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PALMER AND BUCKNER NOMINATED.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION COMPLETES ITS WORK AND ADJOURNS.

The Senator From Illinois Nominated For President on the First Ballot—The Kentucky Man Chosen Without Opposition For Vice-President—The Speeches Placing the Candidates in Nomination.

It was 3:35 o'clock when Chairman Caffery called for the ballot for President. It resulted as follows:

Alabama—Palmer 16, Bragg 6.
Arkansas—Palmer 16.
California—Palmer 18.
Colorado—Palmer 8.
Connecticut—Palmer 12.
Delaware—Palmer 6.
Florida—Palmer 8.
Georgia—Palmer 20, Bragg 6.
Illinois—Palmer, 47; Bragg, 1.
Indiana—Palmer 30.
Iowa—Palmer 25½, Bragg ½.
Kansas—Palmer 20.
Kentucky—Palmer 14, Bragg 12.
Louisiana—Palmer 16.
Maine—Palmer 12.
Maryland—Palmer 16.
Massachusetts—Palmer 30.
Michigan—Palmer 28.
Minnesota—Palmer 15, Bragg 3.
Mississippi—Palmer 18.
Missouri—Palmer 17, Bragg 17.
Montana—Palmer 6.
Nebraska—Palmer 8, Bragg 8.
New Hamphire—Palmer 8.
New Jersey—Palmer 19, Bragg 1.
New York—Palmer 47, Bragg 25.
North Carolina—Palmer 22.
North Dakota—Palmer 6.
Ohio—Palmer 30, Bragg 16.
Oregon—Palmer, 4; Bragg, 4.
Pennsylvania—Palmer, 63; Bragg, 1.
Rhode Island—Palmer, 8.
South Carolina—Palmer, 18.
South Dakota—Palmer, 5; Bragg, 3.
Tennessee—Palmer, 21; Bragg, 3.
Texas—Palmer, 31.
Virginia—Palmer, 24.
Vermont—Palmer 8.
Washington—Palmer 8.
West Virginia—Palmer 12.
Wisconsin—Bragg 24.
Alaska—Palmer 6.
Arizona—Palmer 6.
New Mexico—Palmer 6.
Oklahoma—Palmer 6.
Total—Palmer 757½, Bragg 124½.

Buckner For Vice-President.

The only nomination for Vice-President was that of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, and he was chosen by acclamation.

The convention adjourned at 8 minutes after 4.

THE NOMINATING SPEECHES.

The Names of Palmer and Buckner Presented To the Convention.

Mr. Breckinridge—I move that this convention now proceed to put upon that most excellent platform a candidate for President and proceed with the nomination thereof.

The same enthusiastic unanimity carried this motion.

Mr. Breckinridge—I move the nominations be made by a call of the States, so that as each State is called the nomination, if it is acceptable, will be made.

The Chairman—The Chair will inform the gentlemen that the rules so provide.

Mr. Breckinridge—I did not know that. I withdraw my motion.

Carroll Withdraws Watterson.

The roll call was then begun, and on the call of Alabama that State yielded to Kentucky for the purpose of allowing a statement to be made. Mr. A. J. Carroll, of Kentucky, said:

"Some weeks ago, when it was problematical as to the proportions this movement would assume, and when even the most enthusiastic could not believe that in so short a time there would be so great an uprising among the sober, thoughtful people in the Democratic party as to insure the assembly of so magnificent a convention as this, there were a number of gentlemen outside of Kentucky who believed that there might be difficulty in securing a man of sufficient proportion to lead the fight, and that it might be necessary to draft some one to head a forlorn hope.

"They turned their eyes toward Kentucky, knowing as we are to believe that in that State they could find men big enough, and broad enough, and brave enough to lend strength to any movement, and whose fidelity was such that they would shirk no responsibility or refuse to take any burden when their country or their party called, no matter how great the sacrifice to themselves.

"They turned to one of Kentucky's sons, whose name is indissolubly linked with that of the Democratic party, and whose fame is not confined to the limits of the continent. That citizen of Kentucky was and had been for some months absent in foreign climes, engaged in a work in which his heart and mind are enlisted; a work of committing to the pages of indelible history the story of the life and deeds of a man, born in Kentucky, whose character furnished one of the imperishable glories of the Republic.

"In his retirement among the mountains of Switzerland came to him repeated messages from many of his countrymen telling him that he must put aside his wishes and desires, lay down his pen and take up again the banner of Democracy, which, through all the years of his manhood, he has helped to hold aloft. After reviewing the personal sacrifice it would entail, and reiterating the desire that some one else be chosen, he made the statement that he had never in his life asked any one to go where he would not go himself, and that for country, party and principle he would make the fight, if no one else could be found to make it, even though it led to the stake.

"Since that time this splendid gathering of undaunted Democrats has sprung into being and there has been found a number of most worthy leaders who will make the fight. In view, therefore, of that, this great cause will not suffer for lack of a general, and in view of the further fact that Kentucky has indorsed for consideration at the hands of this convention the claims of another illustrious son who in his character embodies the traits and stands for all that is best in Kentucky manhood, he has sent a message across the sea, and as his fellow-townsman and close friend, I am authorized to say that he does not desire his name to be presented to this convention. No words of mine can express the warmth of the feeling which I know in his heart toward those who have sought to do him honor and are engaged in this great fight, but I feel that I can say that in the future so long as life and strength remain he will always be found, as in the past, battling for the right as he sees the right and for the undying principles of Democracy."

The Chairman—The next State in the order of the roll-call is Arkansas.

On the above call Arkansas requested to be passed.

On the call of California, Mr. John P. Irish spoke as follows: "I am instructed by my colleagues on the California delegation to say that California, having no name to present, with the assent of the convention, yields her place to the State of Michigan."

Kilbourne Nominates Palmer.

Mr. Lemuel L. Kilbourne, of Michigan, said: "Gentlemen of the Convention—I am very proud to be privileged to-day to have the State of which I have the honor to be a member occupy for the time being a place on this platform rightfully belonging to the State of California. As I listened yesterday to the eloquent words of the gentleman of that State who stood before us, I thought that we should change the old refrain and put in place of it 'The Irish may apply.' (Applause.) Gentlemen of the convention, I come from the State of Michigan, one of a body of twenty-eight delegates to this Democratic convention, for the purpose of assisting in rebuilding the Democratic temple and erecting within it a shrine at which none but Democrats shall ever kneel. (Applause.) We, in the State of Michigagn, have had an opportunity to know something of the gentlemen who talk of free silver. Two years ago our people, beguiled by the silent cry, yielded in a weak moment, and placed in their platform a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, because we were told by the advocates of that theory that we could carry the State against our Republican adversaries, and that we would bring untold blessings to the laboring people of the commonwealth.

"We yielded in a weak and evil moment and with the result that whereas Mr. Cleveland only lacked 23,000 votes of carrying that State four years ago, the nominee of the free-silver Democratic convention of Michigan was buried under a Republican majority of 104,000. (Applause.) A few months ago, when the people of my State were engaged in their town meetings and had to elect a judge of our Supreme Court, a gentleman who had presided as the chief justice of that tribunal, but who had yielded to the heresy of free silver, placed himself before the people as the exponent of the doctrine of free coinage, and he said to his friends throughout the State, 'I will show you now that this doctrine meets the approval of the intelligent people of the Commonwealth of Michigan. At that town meeting, when the votes were cast, the free-silver candidate was buried under an avalanche of votes. So, my friends, we in Michigan have reason to adopt another and a different standard. We sent delegates to the convention held at Chicago who represented the sentiments of the true Democracy of Michigan, and when they reached there we found their faces not only turned to the wall, but faced about and made to play for the Populistic pipe that enabled Mr. Bryan to stand before the public as the fraudulent candidate of the Democracy of the Union.

"Humiliated and ashamed we left that convention, little knowing where we might go for consolation, but, gentlemen, there gathered in Grand Rapids in our State a body of loyal Democrats and issued a call for the State convention to be held at the Capitol. That convention was held and while also acting in unison with the gentlemen who met in this city, we placed a Democratic State ticket in the field and the nominee of that convention protesting that he had no time to make a political campaign, and that his business and health would not permit it, finally yielded to the solicitude of his friends, and to-day we have him here, the Hon. Rufus F. Sprague, the nominee of the State of Michigan for Governor, and 80,000 of the Democrats of Michigan will poll their votes for him next November; and if we can follow it up in this convention by the nomination of a gentleman who in himself represents the doctrines of Democracy, we will insure the electoral vote of the State of Michigan against the Populistic ticket of Chicago. (Great applause.)

"Now, gentlemen, I am commissioned—and I am proud of that commission—by the delegation from the State of Michigan to present to you as the choice of Michigan a gentleman whom we believe embodies in the greatest, most concise and statesmanlike manner the doctrines enunciated in that magnificent platform which has just been presented to you—a man who has for long years been known to the people of this country, who has been not the loudest, but the real friend of the workingmen of this Union, who has been first and foremost in every movement for the relief of the people of this country from the tyranny of taxation, who has stood as a tower of strength and of light in this great Northwestern country, and we believe with him in nomination we can go back to Michigan and warm the hearts of our wandering Democrats and bring them back to the fold; and that you may accomplish the same in every commonwealth of this country.

"I am, gentlemen, here for the purpose of presenting the choice of Michigan, the gentleman whom we expect will take the standard that was first reared by Jefferson's hands, carried by Jackson and upheld to-day by Grover Cleveland (applause), and that he will carry that banner leading this movement into a restored Democracy—a prouder victory than a victory that is crowned by the emoluments of office, because it will lead a betrayed and insulted people back into the past that the fathers trod for them, and it will be the beginning of a new Democratic party, that shall bestow its unnumbered blessings upon this and coming generations. Gentlemen, I have the honor to name to you that gallant son and magnificent statesman of the State of Illinois, John M. Palmer. (Great cheering and waving of handkerchiefs; the delegates rising to their feet.)

Enright Seconds It.

The Chair recognized John J. Enright, of Detroit, Mich., who said: "I wish also to second the nomination of Senator John M. Palmer. Democracy nominated the immortal hero of Gettysburg, Winfield Scott Hancock, because Democracy was satisfied with his record. Democracy nominated Samuel J. Tilden, because she was satisfied with his record. Democracy nominated and elected that grand man and patriot, Grover Cleveland, because she was satisfied with his record. The Democracy of Michigan has the pleasure to nominate Senator John M. Palmer because we know his record."

Mr. Irish, of California, arose to a point of order, saying: "The point of order for which I arise is that the States are being called for the presentation of names for President and not for seconding." The point of order was declared not well taken by the chairman.

Jones Nominates Bragg.

The roll-call was continued by the secretary, and on Connecticut being called it was stated by a member of the delegation that Connecticut yielded to Wisconsin, and James G. Flanders, of the Wisconsin delegation, said that the choice of Wisconsin will be presented by the Hon. Bird W. Jones, of Madison, who said:

"I do not quite quote the language of one, who, in a Republican convention, became known to fame, when I ask, 'what are we here for, if not for our principles?'

"Although in former years Wisconsin was classed as a Republican State, in 189[illegible] the Democracy was successful, and in 189[illegible] Wisconsin again cast a handsome majority for the State and electoral tickets of the Democratic party. But about two years ago the pendulum swung to Republicanism again. About sixty days ago, in convention assembled, the Democracy of Wisconsin sent a delegation to the Chicago convention, pledged to honest money and the gold standard. To-day they are gathered together in Milwaukee in another convention, our erring and misguided brethren, who are singing their hosannas to free silver, and who, content in their quick conversion, are already anticipating the spoils of victory.

"There are others now wavering and uncertain whether they shall bow to, or turn away from, the false prophets now clothed in the livery of Democracy. The sound money men of Wisconsin are unanimous in the belief that the man who can best rally those who now hesitate as to their duty in Wisconsin and in this nation is that matchless leader, whose name is a household word in every home in Wisconsin—more than that, whose deathless courage and devotion to this Government are a part of the glory of our Republic. As I utter these words, there comes to the mind of every man in this audience the name of the dauntless commander of the old Iron Brigade, the hero of fifty battles, fighting Ed Bragg, of the United States.

"In the great national conventions of our party for more than thirty years he has been a leader in the counsels of Democracy. For eight years in the halls of Congress he represented his State, and as the chairman of important committees, was tried and trusted by his State and nation. His record as a legislator and as the representative of our Government at a foreign court are an open book to which we invite your inspection with utmost fearlessness. General Bragg is a modest man, and if I were to pretend that he has never erred, he would repudiate the claim. But I do assert that he has never misled the people by ambiguous phrases. And if he has ever had reason to change his views on any subject, he was honest and bold enough to tell the truth. Moreover, it is part of the political history of our State that for many years the views of General Bragg upon the great question which now divides the Democratic party have been in full accord with that wing of the party which is represented here to-day.

"General Bragg is one of the ablest lawyers of the Northwest, and hence he can only abhor this dogma of the Chicago convention, that the Supreme Court of the United States should be packed for the purpose of partisan plunder.

Things He Opposes.

"His Democracy goes back, without a break, almost to the days of Jackson. Hence, he can only loathe the modern doctrine that a great government should compel creditors, public and private, to accept payment of their debts in a depreciated and dishonest currency.

"General Bragg as a citizen soldier loves law and order as the very apple of his eye. How could he but turn in abhorrence from that platform which stretches out to lawlessness the right hand of encouragement and fellowship.

"It would be a fitting response to the conduct of the Chicago convention and to the insults it heaped upon our President, if this convention should nominate one in whom Grover Cleveland has more than once expressed special confidence. If the Chicago convention could not, Gen. Bragg does recognize the fact that every hour of his career Grover Cleveland has stood ready to sacrifice himself on the altar of revenue reform; that the reforms in the civil service alone during the last two Democratic administrations will endure as a monument to the courage and patriotism of Mr. Cleveland when the whole miserable work of the Chicago convention will be remembered by Americans only in humiliation and shame.

"In a campaign in which the masses of a great people are invited by every art of the demagogue and by every appeal to prejudice to depart from the principles of common honesty, we shall need as our leaders men whose courage has been tested and tempered in the fiercest heat of repeated conflicts. We must appeal to the highest moral sense of the American people, to their national pride, to their sense of honor. They never yet have proved dishonest. I believe they never will.

"If there is any doubt as to the courage of General Bragg, go ask the battle-scarred veterans who faced him at the second battle of Bull Run, at South Mountain, at Antietam, at the battle of Fredericksburg, and during the long struggles of the Wilderness.

"During these days of processions and crowded streets in Indianapolis, the old veterans who wore the blue and the old veterans who wore the gray have vied in their tributes of love and honor to the old commander. All the world honors the man who knows how to fight in time of war, and how to forget and love in time of peace.

The Men To Nominate.

"If, in this great civil battle, which must now be fought to the end, it should be the pleasure of this convention to nominate one who fought under the stars and stripes, and another of equal valor who fought under the stars and bars, the sound money Democracy would rally as one man under the old veterans, marching no longer face to face in deadly conflict, but shoulder to shoulder under one banner on which should be inscribed: 'The national honor shall be preserved.'

"Proudly we present to you the name of General Bragg. We love him for the splendid record of his long civil life, for the Democracy, for revenue reform and for good government. We love him no less for his bravery in the battles he has fought on tented fields. We love him because he has never worshiped at the glittering shrine of temporary success. We love him, not only for the enemies he has made, but because he is the friend of honest men and an honest dollar. We who have been in this convention have thereby pledged ourselves to maintain this struggle for honest money. We have enlisted for the war. No matter whom you may name for your commander, Gen. Ed Bragg will be in the thickest of the fight. He would be lonesome anywhere else. He would gladly buckle on his sword as a private in the ranks, but we ask you, in the name of those who love him in Wisconsin, and in behalf of hundreds of thousands who wait expectantly in other States, will it not be best to let the gallant old general lead the charge?"

SENATOR PALMER'S CAREER.

His Activity in Political and Military Life.

John McAuley Palmer was born in Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. In 1831 he removed, with his father, to Illinois and attended the public schools, afterward going to Alton College for a short time. Then he taught school. In 1839 he walked to Carlinville, where his brother Elihu was preaching to a Baptist congregation. He had on a mighty poor suit of clothes, but his head and heart were whole, and he entered the law office of John L. Greathouse, at that time the leading attorney of Macoupin county. He studied hard, and in less than two months was deeply involved in local politics, and the upshot of it all was that he became the Democratic candidate for county clerk, and was beaten by 121 majority. Years afterward Palmer was again a candidate and was elected.

In December, 1839, after less than a year's study, the young lawyer bought the cloth for a suit of clothes and had a confiding tailor make them on credit, and so, rigged out for the first time in his life, he walked to Springfield to apply for a license from the Supreme Court to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law. He had borrowed $5 from Mr. Greathouse to pay his expenses. In Springfield he again met Stephen A. Douglas, who received him with open arms and presented his application for admission to the bar. It was accompanied with a certificate of good moral character. The Court appointed Mr. Douglas and John Young Scammon, of Chicago, as examiners. The examination was made in the upper rooms of the Central Hotel. Scammon asked the applicant what books he had read, and seemed pleased with the answer. Douglas then made a speech, dwelling especially on the importance of a lawyer collecting his fees. "Possibly, young man," roared the Little Giant, "you may not now be able to take charge of important law cases, but, from the cut of your features and the set of your clothes, I am satisfied that you will soon be able to do so." Twenty-one years later Mr. Douglas was convinced of this fact. Douglas wrote the license, presented it to the Court, and it was signed by Judges Brown and Smith.

A Friend of Lincoln's.

That night in Springfield the Whigs held a meeting in the only school-house this place afforded. Young John strayed in. A tall, loose, bony-featured man was entertaining the crowd with stories and choplogic. Palmer listened to him with much interest, and asked a farmer who he was. "Abe Lincoln," was the response. "I knowed him in the Blackhawk war. He's a blue heron, but, Lord, how he can squawk!" The next day young Palmer was introduced to Lincoln, and then began a friendship that lasted until Palmer followed Lincoln to a martyr's tomb. They worked side by side in law cases for years, were occasionally pitted against each other, and, though at times bitter political opponents, their friendship was severed only by death.

In 1840 Palmer was deep in politics, supporting Martin Van Buren, but a year later he devoted himself to his profession, paid his debts and married Melinda Ann Neely, the belle of Macoupin county. In 1842 he made his first political enemies by refusing to support certain Democrats on the ground that they were not proper men for the office, but in 1843 he was elected probate judge of Macoupin county.

In April, 1847, he was elected to the constitutional convention. The pro-slavery feeling was strong. Ben Bond offered the following:

"Article 14—The General Assembly shall, at its first session under the amended constitution, pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this State, and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from bringing them into this State for the purpose of setting them free."

Mr. Palmer opposed the Bond measure in a splendid speech, and for the first time succeeding in attracting general attention, but he paid the price of a politician's indiscretion. His term as probate judge expired in August, and he was a candidate for re-election. The slavery men determined to defeat him. His speech before the constitutional convention was read at the polls on the day of election, and it stripped him of his personal popularity. He was defeated, and Captain Gilmore, a Whig, won the place. The next spring Mr. Gilmore resigned, and Palmer went in with a heavy majority. He had turned the tide without sacrificing one iota of his principle.

The new constitution was adopted in 1849, and under it Palmer became county judge, holding the office two years, when he was sent to the State Senate and made chairman of the committee on incorporations. Palmer had never concealed his sympathy for the free-soilers. The Democrats had great faith in him, and he was selected to renominate Douglas for United States Senator in 1853. It was during this session that John A. Logan introduced his black law, and aroused the bitter opposition and lasting hatred of Palmer.

In the Legislature.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act brought him promptly to the foreground. An extra session of the Legislature was called, and Douglas determined on having his course indorsed. The State Senate was made up of eighteen Democrats and seven Whigs. Palmer made a speech in the Democratic caucus, standing on the compromise measures of 1850, and opposing the atempt to make the Kansas-Nebraska act a test of fealty. A majority of the Democratic Senators stood by him, and the object of Douglas was defeated. A year later Palmer ran for the Senate as an independent Democratic candidate, and was elected over the Douglas candidate by 200 votes.

Then came the fight for United States Senator to succeed Gen. James Shields. Four anti-Nebraska Democrats in the Senate and two in the House held the balance of power. The law required that the two Houses should ballot separtely on the first day, and jointly on succeeding days. The Whigs nominated Abraham Lincoln, and the Democrats presented General Shields. Palmer stood between two fires. He offered to go into the regular Democratic caucus provided the Kansas-Nebraska act was not made a test. His offer was spurned, and he was told that he must submit to the action of the caucus without conditions or retire. Douglas had overstepped himself. The ex-clock peddler was renominated. For several ballots the anti-Nebraska Democrats voted independently. Finally the regular Democrats made overtures, and it was rumored that enough of the independents had accepted to re-elect Shields. Palmer did not believe it, and placed Lyman Trumbull in nomination as an independent Democrat. It was a shrewd move. Five of the anti-Nebraska Democrats supported it. The sixth voted for Shields, and the vote stood: Lincoln, 43; Shields, 47; Trumbull, 5. The frightened Whigs wanted to adjourn, but in vain. The regulars withdrew General Shields and nominated Governor Matteson. Lincoln saw that the crisis was at hand. Obtaining assurances that the five independents would stand by Trumbull for one more ballot, he walked into the joint assembly, collared his friends, and made them vote solidly for the independent candidate, and on the eleventh ballot Lyman Trumbull was declared elected.

His Military Record.

Governor Palmer's military record is one to be proud of. When the first call for troops was made, he abandoned the law and was made colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois, going at once to northern Missouri, where the regiment saw much hard service. October 23, 1861, General Hunter assigned him to the command of a brigade which formed part of General Pope's expedition to Milford. December 20, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general, and commanded a division of Pope's army in the memorable battle of Island No. 10. After the attack in Ft. Pillow, General Palmer was assigned to the command of the First brigade, first division of the Army of the Mississippi, which acted at Corinth. At the battle of Farrington General Palmer won fame as a brilliant commander and a brave man. Then he was transferred to General Rosecrans and given command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi. Then came the events at Tuscumbia, Pulaski, Rutherford Center, and Spring Hill during a march of peril to join General Buell at Nashville. At the battle of Stone River he again distinguished himself and won his major-general's stars. He remained in command of his division until the battle of Chickamauga, and then became commander of the Fourteenth corps, winning new fame at Missionary Ridge and at Peach Tree Creek. On August 19, 1863, General Palmer gave up his command at the close of the campaign with General Schofield, and tendered his resignation to President Lincoln. It was not accepted, and on February 15, 1864, he was sent to his native State and became military Governor of Kentucky, remaining at his post, and it was a difficult and delicate one, until he resigned February 19, 1866.

In the summer of 1866 Mr. Palmer gave up his residence in Carlinville and went to Springfield. The following year his friends tried to make him United States Senator, but he made no effort for the place, and John A. Logan was chosen. In 1868 he was the Republican candidate for Governor against his most earnest protest, and was triumphantly elected. In 1870 there was a senatorial contest to fill the seat occupied by Dick Yates, and Mr. Palmer was urged to become a candidate. He refused on the ground that he was already an officer, and that "the Governor of Illinois will not at any time stand hat in hand soliciting favors or votes from the Legislature."

Governor Palmer's term was drawing to a close. In a letter sent to his county paper April 16, 1872, he gave his reasons for refusing a Republican renomination. "The convention," he said, "will be controlled by men whose leading object will be to secure the renomination and re-election of President Grant. They will make all the nominations for State officers subordinate to that object, and will have a right to expect that the candidate for Governor they select will sympathize in their favorite object, and canvass the State to promote its success." He continued: "I do not believe that President Grant should be renominated, and will not say so; nor will I consent to canvass the State to promote his re-election, unless the candidate that may be placed in the field against him is more objectionable."

One of the leading causes of Mr. Palmer's opposition to Grant was because the President had permitted General Sheridan to use four companies of United States soldiers as police after the great fire in Chicago, thus reflecting upon the ability of the State to maintain order. And so, Mr. Palmer "went off after Greeley."

Governor Palmer was at the Liberal Republican convention in Cincinnati and objected even to a mention of his name as a presidential candidate. He was importuned so persistently for a declaration of his principles that he finally said: "I will make no pledges, promises or declarations of principles or purposes to secure a presidential nomination." Then he refused the vice-presidency, saying: "It is too exalted for one who must work and too insignificant for one who feels himself capable of practicing law." He gave a hearty support to Horace Greeley and took the stump in his behalf. In 1874, when the Liberal and Democratic parties in Illinois were fused, Governor Palmer became a recognized Democratic leader, and was at once the champion of hard money, urging the adoption of a hard-money platform in the coming State convention. On August 26 the convention met here and Governor Palmer was made chairman, and in a powerful speech he advocated his views. A model hard-money and State's rights platform was the result, and the party went before the people. But the independent and prohibition vote of 75,000 stepped in between and gave the Republicans a plurality of 34,805.

Since then General Palmer has been a Democrat, and was elected to the State Senate by that party in 1877. In 1890 he was elected United States Senator from Illinois, which position he still holds.

Simon B. Buckner.

Simon Bolivar Buckner was born in Hart county, Kentucky, in April, 1823. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1844, when he was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the United States army. After a brief period of garrison duty he was made, in the summer of 1845, an assistant professor of geography and history. He was a brave and gallant soldier in the Mexican war from the beginning to the end.

From the field he was sent to West Point Academy as assistant instructor of infantry tactics. He continued in this employment from August, 1848, to January, 1850. When relieved, he was placed on recruiting service at Fts. Columbus and Wood, New York, in 1850, and afterward on frontier duty in Minnesota and "bleeding Kansas" in 1851-2, from whence he was ordered to commissary service in New York city in 1852. He was on duty there until March 26, 1855, when he resigned his commission at first lieutenant in the United States army.

Mr. Buckner then engaged in the civil affairs of life. He was appointed superintendent of the erection of the Chicago custom house in March, 1855. In 1857 he became adjutant-general of the State of Illinois, with the rank of colonel. He returned to Kentucky in 1858 and turned his attention to farming. At this period in his life he became much interested in the volunteer military companies of the State, and was made their commander, with the rank of major-general. When Kentucky as a State refused to secede from the Union General Buckner promptly offered his services to the Southern Confederacy, and was created a brigadier-general. He was one of the commanders at Ft. Donelson when it surrendered to the Union troops, and was imprisoned in Ft. Warren, Boston Harbor. Upon his exchange he was promoted to major-general, and placed in command of a division in Bragg's army. He participated in the bloody battle at Perryville. In the winter of 1862 he was in charge of the defenses of Mobile. From there he was transferred to the command of the department of East Tennessee. He took part in the great battle of Chickamauga. Later the General was transferred to the district of Louisiana, with the rank of lieutenant-general. As such he surrendered to General Canby with all the honors of war.

Since the war he has held various high political positions, among them Governor of Kentucky. He is a man of large wealth, and is engaged in farming in his native county.

EXTRA EDITION!

THE DISPLAY OF POLITICAL ORATORY

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION TO-DAY LARGELY DEVOTED TO SPEECH-MAKING.

Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Warner, of New York; Bynum of Indiana; Eckels of Illinois, and Others Address the Convention—The Proceedings in Detail of To-Day's Session.

At the time for the opening of the convention this morning, Chairman Caffery said: "The Chair desires to announce that the time of opening the convention is delayed for a few moments to ascertain whether or not the committee on resolutions is ready to report. The Chair is informed that that committee will report shortly. I beg you, therefore, to have patience for a few moments, to see whether or not that committee will bring in its report."

During the delay, in response to calls from the audience, W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, took the platform, and said:

"Mr. Chairman, and My Countrymen from Every Section of the Imperial Republic—I congratulate you upon this convention. We are passing through a crucial period. In the eloquent speeches that were made last night, reference was made by that eloquent, scholarly orator from New Jersey (Mr. Lewis) concerning the action of the present President of the United States about the Chicago strike. We hardly knew what was the value of that action during those days. The great loss of property, the violation of law, the pathetic struggles of the unemployed laborers were the scenes which met our eyes, but underneath there was the great development of our institutions.

"The war showed that we had the most warlike machinery of government that the world had ever seen. In the midst of profound peace, a pastoral people, inhabiting thirty States, suddenly found themselves confronted with that terrific problem. The governments of eleven States, by the power of this complex but subtle and powerful institution which our fathers had formed, put into the field an army larger than their entire adult population, and history will tell of the glorious struggle that army under that government performed during those four years; and at the same time the twenty States of the North nearly bankrupt, with their ships scattered, instantly organized the greatest army the world ever saw; the courts of justice remained open, in the main the private rights of citizens were protected, and out of those four years marched a republic the most warlike known, with the most warlike machinery of Government the world had ever seen. (Applause.)

"As it had withstood the trial of that great war, it withstood the greater trials of the reconstruction period. Many things happened of which we may be ashamed, but out of it came a united Republic without change of Government, with all her institutions unimpaired, and with a prospect before us that was as boundless as the horizon of human hope and human liberties. (Applause.)

"Then came another strain. Thirty years nearly passed away. Was this machinery of government that in time of war was so powerful, able in time of peace to preserve public order and compel obedience to the law? Could it, with its peculiar government, and its duplex State and general government, could it, without war, without martial law, without the despot on horseback riding in the front, could it compel obedience to the law, preservation of public order and demonstrate to the world that of all government liberty is indeed the strongest? It was done in such a way that every philosophic thinker now knows that the American Government is in war the most warlike, in peace the most powerful that the world has ever seen. (Applause.)

The Crucial Test.

"Now, we come to the crucial test of universal suffrage. Can the ballot-box sustain law and order? Are people fit to be trusted with universal suffrage? We are here to-day in the name of the true Democracy, the conservative, radical Democracy, that constructs and never destructs. (Applause.)

"And no party name, no party masquerading in our name and in our flag can take from the ballot box the voice of law or hold liberty and keep anarchy under foot. It is not even a national question, as great as this imperial republic is. It is an international and world-wide question. The world has yearned and mankind has prayed for a government that secures to us liberty and peace; that gives unto him his rights and yet gives them to him in the midst of order. The world has tried the experiment of forced Democracy like Athens, of all forms of despotism, the noblest race of all time in the noblest era of all the world's history. It has tried the noblest experiment of human genius and human hope in our continent. We are, in the midst of all the world, the cynosure of all eyes, now trying to work out at the ballot-box the great problem that in the form of government gives unto us peace, liberty, law and order.

"My fellow-Democrats, we are radical rather than conservative. We are the men who have changed the whole political history of the world. We have taken this fringe of the Atlantic ocean, and in less than 130 years we have gone to the Pacific slope. We are colonists, not adventurers. We are what the old Roman said, 'The noblest of artificers, the builders of empires.' We have builded them upon foundations that we believe to be absolutely stable as the granite rocks upon which God has put the great ranges of mountains.

"And, has it come that in the end of the nineteenth century we are to re-discuss all the problems of the last twenty-five centuries? Are we to have agrarianism, are we to have vague nagaries of Rienzi and all the follies of Jack Cade to be again presented for disputation and settlement at the bar of American public opinion? Shall the half-educated, blest with the gift of eloquent speech, reopen all the settled problems that statesmanship has put behind it?

Dissension and Discord.

"The convention at Chicago and the convention at St. Louis like two unequal parts of one story, of which the introduction is that at Chicago and the story in conclusion is that at St. Louis, is a story of distraction and dissatisfaction. It is the evangel of hate and of discord. It is an appeal to every dissatisfied citizen, and he who stands upon those two platforms, honestly saying he stands upon one and shirking and dodging the acknowledgment that he belonged in the other, is to-day, and has been since his nomination, preaching only dissatisfaction, dissension and discord.

