standard for the measuring of all values, of which our citizens were stealthily and craftily deprived in 1873.

We believe inconsistent with national prosperity and individual advancement the financial legislation which has made it more profitable to hoard money than to use it in the employment of labor and the development of our country's matchless resources.

We believe that silver should be on a parity with gold, but recognize the economic truth that international bimetallism can never be accomplished until some one of the great powers of the earth takes the initiative. We believe that this great country, with its unlimited resources, is sufficiently powerful to take the first step, and, therefore, contend that independent action upon the part of the United States in placing both metals upon such a parity will be but the forerunner to similar action by the other great powers.

As an indication of the truth of this contention, we point to the recently published letter of Prince Bismarck, in which the great Chancellor of the German Empire writes:

If the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such an action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation.

We unequivocally ratify the platform of principles adopted and promulgated by the National Democratic Convention. The policies to which the party is thereby pledged are all sustained by sound Democratic doctrine, and aim at such an administration of the government of the nation as will restore the political equality of all our citizens against the domination of any and every element now enjoying and exercising undue and, therefore, unjust privileges.

We heartily indorse the platform of the Democratic State Convention recently held in Buffalo, and invite the co-operation in its support of every citizen opposed to the injustices of the Raines Liquor law, the waste and extravagance of the State administration and the violation of every principle of home rule, as defiantly manifested through the enactments of the last Republican Legislature, discriminating against Democratic officials and localities.

Resolved, That the weak physical condition of all and the insanity of some of the political prisoners recently discharged from the penal institutions of Great Britain manifest such brutal, vindictive and barbarous treatment as challenges and merits the condemnation of every friend of humanity, regardless of race, creed and political distinctions.

We urge that the National Administration immediately inquire into the treatment accorded such American citizens convicted of political offences as still remain confined in British prisons to the end that the atrocities developed in the case of men released may not be repeated or continued to the physical and mental ruin of the men yet in prison. If the earnest and determined protest of our Government can prevent.

Resolved, That the National Administration should take prompt steps to investigate the reported imprisonment and butchery of non-combatant American citizens in Cuba, and, if the facts warrant it, demand immediate redress.

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