"Is it true that in America there are divisions which might be called divisions of classes and masses? Are we not all American citizens, with equal hopes and aspirations? Is it true that we have the beginning of caste, and that we have to organize a Democratic party to wipe out those caste regulations? Is it not true that every boy in America has a fair living chance for everything that life can give when he is frugal, honest, brave and wise? (Applause.) The Democratic party, on the contrary, has been always the preacher of the gospel of fraternity. Our great founder, nay, nay, he was not our founder, our great apostle, Thomas Jefferson—for we were founded whenever the first man felt within his heart that he was free and could look up into the face of God, and decide as a free agent what he would accept or reject. Wherever there is a free man there is a Democratic party. (Applause.)

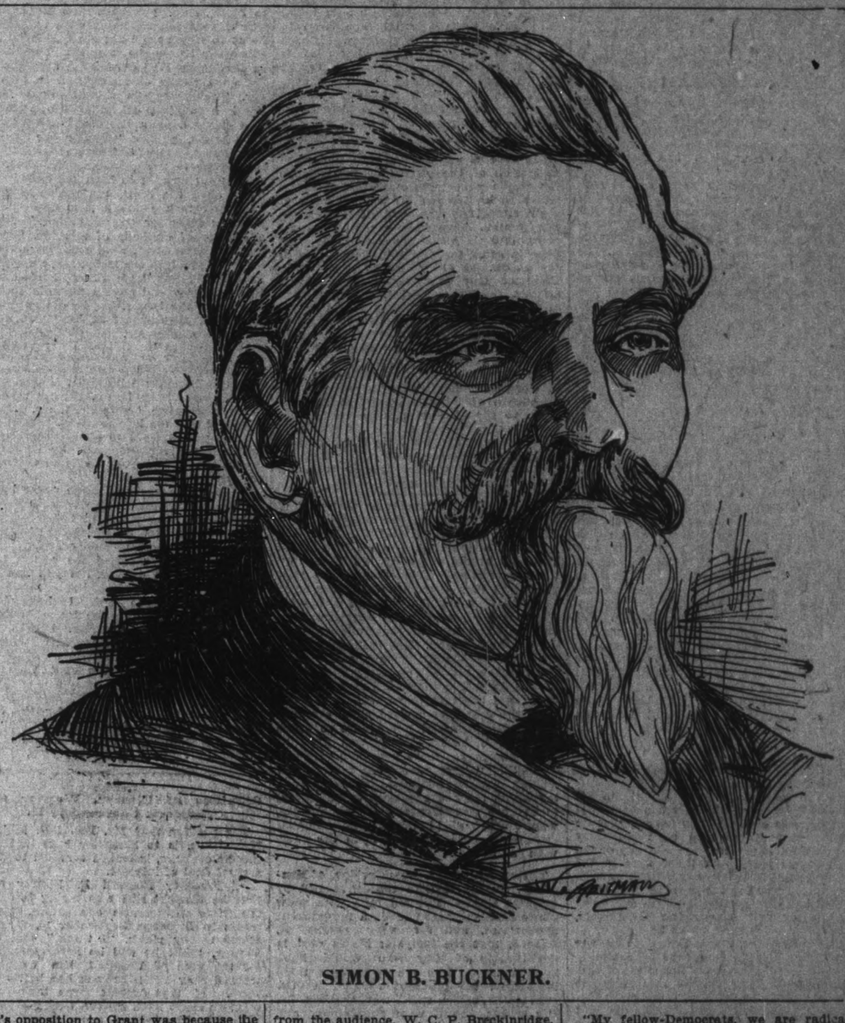
"Our great apostle preached the gospel of universal fraternity because upon it was based the hope of universal liberty upon which was founded the hope of universal peace. Has it come that in his name, under the pretense of preaching his doctrine, the Democratic party shall preach the doctrine of hate and of discord and of dissension?

"If everything in that platform sounded like Democracy, if everything in it had the vernacular of Democracy, I would denounce it, because its result is universal dissatisfaction and discord. It is destructive in every part of it. We have an executive. It condemns him for being an executive. We have the law to be obeyed, and it condemns the law because the officer of the law caused it to be obeyed.

"We have the judiciary, and because it is independent, and even if it be erroneous—for I, for one, immodest as it may seem with my knowledge as a lawyer, deem erroneous, the last decision of that court on one of the questions—but because we disagree with it, or rather because they disagree with it, they determine to change it in such a way that that great tribunal

(Continued On Tenth Page.)

JOHN M. PALMER.



SIMON B. BUCKNER.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

THE INDIANAPOLIS GATHERING COMPARED WITH THOSE AT ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

Rapidity With Which the Convention Does Its Work—The Men Who Are Delegates—Why Breckinridge Did Not Speak—The Hotels Overflowing—Effect of Bryan's Speeches.

The first two sessions of the convention, covering nearly four hours of time, demonstrated that the gathering was one that must take rank with the national conventions of the old parties. The delegates made a far better appearance than those who composed the Chicago convention which nominated Bryan and Sewall, and among the 824 men who make up the convention there are more men of extended reputation than there were on the floor of the St. Louis convention which nominated McKinley and Hobart. It was by long odds the most enthusiastic convention of the year. Men who sat through the St. Louis gathering recall that there were but few manifestations of approval of the work that was being done. Not that the work was not meeting the approval of the delegates, but that everybody knew that the program had all been arranged in advance, and the various numbers, as they were presented, were accepted as a matter of course. The speeches in that convention did not receive any such attention as was commanded by the ringing messages that were delivered by the men who appeared before yesterday's sessions of this convention. The absence of men of national reputation among those who controlled the Chicago convention has been noted many times.

The chief distinction between that convention and this one is that there the delegates were not of one mind, and neither were the spectators, so that on every question that was raised there were plaudits of approval and hisses of disapproval. The celebrated speech of Bryan was the only one before that convention that stirred the delegates and spectators as did the speeches of yesterday and last night before the gathering of the representatives of the National Democratic party. Men who have had seats in every national convention for a quarter of a century said last night that they had never before been in a convention where there was more fire, more marked demonstrations of approval of the sentiments expressed by the principal speakers. It is being observed, too, by the old-timers, that there is no chaff about this convention; everything is clean-cut and to the point. In this respect it is remarked that it stands out in sharp contrast to the Chicago convention.

Readiness of Action.

One of the things to be noted of yesterday's convention is the speed with which it moved. The delegates acted as if they were here for business; as if they knew just what they wished to do, and how to do it. It is an unusual thing for a national convention to form both the temporary and the permanent organization in one day, but the men who are at the head of this gathering demonstrated that it can be done, and nothing essential lost. It was the opinion of old convention-goers that there was just enough of yesterday's proceedings; that the men called upon to speak were called at the right time, and said the proper things.

It was remarked about the hotels last night, after adjournment, that the utterances of the men who appeared before the convention, and the applause the sentiments expressed received ought to set at rest whatever talk there has been that this party is a Republican annex; that its real purpose is to help elect McKinley rather than to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party. If there were in the convention yesterday any delegates who were not there for the purpose of making a national Democratic platform, and nominating national Democratic candidates, they did not let their views be known.

The attendance, too, is a surprise even to many of the men who have been closely identified with the movement since it was set on foot. They declare that forty-one States and three Territories, including faraway Alaska, should respond to a call that was not issued until July 7, tells the whole story of the life that is in this movement.

A feature of the personnel of this convention, which causes some comment among those who are accustomed to observe conventions, is that it is almost wholly American in appearance as well as names. It is noteworthy in this connection that the delegates invariably talk pure English, with only sectional accents. One who has mingled among the delegates from their first arrival and who has talked with them has noted that he has not encountered a single instance of brogue. The man who wants to be known as a German-American or an Irish-American is not numerous in this convention. Where a foreign ancestry is indicated in any delegate, it is apparent that the individual has become a thorough American.

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS.

Observations Made During the In and Out of the Hall.

"The dull morning broke on a gray, cloudy sky." That is the way the early morning was. The Associated Press started off their story this morning with references to "leaden skies and pouring rain" and "dense atmosphere," which they compared for unfathomableness with the sound money political situation. It was an unpleasant morning. It began to rain at 4 o'clock, and poured down steadily for hours. The weather played "Hodge" with the decorations in front of the leading business houses. The man who had to pass under the overhanging flags was unfortunate, for the colors of many ran with the rain and scattered red and blue dye everywhere. Many of the delegates, especially those from the South, were wearing white hats, and the proportion of delegates who furnished themselves with umbrellas was small. There was one delegate who was a marked man from the arrival of his delegation on account of the peculiar shape and hue of the tall, white hat he wore. He stood at the edge of the portico of the Denison Hotel. The portico is profusely decorated with flags, and the rain soaking through them poured off them in red and blue streams. A red stream struck the white-hatted delegate fairly on top of the hat, and when he turned to go into the hotel it was a dream of patriotic coloring. All over the city the rain had the same effect. In many places pictures of favorite sons of Democracy were displayed framed in bunting. The dye from the flags was streaked across the faces of pictures. In spite of the rain the streets were thronged with crowds. The delegates did not march to the hall, but ran as quickly as they could. Inside the hall the effect of the rain showed in the sombre costumes. Most of the women present were dressed in black or dark cloth dresses. There was none of the brightness of costume that characterized the female part of the audience yesterday.

The dampness of the weather had no appreciable effect in dampening the ardor of those in attendance at the convention. In the lobbies of all the hotels, delegates and spectators seemed to be full of enthusiasm. This was especially true of the Denison Hotel, whose corridor was thronged with people until it was almost impassable as early as 8 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock a military band from Birmingham, Ala., took its stand in front of the fire-place, discoursing lively and patriotic airs, keying the enthusiasm to a high pitch. When the band played "Dixie" the delegates sang; when it got to Sousa's "King Cotton March," the delegates marched; when it played a popular "two-step," the crowds in the lobby danced. Old, gray-headed delegates became imbued with the enthusiasm of the moment, and were unable to keep their feet still. Even Senator Caffery, who was engaged in conversation with some of his friends, kept his feet moving in rhythm with the tune and looked restlessly around.

Yesterday, especially on the press platform, there was an undercurrent of complaint about the bad sewage of the hall. A penetrating and nauseous odor permeated every part of the platform. Newspaper workers asked each other if a pipe had not burst somewhere. Some of the occupants of the speaker's platform also complained and asked for better ventilation. A hunt was organized for the source of the trouble. It could not be found. The dampness of the morning accentuated the smell and it was located. It was found to emanate from the gaylygilded badges given out by the committee. The press badges, the sergeant-at-arms' badges, delegates' badges, all were alike. They gave forth a smell compared to which assafoetida is a perfume. It was said to be caused by the sizing used on the badges in preparing them to be printed upon. Whatever the cause, the effect was unmistakable, and as soon as it was discovered, the badges were taken off, wrapped in paper and stowed away in inside pockets.

The free silver orators who have had possession of the streets of Indianapolis for weeks past have not allowed themselves to be deterred by the storming of their citadel on the part of the sound-money men. They have carried the campaign into their enemy's stronghold, and were in great force around the lobbies of the hotels. In all the hotels there were three or four crowds arguing for and against free silver. In the Denison one of the champions of Bryan and free silver wore a badge bearing the inscription, "Illinois Sound-Money Delegate." He made a good argument for Bryan's cause, but his oratory was overpowered by the force of numbers. It was noticeable that in many of the free silver arguments the opponents of Bryan's champion referred often to the Chicago nominee as one of the "twin daughters of the horse leech," the phrase coined by John P. Irish yesterday in his speech, and which most of the sound-money men seemed to think was particularly happy.

The nine hundred seats in that part of the hall reserved for the delegates was furnished with a copy of the Louisville Post and a pamphlet entitled "Stillwell's Political Fables. The Mystic 16 to 1." They were merely glanced at by the delegates and then thrown on the floor. The galleries of the hall filled first and there was a larger proportion of women present on the stage and in the galleries than during the first day. The hall filled early, the waiting throng spending the time reading the morning papers. The band in the uppper gallery did not play so often, not seeming to be willing to work until the delegates arrived. The entrance of the delegates did not arouse so much enthusiasm, either. There was not as much cheering. There seemed to be less inclination toward pyrotechnics and more leaning toward business. The one man for whom the house seemed to be willing to enthuse was Senator John M. Palmer, who acknowledged the hearty applause that greeted his entrance upon the stage with a bow.

The speech of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, seemed to take the convention by surprise to-day. The old man with snow white hair and beard made a magnificent appearance, and for very shame it, seemed, that the incipient hisses died in the throats of they who would have uttered them. The old man took them by storm. No previous speaker at the convention spoke more rapidly than he. His words flowed with spontaniety and eloquence. The reception to have been accorded him might have been in doubt for a moment, the memory of the hisses that greeted his name yesterday was still present. His first sentences removed all doubt. It seemed as if the speaker wished to give the convention a taste of his quality; as if he was anxious to electrify the crowd with his eloquence before those who would have hissed him had a chance to gain a second ascendency. That he was right in relying upon the effect of his oratory, the magic of his words, and the evident earnestness of his purpose, the result showed.

It was to be expected that Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts, would not speak long without getting in something about Plymouth Rock or Cape Cod. His New England ancestry affiliations are too plainly written in his face and dress for him to forget them long. He got in his reference to Cape Cod in his eulogistic speech on the death of William E. Russell. Dr. Everett possesses the power of carrying his audience with him, of causing them to hang on to his next word, of winning their sympathy. His epigrammatic remarks which so whipped up the dormant enthusiasm of the convention yesterday, again this morning stirred the delegates and people into turbulent applause.

John DeWitt Warner, of New York, possessed few of the attributes of either of the speakers who had preceded him. During his remarks there was much moving about in the hall, especially in the galleries. The corridors on both sides became filled with delegates who preferred to smoke, and there seemed to be a rising feeling that the convention was occupying too much time in oratory. "Where is the committee on resolutions?" was a question frequently asked, and many of the newspaper workers started out on the trail of the platform-makers.

HOTELS OVERFLOWING.

More Convention People Than They Had Anticipated.

Indianapolis has her hands full just now as far as hotel facilities are concerned. The people who provide the eating and sleeping accommodations for the public knew the convention would be a big thing, but its magnitude has just dawned upon them. In order to supply sleeping arrangements it has been necessary for the hotels to "double up" in a very compact manner. Ten people in a room is not an uncommon thing, and in one case, at the Denison, one room contains ten beds, in which the twenty members of the Alabama band are stowed away at night.

The average daily number of patrons at four hotels—the Denison, Bates, Grand and Spencer—has been about 2,075. The hotel clerks report that there are few kickers among this week's guests, that the delegates have seen the situation and in most cases have accepted whatever assignment of room that was given. There is no mistake in saying that every bit of available space has been used in supplying beds. At the Bates the clubroom has been pressed into service and a line of beds extend along either side. Little nooks in the halls and corners by the stairways are taken up with cots.

There was an increase of nearly a hundred at each hotel yesterday, and to-day there was no falling away in the attendance. The officials at the Union station say they have been kept so busy in attending to the crowds that they had had no time to make an estimate of their size. Almost every train of yesterday and day before carried extra coaches, and besides there have been some special trains. The greater part of the visitors has been men. Everyone who has been connected with the management of the convention's visitors, is highly pleased with their deportment.

EFFECT OF BRYAN'S SPEECHES.

J. E. Truelock Discusses the Situation in New York.

J. E. Truelock, chairman of the permanent organization committee and one of the most prominent men of the New York delegation, was asked what effect Bryan's speeches had on the people of the Empire State. He replied: "I don't know just what effect he may have had with the farmers of New York, but with the city population, his speeches were considered the silliest yawp. His 'cross' and 'crown' talk may go all right with some classes, but in my State it didn't take. We have enough city population alone to defeat him in New York, as there are between four and five millions of people living in large cities in New York, and Bryan will get but few of their votes. Nor is it to be understood that he will work wonders with the farming element of our State. He may pull a few new votes to him from their number, but even here he will lose more than he will gain. The general opinion in the East is that Bryan's Madison Square speech did him many times more harm than good. A school boy would have been ashamed of the logic used in that speech. The labor organizations of New York were a little bit slow in coming to the McKinley side, owing to the active part that Mark Hanna took in the Republican convention. They hate Hanna, but will not let that stand in the way of sound money success."

WHY HE DID NOT SPEAK.

Breckinridge Says the Hour Was Too Late and He Had a Cold.

W. C. P. Breckinridge, who was on the program of the mass meeting last night as one of the "star" speakers, but who failed to speak, seemed to be a little out of humor this morning. Whatever the truth may be as to why he did not speak, his failure to appear before the magnificent audience in Tomlinson Hall caused his admirers to get up a public demonstration in his favor. The carriage in which he drove from the hall to his hotel, after the meeting, was escorted by a band and a crowd of his friends, yelling "What's the matter with Breckinridge?" There seemed to be no answer to the question. Mr. Breckinridge went at once to his room as soon as he reached the hotel, but the band took its stand in the lobby and there were frequent calls for "Breckinridge." After a quarter of an hour of this Mr. Breckinridge came down, and standing on the steps leading into the lobby, made a speech to his admirers. He thanked them for their courtesy and gave a five-minute discussion of the issues, but he did not refer to his failure to appear at Tomlinson Hall.

This morning Mr. Breckinridge remained in bed until late. He refused to see a number of newspaper men who sent up cards. When he did appear about 9 o'clock he seemed irritable. Asked why he did not speak last night he replied: "Simply because I was tired, sir. I was tired. It was too late to speak."

"Had your failure to speak anything to do with the request made by some of the delegates that your name be taken off the program?"

"I don't know, sir. I have never heard of any such request. The hour was very late, sir. I was tired, and besides, my voice was affected by a bad cold." As he said this he walked rapidly away.

"Have you a copy of the speech that you would have delivered if you had not been tired?"

"No, sir; I have not. I have been asked that same question by a thousand reporters. I wrote nothing. I took no notes. I should have spoken without notes if I had spoken."

"Will you address the convention today?"

"No, sir. I think not.

"Who is your candidate for the first place on the sound-money ticket?"

Mr. Breckinridge walked off to the breakfast room without replying.

HILL'S ATTITUDE.

Opinions of Flower, Warner and Truelock Concerning It.

The position that Mr. David B. Hill, of New York, is to hereafter take in Democratic councils, is looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower said that he thought Hill was trying to carry the State Democratic convention, which meets in Saratoga September 16, for the sound money plank. "I think," said Mr. Flower, "that he will be successful, too, for the vote of Vermont has certainly warned New York that she had better beware. If that doesn't open their eyes, why, an angel from heaven would do them no good. Mr. Hill is a great man. He made a great speech at Chicago, and I can not believe that he will now go back on what he said there. If he does try to carry the State convention for sound money he will do a splendid thing."

John DeWitt Warner, of New York city, said that it was rather hard for him to talk intelligently in regard to Hill's position, for he didn't believe that Hill himself knew just where he stood. "Hill is hesitating, or, at least, has never given to any one the slightest intimation of his intentions. However, Mr. Hill, I think, will do the consistent thing."

J. C. Truelock, of Albany, N. Y., thought that, in case Mr. Hill was defeated in the silver Democratic convention at Saratoga, in all probability he would come over to the sound money convention, which meets September 24.

SOUND MONEY COLLEGE CLUB.

Organization Formed at a Meeting at the Denison House.

The meeting of the sound money college men, called at the Illinois headquarters at the Denison Hotel this morning at 10 o'clock, was attended by a large number of students from various universities of the United States. The meeting was called to order by Fletcher Dobyns, of Harvard University. Mr. Dobyns stated that the meeting was called to effect a temporary organization which should have the power to form sound money Democratic clubs in as nearly every college in the United States as possible.

Mr. Dobyns was unanimously elected temporary chairman. John S. Weaver, of Butler College, University of Indianapolis, was elected vice-president, and G. H. Tunnell, of Chicago University, was elected secretary. These officers were made a committee, with full power to further the organization. The National Democratic committee is in full sympathy with the movement. It is the intention to form State committees as soon as possible, and to these committees there will be left the work of organizing clubs.

Why Faulkner Bolted.

J. W. Faulkner, of Alabama, was surrounded by a little group of delegates and was asked to tell how he came to "bolt." "Well," said Mr. Faulkner, "I can make that plain to you best by a little story. I used to know an old colored man who had a fine 'coon dog. One day I met him and asked how the dog was. He said: 'I'se done pahted wif dat dog, suh.' 'Why, what's the matter with him, Uncle 'Rastus?' 'Well, Cuhnel Falkneh, I went 'coon huntin' wif dat dog las' week, and bimeby he began trailin' somepin. I 'lowed it uz a 'coon. De dog bahked laik it uz a 'coon. Bimeby he got it treed an' I tuk a pole an' poked it outer de tree. Whoo-oo-oo! Hush, chile! I nachully thought I'd die right dah. Dat 'coon uz a pole-cat!' 'And what did you do, uncle?' 'Why, sah, I bolted.'"

Passing Glances.

Women at the great meeting last night took off their bonnets.

E. C. Buskirk was at the Grand Hotel yesterday and was made prominent by an Arkansas delegate, who wanted to know who the distinguished gentleman "leanin' agin thet post and chewin' terbacker" was. He was told.

At a restaurant in East Market street last night a number of visitors, all wearing silk hats, in different stages of decomposition, complained bitterly of their rations. They said they came to enthuse for fares and accommodations, but declared the latter of insufficient quality to permit them to be more than dignifiedly present. Like Jim Rice's "shadow soup"—"no sun, no soup"—they refused to be enthusiastic because the provender would not warrant the expenditure of energy.

The North Carolina delegation is making headquarters at the Denison House. There is a full delegation from that State, twelve in number, and they are all representative men of the different sections of the State from which they come. None of them is a politician, and not a member of the delegation has ever taken part in a convention before. The delegation is in charge of Louis De Larcoix, a prominent farmer near Oxford, and is composed of farmers, manufacturers, merchants, newspaper men and professional men.

Mr. Edwards As An Organizer.

Ex-State Senator J. J. Stanton, of Brooklyn, is one of the Cleveland men who in 1884 oposed the snap conventionists who voted the entire New York delegation for Hill. He is enthusiastic over the prospect of defeating Bryan, but says it can't be done without the aid of Charles J. Edwards, of New York city.

"That man Edwards is the greatest organizer in America, and has that quality that inspires confidence in those who follow his lead. He it was who organized our campaign in '84 in favor of Mr. Cleveland, and in the teeth of the opposition of the New York delegation, and it was under his guidance that we worked at Chicago four years ago; and it was by following his plan of campaign that we made the case we did before the delegations from other States. Mr. Edwards is the man under whose leadership as an organizer we should make the fight this year for sound money."

Just here Mr. Edwards himself came up, and being bantered for an expression upon the political situation, said: "I haven't met a man since I came here who is in favor of Bryan's election who did not say he was broke and wanted a chance. Now, we are not electing men to the presidency upon the recommendation of men who have not a dollar and whose preference is based upon their desire for a chance to make one."

Irish, But Not Irish.

John H. Gleason, the mayor of Long Island City, was standing in the lobby of the Bates yesterday and Pension Agent Spencer was sitting in a convenient place waiting to see John P. Irish, of California. After waiting for some time, Mr. Spencer asked some one to speak to Mr. Gleason, thinking he was John P. Irish. The person asked walked up and accosted Gleason:

"Are you Irish?"

"I am, sir."

"That gentleman with the crutches, and who is sitting there, wishes to speak to you."

Mr. Gleason walked up to Mr. Spencer, when the latter said: "I don't think you are Irish."

"But I am, sir," said Gleason.

"John P. Irish, of California?"

"No, sir; I am Irish, from Long Island, but my name is Gleason."

Irish and His Ancestors.

John P. Irish, of California, says he is not the man who does not know his name, and that he was quite well acquainted with his parents.

The story went that Mr. Irish, with his parents, were shipwrecked near the Newfoundland coast—or below there on the American coast—and that his parents were lost. No one being able to account for the babe, he was taken by kind hearts, and it being, supposedly providential also, determined that he was Irish, he was baptized as John Patrick Irish. Mr. Irish says that his ancestors came here about 1626, and landed at St. Mary's, in Maryland.

Telegrams Received.

The following telegrams were received last night:

"Dallas, Tex., September 2, 1896.

"Senator Donelson Caffery—The Non-Partisan Sound Money Club of Dallas, in enthusiastic meeting, sends greeting.

"C. A. KEATING, President."

"Frankfort, Ky., September 2.

"Hon. George M. David—Give us an unequivocal Democratic platform and an old-time Democratic ticket, and all will be well. WILLIAM LINDSAY,

"United States Senator from Kentucky."

THE "NEW" IRON HALL

Somerby Re-Elected President—The Other Officers.

Detroit, Mich., September 3.—F. D. Somerby, of Baltimore, was yesterday unanimously re-elected supreme president of the Order of Iron Hall. The other officers chosen are:

Supreme secretary, E. C. Perkins, Baltimore; supreme treasurer, Joseph Harris, Baltimore; medical director, C. H. Baker, Philadelphia; supreme instructor, M. R. Moore, Albany, N. Y.: supreme counselor, Herbert Macintosh, Boston; supreme chaplain, Dr. M. B. Wilson, Cleveland; supreme organizer, Thomas Scorah, Detroit.

The reports of the supreme officers show that the organization is flourishing and progressive, and that over half a million dollars has been disbursed in benefits during the past two years. There are nearly five thousand members, and the present reserve fund is about $200,000.

BIG FIRE AT NORFOLK, VA.

Twenty-Five Houses Burned, Causing a Loss of $200,000.

Norfolk, Va., September 3.—Fire last night destroyed the immense five-story brick plow foundry and implement factory of S. R. White & Brother, 216 Water street, and the Union stock yards on the east side of Nebraska street. The brisk wind which was blowing scattered the sparks in every direction and destroyed a number of dwelling houses. One hundred families, white and colored, residing in the fire district, have been made homeless by the conflagration. Twenty-five houses were destroyed in all, and the total loss was $200,000.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

United States Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind., September 3, 1896.

Thermometer.

September 3, 1895.			September 3, 1896.		
7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.	7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.
64	85	89	66	65	66

Barometer.

7 a. m.—30.02. 12 m.—30.14. 3 p. m.—30.13

Local Conditions.

Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the thirty-six hours, ending 8 p. m., September 4, 1896: Cloudy; cooler to-night; cooler, fair weather on Friday.

General Conditions.

The storm area moved eastward, with its center north from Lake Ontario, and it extends from the lower lakes and New England northward. Elsewhere high barometric pressure prevails. The temperature fell west of the Mississippi in some localities from 10 to 20 degrees, and frost formed from South Dakota northward. From the lower lakes southward to the gulf coast and near the Atlantic coast the temperature rose. Local rains fell from the lakes southwestward to New Mexico, and heavy rain fell at New Orleans, La., 3.52 inches, and at Mobile, Ala., 1.00 inch.

Weather In Other Cities.

Observations taken by the United States Weather Bureau, at 8 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Weth.
Bismarck, N. D.	30.38	42	Clear
Boston, Mass.	30.02	68	Fair
Chicago, Ill.	30.08	58	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	70	Fair
Cleveland, O.	29.90	70	Rain
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.12	76	Fair
Kansas City, Mo.	30.20	60	Cloudy
Louisville, Ky.	30.04	72	Fair
Moorhead, Minn.	30.34	38	Clear
New Orleans, La.	30.06	74	Cloudy
New York, N. Y.	30.04	66	Fair
Omaha, Neb.	30.30	54	Clear
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.96	74	Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	70	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	30.26	48	Clear
Washington, D. C.	30.04	72	Clear

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

From Rockford, Ill.

Patrolman Moore yesterday arrested Charles Rhodes, an escaped patient from Rockford, Ill. The man will be sent back.

FROM CLEVELAND.

HE DECLINES TO ACCEPT THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

Says He Can Not Entertain the Proposition For One Moment.

BOOM STARTED FOR JOHN C BLACK, OF ILLINOIS.

Ohio Will Present His Name To the Convention—Buckner Still Far In the Lead For Second Place On the Ticket—Senator Palmer Again Declines.

"D. G. Griffin, Chairman the New York Delegation, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"My public and personal inclination is so unalterably opposed that I can not for one moment entertain the suggestion.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

This telegram, received late last night from President Cleveland, who is at Gray Gables, settled it that his name would not be presented to the convention today. The message was in answer to one sent him last evening by Chairman Griffin, of the New York delegation, after it had held a conference and decided that the President's name should be presented if he was willing. Chairman Griffin was instructed to wire the President, and this he did, saying to him that the New York delegation would like an expression from him as to the propriety of presenting his name for renomination for the presidency. The response came quick, and Chairman Griffin said to-day that Mr. Cleveland's name would not be presented. "The New York delegation felt that, in view of the talk here in favor of the renomination of the President, we ought to make inquiry as to his feelings upon the subject," said he. "I said to him in my message that we should like from him an expression as to the propriety of presenting his name. The answer you have. It is brief, but it is sufficient. You may say that the President's name will not be presented."

The Cleveland telegram contributes to the probability of the nomination of Palmer for first place.

Mr. Griffin's telegram to Mr. Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay was as follows:

"There has been manifested an unmistakable disposition on the part of the convention to nominate you for the presidency. The New York delegation is anxious to learn your personal wishes and would consider it an honor to vote for your renomination."

The change of courtesies between New York and President Cleveland and the fact that Mr. Cleveland chose to give his ultimatum into the hands of the New York delegation occasioned no little comment in the corridors and a great deal of comparison with the years when the chief opposition to Mr. Cleveland came directly from that State, and when Mr. Griffin, Perry Belmont and Roswell P. Flower, as leaders in the New York State Democratic organization, stood opposed to Mr. Cleveland.

A BOOM FOR BLACK.

Ohio Will Present His Name—Palmer Positively Declines.

Several States had asked Senator Palmer last night to consent to be a candidate for the presidency. He agreed to reconsider his declination of a week ago, and to give a final answer this morning at 9 o'clock. Before that hour delegations from many States had waited upon him, and sought to show how important it was that he should accept. Delegate De Lacroix, from North Carolina, for instance, said that the South would accept anybody for the first place so that they got Buckner for the second, but that their preference was that some Illinois man should be chosen, as it is deemed necessary to beat Altgeld. Senator Palmer steadfastly refused to be a candidate, and finally informed the Ohio delegation, which has been the most persistent, that he would not permit his name to be used. Thereupon Ohio decided to present the name of John C. Black, of Illinois. The South expressed satisfaction with this, and a full-fledged boom for the Illinois man thereupon set in.

There is still a demand for Palmer, and Tennessee seems to want Vilas.

All the talk is still for Buckner for Vice-President.

When Senator Palmer was asked his reasons for declining, he said:

"Reasons are hardly necessary. I still think that Bragg and Buckner will be the ticket. Buckner seems to be a certainty, but it is not so sure that Bragg will be nominated."

More Calls On Palmer.

As soon as it became known that Senator Palmer objected to having his name placed in nomination there was a rush of delegates from the different States to his room. W. R. Shelby, S. L. Kilbourne and Rufus Sprague, of Michigan, had a long conference with him. Mr. Shelby explained that they had been appointed a committee to secure the consent to the use of his name. Senator Palmer responded by saying:

"I assure you, gentlemen, that I highly appreciate this, but I can not change my determination. I came here as a supporter of General Bragg, and I am in a position, as you see, which prevents my being considered as a candidate for the nomination."

The Michigan committee renewed their urging. Mr. Sprague, who is the sound-money Democratic nominee for Governor of Michigan, said there never was such an opportunity for Palmer to serve the party, although he had served it well and faithfully in times past.

They were followed by delegates from Michigan, Tennessee, North Carolina and Texas, who also begged Palmer to consent. But the Senator was firm.

Usher, of Wisconsin, who is one of Bragg's right-hand men, had a talk with Ewing, of Illinois, in the hallway, and told Ewing that he thought it was time Illinois made up her mind.

Illinois decided not to present any name, but the delegates said that Palmer's name would be placed in nomination by another State.

The Cleveland men were talking about Vilas. Since the President's telegram came the friends of the administration have boomed Vilas as hard as they can.

As Hopkins Views It.

John P. Hopkins, ex-mayor of Chicago and delegate-at-large to the convention, was asked how he regarded Senator Palmer as a candidate. "Palmer will be all right if they nominate him," he said.

"Well, do you think they will?"

"I can't say; it's certain his name will not be presented by Illinois."

"Was not Senator Palmer to let you know whether he would allow his name to be used in the convention?"

"Well," said Mr. Hopkins. "It's this way: You see Senator Palmer expressed himself publicly some weeks ago that he would not allow his name to come before the convention for the nomination. He now feels that since that time others have entered the race who would not have done so if he had offered himself. Therefore, he has informed Illinois that it shall not present his name."

In the Illinois delegation and at the head of the Chicago Marching Club is John M. Cooper, who is in favor of Palmer. Mr. Hopkins has openly expressed himself for Watterson, but talked as though the nomination of Palmer is highly probable.

The sentiment for Black extends through several of the Southern States. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee delegates declared that their States would follow Illinois, and would support Palmer if nominated. The information given to the Ohio delegation and news of this State's action was a cue to follow the same example. One of the Illinois delegates said that his State would not present the name of Palmer, but would vote for him if some other State were to nominate him. The suggestion as to Black, however, was not kindly received. The sentiment was not averse to Black except that he is needed at home as the candidate for Governor.

But the Black movement gained such headway as to appear difficult to head it off. The Texas delegation really preferred him to Bragg, but said it would divide its vote. Minnesota was for Bragg, with an eye sharp to any chance for its own delegate, Lawler, who had had some assurance of help from Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, as well as from the new States west of him. Kansas had a large number of delegates whose first choice is the ex-Commissioner of Pensions. Inquiry developed that the Maine delegation had a strong liking for Black. New York declined to express a preference, and said to the West: "You must name the candidates. New York will support the winner." West Virginia, however, had a liking for Bragg. It was reported that Watterson had cabled declining absolutely the use of his name, and thus the only embarrassment to Kentucky was removed.

LI HUNG CHANG INTERVIEWED.

His Opinions On the Geary Law and Other Matters.

New York, September 3.—Li Hung Chang started out well yesterday by allowing himself to be interviewed instead of asking all the questions and answering none, according to his usual habit. He said some hard things of the Geary law and the "Irish party," but declined to criticise America further than suggest there are too many parties and the newspapers ought to unite them. Later in the day the viceroy paid a call of courtesy to Mayor Strong in the latter's office, and embarrassed him by inquiring why he did not fight under General Grant. Then he went over to Brooklyn and was banqueted at the Union League Club, where he allowed his viceroyal hand to be shaken by several hundred people until he nearly fainted from the exertion. He returned to the Hotel Waldorf and retired early to rest.

In his interview Li discussed many economic and sociological questions, including Chinese labor, education, American ingenuity, chances for investment in China, American and Chinese newspapers, and why he will go through Canada instead of the United States. Some questions he refused to answer.

Following are some of the questions and answers put by newspaper men and answered through Li's interpreter, Dr. Mark:

"Your Excellency has said many complimentary things about the United States. Have you been disappointed in any way?"

"He won't say anything bad about America. The only thing is that you have too many parties. Can't your papers try something to unite them together? He has nothing to complain about the reception."

"What has most interested him?"

"Of course, he is delighted to see everything here, and everything pleased him so much that it is really hard to say what is the best, but there is something—the high buildings—that he has never seen in any other country that he has been through—that is to say, twenty odd stories high."

The Geary Law.

"Do you look for the modification or repeal of the so-called Chinese exclusion law passed by the Congress of the United States in 1892?"

"The viceroy says that he knows very well that you are going to have a new election, and of course there will be a change in your Government, so he will not mention anything, either to cancel or to modify the Geary act, but he expects some, and he also expects support from you. He knows that the papers are the most influential institution in this country, and you should support our government to affect and influence your Government either to modify or to do away with the Geary act."

"Was your route over the Canadian Pacific chosen to escape going to those Pacific coast States that have treated the subjects of China unfavorably?"

"The viceroy says the choice of his route through Canada is determined by two reasons. First, that while he was high commissioner in the northern ports of China he received constant petitions and memorials from our immigrants in California, in San Francisco, complaining that they are not in possession of the rights to which they are entitled, and appealing to the viceroy's assistance to secure them, and instead of restoring to them their full rights you curtailed more of their rights. So the viceroy did not like to go through the States where he could not excuse himself from a great many things the Chinese immigrants there would bring forward and lay before the viceroy.

"In the second place, although he is a good sailor, he is now advanced in his age, and must study his comfort. As the Empress of China, people told him, is a very comfortable steamer, he preferred to take this steamer home from Vancouver than taking a smaller ship from San Francisco.

"The viceroy says the Chinese exclusion act is a most unfair one, because, the viceroy says, it is admitted by the political economists that competition will always keep the market in good health, whether it is labor or commodities. Now, this act is influenced by the Democratic party, by the Irish party, by the laboring classes' party. They wish to monopolize the labor market, and as the Chinese are their strong competitors they exclude them.

"If you let labor have free competition then you will have cheap labor, because all our Chinese can live more frugally than your Irish or the laboring class of these States. That is why they hate them, because they are possessors of higher virtues than themselves. What do you think of what he viceroy has been telling us? He would like full discussion."

"What will His Excellency say about opportunities for investment in China?"

"The viceroy says wealth can only be produced by the combination of capital, labor and land. Of course the Chinese government will invite any capitalists who are willing to invest their money in the enterprises in the Chinese empire; but, as you know, General Grant was the best friend of the viceroy, and he gave an advice which the viceroy will never forget. He said: 'You must invite the European or American capitalists to China to invest their money in the enterprises so as to assist the Chinese government to develop their resources. But there is one thing: their administration must remain in the hands of the Chinese government.' They can receive capital and skilled labor only, but we must retain our sovereign rights, and will let nobody hold our sovereign rights. He remembers that in his heart."

"What does His Excellency think of the pictures of himself in the papers?"

"The viceroy says they are very poor representatives of their original."

"Has the viceroy's visit any political or social significance?"

"We are sorry that the viceroy has some other appointments now."

Just as the interview ended, Li Hung Chang looked around at the reporters. "Are you the best representatives of your papers?" he asked, "because you are very poor representatives of your papers."

Lieutenant Benton Drowned.

Deadwood, S. D., September 3.—Lieut. James W. Benton, quartermaster of the Ninth Cavalry, at Ft. Robinson, was drowned at the plunge bath at Hot Springs yesterday afternoon. There were several in bathing and his wife missed him from the party. Search was made immediately and the body was found at the bottom of the plunge bath.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN PLANS

WHAT PROMINENT SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS SAY AS TO OUTCOME.

Opinions of National Committeemen On the Effects of the Convention —Pronounced a Remarkable Gathering—The Candidates.

The following expressions of opinion regarding the work of the convention and plan of campaign were obtained from national committeemen and others:

Senator Donelson Caffery—We shall make the most determined and obstinate fight that it is possible to make, along the lines of the platform to be adopted. It is entirely beyond my power of prediction to tell how many votes we may get in the United States, but this is a movement that will grow in strength up to the eve of the election. It is already apparent that we shall poll a heavy vote in the New England States. This movement will be a revelation to many who do not as yet apprehend its force. We have a great strength which does not yet appear on the face of the situation. I think Bryan will lose Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and West Virginia, and we are not without hope in Louisiana.

Edgar H. Farrar, of the Louisiana Delegation—My business calls me frequently to Texas. The sound money movement is stronger in Texas, in my judgment, than in any other State in the South, except possibly Alabama. There has always been a wing of the Democratic party there to resent bitterly the tendency of the other wing to Populistic doctrine. This wing will have no relations with the Populists, and will make no concessions to them. This wing has taken hold of the sound money movement, and it has some of the ablest and most courageous leaders in the State.

Euclid Martin, National Committeeman, Nebraska—I am in favor of Chicago as headquarters for our committee. I am greatly pleased with the convention. It was not a surprise to me, because I expected a great convention. Nebraska has been considered a close State, but McKinley is undoubtedly gaining, the drift being in his direction. I do not think the vigor of our campaign in Nebraska will change the result. While it will get some votes away from McKinley, it will take more away from Bryan. Iowa, with which I am well acquainted, will undoubtedly go for McKinley. As I know Mr. Bryan, he is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman. The greatest objections to him as a candidate lie in his inexperience, his tendency to appeal to prejudices rather than to reason, and that kind of a man is always a dangerous person.

Louis De Lacroix, National Committeeman, North Carolina—If I controlled the committee I should have headquarters in Indianapolis. North Carolina is reasonably sure against Bryan, as are Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky. In Tennessee the prospects of the opposition to Bryan have greatly improved since the conference held on August 7. The Florida delegates say the gold standard Democratic ticket will be elected in that State. Alabama and Louisiana are doubtful. There is a fighting chance in both of them against Bryan. The silver people in North Carolina concede 10,000 votes to our ticket. Letters and telegrams approving this movement have been received from all sections of North Carolina.

M. W. Lovell, Delegate from Florida—There has been no Republican ticket in Florida for twelve years. The Republicans have two electoral tickets now, but, we think, as soon as this convention names its candidates these tickets will be withdrawn, and they will support our ticket. Our Florida delegation was evenly divided at Chicago, four being for sound money and four for free silver. With the support we get from Republicans the sound money Democrats can carry Florida.

L. M. Martin, National Committeeman, Iowa—We shall make a vigorous campaign by means of speakers and literature. I am favorable to Chicago for headquarters. It is more accessible than any other city, and is rightly located for the contest. I do not know whether Mr. Bynum will be at the head of the executive committee. That subject has not been discussed. We shall take away from Mr. Bryan, in Iowa, between 30,000 and 40,000 votes. I could not possibly guess as to how many votes the ticket of the sound money Democrats might poll in the United States.

H. M. Street, National Committeeman, Mississippi—The convention is a great success, much greater than I should have expected on such short notice and with such limited time for organizing the movement. This party will grow in strength rapidly. Many who have been silent in their opposition to Bryan will now come in. Mississippi is extreme on the silver question, but I think 10 per cent. of the Democrats of that State will sympathize with this movement. Under our registration laws we never cast more than 60,000 or 65,000 votes at an election. The nomination by Democrats is considered equivalent to election, and the vote at our primaries is twice as large as at our elections. There is no question about Mississippi being carried by Bryan. I have no preference for headquarters for the committee and am willing to leave it to the Middle Western States to decide the location.

James H. Outhwaite, of Ohio—We shall conduct a vigorous campaign by stump speakers, and especially by the distribution of literature. Headquarters will either remain in this city or be taken to Chicago. Mr. Bynum can be the head of the executive committee if he is willing to be. This is the most remarkable political convention that ever assembled. It is not thirty days since the call was issued, and yet forty-one out of the forty-five States are represented, and half the Territories—all, with few exceptions, with a full complement of delegates. It is composed of earnest, conscientious, patriotic, devoted men, who are willing to take the chance of political ostracism for the sake of maintaining the principles of the old party. They regard the success of Bryan as threatening as great dangers to the country as the darkest days of the civil war. They note these dangers in his attempt to array the people against one another in bitter hostility, and in the attack upon business and the material prosperity and happiness of the land. This movement will positively decide the contest against Bryan in Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Texas and Missouri. It will materially aid in deciding the result in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska.

John P. Irish's Views.

When John P. Irish, of California, was asked the purpose and effect of this convention, from his standpoint, he said:

"Its purpose is to utter anew the principles of the fathers, and independently declare again the true Democratic faith. The other purpose is to organize for the defeat of Bryan. The Republican party represents, in a modified form, what we condemn in Populism. The one is guilty of paternalism and the other proposes to extend it and subvert the order of things, by making the Government strong and the people weak. We of the West, who sprung from the loins of those who crossed the Alleganies and the Ohio river, and with ax and rifle entered the wilderness of the West, do not propose to surrender our rights or independence. We are opposed to a lowering of the public credit by a false system of finance. The credit of the Government is the credit of the people, and our purpose is to propagate the old faith and reutter the old principles.

"The Populists want to extend the paternalism that we have long held the Republican party guilty of, and we oppose in the one what we have always condemned in the other. We are opposed to the unwarrantable and improper extension of the pension laws, that make paupers of too many of our people. It is a philosophical proposition that the most difficult thing for a government to do is to assist a man without hurting him. When a class of people receive fixed sums from the Government at regular intervals, they begin to look for, depend upon and, to a large extent, be satisfied with such incomes; and, to the extent that they are indifferent otherwise, they are pauperized by the paternalism we so strongly condemn. We accept every issue determined by the late war as to States, but as to the rights of the people, they remain unimpaired; and we propose they shall be as and not surrendered to a strong Government, and as charged against their authority under the constitution.

Will Continue the Fight.

"We do not propose to rest with this campaign, but a continuance of our organization; and between elections we will propagate the old faith and oppose both the Republican and Populist parties as full sisters, though not twins, sharing in the idea of governmental paternalism and protection.

"We are for the protection first of the people and they will protect the Government, and we do not propose to consent to a revision of that order. We propose a strict adherence to the constitution and every amendment thereto, and with particular force we apply that principle to the tenth amendment of that instrument.

"The idea that we in any way sympathize with the Republican party is false.

"We look to the defeat of Mr. Bryan because of the principles we advocate; because we are Democrats, and he represents both Republicanism and Populism as opposed to true Democracy; whereas, the purpose and wish, hope and labor of the Republican party, looking to his defeat, spring from other and more selfish purposes. They are not our allies in principle, though the purpose we seek to accomplish is contemplated by them also. We are not to be confounded in purpose with those we have long opposed, because there is another enemy of Democracy we now oppose. We are, as ever, Democrats, whose faith lies in principles, whereas their party is based upon policies as inconstant and variable as the winds; and, as they appeal to, are governed by cupidity, greed and selfishness. In that they seek selfishly what we seek disinterestedly and independently, neither hightens their standard nor interrogates the patriotism of our party; and in the end we seek now the defeat of Bryan; they are not graced and we simply refuse to be disgraced. We have long opposed the Republican party because of paternalism and now the more strenuously oppose Bryan and Populism because they propose not only an extension of the paternalism we have so long condemned, but to a degree that actually destroys the power of the people and dangerously increases the powers of the general Government. Under their Populistic idea, every community would eventually be dominated by a few strong individuals whose power would rest in their representation of the Government in some capacity, and such a condition is not only to be avoided but dreaded if we are to maintain the integrity of our independence.

Effect of the Convention.

"The effect of this convention in California will be that 25,000 Democrats, many of whom would, with a shudder and closed eyes, vote for Bryan, will take advantage of the opportunity to vote for a Democrat other than he; but those whose purpose has been declared to vote for McKinley will not be swerved from their intention.

"The attack upon the Supreme Court finds no sympathy in California, except on the part of those who are amenable to the law for cause. The base slanders directed against Justice Field have been killed by the best refuter of untruth—time. The structure of legal jurisprudence of California was carved by the hand of Stephen J. Field, and the villification of enemies nor the opposition of the undesirable and unrepresentative portion of a large population can destroy that quality of man whom men respect."

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TAYLOR BREAKS RECORDS.

HIS FAST WORK AT THE CAPITAL CITY TRACK.

Sanger's Time Lowered 8 1-5 Seconds—Fifth of a Mile Record Lowered—Summaries of the Contests—News of the Other Riders.

There were some sensational incidents in connection with the second race meet of the Capital City track last night, and Taylor, the colored rider, covered himself with glory. The boy has been East for several years, and returned here some months ago. He has been doing some fast exhibition work, but has not been entered in any races. After the first meeting of the club, when Sanger went his mile against time, paced, Taylor said that he thought he could beat the record if the directors would permit him to make the attempt. He did so last night, and, much to the surprise of his friends, chipped 8 1-5 seconds off of the time made by "Old Wooden Shoes," placing the track record at 2:11 1-5. He was paced by a tandem, and all the way round, until he swung into the open, he was yelling to his pacemakers to "Go on." "Put on more steam." The boys on the big machine were doing

TAYLOR BREAKING THE RECORD.

their best, but right behind them, with scarcely six inches separating the wheels, came Taylor, bending low over handlebars and riding for dear life. On the last lap he swung clear of the pacemakers and made a sprint for the tape, going the last lap in much faster time than any of the other four. He crossed the tape like he had been shot out of a gun, and when it was announced that the colored boy had beaten Sanger's time 8 1-5 seconds the crowd gave an enthusiastic cheer.

Just to show what he could do, Taylor came out on the track later in the evening and did a fifth of a mile unpaced. He rode around the track twice to get to going properly, and then took the word. The crowd grew enthusiastic, for it was seen that the way he was riding he would come close to the fifth of a mile record on a five-lap track. The time-keepers compared watches, and it was found that the boy had made a record of 23 3-5 seconds, beating the record made in Europe this spring by Macdonald, on the famous Paris track 2-5 of a second. Taylor said last night that he thought with proper pacing and himself in condition, he could go a mile on the track in two minutes. He will try for a two-minute mark at the next meeting. His work was well received last night, and the boy was heartily cheered when he beat Macdonald's time.

The Races.

In addition to the local riders there were several from out of the city, and they made the home boys go for all they were worth. Jap Parrish showed in excellent form. He took the second heat and the final in the one-mile open, winning the race and making one of the prettiest finishes with Alex. Craig that has been seen on a track this season. In the mile open to prize-winners, Parrish again showed up the field, and won in a sprinting finish, which was roundly cheered. The Elwood boy was a decided favorite, and every race which he won was heartily applauded.

Steinmetz, Cameron and Wolfe also did some very clever work. The races were all close and exciting, and while there was one bad spill no one was hurt. The track was in excellent condition and the riders thoroughly satisfied with the evening's work. So was the crowd. The street-car accommodations were very poor. Cars were run forty minutes apart, as they usually run when nothing is going on at the grounds.

The Summaries.

One mile open—First heat: Cameron, first; Schreyer, second; Steinmetz, third. time, 2:43. Second heat: Parrish, first; Craig, second; time, 3:24. Final: Parrish, first; Craig, second; time, 2:26.

One mile Indianapolis championship—Steinmetz, first; Paxton, second; Cameron, third; time, 2:49 2-5. This race to be run over because a time limit of 2:35 was placed on the event.

One mile, 2:40 class—First heat: Paxton, first; Steinmetz, second; Merz, third; time, 2:50 3-5. Second heat: Cameron, first; Wolfe, second; Lansberry, third; time, 3:06 2-5. Final: Wolfe, first; Steinmetz, second; Cameron, third; time, 2:56 4-5.

Two-mile handicap—Heller, eighty yards, first; Craig, twenty yards, second; Moore, thirty yards, third; time, 5:01.

One mile open to prize-winners—Parrish, first; Wolfe, second; Steinmetz, third; time, 2:44.

Taylor, against time—Mile paced, flying start, 2:11 1-5. Fifth mile, flying start, unpaced, :23 3-5.

Labor Day Race.

The Indianapolis Cycle Track Association will give a big race meet on Labor Day. There has already been a big list of entries, and the meet promises to be one of the best of the season. Manager Orman is out this week making a circuit of the meets throughout the State securing riders to enter the races here Monday.

White Club Road Race.

The White Cycle Club will give a road race Monday morning. The club has been very active, and has secured a number of valuable prizes which it will give away. The contest will start at Fourteenth and Meridian streets promptly at 9:30.

SPRINGFIELD CYCLE RACES.

Little Tom Butler Carries Off the Honors the First Day.

Little Tom Butler carried off all the honors of the first day at Springfield, Mass., yesterday. All the flyers were there, and Bald, Cooper McDonald and Sanger were forced to lower their colors to the Boston boy, who rode like a fiend. He won the half mile open with Tom Cooper trailing him, Arthur Gardiner third and Eddie Bald fourth. Butler also took the mile international, four men finishing in the same order. The meeting is one of the biggest ever held in this country and a finer lot of riders never started together. Before they get through several world's records should be lowered, for the men are all riding in good form. The summaries:

First heat; half mile open; professional—W. C. Sanger, Springfield, won; W. M. Randall, Rochester, second; S. R. Newton, Stafford Springs, Conn., third. Time, 1:08.

Second Heat—Tom Cooper won; A. D. Kennedy, Jr., Chicago, second; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, third. Time, 1:06 1-5.

Third Heat—E. C. Bald, won; F. C. Hoyt, Springfield, second; Owen Kimball, Indianapolis, third. Time, 1:04 3-5.

Fourth heat and final—Butler, first; Cooper, second; Gardiner, third; Bald, fourth. Time, 1:01 4-5.

Half mile; open; amateur—Won by E. M. Blake, Keene, N. H.; J. Harrison, Asbury Park, second; R. F. Ludwig, Chicopee, third; Ray Dawson, Boonton, N. Y., fourth. Time, 1:05 4-5.

One mile; 2:10 class; professional—A. W. Porter, Newton, won; W. J. Pelfert, Utica, second; F. J. Jenny, Utica, third. Time, 2:04 4-5.

Sextuplet trial for record. Time, 1:52 3-5.

Professional; mile, international—First, Tom Butler; second, Tom Cooper; third, Arthur Gardiner; fourth, E. C. Bald. Time, 2:05 2-5.

Mile open; amateur. Final heat—First, C. C. Ingraham, Dixon, Ill.; second, Ray Dawson, Boonton, N. J.; third, Joe Harrison, Asbury Park. Time, 2:07. Winner Ludwig disqualified for foul riding.

Quad trial; half mile. Time, :55 2-5.

Two miles; professional; handicap—First, C. J. Lewis (270); second, G. L. Bates (250); third, J. B. Bowler (190). Time, 4:20 3-5.

Mile handicap; amateur—First, A. M. Curtins, Meriden, Conn. (40); second, F. M. Gaily, Boston (50); third, S. M. Alexander, Hartford (40). Time, 2:09 3-5.

ADVERTISEMENTS

All advertisements inserted under ordinary headings on the second and third pages of THE NEWS are charged for at the very low rate of one cent a word for each day. No advertisement received for less than 10 cents. When blank or dash lines are used these are 8 cents a line. One and two-cent postage stamps will be received in payment of orders by mail.

Display Advertisements

and changes in copy must be received before 10 o'clock, to insure insertion same day. Changes for Friday or Saturday must be handed in the morning of the day before.

DIED.

HUEY—Mrs. Mary J. Huey, 4 a. m., to-day. Funeral 10 o'clock Friday, 235 S. New Jersey.

REEVES—Stewart Langhorne Reeves, September 3, 1896, at 4:30 a. m., of typhoid fever, at the family home, 1585 Kenwood ave., age 15 years, 11 months, 16 days.

ATKINSON—John, the oldest settler in Gifford township, Hendricks county, Indiana, died at his home, September 2, 1896. He was in his eighty-ninth year. He was a member of the Friends' church. Funeral Friday, September at 10:30 a. m. Friends invited.

WEIZEMANN—Died, Lilly Weizemann, wife of Alfred D. Weizemann, 11:06 a. m., September 2, of typhoid fever, at her sister's home, 448 N. California st., age 33 years and 4 months. Funeral Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late home, 162 N. Pine st. Friends invited.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

TIMMONS—Mr. Richard A. Timmons will be buried from the Holy Cross cemetery, Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—KREGELO'S UNDERTAKING ROOMS. 69 N. Illinois st. Telephone 250.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—FRANK A. BLANCHARD, Undertaker, 99 N. Delaware st. 'Phone: Office, 411; residence, 655.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—IRVIN & ADAMS. Albert Irvin, successor to D. Kregelo, Son & Irvin. Will H. Adams, formerly with Flanner & Buchanan. Tel. 1154. 97 N. Illinois st.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—FLANNER & BUCHANAN. LADY EMBALMER For Ladies and Children. 172 N. Illinois st. Telephone 641.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS—AUG. DIENER, 243 E. Washington.

MONUMENTS—Monuments at lowest prices. M. H. FARRELL, 208 W. Washington st.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

SOCIETY—MASONIC—Pentalpha Lodge, No. 564, F. and A. M. Stated meeting in Masonic Temple this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE A. GAY, W. M. WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Secretary.

SOCIETY—MASONIC—Logan Lodge, No. 575, F. and A. M., Stated meeting this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at hall in Masonic Temple. THOS. J. HUDSON, W. M. JOHN SCHLEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Queen Esther Chapter, No. 3, O. E. S. Stated meeting of Queen Esther Chapter at Masonic Temple (to-morrow) Friday, September 4, at 7:30 p. m. Work. Visitors welcome. LIZZIE CROWE, W. M. NETTIE RANSFORD, Secretary.

SOCIETY—K. of P.—Damascus Lodge, No. 384, K. of P. Regular meeting this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for work in first rank. Castle hall, corner of Illinois and Seventh sts. Visiting knights always welcome. HARRY S. BROWN, C. C. W. D. HOSKINS, K. of R. and S.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Laundry, doing a good business; price $1,200. M. ARBUCKLE & SON, 62 E. Market st.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Prosperous manufacturing business; $1,500 cash necessary to buy machinery and stock. Address M 17, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—$35 average weekly net income with $250 invested; safe, conservative. Prospectus, proofs, free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Patents obtained. Special terms during September. THURMAN & SILVIUS, Mechanical Engineers and Patent Attorneys, When Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Ladies and gentlemen with small means to engage in a new work. Call between 2 and 4 o'clock Friday, at 221 Indiana Trust Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Drug store and grocery to locate corner of Stoughton and Keith sts., one square north of Woodruff Place. ALCON, room 11 Yohn Block.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Drug store; North Side; well-established trade, averaging over $20 per day; invoice between $3,000 and $4,000; cash only will buy it. Address J 14, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—For Sale: Retail grocery and meat market, cheap; a good stand; established over twenty years; party going out of business. Address SCHNULL & CO.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Saloon; good location. 48 Oriole st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Grocery and saloon stock; thirty years' old stand. Address M 16, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Five acres, ten miles northwest, near Clermont; complete; $1,200. H. PLUMMER, 93 E. Market st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Nice, six-year-old mare, suitable for gravel wagon; will trade for lighter delivery horse. 43 E. North.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Seven-room residence; Delaware st., near Fourteenth; trade equity for smaller property. Equities for vacant lots. Farms for city properties. Improved properties for vacant lots. Call on us for anything you wish to trade. WEBBER & CO., 91 E. Market st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For one or more good, vacant lots, a $1,000 equity in a six-room property on St. Clair st., near Broadway; also $2,600 equity in 38 acres, improved, within five miles from the city. A good chance for somebody to get rid of vacant lots. WEBBER & CO., 91 E. Market st.

LOST.

LOST—Red-backed memorandum book. Finder return to 29 N. Illinois st. Reward.

LOST—Newfoundland dog; answers to name of Hal. Reward if returned to 194 Oliver, West Indianapolis.

LOST—Large pocketbook, containing papers and some money. Return to Builders' Exchange. Reward. S. W. HAWKEY.

LOST—Red leather pocketbook, containing peddler's license, papers and cards. Return 34 S. Delaware. Reward.

LOST—Dark green carpet and matting, between Olive st. and Highland ave. Return to 390 Highland ave. Reward.

LOST—On N. Capitol ave., a black silk bag, containing bank book, spectacles, etc. Finder will kindly return to 600 N. Alabama. Reward.

LOST—One five-year-old mare; bright bay; about sixteen hands high; scant mane and heavy tail. Report to 68 W. Market st., or to MRS. PADDOCK, Irvington. Reward.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES.

FOR SALE—Ladies' bicycle shoes, $1.39. KISTNER'S, 83 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Bicycles at prices to suit. WATSON & CO., 48 N. Delaware st.

FOR SALE—Bicycle repairing, enameling; handle-bars bent to suit. 48 N. Delaware st.

FOR SALE—Lady's high grade wheel, cheap, with lantern, bell and license. 232 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—Second-hand bicycles, cheap, on payments. B. KOEHRING & SON, 530 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—Bicycles, $45, $50, $75; cash or payments. Ladies' and gents' second-hand wheels cheap. W. VANDERPOOL, 226 E. Washington st.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—Rival bicycle, No. 25,170; '95 pattern; M. & W. tire; 24-inch black frame; rat-trap pedals; dust cap gone from one pedal; small nick from hind tire. Stolen on night of September 1. $5 reward for recovery. ROBERT EDMONSON, Clayton, Ind.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—MRS. BRYAN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL. Individual instruction. 125 E. Pratt.

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—Free extracting, 8 to 9. DR. GANT, 40½ E. Washington.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—A good girl. 72 W. Ohio st.

WANTED—Dishwasher. STUBBINS HOTEL.

WANTED—Girl in printing office. 33 Talbott Block.

WANTED—A good house girl. 870 N. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—Ladies' piecework; good wages. 65 N. East.

WANTED—Girl to run band iron at Acme Laundry.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 76 E. Michigan.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 625 N. Meridian.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 27 W. Eleventh st.

WANTED—German girl. 984 N. Pennsylvania. No washing.

WANTED—Good German girl. 146 Central ave. E. METZNER.

WANTED—White girl for general housework. 204 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. 111 Park ave.

WANTED—Good German girl for general housekeeping. 330 Orange st.

WANTED—Girl for housework; no washing or ironing. 1558 Capitol ave., N.

WANTED—Girl, sixteen years old; German preferred. 369 S. Meridian st.

WANTED—White girl for light housework; no washing. Address N 18, care News.

WANTED—White girl for general housework; family of three. 769 N. Alabama st.

WANTED—Girls; second and general work; wages $4. Room 3, 95½ N. Delaware.

WANTED—CARPETS CLEANED, 3c PER YARD. MACK'S. TELEPHONE 243.

WANTED—Tailoress; first-class; one on coats, one on repairing clothes. 24 S. Illinois.

WANTED—Feathers renovated, bought and sold. 116 Massachusetts ave. B. F. DUBOIS.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; reference required. 247 Central ave.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; white; small family and big wages. 1015 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; three in family. 644 E. Washington st.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework. 15 Woodruff Place. German or Danish preferred.

WANTED—Washerwoman at private house; everything convenient; give references. Address M 18, care News.

WANTED—Intelligent lady, with $400, to manage a branch office business in this city. Address J 18, care News.

WANTED—Dressmaking rooms opened up for business. Latest styles and work first-class. MRS. M. J. FITCH, 131½ N. Meridian st.

WANTED—Educated middle-aged lady in our new order department; must give reference; experience unnecessary. Call after 9 Friday. MANAGER, fourth floor Lorraine Building.

WANTED—Lady agents in every town in Indiana, to sell the Invisible Skirt Supporter. It keeps shirtwaists down and skirt from sagging. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 227, Indianapolis.

WANTED—Twenty-five ladies and gentlemen for the very best of theatrical companies now organizing for the season; song and dance soubrettes, willing to take small parts and learn; also song and dance comedians; new beginners, wishing to get a good start, please call, as I can arrange for good engagements at once. Call or address PROF. RAYNO'S old, reliable theatrical school, 130 W. Ohio st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Ten more boarders at $3 per week. 406 College ave.

WANTED—Two good barbers, at once. G. C. KING, Sheridan, Ind.

WANTED—Loans on all articles of value. SOLOMON, 25 S. Illinois st.

WANTED—Young man with experience at barber trade. 52½ E. Washington.

WANTED—Office boy; good penman. KEYLESS LOCK CO., 81 Newman st.

WANTED—Barber to locate at 141 Cornell ave.; low rent. ALCON, room 11 Yohn Block.

WANTED—Lodging, 10c; quiet and comfortable. 280 W. Market st. (Closed 10 p. m.)

WANTED—Song and dance and specialty people of all kinds. Address K 18, care News.

WANTED—Salesmen; must have selling ability; $18 weekly. COLLIER, 93 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Teams to haul sand. Apply at once to GEO. A. RUBUSH, 445 Indiana ave., city.

WANTED—A good general blacksmith, especially a good horseshoer. Address V 19, care News.

WANTED—777,777 old boys to know Oyster Charlie will open September 19, 172 E. Washington.

WANTED—To loan money on watches, diamonds; fair dealing and private. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

WANTED—GRAY & GRIBBEN; established ten years; 92 N. Illinois st. All goods sold on payments at cash prices.

WANTED—A reliable person in every town and city to distribute circulars. WILL A. MOLTON CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A man who understands cleaning and pressing at J. A. KENDALL'S, Indiana Dye House, 43 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—We want young men and ladies for the telegraph service; positions secured. Address J. D. JOHNSTON, room 11 Lake Erie railway general office.

WANTED—Inventors to know that Joseph A. Minturn has removed to 15 and 16 Lombard Building. Better facilities than ever for procuring patents. Take elevator.

WANTED—Experienced salesmen to sell our Giant Boiler Compounds, the best on the market; can be sold as a side line. GIANT BOILER COMPOUND CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—PATENTS OBTAINED THROUGH US BRING FORTUNES.
Special terms during September. THURMAN & SILVIUS, Mechanical Engineers and Patent Attorneys, When Building.

WANTED—Young men for the barber trade; can become skilled workmen in eight weeks; everything furnished free; guaranteed situations. Call or address INDIANAPOLIS BARBER SCHOOL, 166½ W. Washington st.

WANTED—Young men to learn barber's trade; only eight weeks required to complete; situation guaranteed; tools donated; wages paid Saturdays. See agent, 7 Circle, or send for catalogue MOLER'S BARBER COLLEGE, 428 Plum st., Cincinnati; 233 S. Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

SITUATION WANTED—Florida Seal.

SITUATION WANTED—By a good nurse. 126 E. Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—Good German girl. 349 S. Alabama. Light housework.

SITUATION WANTED—Girl; general housework or second work. 98 Agnes st.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper, with home privileges. Address W 17, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Reliable German girls in good families. 30½ N. Delaware, room 11.

SITUATION WANTED—General office work, by lady; experienced. Address X 18, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—In an office, by young lady; good reference. Address W 18, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Stenographer; experienced; good reference. Address X 16, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Lady stenographer; experienced; references. Address Z 16, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—By an expert machine stitcher; six years' experience. Address L. M., 226 S. Missouri st.

SITUATION WANTED—As stenographer or clerk, by young man; six years' experience. Address Z 14, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—As collector; experienced; can work mornings; have wheel; work reasonable; best of references. Address Z 7, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—First-class barber; steady job; or will buy small, cheap shop with good trade, for cash. Address Box 454, Bluffton, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced bookkeeper, or as assistant, invoice clerk, or any office work; city references. Address F 17, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced help furnished free for hotels and restaurants. House girls' meetings for family, afternoon, 23 W. Ohio. HUGLE'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—Graduated pharmacist, clerk or manager; six years' first-class experience town and city; best references; free November 1. PHARMACIST, 6900 Wenworth ave., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—25c "Life of McKinley"; 100 pages; many full page engravings; life size portrait. BARCLAY & CO., Cincinnati.

AGENTS WANTED—Solicitors can make money introducing educational insurance; easy to write. Address F. H. SCOFIELD, Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—Ready cash paid to agents. Our goods sell without talk. Men or women. Particulars, address at once MARIE ANTOINETTE CO. (Paris), Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—Two agency positions open with best building and loan association in the State; experience not necessary; rare opportunity for the right parties; references. 41 S. Pennsylvania st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING—
All advertisements inserted under ordinary headings in The News are charged for at the very low rate of 1 cent a word for each day. No advertisement received for less than 10 cents. When blank or dash lines are used, these are 8 cents a line. One and two-cent postage stamps will be received in payment of orders by mail. For rates on display advertising write or call at the office.
THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Fine livery and carriages. WOOD'S STABLES.

WANTED—Gas trust stock. NEWTON TODD 6 Ingalls Block.

WANTED—Cash paid for household goods. 139 W. Washington.

WANTED—To buy a good office desk. Address K 17, care News.

WANTED—Four lady teachers to room and board. 55 Vine st.

WANTED—Fine livery at Schofield's stables. NAGELEISON BROS.

WANTED—Teeth, $5; crowns, $2. SELLERS, Dentist, 29½ S. Illinois.

WANTED—Old gold and silver for cash. WARD, 11 N. Meridian.

WANTED—Horse for its feed; light work. Address V 17, care News.

WANTED—Two rooms, north, for gentleman. Address T 17, care News.

WANTED—A few day boarders. 28 Johnson ave., near E. Washington st.

WANTED—Building and loan stock for cash. M. ——, 244 S. New Jersey.

WANTED—To buy good-sized pony cart in good condition. 30 Morrison.

WANTED—Three or four unfurnished rooms; central. Address S 17, care News.

WANTED—To rent space for cigar store with barbers. Address L 16, care News.

WANTED—To buy North Side dairy route. Address J. C., Howland Station, Ind.

WANTED—Cash paid for elm lumber at hoop factory. PATTERSON & BUSBY.

WANTED—Boarders in private family; school teachers preferred. 351 Bellefontaine.

WANTED—Old hats and rubbers to repair. WM. DE PUY, 47 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—16 to 1, that BENNETT makes the finest cabinets in the city for $1 dozen.

WANTED—To rent dining-room in good rooming house; good location. 552 Virginia ave.

WANTED—GRAY & GRIBBEN sell jewelry on payments at cash prices. 92 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—$2,000 on real estate security in Woodruff Place. Address 615 E. Vermont st.

WANTED—A lady room-mate, by a lady; exchange references. Address F 16, care News.

WANTED—J. A. SHIRLEY, real estate, loans and insurance, removed to 701 Lemcke Building.

WANTED—To buy, cheap, a foot-power lathe for bicycle repair shop. Address T 18, care News.

WANTED—$5 for full set teeth. Extracted without pain at EARHART'S, 16½ E. Washington.

WANTED—Don't buy window shades until you have seen the Buckeye. 40½ Kentucky ave. 'Phone 1872.

WANTED—To loan money on watches and diamonds; fair dealing and private. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

WANTED—Agents, send to the CUT-PRICE WALL PAPER STORE for samples. 232 W. Washington st.

WANTED—Dressmaking parlors have removed to 36½ W. Washington, over Lee's tea store. MRS. IDA SEIBERT.

WANTED—Two or three rooms, unfurnished, within six squares of Central College. Address H 16, care News.

WANTED—Good voices for church choir. Apply at the First Baptist church Friday and Saturday, 2 and 7 p. m.

WANTED—One or two unfurnished rooms central and reasonable; man and wife. Address D 18, care News.

WANTED—Ertel's Steam Laundry will call for and deliver your laundry to any part of the city. Telephone 1089.

WANTED—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, or room and board, centrally located. Address F 18, care News.

WANTED—Feather boas cleaned and curled; tips and plumes colored and curled. CHARLES FAILLES, 28 S. Illinois.

WANTED—Pasture. Fine pasture, with plenty water; four miles from monument. AUSTIN F. DENNY, 19½ N. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—A good, second-hand grocer's or butcher's delivery wagon, with top. Address A. WITTENBURG, 131 S. Linden st.

WANTED—Part of furnished house for light housekeeping; vicinity of Eleventh and Central or College aves. Address V 18, care News.

WANTED—A second-hand screw-cutting lathe, 36 or 40 inches between centers; must be in good condition. CHAS. CASSIDY, Roachdale, Ind.

WANTED—Second-hand door and window frames; also timbers suitable for factory purposes. Send list of what you have. Address B 18, care News.

WANTED—Everybody to buy their railroad tickets at SLATT & POE'S cut rate ticket office, formerly Frey's, 122 S. Illinois st. Telephone 362 and save money.

WANTED—Four or five unfurnished rooms, north, for housekeeping; must be first-class; or will rent half of the house; references required. Address R 18, care News.

WANTED—Suite of two or three unfurnished rooms and board in modern house; private family; for gentleman and wife. State location and terms. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 93, city.

WANTED—You to come to us to have your piano tuned. We are responsible, and guarantee the finest work promptly done. Special attention to first-class repairing. WULSCHNER & SON, 78 and 80 N. Pennsylvania.

WANTED—300 children, ages eight to fifteen, to become members of the Children's Chorus Class of the Indianapolis College of Music. Free to those who take lessons in the college. Others $3 a year. For particulars call at the college, facing the Soldiers' Monument.

WANTED—Now is your chance for very cheap railroad tickets to Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Lincoln, Boston, New York, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo and all other points North, East, South and West, at 122 S. Illinois st. SLATTS & POE.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

BUILDING AND LOAN—The Hoosier issues a new series September 7. Meets at Blodau's drug store, corner Indiana ave. and Vermont st., every Monday.

BUILDING AND LOAN—The Indiana Society for Savings, 214 Lemcke Building (second floor), offers satisfactory investment of savings and trust funds; no membership fee; no expense fund; stock issued at any time. Call or send for financial statement, just published.

BUILDING AND LOAN—A new series of the Occidental Saving and Loan Association will be issued Monday, September 7, 1896. Shares $200. Entry fee 25c per share. Weekly dues 50c. Meetings at Wm. Hild's, corner New York and Blake sts. JOSEPH H. HOWES, President. C. HENRY ROSEBROCK, Secretary. CARL HABICH, Jr., Treasurer.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Eastern Saving and Loan Association. New series opens September 5, 1896. Shares $200. Dues 55c per share. Borrowers wanted. Money to be had on application. No waiting. Applications for stock will be received at the place of meeting, Kiemeyer's cigar store, 76 E. Washington st., or by the secretary. CONRAD MUELLER, Secretary, Merchants' National Bank. O. F. FRENZEL, Treasurer, Merchants' National Bank. WM. KIEMEYER, President, 76 E. Washington st. Meets every Saturday evening.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—INDIANAPOLIS WAREHOUSE CO., 265-273 S. Pennsylvania st.

STORAGE—Of all kinds at CHARLES E. SHOVER'S, 180 E. Wabash st.

STORAGE—INDIANAPOLIS STORAGE CO., 370-372 S. Delaware st. 'Phone 1049.

STORAGE—Vehicles, or anything; charges reasonable. C. L. CLANCY, rear 224 N. Meridian.

STORAGE—All kinds of storage and transfer. Call on S. P. HAMILTON, 11 S. Alabama st., for special rate. Telephone 768.

STORAGE—INDIANA STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO. Registered warehouse; high-class building; insurance low. 27 to 33 Capitol ave., N.

STORAGE—Elegant accommodations; prompt and careful attention and reasonable prices. We pack, haul and store household goods. Telephone 675. HOGAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

STORAGE—THE UNION TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO. is the oldest, largest, safest and cleanest storage house in the city. Corner E. Ohio st. and Bee Line tracks. (The old Dickson stand.)

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION—MORRIS SOLOMON, Auctioneer, 78 E. Washington.

AUCTION—CARTER & VETTER, Auctioneers, 252 E. Washington.

AUCTION—McCURDY & PERRY, Auctioneers. No. 139 W. Washington.

AUCTION—Sale of elegant, new furniture at auction. I will sell at auction, Friday, September 4, at 9:30 a. m., No. 50 Newman st., the entire furnishings of a seven-room cottage (all new goods), consisting of upright piano (very fine), three pedals; nine rockers, two fine extension dining tables, dining chairs, large mirror, bedroom suites, refrigerator, gas stove, carpets, great variety fur and Bromley rugs, clocks, bric-a-brac, stands, curtains, elegant dishes, iron and brass bedsteads, fifty feet hose, lamps, hall settee, couch. These goods are about the finest ever offered at auction. Sold to satisfy a mortgage. T. J. SEMANS, Auctioneer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Tish-i-mingo.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Wanted: 100,000 bushels pickles; spot cash. 190 W. Washington st.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Buckeye window shades, the only up-to-date shades made. 40½ Kentucky ave. 'Phone 1872.

ANNOUNCEMENT—MRS. DR. INA F. SILVA, the noted medium, has removed from No. 4 Massachusetts ave. to 72½ Indiana ave., three blocks from Bates House.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Astrologer—MRS. DR. ELLIS, 190 N. Capitol ave. Consult the doctor at once and learn what to do, where to go for success in business, health and happiness.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—Furnished room. 36 Ash st.

TO LET—Furnished room. 26 W. New York.

TO LET—Rooms, $1 up; board, $3. 129 N. Delaware

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with board. 169 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Furnished room; bath. 269 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—Furnished room, with bath. 146 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Desirable rooms and board. 129 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—One nicely furnished front room. 348 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Front room; furnished. 265 N. Capitol. Bath.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with bath. 218 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—Well-furnished rooms; modern. 39½ Indiana ave.

TO LET—Unfurnished front parlor; first floor. 53 Huron st.

TO LET—Furnished room; modern house; bath. 84 E. North st.

TO LET—82½ E. Washington st. AD HERETH, room 7.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 298 E. North.

TO LET—Furnished front room, alcove; modern. 237 E. Walnut.

TO LET—Two unfurnished basement rooms. 126 W. New York st.

TO LET—Four unfurnished rooms, $6 per month. 431 N. Pine.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 90 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Furnished front room; down town; modern. 31 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; modern. 81 E. Vermont.

TO LET—Nicely furnished front rooms; board; bath. 171 Capitol ave. N.

TO LET—Elegant rooms; furnished or unfurnished. 340 N. Meridian.

TO LET—Modern, unfurnished rooms; housekeeping. 239 E. Vermont.

TO LET—Three unfurnished room for light housekeeping. 309 E. Ohio st.

TO LET—Well-furnished rooms; housekeeping; cook stove; gas. 233 E. Ohio.

TO LET—Four rooms over 525 N. Illinois st. Inquire Alexander's drug store.

TO LET—Furnished room, with alcove; one small room; cheap. 329 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Furnished room to one or two young men; reasonable. 36 W. Michigan st.

TO LET—Large, furnished room; good board; reasonable; reference. 657 College ave.

TO LET—First floor, residence, north, to couple; reference. Address L 18, care News.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms; new house; bath; furnace; heat. 354 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Large dining-room in the Windsor Building. M. H. SPADES, 55 W. Market st.

TO LET—Two newly furnished rooms; light housekeeping; private family. 287 N. Noble.

TO LET—Elegant, furnished rooms, three squares from convention hall. 57 N. East st.

TO LET—First floor; nicely furnished front room; to one or two gents. 190 N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—Unfurnished sleeping room; opposite postoffice. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18½ N. Meridian.

TO LET—Rooms; furnished or unfurnished; porch and bath; man and wife preferred. 619 College ave.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms, with board for gentlemen; bath; gas; well water. 12 E. Michigan st.

TO LET—A suite of front rooms; furnished; suitable for two or more gentlemen. 156 N. New Jersey st.

TO LET—Two connecting rooms; modern; down town; light housekeeping allowed. Address Q 17, care News.

TO LET—To lady teachers: One or two rooms with alcove; also lower front room; board and bath. Address G 18, care News.

TO LET—Three nicely furnished rooms; one parlor with piano; one room up-stairs; one room in rear on first floor. 126 E. Ohio st.

TO LET—Newly furnished front rooms; bath and all modern conveniences; without board; $2 per week and upward. SENATE HOTEL, opposite State House.

TO LET—Third-story rooms, opposite Journal office, suitable for sleeping rooms or light housekeeping; unfurnished. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18½ N. Meridian.

TO LET—Within 2½ squares of postoffice, rooms furnished, $1 to $3.50 per week; dining-room; first-class and coolest in town; family boarding a specialty at lowest rate. 'Phone 627. HOTEL ENTERPRISE.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO LET—Desirable desk room, cheap. 26 S. Illinois st.

TO LET—1097 E. Washington. 325 Clifford ave. 141 Cornell ave. ALCON, room 11 Yohn Block.

TO LET—Fine suite of offices; second floor, Western Union Building, 19 S. Meridian. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET—No. 90 S. Delaware st.; store-room, two stories and cellar, 15x50 feet, with or without power.

TO LET—Store-room, 35 E. Market st.; splendid bicycle location. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18½ N. Meridian.

TO LET—Desirable office, opposite Journal Building, 46½ N. Pennsylvania, room 11. HENRY D. PIERCE.

TO LET—Physicians' offices; three rooms; hot and cold water; steam heat furnished; best location. 14 E. Ohio st. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET—Store-room and dwelling attached; 282 River ave., West Indianapolis; good location; cheap rent. Call at 220 E. Washington.

TO LET—Splendid bicycle location; Washington-st. store-room; two fronts, Court and Washington sts.; second-story offices, splendid light; three floors; magnificent gallery, with skylight; suitable for bicycle school. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18½ N. Meridian.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

LOANS—On all articles of value. SOLOMON, 25 S. Illinois st.

LOANS—On jewelry, clothing and other valuables. 57 W. Washington.

LOANS—Mortgage loans; lowest rates. HORACE McKAY, 29½ N. Pennsylvania.

LOANS—16 to 1 that BENNETT makes the finest cabinets in the city for $1 dozen.

LOANS—On watches and diamonds; large amounts a specialty. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

LOANS—6 and 7 per cent., real estate, city or farm. H. M. HADLEY, 66 E. Market st., basement.

LOANS—Large amount of money to loan at specially low rates. DYER & RASSMANN, 21 Circle st.

LOANS—Money on farms and city property; terms reasonable. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 325-330 Lemcke Block.

LOANS—On farms; $100 and upward; home funds; lowest rates; no delay. A. METZGER, Odd Fellows Block.

LOANS—On furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, office, store fixtures, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

LOANS—Sums of $500 and over. City property and farms. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 E. Market st.

LOANS—5, 6 and 7 per cent. loans; any amount; private funds; privilege of payments; reasonable fees; no delays. McINTOSH & SON, 66 E. Market st.

LOANS—Money in sums to suit, without any delay whatever; can get it the same day you apply. Call and get our rates. Can pay a portion each year, if you desire. Room 305 Indiana Trust Building, third floor. Elevator. CHAS. W. GORSUCH.

LOANS—
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.,
Without removal. Interest 7 per cent. a year.
On Building Association Plan.
PERSONAL PROPERTY SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Room 4 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington.
Open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

LOANS—
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
To loan in sums of
$10, $15, $20, $30, $50, $100, $200,
or any amount on
FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, STORE FIXTURES, ETC.,
At rates which honest people can afford to pay. The property to remain in your undisturbed possession.
EVERYBODY WHO WANTS MONEY CALL AND SEE US.
We are just as happy to make you a $10 loan as one for $150. We will give you plenty of time to pay the money back. In fact, you can make the payments to suit yourself. Every payment so made reduces the cost of carrying the loan. We give you the full amount of money you ask for; no charges taken out in advance. The transaction is sure to be private. Don't fail to see us and get our rates.
INDIANAPOLIS MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
Room 10, 87 E. Market st.

LOANS—
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
To loan in sums of $10 up on
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, ORGANS,
HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.
At the lowest rates and on the easiest terms. The property is left in your undisturbed possession. We will as gladly make you a small loan as a large one, and give you your own time in which to pay it back. Any payments made reduces the cost of carrying the loan.
You get full amount asked for.
No charges taken out in advance.
Our business strictly private, and we guarantee you the fairest treatment. Call and see us before borrowing.
SECURITY MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
Room 207, second floor, Indiana Trust Building (old Vance Block), corner Washington st. and Virginia ave.
Ask elevator man for room 207.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—Tish-i-mingo.

TO LET—List. 10 Circle.

TO LET—Metzger's Agency.

TO LET—SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

TO LET—SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

TO LET—See list. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

TO LET—Six-room cottage. 277 Douglass st.

TO LET—286 N. Senate, $25. Key 284 May, 434 Park.

TO LET—Five-room house; good condition. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—Bon's transfer, 62 E. Washington. Telephone 218.

TO LET—Desirable residence. 125 E. Vermont. Inquire next door.

TO LET—House; six rooms. 175 W. South st. No small children.

TO LET—House; six rooms. 175 W. South st. No small children.

TO LET—D. A. COULTER, Agent, 94 E. Market. Telephone 13.

TO LET—See list at 96 E. Market, ground floor. GREGORY & APPEL.

TO LET—Hard times price; modern; six rooms; bath. 129 Highland ave.

TO LET—Boarding-house, near Union station. Inquire at Bryce's bakery.

TO LET—See rental list of COPELAND & McINTIRE, 729 and 730 Lemcke.

TO LET—Ten-room house; modern improvements. Inquire 544 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—329 E. Michigan; seven rooms; newly papered; new kitchen; both gases.

TO LET—See list of H. M. HADLEY, Rental Agent, 66 E. Market st., ground floor.

TO LET—595 Massachusetts ave.; five rooms; $8. F. T. McWHIRTER, 70 E. Market.

TO LET—Modern, eight-room, new residence, $14. F. T. McWHIRTER, 70 E. Market.

TO LET—Furniture at auction, 50 Newman st., to-morrow (Friday). See Auction column.

TO LET—80 W. First st.; seven rooms; $20. FIEBER & REILLY, 84 E. Market st.

TO LET—Seven rooms; newly papered; both gases; new kitchen. 331 E. Michigan st.

TO LET—Eight-room house; 573 E. Market; good order; $16. C. ZIMMER, 19 S. East st.

TO LET—550 Ash; ten rooms; stable; desirable; $18. F. T. McWHIRTER, 70 E. Market.

TO LET—Four-room house, 138 Puryear st., between St. Joe and St. Mary, near Alabama.

TO LET—Eight-room house; N. Illinois; complete bath and furnace; $25. Inquire 33 Lombard.

TO LET—Five-room house; natural gas; well; cistern. 104 Ramsey ave. Inquire 129 Ramsey ave.

TO LET—406 N. East; nine rooms; bath; barn; good repair; $25. COLE & PEASE, 18 Baldwin Block.

TO LET—Small house; newly painted; three large rooms in good repair; $7.50. 168 Buchanan st.

TO LET—Big line of bedroom and dining-room furniture; lowest price. BORN & CO., 62 E. Washington.

TO LET—Well-located residence for club rooms; large lot; plenty of shade. Address B 12, care News.

TO LET—Nice cottage, 1108 N. Pennsylvania st.; reasonable to good tenants. R. F. CATTERSON & SON.

TO LET—New house, six rooms, 7 Ludlow ave. Inquire BERT BACON, 59 N. Pennsylvania st. $12.50.

TO LET—450 Park ave.; modern, high grade house; will be ready on or before September 1. Keys at 440 Park.

TO LET—444 Capitol ave., N.; nine rooms; all the conveniences; stable. T. E. GRIFFITH, 132 S. Meridian.

TO LET—New, eight-room house; all modern conveniences. 267 N. East st. A. J. MEYER & CO., 33 Lombard Building.

TO LET—No. 277 N. Capitol ave.; eight rooms and bath; modern. Inquire H. C. NEWCOMB, 44 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET—368 N. New Jersey st.; eleven rooms; modern; stable; in good condition. McCULLOUGH & SONS, 98 E. Market.

TO LET—House of nine rooms, bath and furnace, half square north of Military Park, on West st.; price $25. Inquire 193 N. West st.

TO LET—Four-room house; 256 Clinton st.; cemented cellar; gas; city and cistern water; first-class condition; $10. Apply 351 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Good pianos rented; rent allowed when you buy; pianos kept in tune without charge. WULSCHNER'S, 78 and 80 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—217 Olive st.; handsome, ten-room house; bath, furnace and stable; one of the best houses on the South Side; $22.50. REID BROS., 42 N. Delaware.

TO LET—A newly papered, painted, first-class house; northeast; eight rooms; both gases; the best possible terms to desirable and careful tenant. H. E. KINNEY, 20 Board of Trade.

TO LET—Fine suite of office rooms in The News Building; new and well lighted; all conveniences; might be let for light manufacturing. For particulars call at The News office.

TO LET— PRESSLEY FLATS.
Apartments of seven rooms each, located opposite University Park; each suite has every known convenience for comfort; parties desiring to rent are invited to inspect them. Will be leased only. A. J. McINTOSH & SON, 66 E. Market st.

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Small hotel, 35 rooms, center of city. HORACE McKAY, 29½ N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—Second and third floors, 33x195 feet each, of building, Nos. 9 and 11 W. Washington st. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—J. A. SHIRLEY, real estate, loans and insurance, 701 Lemcke Building.

REMOVAL—H. M. HADLEY to 66 E. Market (basement); insurance; real estate; loans, rents.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—At 5 and 6 per cent., at once. C. F. SAYLES.

LOANS—6 per cent. money; no delay. J. L. BARNITT.

LOANS—On all articles of value. SOLOMON, 25 S. Illinois st.

LOANS—Money to loan. HENRY H. FAY, 40½ E. Washington st.

LOANS—Plenty of 6 per cent. money to loan. SHIRLEY, 701 Lemcke.

LOANS—On personalty. BOYD & MILLER, suite 63 Baldwin Block.

LOANS—Also building association shares purchased. NEWTON TODD, 6 Ingalls Block.

LOANS—$100 to $20,000; interest and commission reasonable. REID BROS., 42 N. Delaware st.

LOANS—Straight or association; inside Indianapolis property. JOHN B. HANN, 323 Lemcke Building.

LOANS—6 per cent. money on improved real estate. (No loans made outside of this city.) SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

LOANS—On furniture, pianos, horses, vehicles, store fixtures, etc. Lowest rates (confidential). 2½ W. Washington, room 4.

LOANS—I want $1,000 for one year; will give about $2,000 Indianapolis city bonds as security; will pay good interest. Address Q 10, care News.

LOANS—6 per cent. money, with privilege of pre-payment semi-annually; loans made on improved real estate in this city only, in loans of not less than $1,000; no delay; reasonable fees. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market st.

LOANS—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

LOANS—On horses, wagons, store fixtures, pianos, household goods, warehouse receipts, and all kinds of personal property, at lowest rates, without delay, and the same day you apply. Everything strictly confidential. Private room.
HOUSEHOLD LOAN ASSOCIATION,
44 Lombard Building, fourth floor.
Opposite New York Store.

LOANS—
MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR UNDISTURBED POSSESSION.
LOANS ON WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
EVERYBODY WHO WANTS MONEY, CALL AND SEE US.
LOANS MADE ON SHORT NOTICE.
WE ADVANCE MONEY ON FURNITURE, fixtures, pianos, warehouse receipts, horses, wagons, machinery, etc.; in fact, we will loan on any and all kinds of chattel property without removal. You can pay back the money in weekly or monthly installments. Any part paid reduces cost of carrying the loan. Call and get our rates before going elsewhere.
CENTRAL LOAN CO.,
11½ N. Meridian st., room 5.
First stairway on the east side of N. Meridian st., near Washington, up-stairs.

LOANS—
LOWEST RATES.
EASY TERMS.
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
LOANS MADE ON SHORT NOTICE.
Money loaned on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, store fixtures, warehouse receipts and all kinds of personal property in any amount from $10 upward, the property to remain in your undisturbed possession. We also loan money on watches and diamonds. You can pay back the money in weekly or monthly installments, and have the cost reduced proportionately. If you owe a balance on your furniture or piano, we will pay the same for you and carry it as long as you desire. No charges taken out in advance. Call and see us before going elsewhere.
Established 1887.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
Room 4 Lombard Building,
Second Floor,
24½ E. Washington st.
Opposite New York Store.
Open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Tish-i-mingo.

FOR SALE—Cigar store. Address R 17, care News.

FOR SALE—Full-blooded rat terrier. 151 Shelby st.

FOR SALE—Cow; A No. 1. Call at 31 Le Grand ave.

FOR SALE—Small printing office. Address A 19, care News.

FOR SALE—Small printing office. Address E 18, care News.

FOR SALE—First-class oak folding bed, cheap. 122 Ft. Wayne ave.

FOR SALE—Fine registered Jersey cow. 1252 Northwestern ave.

FOR SALE—Antique oak folding bed; cost $80. 70 W. Maryland st.

FOR SALE—Remington typewriter; good condition. 29 E. Market.

FOR SALE—1,000 printed dodgers for $1. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—Small grocery, pony, wagon and buggy. 356 Indiana ave.

FOR SALE—Fine baby carriage; also patent cradle bed. 25 S. Linden.

FOR SALE—Chambers's Bouquet; best 5-cent cigar. Best dealers have it.

FOR SALE—Clothing on payments. O. J. CONRAD, 70-72 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Car-load of fine drivers at Schofield's stable, 122 E. Wabash st.

FOR SALE—Or rent: Invalid rolling chairs. W. D. ALLISON CO., 85 E. South st.

FOR SALE—16 to 1 that BENNETT makes the finest cabinets in the city for $1 dozen.

FOR SALE—The largest cash retail grocery store in the city. Address P 2, care News.

FOR SALE—Poultry house; everything complete for dressing. Address E 15, care News.

FOR SALE—Guitars and mandolins on payments. O. J. CONRAD, 70-72 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—A few unredeemed watches and diamonds, very cheap, at room 24 Ingalls Block.

FOR SALE—Few unredeemed watches and diamonds, cheap for cash. 11½ N. Meridian, room 5.

FOR SALE—Trunks, one-fourth off; cash or payments. O. J. CONRAD, 70-72 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Or Trade: Restaurant; good-paying business; time or cash. Address Q 18, care News.

FOR SALE—Money to loan on watches and diamonds; fair dealing and private room. 24 Ingalls Block.

FOR SALE—Twenty-eight yards new rag carpet, cheap, at South Side Singer office, 194 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—Fine four-karat diamond; only $200. Room 4 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Stoves and furniture. M. P. ANDERSON'S STORAGE HOUSE, corner Hosbrook and Cedar sts.

FOR SALE—National cash register; latest pattern; used short time; cash or payments. Address A 10, care News.

FOR SALE—Good, second-hand boiler, No. 3 flooring and other lumber, brick and stone. 422 S. Meridian st. 'Phone 356.

FOR SALE—All grades of wall paper hangings at factory prices at CUT-PRICE WALL PAPER STORE, 232 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Buggy cushions, backs, tops, light wheels, wagons, buggies and surreys; also shafts. AL SMITH, 265 S. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—Buckeye window shades; made to fit any window; they roll both ways; see them. 40½ Kentucky ave. 'Phone 1872.

FOR SALE—Cheap railroad tickets to all points, at SLATTS & POE'S cut rate ticket office, 122 S. Illinois st. Telephone 362

FOR SALE—Fruit ranch at Riverside, Cal.; will exchange for city or farm property. R. T. VEITCH, 711-712 Lemcke Building.

FOR SALE—Suits to order; pants to order; pants ready made; best value for price in city. R. R. MILES, 108 and 110 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—A few unredeemed diamonds, watches, rings, etc., at great bargains. Room 4 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—First-class drug store; owner must leave city on account sickness in family; very cheap and big bargain; part cash. Address L 17, care News.

FOR SALE—Elegant set of dishes and furniture of seven-room house at auction to-morrow, Friday, 9:30 a. m., 50 Newman st. Take Clifford ave. cars.

FOR SALE—Bargain: Large pipe organ; twelve feet high, six feet wide and eight feet long; can be seen at German Reform church, Merrill and Alabama sts.

FOR SALE—Cote D'Or, pure California grape juice, is still in the market, and is the best and purest wine sold. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

FOR SALE—Barber shop; three chairs; everything in good condition; doing good business; going away; will sell cheap; good location. Address P 18, care News.

FOR SALE—Or Trade: Good stock of general merchandise and store-room and dwelling in good gas town, on good railroad. Address D. E. THEOBALD, Charlottesville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Wedding, invitation and visiting cards, engraved and printed to order in latest style on short notice. Finest work at very low prices. BAKER & THORNTON, 38 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—Nobby styles in all-wool pants, $2 a pair. 300 styles fancy patterns, pants to order, $3. Handsome suits to order, $15. TAYLOR & SCHNEIDER, 22 Circle, formerly with R. R. Miles.

FOR SALE—92 N. ILLINOIS ST.
GRAY & GRIBBEN'S FOR WATCHES.
GRAY & GRIBBEN'S FOR DIAMONDS.
GRAY & GRIBBEN'S FOR JEWELRY.
GRAY & GRIBBEN'S FOR SILVERWARE.

FOR SALE—Now is your chance for very cheap railroad tickets to Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Lincoln, Boston, New York, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo and all other points North, East, South and West, at 122 S. Illinois st. SLATTS & POE.

FOR SALE—
STOUT'S
SALE
MEN'S B CALF CONGRESS AND LACE SHOES,
98c! 98c! 98c! 98c!
WORTH $1.50.
STOUT'S.
66 AND 68 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
98 AND 100 INDIANA AVE.
242 E. WASHINGTON ST.
184 W. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR SALE—
THE BULLOCK
PERFECTING PRESSES
USED BY THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS;
ALL IN GOOD CONDITION;
NOW PRINTING THE NEWS DAILY.
More rapid and larger presses being built in the new building for The News will take the place of the presses now for sale. A great bargain is in store for some one. Apply at once to
THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

FOR SALE—
20 lbs granulated sugar for $1.
5c for 1 quart navy beans.
50c for 1 dozen Mason quart jars.
45c for 25 lbs roller process flour.
85c for 50 lbs roller process flour.
$3.35 for 1 barrel roller process flour.
5c for 1 lb fresh ginger snaps.
15c for 1 lb broken Java coffee, roasted.
20c for 1 lb fresh roasted Santos.
Telephone 473.
PFAFFLIN GROCERY CO.
100 N. Illinois st.
Under the Telephone Exchange.
Goods delivered to any part of city.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—1,000 business cards for $1. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR TRADE—Fresh milch cow for work horse. Call 174 E. Market st.

FOR TRADE—Lot for horses or horses and trap. 16 E. Ohio st., 2 p. m.

FOR TRADE—Nice, new gas stove for second-hand base heater. 566 Shelby st.

FOR TRADE—A diamond ring for lady's bicycle. Address N 17, care News.

FOR TRADE—Fine, new residence property for good drug store. Address G 11, care News.

FOR TRADE—Furniture of seven-room house at auction, to-morrow (Friday), 9:30 a. m., 50 Newman st. Elegant goods. Also upright piano.

FOR TRADE—A thoroughly modern, new, eleven-room, two-story frame house, N. Illinois st., for trade; will take cheaper property in part payment; balance long time. Price $6,000. W. E. MICK & CO.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Hair on ladies' faces, moles, birthmarks removed. VARIN, room 20, over Ayres's.

PERSONAL—MADAME MASON, massage and magnetic and electric healing. Room 17 Hendricks Block.

PERSONAL—Ladies, a friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address WOMAN'S MEDICAL HOME, Buffalo, N. Y.

PERSONAL—LORENZ SCHMIDT, Notary Public and Consular Agent. Collector of European claims. Room No. 1 in German Insurance Block, 29 S. Delaware st.

PERSONAL—Ladies, gentlemen, MRS. DR. SILVA has removed from No. 4 Massachusetts ave. to 72½ Indiana ave.; is fitted up for all kinds of baths and massage treatment. Go and see her.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—Insurance. SAYLES.

REAL ESTATE—SAYLES, 77 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—MILLS & SMALL, 96½ E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—MEYER & KISER, Insurance, 306 Indiana Trust.

REAL ESTATE—Property of all kinds. HENRY H. FAY, 40½ E. Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—Private money to loan; 6 per cent. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Buy and sell your real estate through R. T. VEITCH, 711-712 Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—Bargain, near Martinsville; five acres; four-room house; $300. J. L. BARNITT, 31 Lombard Building.

REAL ESTATE—Desirable lot, near Seventeenth; $400, few days; well worth $500. F. T. McWHIRTER, 70 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—$1,900, a new, two-story six-room house; 171 Church st.; easy payments. WM. S. CANFIELD, 31 Virginia ave.

REAL ESTATE—Very desirable, modern, nine-room home; N. Capitol ave., near Sixth; east front; bargain if sold soon. Address owner, 130 N. Senate ave.

REAL ESTATE—Lots for sale on weekly payments in Prospect st., E. Washington st., and in Brinkman Hill addition. A. W. DENNY, 26 N. Delaware.

REAL ESTATE—Several West Indianapolis cottages; small payment down, balance building association, payable $2 weekly. L. G. MILLER, 117 W. Georgia st.

REAL ESTATE—Three dwellings; lot 63 feet, fronting on Noble st., near Washington st.; $3,000; pays 13.06 per cent. on price asked. H. PLUMMER, 93 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Insure your property in the Insurance Company of North America or the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, with HENRY H. FAY, 40½ E. Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—Beautiful without; elegant and thoroughly modern; nine rooms; just completed; well located on Talbott ave.; price $4,500, in payments. M. ARBUCKLE & SON, 62 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—A thoroughly modern, new, eleven-room, two-story frame house; N. Illinois st.; for sale on extraordinarily small payments; east front; price $6,000; house never occupied. W. E. MICK & CO.

REAL ESTATE—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

REAL ESTATE—Elegant, seven-room residence; lot 50x150; Newman st., one square from Woodruff Place; a bargain; investigate. Also fine residences on Talbott ave., Broadway and Highland Place. Easy terms. Buy now and buy cheap. WEBBER & CO., 91 E. Market st.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—Tish-i-mingo.

NOTICE—GATES, Dentist, room 1 Odd Fellows Block.

NOTICE—1,000 printed billheads for $1.50. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 506 Broadway.

NOTICE—Wanted: 100,000 bushels pickles; spot cash. 190 W. Washington st.

NOTICE—16 to 1 that BENNETT makes the finest cabinets in the city for $1 dozen.

NOTICE—Feathers bought, sold and renovated. J. C. HIRSCHMAN, 69 N. New Jersey st.

NOTICE—EVEROAD & PRUNK, furnace and tin work. 170 Indiana ave. Telephone 118.

NOTICE—Stove repairs for all makes of stoves. 281 E. Washington st. Store closed Saturdays.

NOTICE—If you want the latest, buy the Buckeye window shade. 40½ Kentucky ave. 'Phone 1872.

NOTICE—Auction sale of household goods at 50 Newman st., to-morrow (Friday), 9:30. Also upright piano.

NOTICE—Driven wells; cisterns cleaned and repaired; charges $1.50. Telephone 796. C. F. GORDON, 205 E. Washington st.

NOTICE—Appetite restored free at FULTON FISH MARKET, 61 N. Illinois. 'Phone 599. Call and see what we can do for you.

NOTICE—SIG. GIUSEPPE MARONE, harp soloist, will accept engagements for concerts, receptions and dinners; also furnish music for fine dances. 177 Capitol ave., N.

NOTICE—Tin, copper and sheet-iron work. Combination hot-air furnaces for burning gas and other fuel at the same time. JOSEPH GARDNER, 39 Kentucky ave. Telephone 322.

ANNOUNCEMENT—HOWARD'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS. Established twenty-five years. Best and cheapest work in city. Everybody has their carpets cleaned there. Telephone 616.

NOTICE—INDIANAPOLIS PATTERN WORKS, wood and metal pattern-makers, models and experimental work, mechanical drawings, and manufacturers of special machinery. 101-105 S. Pennsylvania st., Indianapolis, Ind. Estimates furnished.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that at the next regular meeting of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 520, Daughters of Rebekah, to be held Monday evening, September 14, 1896, three trustees will be elected; one whose term will end January 1, 1897, one for the term ending January 1, 1898, and one for the term ending January 1, 1899.
MRS. EMMA McELWEE, Noble Grand.
Attest: JENNIE CONDELL, Secretary.

NOTICE—TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Isaac N. Richie, was on the 22d day of August, 1896, named as trustee, under the State assignment law, by the W. B. Holton Manufacturing Company, of all their property, for the benefit of their creditors; that the undersigned has accepted the trusteeship and qualified accordingly.
ISAAC N. RICHIE, Trustee.
Indianapolis, Ind., August 26, 1896.

NOTICE—TO CONTRACTORS.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the town of Brightwood will receive sealed proposals at the town clerk's office until 8 p. m., September 9, 1896, for the improvement, grading and laying a cement sidewalks on west side of Brightwood ave., from the north side of Sutherland st. to the south side of Willow st. all the work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in the town clerk's office of said town. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
W. H. JOHNSON, President of Board.
J. J. VALDENAIRE, Town Clerk.

NOTICE—STREET IMPROVEMENT RESOLUTION.
Resolved, By the Common Council of the town of Brightwood, Ind., that it is deemed necessary to improve the west sidewalk of Brightwood ave., from Sutherland st. to Willow st., by constructing a cement walk according to plans and specifications adopted by the Town Trustees, and now on file in the office of the town clerk. The total cost shall be assessed per lineal front foot upon the real estate abutting on said Brightwood ave., except the proportion thereof occupied by the street and alley crossings, which shall be assessed against the town of Brightwood, said assessments if deferred to be paid in ten annual installments, and a bond or bonds shall be issued in anticipation of the collection of said assessment, unless the property owners pay said assessments before said bond or bonds are issued; all as provided for in an act of the General Assembly of Indiana approved March 3, 1889.
W. H. JOHNSON, President.
J. J. VALDENAIRE, Clerk.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Good driving mare, $15. 58 Highland Place.

FOR SALE—Light milk wagon. 215 E. Market st. KRAMER.

FOR SALE—Top buggy, worth $40, for $18 cash. Address H 18, care News.

FOR SALE—Fine, large family horse and first-class carriage. College-ave. stables.

FOR SALE—A fine family horse, carriage and harness. Call or write. 675 Capitol ave., N.

FOR SALE—Several work horses, cheap. ARTHUR JORDAN CO., corner Delaware and Maryland sts.

FOR SALE—Lap dusters at cost; fly nets at cost; harness; cash or payments. 132 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Four horses; prices $22, $27, $35 and $100; sound and all right. 243 River ave., West Indianapolis.

FOR SALE—One bay mare fit for delivery wagon, one five-year-old mare driver, for sale or trade, cheap. 67 S. Noble.

FOR SALE—$23 buys nice roan mare, suitable for delivery or family driving; extra good driver and sound. 194 W. Maryland.

FOR SALE—$90 will buy good work team, harness, Studebaker wagon and gravel bed; must sell; no place to keep it. 194 E. Morris st.

FOR SALE—Surreys, buggies, road wagons, pony carts, at wholesale and retail. 109 S. Meridian st. COMSTOCK & COONSE CO.

FOR SALE—Phaetons, surreys and buggies; repainting and repairing done cheap and on short notice. 401 E. Market st. SCHWEIKLE & PRANGE.

FOR SALE—Three candy wagons, one peddler wagon, one two-horse express wagon, and all kinds of second-hand wagons at JOHN GUEDELHOEFER'S, 104 Kentucky ave.

FOR SALE—Rockaways, four and six-passenger; landaus, broughams, our make, strictly prime. ROBBINS & CO., 32 E. Georgia st. Repairing solicited. Old vehicles cheap.

FOR SALE—New and second-hand buggies, carriages, surreys and spring wagons; also carriage and wagon repairing done promptly. J. W. BUCHANAN, 202-204 E. Washington st. Telephone 1854.

FOR SALE—Every style new and second-hand carriages, buggies and phaetons, light and heavy open and panel-top delivery wagons; new and second-hand. C. H. BLACK MFG. CO., 44 E. Maryland.

FOR SALE—Five milk wagons, one and two-horse, at your own price; one coal oil wagon, two two-horse express wagons, three grocery wagons, two butcher wagons, at JOHN GUEDELHOEFER'S, 104 Kentucky ave.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—Bay horse. Owner call 26 Ruckle st.

TAKEN UP—By police: Bay horse and end-spring buggy. 120 to 128 E. Pearl st. GEO. HERRMANN.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

TWELVE PAGES

The Daily Average Sale of

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

For the past twelve months to Sept. 1, 1896, was

36,064

The circulation of THE NEWS in Indiana, exclusive of Indianapolis, is more than the whole issue of any other Indiana daily. Over 15,000 papers are delivered by carriers daily in 400 tributary towns.

THE NEWS guarantees to advertisers that for the past ten years its bona-fide daily circulation has exceeded, and that it now exceeds, the combined circulation of any other four Indiana dailies.

SOME NOTABLE SPEECHES.

Although the meeting of last night was intended to be the great oratorical event of the convention, and although the speakers on that occasion acquitted themselves most creditably, we think that the greatest speeches which have been made so far were those delivered yesterday afternoon by Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts, and Mr. John P. Irish, of California. It is probably true that the speech of Governor Flower, that of Senator Caffery and that of Mr. Ehrich will prove the more valuable campaign documents. But, considered solely with reference to the occasion and the audience, none of them will bear comparison with the Everett and Irish addresses. Both of these rose to the hights of true eloquence. The attitude of the Eastern States, as defined by the Massachusetts orator, commended itself at once to the audience, as it will to every patriotic American. The Eastern Democrats understand that the battle-ground in this campaign is in the West and the South, and, therefore, they have sent representatives to this convention to do whatever the West and the South decide will be best for the cause. So Dr. Everett began his speech with these words:

> Massachusetts has sent her delegation here to assist and strengthen her sisters of the South and West in repelling the invasion which has risen in their midst.

That is indeed the purpose of this whole movement. The sound-money Democrats of the United States have banded themselves together to repel an invasion and to save the country from an assault upon its credit and honor. And it speaks well for the Democratic party that there are so many men in it, men representing substantially every State in the Union, who are willing to stand for truth and honor even against what is claimed to be the regular organization of their party.

There is one thing which this convention has already accomplished, and to which Dr. Everett made reference, and that is, a demonstration of the power of the national idea as against the sectionalizing tendency which Mr. Bryan and his followers are doing so much to emphasize. It is good to have a convention in which East and West, North and South meet upon absolutely equal terms. Important as the financial question is, it is much more important to learn that we still have a country which we can all love, and that hosts of Democrats everywhere still believe in the reign of law and the preservation of social order. At the Chicago convention the North and East were treated as though they were peopled by aliens. As Dr. Everett said:

> Massachusetts and her Eastern and Northern sisters have heard themselves reviled and abused. They were told at Chicago by—I don't know what party, but certainly not by the old Democratic party—they were told that the East and the North were to have no part in the selection of a Democratic candidate or a Democratic platform. We were told that we might say out in the cold, and that the warm-hearted South and the more progressive West had no use for us. Well, Mr. Chairman, Massachusetts has been out in the cold, in the cold east wind ever since she was created, and she has managed to hold her own and to keep her ancient principles of liberty and honor, whether others swerve from them or not.

And so we have a convention, not of Northerners or Southerners, but of Americans, coming together to deliberate concerning the welfare of the whole nation, and animated and inspired by the national idea. The speeches of these two men, coming as they do from States bordering on the two oceans, identical as they are in thought and spirit, afford conclusive proof that this nation is a union of commonwealths, and not a mere confederacy of warring States.

Without descending to particulars, Dr. Everett made very clear the moral issue involved in this campaign. He declared that the invasion which Massachusetts was helping to repel was "directed against the credit of the country, against the faith of contracts, against personal liberty, against the Supreme Court, against law and order, against the standing of America with her sister nations." He continued:

> And now we are here, sir, nearly sixty strong, on this floor, to stand for our ancient principles. Massachusetts is here for the credit of the country. Massachusetts is here for the payment of debts in full without scaling and without repudiation. Massachusetts is here for sound money, aye, for that form of sound money that we already have on international agreement—gold. Why, fellow-citizens, talk about an international agreement in favor of bimetallism? Haven't you got at this moment all the nations of the world whose word is worth anything united for the gold standard, which is the one we have?

If the platform adopted rises to this level the National Democratic party will have reason to congratulate itself upon the result of its first national convention.

Not less notable is the speech of Mr. Irish. He, too, dealt with the moral phase of the question, and this phase increases in importance as the fight goes on. We can not discuss the address of Mr. Irish in detail. But we desire to call attention to one of the best definitions of Democratic faith that has ever been framed. In his consideration of the Democratic theory of government which had been flouted at Chicago, the speaker said:

> There will go to the people of this land a restatement of the simple theory of government to which Jefferson, the philosopher of the revolution devoted his life, that scheme of government being that the sole study of statemanship in a free land is the adjustment and alignment of legislation with the irrepealable laws of nature.

If Mr. Irish had said nothing more than this, it would have been enough to lift his speech to a level rarely attained by political orators. In these few words is bound up the whole Democratic idea, and in them is contained the sufficient condemnation of Bryan and Bryanism. For the whole Bryan campaign is conducted on the theory that this Government can set aside the laws of nature, and the demand of the Bryan platform is for legislation which can not be brought into "adjustment and alignment with the irrepealable laws of nature."

THE INDIANA SOUND MONEY CAMPAIGN.

This State is recognized by all parties as in the debatable land. The mass of Indiana Democrats has accepted the free coinage dogma and will vote for Bryan and the Chicago platform. The Democratic papers have most of them fallen in line. The free-coinage movement here will receive doubtless the most of the Populistic strength; it will attract free silver votes from the Republican ranks. How numerous the latter will be it is impossible to estimate. There are indications now that the tide has rather been turning and that many Republicans that have inclined to the free silver side are returning to their allegiance. But all these considerations show that the situation in this State is critical; that theelements of the problem are so many and complicated as to make strenuous effort for the sound money cause imperative.

The sound money element of the Democratic party is vigorous, alert and under the direction of able and experienced leaders. The convention will have strengthened their hands, and should give new impetus to their cause. Whatever course will help that cause forward should be pursued. Many men in the movement believe that it would be highly advantageous to have a sound money Democratic State ticket nominated. This view, we understand, is generally held by the sound money men of the northern part of the State, where a large vote is expected. This matter is to be considered by the State committee this evening. It ought to be most carefully canvassed. If there is good reason to think that the nomination of a State ticket will help to accomplish the main purpose—to give Bryan a crushing defeat in this State—then a ticket should be named.

The "regular" Democrats by their wild abuse and denunciation of the men who refuse to follow Bryan and the new Chicago doctrines are making it very difficult for the sound money men to act with them in any way.

THE SUPREME ISSUE.

> Your open and avowed object is to secure the election of McKinley on a platform which denounces the administration of Grover Cleveland, and which condemns all the principles of administration and government in which you have claimed to believe in the past.—The Sentinel to the Sound Money Democrats.

The Sentinel has more than once referred to the enormity of voting for McKinley "on a platform which denounces the administration of Grover Cleveland." But now, really and truly, is it any worse to vote for McKinley on such a platform than it is to vote for Bryan on the same sort of platform? The Chicago convention, by its controlling majority, had only hisses and curses for Cleveland and for his administration. It refused absolutely to say a single word in commendation. It bitterly denounced him for his temerity in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws of the United States, without waiting for the advice and consent of one John P. Altgeld. And now the Sentinel, which, in violation of its long held views on public finance, is supporting the election of Bryan "on a platform which denounces the administration of Grover Cleveland," has the audacity to criticise men who are true to their convictions for working for the election of McKinley on a platform which denounces the Cleveland administration on Republican grounds.

Furthermore the Republican platform does not condemn all the principles which these distinguished Democrats now here, and the Democrats throughout the country that they represent, "have claimed to believe in the past." The important principles of sound money, of an honest standard, of sacred observance of national obligations—of common honesty, in fact—the Republican platform makes prominent and emphatic, and these are principles which the gold Democrats have always professed to believe. Moreover, circumstances have made it appear that in this year of grace, these are the principles which are at stake. Men, therefore, that believe in their supreme importance, as these men here assembled do believe, must work, directly or indirectly, for the election of the man whose choice will mean not the destruction but the preservation of those principles.

In such an emergency, it is folly to consider minor questions, which may be affected one way or the other by the choice of Mr. McKinley. When a ship is in danger of foundering the people on board are anxious for that man to take the helm who can keep her afloat, even though he may take her on a course they do not fully approve, rather than that the fate of the ship be intrusted to a steersman who declares that the way to save the ship is to run her directly upon the rocks.

THE "WEST" AND ITS PROBLEM.

In the current Atlantic Monthly, Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, has a striking article on the "Problem of the West." The political unrest of the present time, the article concludes, is to be met by some half dozen States—the old Northwestern States—and by them to be settled. The West, Professor Turner declares, is not so much a locality as a state of mind. "The West, as a state of social organization, began with the Atlantic coast and passed across the continent." The soul of this organization is the pioneer spirit that has more faith in its own force and ability than in any conventional definitions or standards. Its voice is the voice of the new individualism. Its body, if the metaphor is to be continued, is that which says to the East: "If our society is rude, much wisdom is not necessary to supply our wants; and a fool can sometimes put on his clothes better than a wise man can do it for him."

The problem of the West is to work out new and different social ideals that lie beyond the adjustment of this new individualism with the Europeanized conservatism of the East. This problem, Professor Turner thinks, has existed in a degree ever since the frontier ceased to be identical with the Atlantic sea board. In 1781 Gouverneur Morris said: "If the Western people get power into their hands, they will ruin the Atlantic interest." Josiah Quincy said: "You have no authority to throw the rights and property of this people into hotch-pot with the wild men on the Missouri." This is but the old cry of vested rights against pioneer ideas. So long as the pioneering people of the nation could push on into the wilderness the natural conflict of these two interests was postponed, but with the exhaustion of the public lands the tide is stopped, thrown back on itself, as it were, and this has produced a shock and has made the present-day problem.

Why the old Northwest—that is, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—is to be the prime factor in the solution of this problem, Professor Turner points out, is because this group of powerful States lies between the warring interests, in touch with both, and yet past the stage of rashness for itself, having long begun the economic and social transformation which must in the end fuse the extremes into one. This group of States, this old Northwest, holds the balance of power, and is the battle-field on which the issues are to be settled and American development is to be determined. Such is Professor Turner's line of argument. If he be correct, the events which are this year to come in these States will have their significance.

PARKS AND EXPENDITURE.

Again the project of a city hall crops up. The mayor is quoted as saying that Indianapolis will soon be able to issue $750,000 worth of bonds, and that he would rather see such money spent for a city hall than for parks. Naturally! That is an office-holder's view. To people much in public place palatial quarters, with all the pomp and circumstance that such surroundings give, have first importance. When a pub. func. does not dwell in marble halls he dreams of it; as for parks and playgrounds for the people, they can wait. Here is Indianapolis next door to destitution when it comes to parks. Other cities have provided park areas and most of them have parks developed. We are almost portionless in this particular. Other cities have open-air gymnasiums and public baths. We have nothing. We have no driveway, and we have no park system such as adds to the life of cities and such as becomes a positive necessity if a city is to grow great.

It is said that the county authorities will soon want the basement of the court-house. So be it. Rooms for city offices can be easily rented elsewhere. Eighteen hundred dollars a year is the cost of the rent of the court-house basement. That sum would not pay the gas bills of a new city hall. We are no advocates of parsimony, nor supporters of provincial notions. In due time we should like to see Indianapolis have a handsome city hall, particularly if it shall be honestly built. But it is, in our notion, folly to talk about going into debt for a city hall when we have hardly anything that a city ought to have to make life pleasant for its people and to attract population.

Besides, when we build a city hall we should build it by a tax, as we have built the Manual Training School. A trifling tax levy extending over five or ten years would build as handsome a city hall as the town would need, and the cost of it would really not be felt by the tax-payer, so light would it be in each case. But the time for this, in our opinion, has not arrived. What we need first is a park system. It should not be forgotten that the need has a double edge. We need it not only because we have not got it, and because we must have it if we are to be the city that we have a chance of being, but because the opportunity to get park land at all is not something that can be embraced whenever we like. It must be seized when presented or it passes practically forever, and each year makes the opportunity more difficult. We should secure land now. Five years from now it will cost us much more than it will now to get the same land. New York city recently paid a million and a half of dollars to remedy in a very limited extent the mistake she made in her early days of not reserving land for parks. We can build a city hall at any time, but we can not at any time secure suitable park land. Let us hear no more for the present of this inopportune and wasteful project of a city hall.

It is a great convention.

This week in Indianapolis is making history.

If we follow the Sentinel's course of reasoning, it preaches the duty of obeying the behest of the party majority in regular convention assembled, whatever that behest may be. When the majority of a national convention declares for a policy, the members of the party must accept without murmur. If the Chicago platform had declared for high protection and bounties and all that, Democrats who hate the very mention of those words were in duty bound to accept these strange doctrines. What absurdity! Men associate together in a party because they hold certain views or principles in common. If any of them cease to hold these views or principles, their duty is to leave the party, and join themselves with men with whom they can agree. If the majority of the party abandon the long established principles of the party, the minority that still believes in them has a right to say so and to show its faith by its acts. No one has given clearer expression to the theory and duty of bolting than Mr. Bryan himself, in an editorial some time ago in the Omaha paper that he edited, which editorial we reproduced the other day. Mr. Bryan further declared with all emphasis that he would not support the Democratic nominee of this year except on a free coinage platform. We advise the Sentinel to consider these statements of Mr. Bryan before indulging in any more hysterics about the action of the Democrats who refuse to surrender life-long convictions on fundamental principles at the dictate of a party convention.

Mr. Bryan yesterday talked some more.

It seems to be agreed by the convention that there is nothing the matter with Mr. Clevleand, that he is, in fact, all right.

It was a great mistake that the Hon. John P. Irish, of California, was not included in the list of speakers last night. His address in the afternoon was a treat, and it is unfortunate that the big crowd at the evening meeting did not have a chance to hear him. Mr. Irish ranks with the best orators of the country.

Bryan's speeches reverse the old saying: They give not multum in parvo, but parvum in multo.

The Hon. John R. Fellows is a capital speaker. He has, in the first place, a benignant and honest air that inspires confidence in his hearers. He expresses himself in well-chosen, forcible words, and rounds his periods gracefully. His speech was easily the best made at the mass meeting. It is good news that Mr. Fellows will take the stump for the Indianapolis ticket.

The Hon. Roswell P. Flower has a way of speaking his mind simply and forcibly. His speech was admirable and served as an excellent key-note for the convention.

We would suggest the advisability of having another mass meeting, to be addressed by Dr. Everett and Mr. Irish. It could take the form of a ratification meeting, and we are sure that it would give a powerful impetus to the sound money campaign, not only in Indiana, but throughout the country. It is not every party which can command the services of such speakers, and they should be utilized to the uttermost.

We hope to have something to say of the other speeches, especially that of Mr. Ehrich, at a future day. We have chosen for present comment those of Dr. Everett and Mr. Irish, because they seemed to reflect most accurately the spirit of the convention.

Mr. Cleveland stands, where every one that has watched his career knew he would stand, "unalterably opposed" to the third term idea.

Hurrah for sound money!

Indianapolis is doing very well, thank you. Our friends, the delegates and the visitors, are full of praise for the arrangements, the hotel accommodations, the city and the weather. The dash of rain this morning was welcome.

It is a noteworthy fact that almost every newspaper of any character anywhere is for sound money. The Chicago ticket is supported by only one newspaper in New York that has any standing, and that is the Journal. In Chicago the reputable newspapers are solidly for sound money. Many of the best Democratic newspapers at the South are either for sound money, or else, like the Charleston News and Courier, are paying little attention to the campaign. The admirable Boston Herald, an independent Democratic newspaper, is opposing the Chicago ticket and platform vigorously, heading the list of bolting New England newspapers. The power of the press is against him—but no doubt Mr. Bryan thinks all the journals that are fighting him are subsidized.

There has been no mistaking the feeling of the crowd for Mr. Cleveland. The President's name has been lustily cheered at every opportunity.

It has been an enthusiastic and hearty convention. The cheering, as different delegations found their seats yesterday, and the demonstrations at every telling word in the speeches, indicated that delegates and spectators were in perfect accord, and feeling good.

Unless the Hon. Thomas E. Watson is notified pretty soon he may bolt his own ticket.

It was Gen. Lew Wallace who rode into Ft. Donelson one memorable morning and received, for General Grant, the surrender of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. Just now these two distinguished Americans are fighting on the same side.

The death is announced of Charles E. Warburton, founder and proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. Mr. Warburton was born in England in 1836, but his parents removed to the United States in his early childhood. The Evening Telegraph was established in 1864, and for nearly thirty years he was both editor and business manager of his journal. Although he was not himself a writer, he was truly the editor of his journal, outlining its policy in every particular, and guiding it wisely and successfully. His associates and employes thus speak of him editorially:

> He had a direct interest in all the large personality of his establishment, and he ever showed it. Not one of all there but who felt he had in him a true friend; many have had the most moving proofs of that friendship. Mr. Warburton's concern in his paper was so real that it extended to every detail of his administration, every little part of it felt the sunrays of his strong sympathy and warm affection. Feeble, indeed, are the words, but most deep is the feeling behind them. As in all human experience, he was never made, he could never have been made, to feel what his people owe him, and constantly felt toward him; perhaps where he is he may grow to read their very hearts.

The Evening Telegraph is a thoroughly independent Republican newspaper. It has always borne the indications of careful editing in every department, and since it adopted what was best of newer journalistic methods, both mechanically and editorially, it has taken rank with the foremost papers of the country. We do not know of an afternoon paper printed anywhere in the East, except the New York Evening Post, which is in a sense unique, that so adequately prints the news or so wisely preaches the philosophy of it.

It is a regrettable circumstance that the Hon. Dink Botts, of Georgia, and Col. Jack Chinn, of Kentucky, did not see their way clear to attend the convention.

Mars.

It may be there are forms of human life
  Upon old continents of shrouded stars;
It may be there are men grown mad with strife
  Among the fields and woods and hills of Mars.

Some day, perhaps, we shall look on the face
  Of one who dwells within that sister sphere,
And wonder if his soul has sweeter grace
  Than any soul of ours that sorrows here;

If he has loved, as we may love, in vain;
  If he has striven in cruel coils of hate;
If loss with him has been the end of gain;
  If he has learned to live—and learned too late.

Yet it may be that this new brother dwells
  In ways more gentle than terrestrial ways,
That night brings peace to him and halcyon spells,
  That dawns are harbingers of golden days;

And it may be that he is patient, brave,
  Fraternal yet forgiving, strong yet meek,
And that his world is like the dream we crave,
  Like some Utopia we divinely seek.

—George Edgar Montgomery in Harper's Magazine for September.

Prisoner.

The waves in thunderous menace break
  Upon the rocks below my tower,
  And none will dare the Sea King's power,
And venture shipwreck for my sake.

Yet once—my lamp a path of light
  Across the darkling sea had cast—
  I saw a sail—at last—at last—
It gleamed toward me, through the night.

My lamp had been the beacon set
  To lead the ship through mist and foam,
  The ship that came to take me home
To that far land I half forget.

But since my tower is built so high,
  And such sharp rocks are hid below,
  I quenched my lamp, and, weeping low,
I saw my ship go safely by.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

"SCRAPS."

A school of medicine is soon to be established at St. Petersburg for women.

Frequent cutting or trimming of the hairs increases their thickness, but not their number.

The census of Kansas, as taken by the township assessors, show the total population to be 1,336,650.

A monument to President Carnot, which has cost nearly 75,000 francs, has been unveiled at Chalons-sur-Marne.

One newspaper for each of her birthdays is the odd collection which a young woman of Hiawatha, Mo., owns.

"Henry, do you love me?" "Why, darling, what a question!" "Don't try to evade me, Henry! I'm no liquor law."—Puck.

More than five-sixths of the convicts in the penitentiaries of Pennsylvania have never been apprenticed to any trade or occupation.

Farmers in Douglas county, Kansas, are educating their horses to eat potatoes, which they can feed at eleven cents, while corn stands for seventeen cents.

Farmer Deckner, of Conway, Mo., has a walnut tree on his farm which he himself planted about thirty years ago, which is over five feet in circumference.

The largest-sized bug in the world is found in Venezuela. It is called the elephant beetle, and a mature specimen is credited with being about half a pound in weight.

After Thomas B. Ballentine had spent $75,000 in building a home for the aged in Norfolk, Va., he found that there were not ten worthy persons in the city willing to enter it.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) couple sold their child three years ago for $100 and now they want it back again. As the purchasers of the child refuse to yield the little one, the parents have begun suit.

For two hours some boys in New York kicked a small bundle about the size of a base-ball around the streets and played catch with it. Finally the bundle was opened and $780 in notes found within.

He Had Experimented: Bobby—Ma, yop said that I shouldn't eat that piece of cake in the pantry—that it would make me sick. Mother—Yes, Bobby. Bobby (convincingly)—But, ma, it hasn't made me sick.—Puck.

A certain minister while preaching said that every blade of grass was a sermon. The next day he was amusing himself by mowing his lawn, when a parishioner said: "That's right, doctor, cut your sermons short."—Harper's Bazar.

The attendance at the theological seminaries of this country in 1883 was slightly in excess of five thousand; it has increased to 7,658, the growth being exceedingly gradual and the attendance but slightly affected by the hard times.

Workmen putting in a telephone at Springfield, Mo., accidentally made a connection with the fire alarm wires, and when they tested the instruments the department was called out, and the firemen were unable to tell what the trouble was.

Over a year ago the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie road tried the plan of allowing each locomotive engineer to hire his own fireman. The plan has worked so well that the managers of the road now propose to let each conductor hire his own brakemen.

Lighted lanterns to be worn for personal adornment are being sold by the tens of thousands in Paris, where the haute monde inclines to any sort of novelty with eagerness. These lanterns are very small and neat, of gothic form, made in tin, with glass plates about the size of walnuts, and are carried by ladies in their bouquets.

Squirrels' eyes, being small and snapping, have an odd appearance, which woodsmen call playfulness. The woodsmen call a weasel's or mink's eyes "mighty ugly," though they are small and black. Of the weasel family the skunk's eyes are least vicious. The partridge has a sort of a puzzled look in its eyes when it has been scared up into a tree by a dog, as if wondering how it came to fly away from a beast like that so precipitately.

A good story of the late Princess Alice has come out on the occasion of the striking of a medal for the fishermen at Ushant. She once visited the mint unexpectedly at a time when some medals were being made for non-commissioned officers of the army. While she was being shown through the building, the officials thought it would be a neat thing to stamp her name and the date on one of the medals and present it to her. She accepted the gift and then burst out laughing. The inscription read: "For long service and good conduct."

Charles H. Hoyt once journeyed to San Francisco with one of his own companies. Most of his companions got out very early one morning to have a look at the Rocky mountain scenery. Hoyt remained in his state-room. One of the young women in her enthusiasm over the prospect ran excitedly to his door and thumped on it with vigor. "What's the row?" came from within. "Come out, Mr. Hoyt, come out and see the perfectly lovely scenery." "I don't want to see it," replied Hoyt. "I'm paying excess baggage now on a good deal of it. That's enough for me."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Governor Evans, of South Carolina, has been trying to distinguish himself in the pardoning business. He chose for the exercise of executive clemency a white man named D. B. Ready. Ready, in 1890, seized a negro from two constables, carried him into the woods, tied him to a tree and after praying over him, placed the muzzle of a gun against the negro's head and blew it to pieces. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to thirty years imprisonment. The modified verdict against so cowardly a murderer was due to the belief of the jury that he was half-drunk when he committed the crime. However this may be, after serving five years of his sentence, Ready is given his liberty, and that on the day before the primary elections were held last week thorughout the State, in which Governor Evans was seeking indorsement as a candidate for the United States Senate. His purpose plainly was to influence votes in Ready's home county, and everybody will be rejoiced to learn that Evans has very probably failed in his contest for the place of Senator Irby.—Springfield Republican.

James McNeill Whistler, whose dispute with Du Maurier was the last incident that attracted attention to his lovable qualities, has evidently found some reason for changing his decision to pass the rest of his life in Paris. He moved there from London several years ago, settled himself in a studio, and allowed the desolate artists of London to understand that he proposed to make Paris his residence, and had no idea of ever returning to London. The first part of this program has already been changed, and carrying his lares and penates with him, the American artist has descended on Rome. No news of incidents similar to those which have enlivened Mr. Whistler's sojourn in other cities came out of Paris beyond the Du Maurier row, and it was supposed that he had not made any particular progress in the gentle art of which he is a past master. There are rumors that he leaves Paris without having gained any wide circle of friends to bemoan his departure, but his career there has not been marked by any save the one brilliant outbreak referred to. Paris may now be added to Baltimore, New York, and London as cities which have been selected as Mr. Whistler's place of residence. It is said that he is as determined to live in Rome as he was to stay in Paris, and it will be interesting to see just how long he and the Eternal City will be able to get along with each other.—New York Sun.

SILVER AND PRICES.

BY J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN.

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All the heated discussion about the "crime of 1873" and the feeling that men were wronged by being shut out from the use of silver in paying indebtedness have a foundation only in the idea that it would be to-day more just to pay in silver; and that silver now buys the same goods as formerly, while gold has risen away from both goods and silver. It is held that to be obliged to pay in gold is to pay more goods than is just, since gold has risen relatively to goods, because it is scarce, or has been "cornered."

This, of course, is a matter of fact, not of opinion. Therefore, it will be possible calmly to examine the facts in order to ascertain whether it is true that silver buys to-day the same amount of goods as in 1860 or 1873 or 1879. If silver has kept its value relatively to goods, it is more just to pay in silver; but if silver has moved up and down independently of goods, showing great instability relatively to goods, and if silver buys far less goods to-day than formerly, then it would not be just to pay in silver. And if this last is true, then the act of 1873 has not caused any wrong, and all talk about that "crime" is mistaken.

For this purpose I present a table, dating from 1860, taken from official publications of the United States. The first column contains the prices of 223 articles, including all those of common consumption. In 1860 the prices of all theses articles when added together were taken as the basis for comparison in other years, and are expressed by 100. As the same 223 articles, in the same quantites sell for more or less in other years, the difference relatively to the total price of 1860 is expressed in figures greater or less than 100. It will be noticed that the highest paper prices were in 1865; but in the next column, in which these paper prices are reduced to their gold equivalents, the year of highest gold prices was 1866. In 1869 they were as low as in 1875. The year 1873 does not appear to be the year from which the decline in prices begins. The decline dates from 1866; and 1873 is only on the slope of the hill, not on top. If we are hunting for the cause of the decline, in the year in which the decline begins, then we must logically hunt for the "crime of 1866." Whatever the cause of the decline in American prices, it did not start from 1873, but from 1866.

Year.	American Prices of 223 articles from Aldrich Report.	These Prices Reduced to Gold.	Ratio of Silver to Gold.	Total Circulation in U. S. (in millions).
1860	100.0	100.0	15.29 to 1	$435
1861	100.6	100.6	15.50 "	448
1862	117.8	114.9	15.35 "	334
1863	148.6	102.4	15.37 "	595
1864	190.5	122.5	15.37 "	669
1865	216.8	100.3	15.44 "	714
1866	191.0	136.3	15.43 "	673
1867	172.2	127.9	15.57 "	661
1868	160.5	115.9	15.59 "	680
1869	153.5	113.2	15.60 "	664
1870	142.3	117.3	15.57 "	675
1871	136.0	122.9	15.57 "	715
1872	138.8	127.2	15.63 "	738
1873	137.5	122.0	15.92 "	751
1874	133.0	119.4	16.17 "	776
1875	127.6	113.4	16.58 "	754
1876	118.2	104.8	17.87 "	727
1877	110.9	104.4	17.22 "	722
1878	101.3	99.9	17.94 "	729
1879	96.6	96.6	18.39 "	818
1880	106.9		18.04 "	973
1881	105.7		18.24 "	1,114
1882	108.5		18.27 "	1,174
1883	106.0		18.65 "	1,280
1884	99.4		18.63 "	1,243
1885	93.0		19.39 "	1,292
1886	91.9		20.78 "	1,252
1887	92.6		21.11 "	1,347
1888	94.2		21.99 "	1,372
1889	94.2		22.10 "	1,380
1890	92.3		19.77 "	1,429
1891	92.2		20.92 "	1,497
1892			23.68 "	1,601
1893			26.70 "	1,590
1894			32.58 "	1,660
1895			31.57 "	1,601

In these same tables let us examine more directly whether silver and goods have varied in a like manner from gold. The column of gold prices shows how goods varied relatively to gold; the ratios of silver to gold shows how silver varied relating to gold. Hence, if silver kept with goods—that is if the purchasing power of silver over goods remained the same—we can easily find it out. Take representative years, as follows:

	1860.	1873.	1879.	1891.
Prices of goods	100	122	96.6	92.2
Ratios of silver to gold	15.29	15.92 (-4 per cent.)	18.39 (-16 per cent.)	20.92 (-26 per cent.)

Thus we find that by 1873 goods had risen relatively to gold by 22 per cent., while silver had fallen about 4 per cent. Silver and goods had been separated in 1873 by a difference of 26 per cent., as compared with 1860; that is, silver had lost 26 per cent. of its purchasing power over goods. Both gold and silver had lost purchasing power over goods, but silver had lost 4 per cent. more. Goods had gone up 22 per cent. above gold, but silver had fallen 4 per cent. below gold.

By 1879 goods had fallen 3.4 per cent. relatively to gold, while silver had fallen about 16 per cent. Silver and goods were separated in 1879 by about 12½ per cent., as compared with 1860; that is, silver had lost only 12½ per cent. of its puchasing power over goods. Gold had gained 3.4 per cent. of purchasing power over goods by 1879; but silver was still 12½ per cent. away from goods.

By 1891 (the last year of prices given by the Aldrich report) goods had fallen relatively to gold by 7.8 per cent., while silver had fallen relatively to gold by 26 per cent. By 1891 silver was separated from goods by 18.2 per cent. Gold had gained 7.8 per cent. of purchasing power over goods, as compared with 1860, but silver had lost 18.2 of purchasing power over goods.

What is the net resultant of this examination? From the official figures, has gold kept nearer to goods in purchasing power, or has silver? In the years chosen, gold has varied in purchasing power over goods, respectively, by -22, plus 3.4 and plus 7.8; while silver had varied by -26,-12½ and -18.2. Gold, therefore, has unmistakably varied relatively to goods in a less extreme way than silver in its relation to goods. The variations of gold have been on both sides, both losing and gaining purchasing power; while those of silver have been all on one side, always losing purchasing power. That is from 1860 to 1891 if debts had been paid in gold, justice would have been more nearly served than if debts had been paid in silver; for the good reason that gold provided to debtor and creditor at the end of the contract more nearly the same purchasing power over goods than was passed when the debt was contracted.

The case for silver is still worse as regards a just standard of payments, if we consider the really phenomenal and startling fall in the value of silver which has taken place since 1890. In August, 1890, the average monthly ratio of silver to gold was 17.26 to 1. In March, 1894, the ratio was 34.36 to 1. That is, in just three years and six months, silver lost exactly one-half it value, as compared with gold. Such a thing has never been equaled for its suddenness and extent. But it might be said that gold had gone up, and that this drop of silver, relatively to gold, was not a drop relatively to goods. The Aldrich report ends with the year 1891, and we have absolutely no reliable data to indicate how much these 223 articles may have fallen since 1891.

Owing to the depression consequent on the crisis of 1893, it is probable that prices in general are somewhat lower than in 1891; but that they have been halved since 1890 is quite imaginary and absurd. Therefore, the fall of silver since 1891 has been another fall relatively to goods. Even supposing prices to have fallen 20 per cent. relatively to gold since 1891, yet silver has fallen since 1891 over 60 per cent. relatively to gold. So that silver has changed relatively to goods at least 40 per cent. in the last few years.

From absolutely reliable figures, taken from official sources, we may now conclude that silver has varied more and with greater extremes in purchasing power over goods than has gold. Since 1860 gold has gained only 7.8 per cent. of purchasing power over goods, while silver has lost at least 40 or 50 per cent. of purchasing power over goods. If goods have fallen in price, silver has fallen so much more as to carry it out of sight, as a just standard of payments.

It may be objected, however, that comparison of prices should be made not with 1860, but with 1873, when silver was "demonetized. My answer is that, in surveying, no engineer would think of getting the drainage level of a town by taking that of a neighboring hill. So with prices; the year 1873 showed the effect of a great rise; prices had gone up under speculation following the civil war; and then the bubble bursts in a panic. But even so, prices were higher in 1866 than in 1873. But we do not take 1866 as a starting point. It was an abnormal and exceptional year. The year 1860, in justice, is the proper starting place, because it was a year in time of peace, while we were on a gold basis. It is impossible, however, to regard 1873 as a proper year by which to discover whether gold has varied from goods, because no gold or silver were then in circulation. From 1862 to 1879 we were on a standard of inconvertible paper money.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech of acceptance, August 13, says: "A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power." And then, in order to show what is a just standard, he quotes from my "History of Bimetallism in the United States," my belief that (under a multiple standard) "a long-time contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power as was given in the beginning." Mr. Bryan is then committed to this view. Indeed, he said: "It can not be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value." Exactly so, and inasmuch as free coinage of silver would result in the withdrawal of gold, and the establishment of a single silver standard, the question for us as voters to decide is, whether in fact the existing gold standard has been and is, more just to debtor and creditor, than a silver standard would be.

It is not claimed that gold has always maintained the same and unchanging purchasing power over goods. That would be impossible. But it is claimed as a fact that gold has varied less in its purchasing power over goods than has silver. Therefore, gold has proved itself in fact a more just standard for debtor or creditor than silver. This result is not founded upon my individual judgment, but upon the facts given in the table above—facts which no one disputes.

If it be said that since 1873 silver has been shut out from use as money, I reply that this statement is wholly untrue. More silver is to-day in circulation in Europe and the United States than in 1873. It is ridiculously untrue that one-half the metallic money of the world (i. e. silver) was thrown out of use in 1873. Germany still uses over $100,000,000 legal tender silver thalers; the Latin Union increased their silver circulation after 1873, not closing their mints entirely until 1878; the United States, after 1873, has added about $600,000,000 of silver to its currency. And the director of the United States mint reports for 1895 that in the currencies of the world there is $4,070,500,000 of silver in use, of which $3,440,700,000 has unlimited legal tender power. If $4,000,000,000 of silver are to-day used as money, what nonsense to talk of one-half of the metallic money having been legislated out of existence in 1873. It is a pure fable.

Some writers, however, in order to show that silver has maintained the same level with goods, while gold has gone up from both, quote some statements to show that prices have not gone up in silver-using countries. Without multiplying evidence, note the hard condition in which wage-earners found themselves in India under the rise of silver prices. The civil servants of India presented a petition to the Viceroy, Lord Landsdowne, January 31, 1893, and said: "This disastrous fall in the value of the currency in which the officers of the Indian government are paid has affected all branches of the service alike."

"Since 1886, when the depreciation of silver became acute, there has been a sharp rise in the price of almost all articles produced in India, including food, in the wages of servants, and in house rent. In the same period, the retail price of goods imported from Europe, on which a portion of our salaries is spent, has also risen largely from the same cause; and the prices paid for them increase with each successive fall in exchange." Indeed the whole petition is a pathetic story of hardship because silver prices had risen, while the government had not raised wages and salaries. This is what other countries may expect when they go to the silver standard.

We have seen that while prices of goods have fallen, silver has fallen independently of goods, and not correspondingly with the movement of goods. Silver goes up or down just as copper goes up or down. There is nothing in silver which connects it with the movement of goods. Nor, as I have previously shown, have prices of goods fallen because of a scarcity of gold.

A Prince's Residence.

Marlborough house, the town residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, has the least inviting entrance of any great house in London, thanks to the quarrel which was always waged between Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and Sir Robert Walpole. Hearing the duchess say that she intended buying the land in front of the residence in order to get a better view from the entrance, Sir Robert gallantly anticipated her, purchasing the grounds in question and erecting thereon houses which forever afterward cut off the view so necessary for the beauty of the mansion. The house passed from the Marlborough family in 1817, when it was bought as a residence of the Princess Charlotte, and it was settled on the Prince of Wales in 1850.

Where He Drew the Line.

Truth.

"Where is your money?" demanded the masked man.

The miser was nearly paralyzed with fear.

"Un—und—under the carpet," he faltered.

The pistol fell from the nerveless hand of the burglar and he turned feebly toward the door.

It was taking up carpets that had driven him to drink and crime.

Where Humor Has a Show.

It is dangerous to ignore humor in Arizona, as a ranchman near Phoenix learned when he failed to show appreciation of a fellow-workman's funny story. He was so badly pummeled that the humorist has been arrested.

The Printers' Bible.

The "Printers' Bible" is so called because it contains a curious typographical error in the 161st verse of Psalm cxix, which is made to read, "Printers have persecuted me without a cause," instead of "Princes."

THE NEW YORK STORE
[Established 1853.]

This Corner is for the Women Folks

All the rest of the paper nearly is filled with news of the convention and things men are most interested in—but here in this corner six days in every week there's something interesting to the women-folks. It, too, deals with the money question—but in a way every one likes. An example or two:

Umbrellas
A good Silk Serge Umbrella, with 26-inch paragon frame and steel rod, a bargain at $1.50; we say on even $1.00
28-inch English Gloria Umbrellas, with taffeta silk cover, paragon frame, natural wood handles and steel rod; never before sold for less than $1.75; now we say $1.19
—RIGHT OF ENTRANCE.

Ginghams
30 pieces of fancy Ginghams in the prettiest of checks and plaids, a quality that always sells for 8c; now, a yard 2½c
—WEST AISLE.

Hosiery
Just 60 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, fast black, warranted, double heels and toes, and seamless; regularly sold at 12½c now, a pair 5c
—EAST AISLE.

Muslin Underwear
Good Muslin Drawers, with hem and tucks, made to sell at 25c; 25 dozen at, a pair 15c
About 15 dozen Balloon Drawers, made of a good quality of cambric, with deep cambric flounce; a regular 50c Drawer for, a pair 29c

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

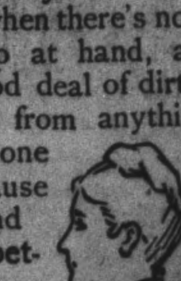
MUNYON'S REMEDIES
DOCTOR YOURSELF

Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies act almost instantly, speedily curing the most obstinate cases of nearly every disease.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

A Separate Cure For Each Disease At All Druggists—25c a Bottle

These stopped using soap, long ago. This one stopped because—well, we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.



But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap—Pearline (use no soap). Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear—easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes or cleaning house.

Cubanola
Long Havana Filler

Select Sumatra Wrapper ☞ Meets Every Requirement of a First-Class Cigar. Only Five Cts. ☞ Ask your dealer for Cubanola

A. KIEFER DRUG COMPANY, Sole Distributors, Indianapolis

THE ENCAMPMENT REPORTS

ADDRESS OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER, OF THE G. A. R.

His Review of the Work of the Year—Views On Pensions and Other Matters—Reports of Adjutant-General and Others.

St. Paul, September 3.—The first business session of the National Encampment of the G. A. R. was held to-day, it being preceded by addresses of welcome and responses. The principal business was the reading of the annual reports.

The address of Commander-in-Chief Walker, in an introductory way, says:

"The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic is 385,406, of which 340,610 are in good standing and 42,511 are carried on the suspended list for non-payment of dues, a decrease in this list during the past year of 7,069. The gain by muster during the year was 13,467. In this recapitulation, the Department of Pennsylvania shows a loss of 5,553 members that has been erroneously carried on the rolls for several years, and were counted in the last report. The total loss during the year was 11,406, of which number 7,293 was by death, which is a decrease of 75 from last year. When we take into account the great business depression of the year, the lack of employment, and the fact that so many of the veterans are possessed of such a small portion of this world's goods, and the further fact that, owing to age and infirmities, many have been unable to attend post meetings, and have failed to pay their dues, our membership has held its own remarkably well."

Continuing, the commander-in-chief reviews the correspondence between him, as the official head of the organization, and Charles A. Dana, of New York, in regard to the proposed parade in that city of survivors of the Union and Confederate forces of the war, in which he (Colonel Walker) took the position that Union veterans should not participate in such a parade. This correspondence is set forth in his address, and, commenting upon it, Commander Walker says:

"The innumerable letters and resolutions that came to headquarters strongly indicated that the position taken, was upheld to an overwhelming extent by the enlightened and patriotic sentiment, and the project of the proposed parade was abandoned. To the men who fought on the side of the South and who got through fighting at Appomattox, and who stand with us for our common country, its flag and its institutions, we extend a soldier's hand. We have recently mingled with them and shared their boundless hospitality at Louisville and Chickamauga.

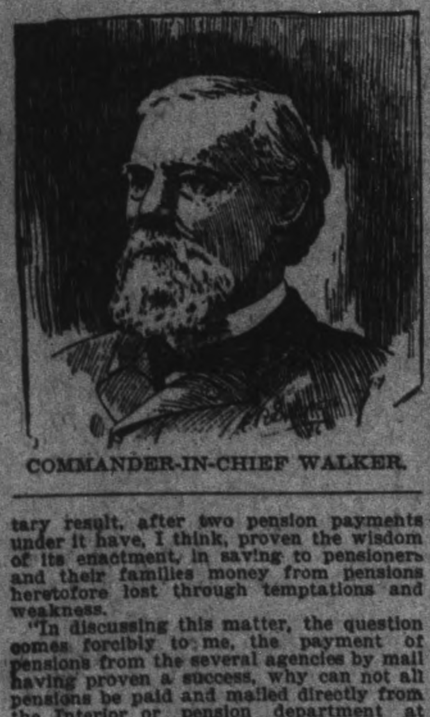
"The fraternal feeling between the North and South has been steadily growing for a generation, and the unpleasant memories of the late war will soon be as completely obliterated as were the angry passions of our English ancestors in the great civil conflict, known as the 'War of the Roses.'"

Regarding Pensions.

On the subject of pensions, Commander Walker says:

"Early in the session of Congress I asked our pension committee to meet me in Washington, where we had a consultation with the congressional pension committee, and urgently requested that action be at once taken to stop the illegal suspending and 'sandbagging' of pensioners that was going on all over the country. The congressional committee expressed a willingness to aid in the matter, and all bills then before Congress were taken up, carefully considered and such measure of relief as we believed could be passed were embodied in House bill No. 5,549, known as the 'Pickler bill.' Our committee made no recommendations as to Sections 1 and 14 of said bill. There has been some criticism as to the advisability of these two sections, but the other measures of relief embodied in the bill were of such vital importance to all pensioners and must prove so beneficial in the administration of pension laws, that I deemed it my duty to urge its immediate passage, which I did, both to members of Congress and to the Speaker of the House, to whom I made a personal appeal. As you are aware, the measure passed the House by a large majority, and is now pending in the Senate. When this bill becomes the law, as I believe it will at the next session of Congress, the unrest and anxiety among deserving pensioners will cease, as no pension can then be discontinued except for fraud, clerical error or mistake of fact. We are unalterably opposed to all frauds, and of course want clerical errors and mistakes corrected whenever found. This law, when enacted, will guarantee to the pensioner that security and peace of mind which should come to him in his declining years.

"The payment of all pensions by check through the mails was also urged upon the congressional committee. The measure was introduced by Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, and has become a law. The salutary result, after two pension payments under it have, I think, proven the wisdom of its enactment, in saving to pensioners and their families money from pensions heretofore lost through temptations and weakness.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER.

"In discussing this matter, the question comes forcibly to me, the payment of pensions from the several agencies by mail having proven a success, why can not all pensions be paid and mailed directly from the Interior or pension department at Washington, and by so doing save two-thirds of the expense now incurred in keeping up pension agencies in nearly every important State. It would require but a few hours longer to receive a check through the mail from Washington than it does from the local agency, and would save a vast sum of money that could be applied to pension payments, as an ex-Auditor of the Treasury, through whose office pension payments are made, and who was one of the most competent men who ever filled the office, informed me when consulted about the matter, that with fifty additional clerks in his department he could readily have paid every pensioner on the rolls. The expense of pension agencies last year was nearly half a million dollars. You can readily estimate the saving that would accrue from such a change, without detriment to the pensioner.

"The last encampment directed that a test case be selected embodying the question, 'that a pension, when once granted became a vested right, and can not be discontinued except by due process of law.' The council of administration selected the Long case, as they believed that it embodied the issues which we desired settled. The attorneys of Judge Long were consulted, and, at their request, the Hon. James C. Carter was employed to argue the case before the Supreme Court of the United States. The case came up for hearing in March, and after considering the matter for some weeks it was not decided, but continued for a rehearing in October."

Other Matters Considered.

The address reviews the work of the Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans. Regarding Memorial Day, it says:

"Memorial Day was more generally and appropriately observed this year than ever before. Great multitudes of patriotic citizens gathered under the auspices of our order, in the silent cities of the dead, and with loving hearts and willing hands covered the graves of our departed comrades with the sweet flowers of spring. This day, sacred to the memory of the fallen defenders of the Republic, has become a most impressive and instructive national holiday. So long as the observance of the day is kept in all its genuineness and purity, not given up to frivolity and amusement, it will impart to all a truer sense of the obligation resting upon us as citizens. In honoring our dead, we increase our devotion to the living, leading us to nobler deeds of fraternity and charity, that shall warm the cold, clothe the naked and feed the hungry."

Other matters considered are school histories, military instruction in the public schools, the G. A. R. archives in Philadelphia.

Colonel Walker's Conclusion.

In conclusion, the address says:

"We meet to-day in a true spirit of fraternity, charity and loyalty. These annual gatherings of the men who rendered loyal, devoted and patriotic services to their country in its hour of peril, gives renewed strength to patriotism, tends to elevate and adorn our national character and makes us stronger each succeeding year. We meet with no desire to boast of our services in the past. We were citizens before we became soldiers, and volunteered at the call of our imperiled nation, that we might fulfill the highest duties of citizenship, and the lessons we learned amidst the storm of battle made us more mindful of our duties as citizens. The men who saved the nation can be depended upon to defend its integrity and honor when assailed. The Grand Army stands for the rights of property and the supremacy of the laws. It stands for law, and order, and justice, everywhere, and at all times.

"Comrades, the trumpet of God is sounding. It is not the bugle call to battle. The roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry have ceased. The saber and the bayonet flash only on parade. The bivouac, the camp, the march are only a dream. The battalions hear no more the hoarse 'Forward.' The shattered and glorious banners which you followed are carefully folder in legislative halls. The grass grows green over the soldier's lonely grave, and the bitter moans of sorrow mellow into a song of sadness. The conflict of arms is over, but not the conflict of ideas, nor the trials of the people. The field is changed, and now in the workshop, the home and at the Capitol, through the press and on the platform we must insist upon the maintentnce of law and order for which our comrades so nobly fought and so bravely died. We are called upon by the sacred memories of the past, in view of our needs and auspicious hopes, to cherish a lofty faith in the Republic. We must have courage to meet our difficulties. We must remember that we have outgrown the past, and that we have entered upon a new and higher national life. There need be no rancor nor needless recrimination. We must be inspired by hope. We must stand together. We must forgive and forget. We must rub out old animosities and take fresh, unstained parchment, fit to receive the ideas and lessons of later times. We must carry hopeful hearts and cheerful brows. We must fill the veins of education and the organizations of industry with the spirit of liberty regulated by law. We must mold the life of the nation by the forge of great moral ideas, and rule through the royalty of principle, which can never be discrowned.

"Comrades, it is fitting, ere we enter upon the duties of another year, to pause upon its threshold, and, with one more backward glance, take leave of those who have thus far accompanied us on our march. Many who one year ago answered to the roll-call, hold their encampment to-day in the halls of heroes in Valhalla, with Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Logan. As we run our eye over the old roster, now dimmed with age and burnt with tears, we sadly realize how 'many a star has shed its fatal ray upon those we've loved long since, and lost a while.' Few posts have escaped the invasion of the Great Conqueror, and to many of us He has come very close and torn from us those to whom we were bound by close encircling bands. More than seven thousand of our number, within the short twelve months, have crossed the star-lit line, and ere another encampment assembles, some in this presence will join their comrades on eternal camping-grounds. National, department and post officers have often been called upon to perform the last sad rites over their fallen comrades, and with the simple bronze badge upon their breast, they have laid them away upon their shields. I speak of many—you are thinking of one. Long had he served you and his State and nation faithfully; long had his firm, quiet character been a positive factor in public affairs. You learned to love him, you learned to trust him, you raised him to that high position for which he was so fitted. In the midst of his usefulness the Supreme Commander summoned him to a higher service. Death came suddenly, and you laid him away at Madison amid the flowers moistened by the tears of many friends. But, comrades, he is not dead. A patriot never dies! His spirit moves among us to-day! We see him not, but the inner soul catches the sound of his voice as in years agone. He comes not to claim his wonted place, but in our hearts he asserts his rights, and while to-day we deliberate for the welfare of his comrades, may we still give heed to the guiding counsel of our departed but ever-living friend and comrade—Lucius Fairchild.

"Comrades, our work for this year is nearly completed, and in returning to you, unimpaired, the trust your suffrages imposed, I desire to express my profound sense of appreciation. I hope that my efforts in behalf of our great organization have not been in vain, but that some lasting good has been accomplished. Permit me to again thank you for one of the greatest honors of my life, second only to that of being permitted to stand by your side in defending our country in its hour of peril, which service made it possible for me to become a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. When your duty here is performed and you return to your several homes, may you each and all, be constantly under the guardian care of Him who shielded you in the hot flame of battle, and finally, may each one of you hear from the lips of the Supreme Commander the 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

Adjutant-General's Report.

The report of Irvin Robbins, adjutant-general, says:

"The report of my predecessor to the twenty-ninth national encampment showed that on June 30, 1895, our membership in good standing was 357,639, distributed among 7,303 posts, with 49,600 members on the suspended list, making a total of 407,239 on the rolls. From exhibit A it will be seen that on June 30, 1896, there were 7,302 posts, containing 340,610 comrades in good standing, with 42,561 carried on the rolls as suspended. In addition to this the last report shows 'lost by delinquent reports,' or the failure of posts to report at all, 2,285, making a grand total on the rolls of 385,456. The following shows the gains and losses for the official year:

Members in good standing June 30, 1895		357,639
Gain by muster in	13,467	
Gain by transfer	5,418	
Gain by reinstatement	13,095	
Gain from delinquent reports	4,901	
Total gain		36,881
Aggregate		394,520
Loss by death	7,293	
Loss by honorable discharge	1,283	
Loss by transfer	5,912	
Loss by suspension	28,033	
Loss by dishonorable discharge	154	
Loss by delinquent reports	11,235	
Total loss		53,910
Members remaining in good standing		340,610
Members remaining suspneded		42,561
Total borne on the rolls		383,171

"The following table showing comparisons of the death rate for the past eleven years, also percentage as to membership is published for information of comrades:

	Year		Per Cent.
Loss by death for year	1886	3,020	0.93
" " " "	1887	3,406	0.95
" " " "	1888	4,433	1.18
" " " "	1889	4,696	1.18
" " " "	1890	5,476	1.33
" " " "	1891	5,965	1.46
" " " "	1892	6,404	1.61
" " " "	1893	7,002	1.78
" " " "	1894	7,283	1.97
" " " "	1895	7,368	2.06
" " " "	1896	7,293	2.21

EXPENDED IN CHARITY.

For six months ending December 31, 1895	$105,559 67
For six months ending June 30, 1896	106,380 31
Total for year	$211,940 98

The report in detail shows that there were 495 posts of the G. A. R. in Indiana and 20,503 members on June 30, 1896.

His Motto.

Washington Star.

"Mr. Barrelton," said the campaign worker, "I called on you to see whether you had received our request for contributions to the fund."

"I'm afraid," replied the wealthy partisan, "that I will have to disappoint you."

"You don't mean to say you're not going to help us out! I thought you'd be standing on the front steps, waiting to give me a bunch of checks signed in blank. You're the man that stimulates more enthusiasm than anybody else. You're the man who talked so much about your motto being 'Hold the fort,' or 'Stick to the ship,' or something like that."

"My friend, I am acting in strict accordance with previously expressed sentiments, but you misquote me. My motto is 'Never give up.'"

At His Uncle's.

Washington Times.

"I see they are applying ball bearings to a great many things now."

"Yes; they have a ball bearing sign down where I keep my watch."

Poe and the Raven.

The statue of Edgar Allan Poe, in Brenx Park, New York, will represent the poet in a chair, with a raven at his feet.

SOME OF THE PROMINENT DELEGATES.

DONALDSON CAFFERY, of Louisiana. A. J. CARROLL, of Kentucky. GEORGE M. DAVIE, of Kentucky. GEN. JOHN M. PALMER, of Illinois. WM. W. STEPHENSON, of Kentucky. PERRY BELMONT, of New York.

W. C. P. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky. S. H. HOLDING, of Ohio. J. A. SPERRY, of Connecticut. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, of New York. GEN. S. B. BUCKNER, of Kentucky. JOHN S. HOPKINS, of Illinois.

EX-GOV. FLOWER, of New York. F. W. LEHMAN, of Missouri. ELLIS B. USHER, of Wisconsin. EDWARD S. BRAGG, of Wisconsin. F. W. M. CUTCHEON, of Minnesota. W. S. FORMAN, of Illinois.

WM. T. VILAS, of Wisconsin. JAMES C. BULLITT, of Pennsylvania. W. B. HALDEMAN, of Kentucky. CHAS. TRACEY, of New York.

A FEW OF THE MEN SEEN IN THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Wants Watterson.

New York Herald.

That standard-bearer, Mr. Whitney declares, "should be of such a character as to prevent loyal Democrats from going to Bryan. What we all hope for is that the man who shall be chosen will be a man of ability and trusted by the States in the geographical center of the country, where the campaign will be conducted most vigorously."

That Mr. Whitney regards Colonel Watterson as such a man is shown by this hearty indorsement of the gallant Kentuckian:

"He is in many respects a representative Democrat, and he has done brave service for his party.

"On the main issue he is entirely sound and trustworthy, and has been for twenty years.

"He is a man of brilliant genius, and he enjoys a wide popularity, and it is an interesting fact that Kentucky will cast a very large vote for the third ticket.

"Since the old Tilden days he has stood firmly for the right side of Democracy, and whenever a movement has been made to advance its interests he has helped it along with his pen and influence.

"In saying this, I do not wish to be understood as in any way discrediting other possible candidates.

"I speak of Mr. Watterson freely because I believe him to be a true Democrat and a man of marked ability."

This indorsement of the brilliant Kentucky leader is rendered all the more significant and effective by Mr. Whitney's quite natural disinclination to "discredit other possible candidates." It may well carry weight at Indianapolis, in view of the well-known fact that Mr. Whitney was one of the stanch Democrats who made a gallant fight at Chicago for honest money, true Democracy and the national honor, and with Colonel Watterson was one of the first to repudiate the action of the Populist convention and declare that under no circumstances could patriotic Democrats support either the platform adopted or the candidates nominated.

If the protest entered by loyal Democrats against the dangerous doctrines promulgated at Chicago is to be made effective, there must be no mistake committed at Indianapolis. A vigorous and enthusiastic campaign must be waged in the Populist and silver strongholds of the south and central West. To that end, the head of the third ticket must be a man whose patriotism and Democratic loyalty are unquestioned, whose name will inspire confidence and enthusiasm, and who has the qualities to make a telling campaign.

In Colonel Watterson are found all the requirements for the emergency. He is pre-eminently the man for the post and the hour. His popularity and his strength have steadily increased since it has been known that he would consent, though reluctantly, to run. His nomination would be hailed with enthusiasm by the sound money Democratic masses, and strike dismay among the Populists and silverites.

No man at the head of the third ticket will draw so many votes from Bryan as will Henry Watterson. That is a vital consideration of which the Indianapolis convention can not afford to lose sight of.

An Open Question.

New York Sun.

Those sound money Democrats who believe that the nomination of a third ticket will draw more votes from Bryan than it will withhold from McKinley, have their convention to-morrow in Indianapolis. The plain truth about this movement is that in some parts of the Union it would promote the election of McKinley, while in other parts it will help Bryan. Whether the gain all around will be greater than the loss, is something which no human being can foretell. The question can not be answered authoritatively until the morning of November 4. Opinions differ widely, and everybody is entitled to his opinion.

So far as the Indianapolis convention is likely to serve the cause of honest money, to safeguard the national honor, and to preserve a Democratic organization for usefulness in the future, it deserves the respect and good wishes of every patriotic citizen. To that extent it is an unselfish and disinterested movement, for either McKinley or Bryan will be elected, and by no conceivable chance can the Indianapolis candidate become the next President.

Unfortunately at this time the reappearance of the almost extinct cuckoo is to be observed. There is talk in some quarters of Mr. Cleveland as an available third candidate. The commentary upon the few public demonstrations in favor of his nomination, such, for instance, as the attitude of the Florida delegates to Indianapolis, is found in what the unextinguished cuckoos are saying frankly in private conversation. They say that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland this year would keep him before the people and probably lead to the great blessing of his nomination, four years hence, and perhaps of his election.

There is not much of such talk, but there is enough to make it worth while to remark that the greatest misfortune which could happen to the cause of honest money would be to inject the third-term issue into this campaign. The crisis which calls for the sincerest and most unselfish action at Indianapolis is so grave as to render almost infamous any attempt on the part of any fool friends of the President to divert the third-ticket movement from the defense of a great principle to the promotion of a personal ambition.

Let the dead rest.

What's In a Name?

New York Journal.

The method of selecting delegates to the Indianapolis convention in New York has not differed materially from that in other States. Nowhere has there been a free expression of the will of any great popular element. No delegation represents the Democratic party of its State, and the avowed purpose of the managers of the bolting movement to call themselves the "National Democratic party" means simply that they hope to get votes by deceit which they could not possibly hope to get otherwise. It is matter of common notoriety that committee meetings in the offices of attorneys for trusts and in bank parlors were the real conventions by which most of the delegates to Indianapolis were chosen.

The right of citizens, rich or poor, to meet in orderly convention for lawful purposes is undeniable—though in the case of the poor it has been occasionally denied, and when exercised in a fashion displeasing to gentlemen of the sort now convening at Syracuse has resulted in ugly talk about anarchy. But for participants in a convention to seize upon a political title to which they have forfeited all claim, to call themselves, as these conventions at Indianapolis propose, "National Democrats," when there is already a national Democratic ticket in the field, is sheer dishonesty. It is confession that upon the merits of their cause they can win no votes, and must fall back upon the ignoble device of making the label of their ticket so like that of the regular ticket that voters may support it through error. They are like the cheap tradesmen who imitate brands, labels and covers as nearly as may be without violation of the copyright law. In everyday life folk find that goods sold under these spurious labels are apt to be of pretty poor quality, and there is every reason to believe that a like experience awaits the few who may be deceived by the Syracuse and Indianapolis counterfeit Democracy.

Damaging To the Bryanites.

Chicago Tribune.

Two weeks ago there did not seem to be any competition for the honor of leading the forlorn hope. But now that the sound money Democrats have displayed more strength than many expected they would and the significance of this movement is appreciated, there is a feeling that the recipient of the nomination will have been paid no small compliment, and that it is worth while to be on the ticket, even though there is no possibility of an election.

There seems to be a desire on the part of some sound money delegates to select a candidate who will be personally acceptable to President Cleveland. That would bar out Mr. Henry Watterson, whom others look on as an admirable candidate, thinking he would divert more votes from Bryan in Kentucky and other Southern States than any other man.

Mr. Watterson's friends may be correct on that point. A ticket with his name at the head of it ought to get more votes from Kentucky and Tennessee Democrats than one headed by Bryan. Moreover, Mr. Watterson could make a very lively canvass. His letter of acceptance and his speeches would make good reading.

But whether he is nominated, or Senator Gray, or any other among the prominent Democrats who have been mentioned, the work of the Indianapolis convention will be most damaging to the Bryanites. The sound money Democratic speakers will take the stump. They will talk to Democratic audiences from now till election day. They will reach men Republican speakers can not reach, and will be constantly converting Bryanites to honest money.

As To Watterson.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mr. Watterson ought to be the nominee of the Indianapolis convention. He is the most eloquent of the gold-standard Democrats; he is the most plausible advocate of free trade; he is the most popular in the North, the most idolized in the South. He deserves well of his party, and his nomination will be pleasing to those whose political convictions will prevent them from voting for him, and will be indorsed rapturously by all who are gold men and free traders.

But the nomination of Mr. Watterson hardly can be expected. He is obnoxious to the gentleman from Buffalo. He is too much of an American to be regarded with favor in the present atmosphere of Washington. He is too popular, and if there be one thing that the gentleman from Buffalo hates more than all others it is the popularity that springs from and rests securely upon the thorough Americanism of the man to whom it is tendered. The people love him, but the influence from Washington is unfriendly to the gifted Kentuckian.

Wisest Conclusion.

Philadelphia Times.

The delegates who will compose the convention will have no personal axes to grind, and can be depended on to reach the wisest possible conclusion, both as to platform and candidates.

THE STATE PRESS.

If the gold standard national convention which assembles at Indianapolis to-morrow accomplishes nothing else, it will be the means, anyhow, of spreading a big pile of campaign literature for the Republicans.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel (Dem.).

The national sound money Democratic convention at Indianapolis has already assumed proportions that have served to put a quietus on sneering remarks by over-confident Popocrats. The movement has assumed more formidable proportions than the Bryanites expected, and it bids fair to enjoy a healthier growth than ever from this time henceforth. The men who have been prominent in organizing the old Democracy under the old party banner have builded even better than they knew, and have already accomplished much more than they were encouraged to hope for at the beginning.—Lafayette Courier (Rep.).

The claim that the national Democrat convention at Indianapolis this week was a Republican side-show is a great mistake. The Popocrats will discover that it is a big circus with three rings and all other necessary arrangements for a large show. Its platform will meet the approbation of every true Democrat in the country and will nominate candidates for whom "every follower of Jefferson and Jackson would delight to vote." Compare the declaration of principles of the Chicago platform with the Indianapolis platform and then see which has the old Jeffersonian-Andrew Jackson ring of true Democracy.—Columbus Republican.

Just mention the coming sound money Democratic convention if you want to see the free silver Democrat grow livid with rage. He realizes that his cause is wabbly-legged now, and needs only a slight push from that quarter to send it to earth, never to rise again. There are hundreds of good Democrats right here in Clinton county who will not hesitate to stamp in the square surrounding the portrait of Thomas Jefferson. They know what disaster the adoption of free coinage would bring to this country, and while making no bluster about it, will vote with the old leaders of their party.—Ft. Wayne News (Rep.).

The convention of sound money Democrats to be held in Indianapolis this week will undoubtedly exert a remarkable influence on the campaign and the election. There are thousands of Democrats in this country who resent the action of the Chicago convention and would not vote for Bryan and free silver under any circumstances. The placing of a sound money Democratic ticket in the field will furnish these Democrats a means of expressing their disapproval of the Chicago platform without breaking their allegiance to their party. Among this body of Democrats are many who have been prominent in the affairs of their party and the country and that the ticket which is nominated will receive liberal support from the better class of Democrats goes without saying. If this movement means anything it means that States like Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, which were almost surely Republican without a second Democratic ticket, will now be certain to elect Republican electors. It is difficult to estimate the effect which this convention will have on the Southern States, but it is not at all improbable that it will place at least three of them in the McKinley column.—Hammond Tribune (Rep.).

The convention of the sound-money Democracy at Indianapolis to-day is a remarkable one, almost as much so as was the Douglas Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1860. The politicians—for that is what they are—assembled at the Hoosier capital to-day will, to a certain extent, determine the election of McKinley. Should they put a ticket in the field and encourage it they will naturally support that ticket with their individual votes. This would be favorable to Bryan, because of the fact that were there not a third ticket in the field many of the gold Democrats would support the Republican nominee. It is better for Bryan that the Indianapolis convention nominate a ticket.—Anderson Bulletin (Dem.).

The conglomeration that is this year supporting Bryan is not a party. There is no basis for substantial agreement between its various awkward squads. It can not even agree upon the ticket it is to support. As a body, it has no center of gravity, no bond of union. When the election is over it will dissolve into separate warring factions. Can the wise men who will assemble at Indianapolis adopt a policy that will again rally around the old standards the men who once united with them against the policy of protection and reciprocity? We doubt it. It will not surprise us if, when the subject has been thoroughly discussed, it contents itself with the adoption of a platform and a declaration that the supreme duty of the hour is to defeat Bryan.—Ft. Wayne Gazette (Rep.).

The Indianapolis gathering will be in marked contrast to that body which cut itself loose from all the traditions and history of the Democratic party. It will be composed of men of business, men of high character, men of large knowledge of the affairs of state, men who have shown themselves capable of a lofty and pure patriotism, men who are capable of placing the country on a higher plane than mere party success. The deliberations of this assemblage of men will be followed with unusual interest by the whole country. There is reason to believe they will have the approval of President Cleveland, and the administration will accord the ticket which will be nominated full recognition as the regular nominees of the Democratic party.—Muncie Herald (Rep.).

MOSAIC LAW OF DIVORCE.

It Is Strictly Observed Among the Orthodox Jews of New York.

New York Sun.

At a recent trial for arson in this city, resulting in the conviction of the prisoner, the customary forty-eight hours of delay between the jury's verdict and the imposition of the sentence was waived by the prisoner—an orthodox Jew—but one week's delay was asked by his counsel between the day of sentence and the formal imprisonment to enable the prisoner to comply with "the Mosaic law" in respect of divorcing his wife. The request was granted by Judge Stover, who presided at the trial. The Mosaic law of divorce is strictly and sedulously observed by that portion of the large Jewish population of New York which is "orthodox," in contradistinction to the "reform" Jews. The orthodox Jews in New York are from Poland, Hungary, Russia, Roumania, Holland, or are English Jews of the Portuguese rite. The "reform" Jews are from Germany, France, England, when not of the Portuguese rite, or are native Americans.

The Mosaic law of divorce is to be found in chapter 24 of Deuteronomy, and is as follows:

"When a man hath taken a wife and married her, and it has come to pass that she find no favor in his eyes because he hath found some demerit in her, then let him write her a bill of divorcement and give it in her hand and send her out of his house. And when she is departed out of his house she may go and be another man's wife. And if the latter husband hate her, and write her a bill of divorcement, and giveth it in her hand, and then send her out of his house, or if the latter husband die which took her to be his wife, her former husband, which sent her away, may not take her again to be his wife."

In other words, the rule of divorce was not dependent on any tribunal, but rested as an option with the husband, and the strict observance of this law, of which, of course, there is no legal recognition in the civil laws of this country, has led to considerable difficulty in the past, and, a few years ago, to an abuse so great among the Polish Hebrews of New York that the best efforts of some of the rabbis were required to abate it. These rabbis wrote for husbands bills of divorce which the courts in subsequent bigamy proceedings declared void.

CONVENTION SNAP SHOTS.

Crowds stood around on the sidewalks during the first session of the convention yesterday afternoon and gazed wistfully up at the open windows, as though they wished that by some strange and unseen power they might be lifted and ushered into the convention hall. But the only degree in which they could taste of the convention feast was to stand below and listen to the storms of applause that swept through the windows.

Over at the Denison a member of the local silver Democracy engaged a sound money man from Missouri in a discussion of the political situation. "Don't you know," said the silverite, "that all you people can make of yourselves is a side-show to the Republican party?" "Well," retorted the Missourian, "I'd a d— sight rather be the side-show to the Republican party than the tail to the Populists."

The afternoon trains were all late, and each one carried a heavy load. A few delegates were scattered among the crowds that arrived. The Northwestern limited, of the Big Four, brought in nine crowded coaches. Superintendent Zion, of the Union railway, says there will be 25,000 arrivals this week. Passengers say that politics is the exclusive topic of conversation on all in-coming trains.

Seeming somewhat out of place in the throng, yesterday at the Union Station, four Dunkards, conspicuous on account of their peculiar dress, were quietly discussing the prospect of the crops, evidently not a word of the money discussion that was going on near them reaching their ears.

A little coterie of Chicagoans were having amusement "on the side" by "guying" a gang of Irishmen, who were peaceably working away on the tracks just beyond the iron fence of the Station sheds. "Go long wid yez," said the Hibernian boss, "yez only borried the plug hats to come to the convention. Ye're nothing but dommed A. P. A.'s after all."

An old farmer was discussing the convention with a congenial friend on a prominent corner. "I'll tell ye the honest truth," said he. "I'll be dogged if I know what I am if anybody should ask me. I've been a good Democrat fer fifty year, but it stumps me now ter find out what kind I am. Sence that 'ere Chicago convention th' Pops in my neighborhood seem to think I'm one of 'em. Now, sence I've come clean frum Johnson county ter see these here 'gold bugs,' I'm more kumfuddled than ever. I ain't 'spressin' no opinions of my own, but if I don't git straightened out purty soon I'll go fishin' on 'lection day an' not vote fer nobody."

The Convention Information Bureau which was established by the Board of Trade at the Big Four railroad office, corner Meridian and Washington streets, and placed in charge of Mr. Jacob W. Smith, secretary of the Board of Trade, has had very little to do. The crowd that is attending this convention does not seem to be from the class of people that need a great deal of information, and with the exception of a few inquiries as to the location of delegations, the bureau finds that it has few questions to answer.

A Bryan demonstration that bid fair to have serious results was nipped in the beginning by the prompt action of the police and Mayor Taggart at the Grand Hotel yesterday afternoon.

H. B. Lingenfelter, of Hendricks county, a silver man, got into an argument with several delegates, and was seconded by several local silver sympathizers. Lingenfelter got excited, and to demonstrate his argument drew a handful of silver from his pocket and threw it on the floor. This drew a crowd, and the argument, which up to that moment had been comparatively peaceful, became fierce, and a personal conflict was imminent when the police and the mayor called matters to a halt.

The convention crowds about the convention hall could not help noticing a man wearing a tall hat completely covered with gilt. On the lapel of his coat was a large gold colored beetle. His name is Max Gibbs, alias "Cheap John," long a feature of the East Market. He was vociferously a gold bug, and will no doubt continue so during the convention.

RAILWAY MANIA.

How It Swept England In the Year 1836.

Gentleman's Magazine.

At that time bullion, as now, was piled high in the Bank of England, and the rate of interest was very low. Home railways, which had proved a profitable investment, became the arena of frantic speculation. Much nonsense was written as to their dividend-yielding capacity. They were infallibly to become "the permanent deposit of all the surplus wealth of the country." Credulous people believed the fiction. There was only one road to affluence—the railway track.

In 1836 investors were hoodwinked by this story. Railway streets, with carriages overhead and passengers beneath, were prophesied in London. At Greenwich there was a proposal to tunnel the park and adorn the line with marble arches. In the country trains were to run with atmospheric pressure as a motive power, or to be driven before the wind with sails. One genius was prepared, with the help of rockets, to impel the locomotive at the rate of one hundred miles an hour. The possibility of railway progress and profit were illimitable on paper and on the glib tongue of promotor and operator; thousands of folk risked their money; the inevitable crash followed and many were crippled.

The sharp lesson was, however, soon forgotten. In 1845-6 the fever of railway speculation throbbed worse than ever. In September, 1845, no fewer than 470 new lines had been registered, and the crowd, surging with avarice, bought and sold shares madly. Promoters, surveyors, engineers, barristers, printers and newspaper proprietors raked in the shekels. Nearly £100,000 per week was paid in advertisements alone. The lordly-name-on-prospectus dodge was worked without conscience, and deception took advantage of greed.

No man was too poor to hold stock. No man was too rich to plunge on big dots and imperil his all. The itinerant hawker, footman, artisan, clerk, banker, physician, clergyman, member of Parliament and peer haunted brokers and watched the market, like cats on the spring, for gain by purchase, sale or chicanery. The obscure became rich and were courted. Thackeray's amusing sketch of "James De La Pluche" gives a vivid picture of the strange social upheaval.

The Eucalyptus Tree.

Meehan's Monthly.

Eucalyptus is a honey tree. The different species of Eucalyptus, or blue gums, as they are commonly called, have had a great reputation in many lines of human usefulness; but it is something new to learn that in California they serve the same purpose, of being planted in order to furnish honey for bees, as the linden is employed in the Eastern States. They commence to flower in California in October, and some species follow with flowers during the whole season; for in California our winter season is their spring.

A Severe Shock In Maine.

Maine prohibition, as it works, gave a severe shock to some Lewistown women. They visited Portland, and there they saw on Sunday, in the Grand Trunk station, a six-year-old girl helplessly intoxicated.

A Fan As An Ear Trumpet.

A useful article for a deaf lady has been recently patented. It is a fan deftly concealing a tiny ear-trumpet in its stick.

When Plants Grow Fastest.

Plants are said to grow faster between 4 and 6 a. m. than any other time during the day.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THREE BIG SPEECHES

SCENES OF GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Speech of Permanent Chairman Caffery, the United States Senator From Louisiana.

DR. EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS, MAKES A DECIDED HIT.

The Stirring and Much Applauded Speech of John P. Irish, of California—Scenes of Great Enthusiasm In the Convention.

The demand for admissions to the second session, of the sound money Democrats, which began late yesterday afternoon, was greater than for the preliminary meeting, as it was generally understood that Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, the permanent chairman, would speak. Many of the visitors at the first session remained in the hall during the two hours' recess. Some of them had experienced trouble in getting through the crowds that besieged the doors during the forenoon, and they preferred to go without lunch rather than risk getting in promptly for the second session. Some of the delegates upon reaching the hall for the second session complained because more people were not admitted in the forenoon. There were enough people turned away from the doors to have filled the hall, and, while nearly all the seats were taken, there was much standing room, these delegates said, that might have been occupied, and they did not understand why more of those who were anxious to witness the proceedings were not admitted.

There were a good many new faces on the stage and in the balconies when the delegates began to arrive. Persons who had held admissions for the first session had, by lending their tickets, enabled friends to get a view of the national convention. No one expected the session would begin promptly at 4 o'clock, and it did not. The band which furnished the music from the top gallery did not get back from lunch until twenty minutes after the time set for the hour of meeting, but it made up for lost time by playing fifteen or twenty airs within the next half hour.

Greeting the Prominent Arrivals.

The delegates were a little slow in coming to the hall. Spectators, however, had come early to secure seats so that at 4 o'clock the hall was filled with the exception of the top gallery. While the delegates and visitors were coming in "the band played on."

When Senator Palmer appeared and took his seat on the speakers' platform he was greeted cordially by the convention. He bowed his acknowledgment to the honor. Some enthusiastic friend of his in the Illinois delegation shouted out in a voice that could nearly be heard in Egypt, "Three cheers for Palmer, of Illinois—the Grand Old Man of Illinois." Others caught the spirit of the Illinois delegate, and Senator Palmer was given one cheer, but not three.

At 4:15 o'clock the convention floor was rapidly filling. The delegates tried to welcome properly each arrival of note, but several slipped in without attracting attention. General Bragg made his entry unobserved, taking a seat on the stage. Ex-Governor Flower was enthusiastically cheered, and several flags were waved when he took his seat by the side of Senator Palmer. Ex-Governor Buckner seems able to create about as much enthusiasm as any man of the convention. His white head in a group is a signal for cheering and applause. This was at least true when he appeared at the second session of the convention, and amid the cheers could be heard cries of "Buckner, Buckner."

Called To Order.

At 4:30 o'clock Chairman Flower said: "The convention will be in order. The chairman of the committee on credentials will now make his report.

Mr. Brennan—Gentlemen of the convention, the committee on credentials reports as follows: There are present in this convention 824 delegates (applause) representing forty-one States and three Territories, a list of which is herewith submitted. We recommend that those present be entitled to the full vote to which their States and Territories shall be respectively entitled.

As to the contest with reference to the delegation of the State of Connecticut we recommend that the action of the national committee in seating the delegation returned by the State convention be confirmed.

Chairman Flower—Gentlemen, you have heard the report. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the report will say aye. Those opposed no. It seems to be carried.

Mr. Brennan, of Illinois—I have the following resolution from the Illinois delegation to offer:

"Resolved, That the National Democratic convention of the United States, now in session, extend an invitation to the Cook County Sound Money Marching Club to seats in this convention, and the doorkeepers are invited to admit all members of the organization upon exhibiting their respective badges."

I move, sir, the adoption of the resolution.

Chairman Flower—If there is no objection, I will put the question. All in favor of recognizing the sturdy Democracy of Illinois, by letting 300 delegates of a club into this convention, and entitled to seats in this convention, will say aye. It seems to be carried. It is carried.

The committee on permanent organization will now report.

Daniel M. Murray, of Maryland—The committee on permanent organization, of which I am one, were delayed a little, and I left the chairman, I suppose, a half or three-quarters of an hour ago writing up the resolutions, and he will be in in a few minutes.

Chairman Flower—While waiting, I am sure it will give this convention great pleasure to hear Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts.

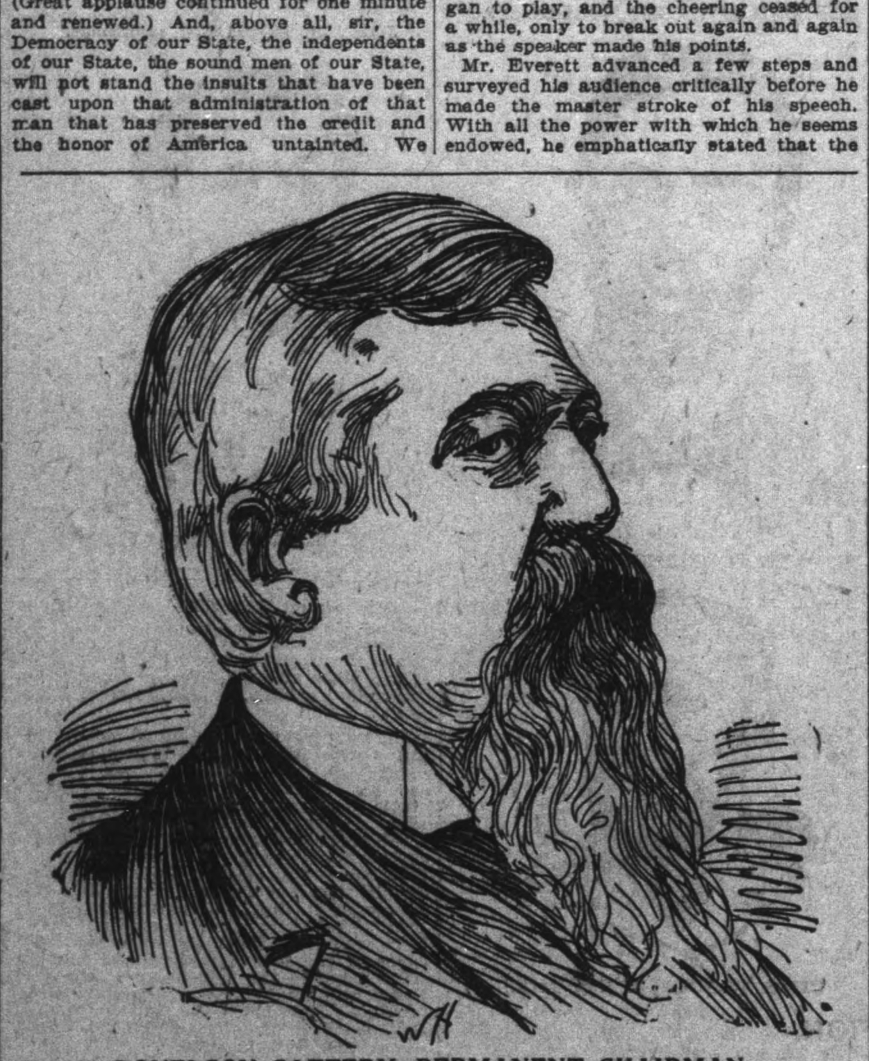
Dr. Everett's Speech.

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow-Citizens—I will not limit it to fellow-Democrats; I say fellow-patriots, and fellow-Americans, who love and honor their country. Massachusetts has sent her delegation here to assist and strengthen her sisters of the South and the West in repelling the invasion which has risen in their midst. (Applause.) Massachusetts and her Eastern and Northern States have heard themselves reviled and abused. They were told at Chicago in that convention conducted by—I don't know what party, but certainly not by the old Democratic party (applause)—they were told that the East and the North were to have no part in the selection of a Democratic candidate or a Democratic platform. We were told that we might stay out in the cold, and that the warm-hearted South and the more progressive West had no use for us. Well, Mr. Chairman, Massachusetts has been out in the cold, in the cold east wind ever since she was created, and she has managed to hold her own, and to keep to her ancient principles of liberty and honor, whether others swerve from them or not.

"I had the honor—I had the very great honor—of being admitted to the councils of that little band of patriots who on the night of the 9th of August, in the Auditorium annex in Chicago, determined that they would not submit to the invasion which had risen up against the ancient honor and the credit of the whole country. (Applause.) On that occasion I took the liberty, although a solitary member from Massachusetts, almost a solitary member from New England, to pledge the credit of my ancient State that we would not be deluded by false brethren nor by robbers, but that we would come to whatever convention the South and West might call to strengthen their hands in this great fight.

"We saw, Mr. President, that that invasion was directed against the credit of the country, against the faith of contracts, against personal liberty, against the Supreme Court, against law and order, against the standing of America with her sister nations; and now here we are, sir, nearly sixty strong on this floor to stand for our ancient principles. Massachusetts is here for the credit of the country. (Applause.) Massachusetts is here for the payment of debts in full without scaling and without repudiation. (Applause.) Massachusetts is here for sound money, aye, for that form of sound money that we already have on international agreement—gold. (Applause.) Massachusetts is for gold, here on this floor. (Applause.) Why, fellow-citizens, talk about an international agreement in favor of bimetallism! Haven't you got at this moment all the nations of the world whose word is worth anything united for the gold standard, which is the one we have? Massachusetts is here now against all class distinctions.

"The Democracy of Massachusetts knows no distinction between the rich and poor. It knows no distinction between the farmer and the manufacturer. It knows no distinction betweeen the man who raises grain and the man who takes it to market. It knows no distinction between the capitalist and the wage-earner. Massachusetts Democracy knows no distinction between the North and the South. (Great applause continued for one minute and renewed.) And, above all, sir, the Democracy of our State, the independents of our State, the sound men of our State, will not stand the insults that have been cast upon that administration of that man that has preserved the credit and the honor of America untainted. We



DONELSON CAFFERY, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

stand by President Cleveland. (Great applause, delegates rising to their feet.)

"We are not here, pledged to any special candidate or candidates. Alas, Mr. Chairman, two months ago, sixty brief days, Massachusetts might have presented to this convention a candidate for President that every sound money Democrat—aye, that many Republicans—would support (immense cheering), but, sir, that noble heart, that went to Chicago in the attempt to stem the tide of anarchistic invasion, that noble heart broken in agony when he saw the act of the so-called Democrats, and he went home to the shore of the Atlantic and died of grief at the folly of his Democratic countrymen. (Applause.)

"Massachusetts also thinks, sir, that she might this day name a candidate for President, one who in the Cabinet of President Cleveland in two high offices has attained most abundant honor. Massachusetts has a representative in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet that, when Illinois was attacked with anarchy and socialism, drew the ancient sword of the law and waved it in defense of peace and good order. (Applause.) But, sir, we are not here for any particular candidate. Gentlemen of the South and West, gentlemen of the Pacific and the center, give us any two good national men, any two men that the country knows for honor, for distinction, for purity, for worth in public or private life, North or South, civilian or soldier, and Massachusetts will take the candiates of this convention and do all she can for their support. (Applause.)

"We are told that we might do as well by accepting the candidates nominated at St. Louis—I mean the first St. Louis convention. (Laughter.) We are told that for sound money's sake we have nothing to do but go over into that camp. Mr. President, I respectfully decline to admit that public virtue is concentrated in the Republican party. (Applause.) If it were only for this year, if it were only for this campaign, I might think differently, but we are not here only for this campaign; we are here for 1900; we are here for the future. (Applause.)

The Young Men.

"Mr. Chairman, there are hundreds and thousands, aye, I might say millions, of young who are asking for whom they shall vote. There are hundreds and thousands of young men who know nothing of the traditions of the party. They know nothing of Hamilton and Jefferson, nothing of Webster and Calhoun, hardly even of Lincoln.

"They want to know what party to join themselves to, that is the progressive party, the party of the day and the hour, and I say this convention is to be not the last, but the first of a series of conventions. (Applause.) This is to be the first convention of the party of Young America, to which those young men are going to rally eight million strong in a very few years. Mr. Chairman, I thank you infinitely for this chance of speaking to you. We are fighting not merely for the ancient honor of an historical party, not merely against anarchism and Populism, not merely against protection and paternal government, but we are fighting that the United States may stand in the face of her sister nations undimmed in honor and unshaken in credit.

"Ever since the convention at Chicago the issue of free coinage of silver has been the supreme and overshadowing issue of the country. Our late brethren at Chicago, if I may be allowed to use so indelicate an expression, have nominated a candidate of that so-called Democratic party, who himself has declared on frequent occasions that the contest was irreconcilable, and that the battle was to the death, and as a fit culmination to that contest, our brethren at Chicago repaired to the camp of the Populists to obtain recruits at the price of inserting in their platform all its nefarious tenets and creeds, and it is fit that to a depreciated and debauched currency should be added an assassinated court and a powerless executive. (Applause.)

A Pleasing Surprise.

The speech made by Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts, was a pleasing response. There had been no intimation that he would speak, and he was called upon by Chairman Flower just to fill up a gap in the proceedings caused by the delay in the report of the committee on organization. He was greeted with perfunctory applause. It was evident that the convention did not realize what was coming. Dr. Everett is an elderly man, his face, smooth shaven, save for a fringe of sandy whiskers, is marked deeply with the furrows of age. He was dressed in a blue serge frock coat, which he buttoned up as he stepped to the front of the stage. He pitched the key note of his speech high from the very beginning. His words seemed to whip the flagging enthusiasm of the delegates, and his sentences stirred them uneasily in their seats, his brief and pungent paragraphs, almost epigramatic, stirred them to almost frantic applause.

"Gold! Massachusetts is for gold!" he cried, shaking his fist to emphasize the point. "All of the nations of the world who are worth anything are united for the gold standard." The cheers at this lasted thirty seconds. "The Democracy of Massachusetts knows no distinction between rich and poor," was another epigram that raised the delegates off their feet. The climax came when, in an impressive voice, the orator said, "I say to you Massachusetts knows no distinction between North and South." The convention was wild in an instant.

An Enthusiastic Scene.

The applause started in no particular place; it was a spontaneous outburst from all parts of the house at once. The first scream of approval of the remark was the signal for delegates and all the visitors on the main floor to spring to their feet. Their example was followed by many in the galleries. Men stood on chairs and leaned as far out as possible toward the stage, waving hats, canes, umbrellas, flags, fans, handkerchiefs, newspapers, anything they could lay hands on that would help them emphasize their sympathy with the speaker. Cheer followed cheer; the convention seemed to have gone wild; the cheering lasted over four minutes. Then for some reason the band began to play, and the cheering ceased for a while, only to break out again and again as the speaker made his points.

Mr. Everett advanced a few steps and surveyed his audience critically before he made the master stroke of his speech. With all the power with which he seems endowed, he emphatically stated that the Democracy of his State will not stand the insult which has been put on "the greatest man in the Democratic party," and that "We stand by President Cleveland." This climax was the signal for a scene which it would be hard to describe. It surpassed that following Mr. Everett's reference to the Democratic party knowing no class, no North, no South. The cheering continued for fully three minutes during which time the convention hall presented a wild scene of flags, handkerchiefs, canes and hats. Mr. Everett surveyed the scene and smiled slightly at what he had caused.

Continuing, the orator from Massachusetts said that the party from his State might have had a gold candidate sixty days ago. This reference was to ex-Governor W. E. Russell, who died shortly after the Chicago convention. Mr. Everett said the heart of that stalwart young Democrat was broken by the folly of his Democratic countrymen. This reference to Mr. Russell was applauded, as was also that to Mr. Olney.

One phrase which caught the audience as especially happy was "We are not here alone for the present; we are here for 1900, we are here for the future. This is not the last convention, but the first of a series." At the conclusion of Mr. Everett's speech it was evident that he had carried off the honors of the proceedings up to that time.

The Permanent Organization.

When the convention was in order the chairman said: The committee on permanent organization will now make their report.

James W. Eaton, of New York—The committee on permanent organization, rules and order of business respectfully reports as follows: The committee recommends Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, for permanent chairman of the convention (applause); John R. Wilson, of Indiana, for permanent secretary, with the power of appointing such assistants as may be necessary; that the present temporary sergeant-at-arms be made permanent sergeant-at-arms of the convention. (Applause).

The committee further reports that the rules of the National Democratic convention of 1892 (applause) and the parliamentary procedure of the Fifty-third Congress be adopted as the rules of this convention. (Applause.)

The committee further reports that the order of business be as follows:

1. The report of committee on credentials.
2. The report of committee on resolutions.
3. The roll-call of States and nomination of honorary vice-presidents and secretaries of the convention.
4. Roll-call of States for nomination of national committeemen.
5. Roll-call of States for the nomination and election of candidates for President of the United States.
6. Roll-call of States for nomination of candidates for Vice-President of the United States.

The committee also recommends the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that permanent organization of the National Democratic party, in convention now assembled, be advisable and necessary. (Applause.) That the national committee of this party shall call future conventions of the party, apportion delegates thereto, provide the time and place for the holding thereof and generally perform such duties as devolve upon the committee of a political party.

Chairman Flower—Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the committee on permanent organization. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the adoption of the report will say aye, those opposed no. It seems to be carried—is carried. I will appoint the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bullitt, and the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Lawler, to escort the permanent president to the chair.

Mr. Caffery was escorted to the chair by the gentlemen named, and was introduced by Mr. Flower in the following words: "It is my pleasure to introduce your permanent chairman, and I now resign the gavel to his hands."

Chairman Caffery's Speech.

Senator Caffery was received with cheers on taking the chair. He said:

"I tender this convention my deepest thanks for the high honor of selecting me to preside over its deliberations. I shall always regard it as the highest ever conferred upon me.

"Charged by our party with the function of ministering in its temple of faith, and teaching the people its true doctrines, our priests have desecrated its altars, broken its shrines and taught false doctrines to the people. We now enter the sanctuary of the temple and take possession of the ark of the covenant of our faith, which we will hereafter vigilantly guard, protect and defend. We will purify its desecrated altars and rebuild its broken shrines. And lest the hearts of the people be stolen away from true Democratic faith—the faith of our fathers and founders—we must separate from our brethren who have wrought this evil, and from those who have followed their evil teaching. We can not follow them in the road they have taken; for their feet are swift to destruction, and their way is the way of death. The ties that bound us were as strong as hooks of steel, and we part from them in sorrow.

"Loyalty to party discipline and organization has ever been the pride and strength of our party. Loyalty to principle has ever been, and ever will be, its cardinal and leading tenet, paramount to all others, binding in conscience and guiding the action of every true Democrat.

"If we do not look into evidence aliunde to show the Michigan frauds and other devious acts and practices designed to pack the convention, the Chicago platform has the stamp of our party, and claims its allegiance. But it is a mere simulacrum; a form without the substance of Democracy, and no Democrat is bound by it, nor is it entitled to his fealty. The declarations of that platform are 'open, palpable and flagrant' departures from all that Democracy has stood for. They assail the money standard of the country and declare for the inflated and depreciated standard of free silver at 16 to 1.

"They assail the right and power of the executive to enforce the law, and to protect property under the control, and in the custody of the Federal Courts, in any State in the Union; they attack the integrity of a co-ordinate branch of the Government; they declare that the function of issuing paper money is to be exclusively exercised by the Government itself; they assail the right of the citizen to contract payment in any legitimate commodity; for they declare that the obligations of the Government, for which gold was received and for the payment of which in the same coin the national faith is pledged, may be paid in a depreciated coin. And we declare that each and all of these attacks and declarations are un-Democratic. They are an assault upon the constitution the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and the distinguished patriot and statesman who has twice led it to the only victories it has achieved in thirty-six years.

The Ishmael of Platforms.

"It is the Ishmael of platforms. It raises its hand against some of the principles of both parties, and nearly all the principles of the Democratic party. It is begotten of the unhallowed union between Democracy, Populism and anarchy. And that the Scriptures may be fulfilled, 'it will be a fugitive and a wanderer on the fact of the earth.'

"We hold that no argument is needed to show the revolutionary and anarchistic character of the doctrine that the laws can not be enforced in a State to protect property which is in the jurisdiction of Federal courts, or to protect the United States mails, or that the Supreme Court ought to be reorganized; or that the national honor should be stained or the national faith violated; or that the freedom of private contract ought to be limited; or that the function of issuing paper money ought to be exclusively exercised by the Federal Government. We hold that the theory of free coinage of silver with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 admits of argument, but we hold that the weight of authority, the strength of reasoning and the facts of history all point to its fallacy and the ruinous consequences of its adoption. We hold that it will rob the poor man of his wage and the rich man of his wealth, the widow of her savings, the child of his patrimony, the soldier of his pension, the industrious of his toil and the inventor of the reward of his genius. We hold that it will demoralize and seriously disturb the immense trade and commerce of the republic, and drive the country to a discredited, depreciated and depreciating standard; smite our finances as with a palsy and trade with a blight. We hold that the Nation's credit will fall prostrate, its obligations will be dishonored, and its unsullied character will be stained with fraud and deceit.

"We claim that these averments are true, established by historical fact, by unanswerable reason, the opinions of the most distinguished political economists, and the common sense and common honesty of the largest portion of our fellow-citizens.

"The credulity and cupidity of some of our good citizens have been played upon and aroused by artful fanatics and cunning demagogues. There are, however, many honest, patriotic and intelligent men who cling with all the strength of conviction to the specious, but unsound, theory of bimetallism at 16 to 1. If their theory is denounced as false and pernicious, no imputation is cast upon their character, nor any slur upon their intelligence.

"The free coinage of silver is, and has been since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, the supreme, overshadowing issue before the country. Upon that issue, the President and a majority of his party took opposite sides. In consequence, he has been powerless to effect financial reform and secure immunity from gold-raiding on the Treasury.

"Since the inception of the struggle for free silver, no compromise has been possible. Our brethren knew that the battle was on to the death. The nominee of the so-called Democratic party has, on several occasions, proclaimed the irreconcilable nature of the conflict. It is a fitting culmination of such a contest for our brethren to obtain allies from Populism at the price of incorporating its nefarious doctrines in their platform and attempting to pass them off as genuine Democracy. It was fit that to a degraded and depreciated currency should be added an assassinated judiciary and a powerless executive.

Are Not Traitors.

"Fellow-citizens, we are not traitors to our party. We are in the house of our fathers. We can not be driven from it. We will defend the honor of our country and the integrity of our principles, as long as life endures. We can neither be ousted of our political heritage, nor forced into the ranks of our old-time adversary. We intend to preserve intact, unimpaired and unsullied, by and through the organization which we perfect to-day, the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton and Cleveland. We propose to furnish a refuge and an abiding place for such of our brethren as, shocked and grieved at the betrayal of our principles at Chicago, are inclined to go to the Republican camp.

"The principles of Democracy are imperishable. They are antagonistic to the paternalism of the Republican and the socialist; the destructiveness of the anarchist; and the vagaries of the inflationist and repudiator. Byron wrote: 'While the Coliseum stands, Rome shall stand, and while Rome stands, the world.' We say: 'While Democracy stands, the republic shall stand, and while the republic stands—human liberty.'

"For a season our party may stray after false doctrines, and flounder amid quagmires, until the beacon light of truth breaks upon it. It will rise from every fall, like Antaeos of old, and 'e'en in its ashes will live its wonted fires.' If, in the decree of fate, our party must perish, let no historian write such epitaph on its tomb as this: 'Came to an untimely end from swallowing political and financial poison,' but rather let this epitaph be written over its honored grave, dug amid the ruins of the Capitol: 'It did not survive the loss of liberty, the destruction of the Republic, and the decay of public and private morals.'

"We are the propagandists of no new creed. We are the upholders of the old. We appeal from Democracy drunk with delusion to Democracy sobered by reason. With an abiding faith in the intelligence and honesty of our people, we lay before them and the world the reasons that prompt us to unfurl the old flag that has floated over many a triumph and many a defeat, and never yet soiled by repudiation or stained by dishonor.

"We deem it wise to pursue an aggressive rather than a negative policy; to be Achilles dragging Hector around the walls of Troy rather than Achilles sulking in his tent. We propose to make a funeral pyre of the cadavers of Populism and anarchy. We propose to drag behind our triumphant chariot wheels, in defeat and disgrace, around the national capitol, the dead Frankenstein personifying their pernicious creed and their turbulent fanaticism.

"We can not make bed-fellows, even in a night of furious storm and thick darkness, of our life-long antagonists. We can not, even to escape as great evils as are the necessary result of the success of the Chicago platform, be the executioners of our loved and venerated party. We can not, even by implication, be held to the false theory that the people can be made rich by taxation, nor to the theory that the Federal power and Treasury can or ought to be used to impair the autonomy of the States, on one hand, and on the other, to dispense largess to favored classes. The election of McKinley, or of Bryan, with our support, would mean the destruction of our whole party for a generation. For, when our people recover from the debauch of Populism and anarchy, they will discard the men who have led their orgy. If we go to McKinley, those men will be the recognized exponents of Democracy. When the fumes of the debauch are dissipated, and sober reason resumes her sway, our flock will turn toward its fold only to find it destroyed. We, therefore, stand fast. We sound a bugle call throughout the land for all Democrats to rally for the support of government and law, for the honor of their country, and for the maintenance and preservation of their creed, its memories and its glories. If not heeded now, it will be in the near future. And then those clouds which lowered over our political fortunes, and darkened our councils, will take flight; those opposed eyes which lately met in party conflict, will be turned all one way, and a united and triumphant Democracy will march on to victory under the aegis of the constitution, and under the precepts of the apostles of our faith."

Some Pertinent Points.

Chairman Caffery was rather hoarse and nervous in beginning his address. His address was written, and he referred to the manuscript at frequent intervals. When he reached a particularly inspired period his portly form heaved with emotion, and his right hand clove the air with energy. The opening section of his speech in fact all of it, was full of statements that brought rounds of applause. His remarks at times were extremely pointed, and little calculated to pour any balm on the ruptures in the party as it has existed. When he said that the free silver Democrats' "feet were swift to destruction and their way the way of death," the entire audience agreed with him, if their applause counts for anything. His arraignment of the Chicago convention and its platform and nominees was eminently sarcastic and tolerably scathing at times, and called for more cheers. When he referred to "that statesman and patriot who has twice led the party to victory in the last thirty-six year, Grover Cleveland," there was round after round of cheers, led by the Florida delegates. His statement that "We are not traitors to our party, but we are in the house of our fathers," was enthusiastically approved, and when he said "while Democracy lasts the republic will last, and while the Republic lasts, human liberty," the convention came to its feet again.

Senator Caffery could find no fault with the manner in which he was treated at the conclusion of his speech, for a majority of the delegates arose to their feet, and by cheers, applause and shouts, indicated themselves to be heartily in sympathy with what had been said. Senator Caffery had no sooner taken his seat than cries of "Irish, Irish," were heard.

John P. Irish Speaks.

At the conclusion of the speech of Permanent Chairman Caffery, there was great applause, followed by cries of "Irish, Irish."

The Chairman—The Chair recognizes the Hon. John P. Irish, of California.

Mr. Irish said: "Mr. Chairman and My Fellow-Citizens of the Republic—In this convention there lurks no sinister motive, and here there hides no covert and diseased ambition. (Applause.) The spot chosen for this convention is full of memories that apply to the conditions under which it has met. A generation ago there met in the city of Indianapolis a Democratic convention—a Democratic convention to make a platform, name its chosen candidates and organize a fight that had in it no hope of victory. Therefore the purpose of that convention was solely the redeclaration of the principles of this historic party.

"And that Democratic gathering met under such circumstances and for such high purposes, organized, sat, and deliberated, though there were trained upon it batteries of shotted cannon, though there hung over it the awful shadow of physical extermination by artillery. But nothing in the terrifying circumstances that threatener, nor in the hopelessness of its cause, deterred the gallant, old time-honored and tried Democracy of Indiana from declaring the full counsel of good, affirming its principles, and going to its fellow-citizens upon their declaration. (Applause.)

"We are met here to-day delivered from the threat of physical extermination, but we are met under the threat of extermination of that which is dearer than life. We are met here to defend against a fatal attack on the public credit; the national honor and good name and the private and personal honesty of the individual. And what are all the materialities of life, what are all the physical things that minister unto man, when honor is lost and national pride and the self-respect of the individual. We are met here to face a crisis more serious in its projected consequences, if those who assail us shall succeed, than any crisis that has to be met by merely physical force.

"We are met to oppose, with moral force of principle and conviction, those propositions which threaten to undermine all that makes the republic dear, everything that maintains the independence of the commonwealth through assailing and assaulting and destroying the independence of the individual citizen who in the mass constitute the commonwealth. We are met here as the representatives of a party that in times of physical trial and threat, having abided by its convictions, is here now to oppose those principles of an organization that has filched its name, that has debauched its principles, that has replaced and supplanted them by a code, by a creed, by a faith, that have been derived from the school in politics to which we have been opposed from the beginning of the division of parties in the republic. (Applause.)

Praise For Cleveland.

"We represent that organization upon those principles which, steadfastly abided by through the civil struggle and after its close, finally found advanced to its leadership that magnificent personality; that incarnation of Democratic principle; that everlasting moral principle which must pervade all government made incarnate in the flesh—Grover Cleveland. (Applause.) We represent that organization and those principles which, under his leadership, upon platforms declared as ours shall be declared, in line with the common principles of human liberty, declared by the fathers of the republic and the founders of our party in three great national contests, won a majority of the popular vote at the polls, and in two of them secured triumph in the electoral colleges. We represent those principles, those three contests, those three triumphs, and we are here to swear with Jackson 'by the eternal' that the moral strength that has come into the marrow and bone of this party by reason of those battles and those victories shall neither be obscured by our countrymen, belittled in history nor submerged under Populism, whether it be declared by the Populist convention at Chicago or the Populist convention at St. Louis, the two conventions of the year, alike in purpose, alike in declarations, alike in the fallacy of their principles, and the contemptibility of their vagaries; in fact, the two twin conventions of the year, and not the 'Heavenly Twins,' either.

"We are here to stand for all that has been gained. We are here to stand for that victory over the avarice of the material, which was won when Grover Cleveland smote with his renewing hand the apparently dried-up fountain of unselfishness in this republic, and it became affluent under his touch. We are here to stand by that courageous patriotism manifested in him when he exercised the evil spirit of sectionalism which, for a generation, had brooded over the South, and enabled that equal section of our beloved country to come for the first time after the civil struggle to sit at the national table 'above the salt,' permitted every Southern countryman of ours to stand up and say, 'I am a man,' and turn his forehead to the stars, an equal citizen.

"We are here to stand by that plea made for the plain people of the land, that courageous and heroic demand, that Federal taxation should be for public purpose and not for private gain (applause), and that the public tax and power under the constitution, a burden always upon the citizens, should only be in such weight and volume as might be measured and limited by a government administered with the most scrupulous economy. (Applause.) We are here to denounce, right and left, the enemies of all th[illegible] we have gained since 1884. We are h[illegible]re to denounce the Republican party for that, by the extravagance of congressional appropriations, it has so enlarged the deficiency of revenue as to form an excuse for a renewal of the pernicious and paternal policy of protection. (Applause.)

Populists of Chicago and St. Louis.

"We are here on the left hand to antagonize, arraign and denounce the Populists of Chicago and St. Louis (applause), for by their threat involved in the free coinage of silver, and the slump to a financial foundation made up of a depreciated and fluctuating currency, they have so destroyed public confidence, and made trade timid, as to paralyze the activities of the people of this republic, to limit trade and reduce consumption to such an extent that the present impost and excise laws passed by Congress do not produce the normal revenue that they would yield if confidence were abroad in the land and labor employed, if wages were in circulation and prosperity was ours. We arraign, then, these two enemies of the plain people of the republic as co-conspirators in complimentary and reciprocating policies, which have produced the conditions in which both hypocritical gatherings raised the whiney voice of complaint of taxation. (Applause.) The candidate of one combination stands for an advance of prices by that artifice called protection and preaching to the people the gospel of the benefit of high prices for the necessaries of life, the other conspirator is represented by a candidate for the presidency who is preaching to the people the gospel of high prices to be secured by reducing the purchasing power of money. (Applause.) Each policy meaning a burden upon the industry of the labor, upon the profits of enterprise and upon the avails of investment, one proposing to effect the same purpose by artifice on the right hand by increasing taxation to increase prices, the other proposing to increase prices by robbing labor of half the purchasing power of the money that it earns. (Applause.)

"We stand where Jefferson stood, where Jackson stood, where Cleveland stands. Out of this hall, illuminated by the memories that stand around us like a cloud of witnesses while we meet, there will go to the republic a note of inspiration, there will go to the people of this land a restatement of the simple theory of government, to which Jefferson, the philosopher of the revolution, devoted his life, that scheme of government, being that the sole study of statesmanship in a free land is the adjustment and alignment of legislation with the irreparable laws of nature.

"The candidate of the Populist daughter of the horse-leach deals in phrases, and one of them is 'We are compelled to say farewell to those who advocate Government by the trusts and syndicates.' Aye, this gentleman standing himself as the joint prepagandist and commercial traveler (laughter and applause), of a syndicate, greedier than a cormarant (a cry "Good"), a syndicate which has gained millions upon millions from the silver mines of the West and of Mexico, a syndicate that stands confessed upon the tongue of its commercial representative, now traveling the country, tooting for custom for it, is in the field for the sole and only purpose of advancing the price of its products by making people believe that it will be to their advantage. We are here in antagonism to all this. We are here to say to this agent of the silver syndicate, this commercial traveler of the millionaire miners (applause), we are here to say to him that we stand against his assault upon that branch of the Federal Government by our fathers provided to preserve permanency in our institutions. (Applause.)

What They Oppose.

"We are here to say that the Federal judiciary shall not be made the tool and puppet of the syndicate which he represents. We are here to say that, after the way of the fathers, we stand by that written constitution which is the chart and guide of our liberty, and the limitation upon the powers of our Government. We are here to say to the American people that that written document, confessed to be by a public writer and the leaders of men in every civilized nation on earth, the greatest monument to human wisdom and foresight that the world has seen since the decalogue was written on the tablets of stone amid the thunders of Mt. Sinai; we are here to say to our countrymen, 'Be careful, give attention and counsel that the great and wise charter shall not be carelessly amended.'

"We are here to say to those who follow the left-handed daughter of the horse leech in abusing the Supreme Court because it has said that the Federal constitution does not provide for the imposition of an income tax, we are here to say to our countrymen: 'An amendment of the constitution to secure an imposition of an income tax is unnecessary.' The constitution provides three methods of taxation, by impost, by excise and by direct tax to be levied upon the States in proportion to their population. If it be true that a majority of my countrymen desire that form of taxation, a road thereto is open without making a breach in the Federal constitution. (Applause.) Resort to the imposition of your direct tax, if you will, and then, under our theory of the constitution, the States being endowed with authority to do all that is not forbidden to them by the Federal charter may, in distributing that direct tax, consider the ability of their able citizens to pay it in the form of a tax upon their income. It would be well for those men who think that the wise work of the fathers is to be destroyed and a structure in its place rebuilt by boy orators of the Platte (applause) it would be well for them to renew their respect for what the fathers have done by a study of their work.

"Standing for all this, facing with a stout right arm and with a stout left arm, these twin supporters of constitutional heresies and policies of oppression, we stand and stand for the rights of a plain people, for the perpetuity of the republic, for the maintenance of its institutions, for their permanency and under them, for the continued and peaceable prosecution of the enterprises which are suggested and generated in the manly independence and individuality of the citizens of the republic.

Robert Bruce's Example.

"Our position to-day is to be distinguished in the history of the United States. We take principle in our hands and faith as our sole shield and go forth to battle. We go forth to battle, beset on all sides by enemies in positive antagonism to each other, but by principle in negative alliance. When Scotland had suffered long from foreign invasion and from internecine disturbance until the spirit of Scottish patriotism and sense of country and beloved land had almost yielded to years of oppression and ill-faith, there appeared upon the scene the great Scotchman, Robert Bruce, and with his sward that gleamed with the fire that burned in his heart for his country, he carved out for her a place and a destiny amongst the nations of the world, with one hand driving the foreign foe back across the Scottish border, and with the other, by condemnation and timely punishment, subduing internal treason, and when Scotland, long enjoying the benefit of the individuality and independence that he had given her, came to mourn by his deathbed, he said: 'I made a promise to my God, long years ago, that before I died I would visit the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem, but mortality has stricken me and death hovers over my pillow, and the promise to my God can not be redeemed.

"'Hear you, William Wallace, when I die, take my heart from my ribs and carry it and lay it on the sepulcher of my Savior and reveal my promise,' and Wallace, when the great king lay silent in death, took from his ribs his heart, and, inclosing it in a silver casket, gathered around him the Scottish chivalry and started upon the long pilgrimage to the Holy City. On the way, on Spanish soil, encountering the Saracen, the common enemy, and battle being offered, when the crisis of that action at arms came, he seized the silver casket that contained the heart of Bruce, and, throwing it in the thick of the fight, said, 'Scotland, follow,' and the flower of Scottish chivalry followed the heart of Bruce, regardless of consequences, though gathered around that sacred casket death might come to them from the common foe.

"So to-day, seizing the casket that contains the principles of the Democratic party, surrendered by enemies in a crisis in the history of our Commonwealth, we meet, and, taking that casket which contained the tables of the law, we throw it into the thick of the fray, and say to our patriotic country, 'Follow, though the flower of the Union shall die in the attempt to win victory.'

"I was unexpectedly called upon to deliver a message from the far land in which I live. I have delivered it. Let me add only and then cease, that I bring to you words of cheer from that golden State, whose mountains look out upon the peaceful Pacific. We come to assure you that there the fires of the honor-bright Democracy are burning on every mountain peak and lighting a welcome on every plain. (Applause.) My colleagues bring to you a message of cheer and of hope, and when the battle shall be over and the lists made out it will be seen that California and her younger sisters Oregon and Washington have abided by the faith, and if they have not finally extinguished and vanquished one daughter of the horse-leech, we have left her without a sister." (Great applause, waving of handkerchiefs, while the band played "Rally Around the Flag, Boys.")

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Action of the Committee In the Selection of Officers.

The permanent organization committee met immediately after the first session in the rooms of the Century Club at the Denison. J. E. Truelock, of Albany, N. Y., was elected chairman and H. B. Little, of Massachusetts, was made secretary. The committee appointed Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, permanent chairman of the convention. John R. Wilson, of Indiana, was made permanent secretary, with power to select his own assistants. Walter Kessler, of Indiana, was appointed permanent sergeant of the convention.

In pursuance to a motion, the chairman appointed a sub-committee of five to make a report on the rules and order of business to be adopted by the convention. The committee consisted of Zenas Snow, of Oregon, chairman; George Roberts, of Missouri; D. M. Murray, of Maryland; Josiah Carpenter, of Maryland, and W. V. Wilson, of Virginia. To this committee was also left the settlement of several controverted questions of the permanent organization committee, including the question as to whether the National Democracy (as distinguished from the free silver wing of the party) should select a national committee to preside over the future of the party.

BETWEEN SESSIONS.

Many Conferences Between Delegates—Bragg and Buckner Lead.

During the interval between sessions there was much buttonholing of delegates, and many whispered conferences in nooks in the hallways of the hotels. Bragg and Buckner stock is going up all the time, and there is little talk there of any other candidates for the nominations. The silver attacks on Bragg seem to have no weight. The Florida delegation still declares for Cleveland, but the delegates apparently have been appalled by the aspect of things, for they are not as strong in their claims as they were this morning.

W. C. P. Breckinridge, on his way to the 4 o'clock session of the convention, said the nominees would be Bragg and Buckner, and that he had eaten too much Roquefort cheese, and didn't know whether he could speak well or not.

A WOMAN'S STORY.

It Should Be of Interest to Every Thinking Woman.

Women who reason well know that no male physician can understandingly treat the complaint known as "female diseases," for no man ever experienced them.

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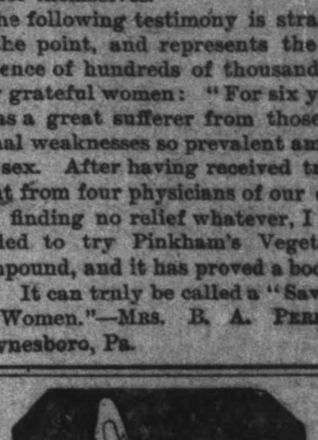

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AT TOMLINSON HALL

FLOOD OF ORATORY BEFORE A LARGE AUDIENCE.

J. McDowell Trimble, Democratic Candidate For Governor of Missouri, Presides.

THE RINGING ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JOHN R. FELLOWS.

The Address of John R. Ehrich, of California—Speeches Also By D. W. Lawler, of Minnesota; C. T. Lewis, of New Jersey, and E. H. Farrar.

There was a flood of oratory in Tomlinson Hall last night before a splendid and enthusiastic audience. The managers of the National Democratic convention relented somewhat of the rigidity of their arrangements and gave tickets to some of the thousands who had applied during the day for admission. The effect was seen in the attendance upon the mass meeting that had been announced. Such an audience has rarely been seen in the city's big hall. There was not a vacant chair nor an exposed inch of unoccupied floor space. The rear gallery, which had been empty, except for the band, in the day sessions, was crowded to its capacity. It was not only an audience of members. A spectator entirely strange to all would have seen that the audience was an exceptional one in quality. Those who knew saw representatives of every important interest in Indiana and eminent men from every section of the United States.

The great hall was gleaming with lights and was radiant with color. In the galleries and upon the stage the number of women was greatly in excess of that of the afternoon. Many of these were in evening dress and the fluttering fans added to the grace and beauty of the scene.

It was expected that W. D. Bynum would preside, but the illness of his son prevented his officiating and J. McDowell Trimble, of Missouri, the candidate of the sound money Democrats for Governor of that State, opened the meeting in his stead to introduce as the chairman of the meeting John R. Fellows, of New York.

Mr. Trimble's Speech.

Mr. Trimble's speech glittered with brilliant epigrammatic sentences that came as a surprise to the auditors, the most of whom had no knowledge of his force as an orator. He said:

"The program of the evening has been settled and determined to the end that it may be carried out in an orderly manner. No calls for speeches other than those arranged for will be heard. The program will not be departed from. The addresses which will be delivered to you this evening will become a part of the history of this republic. The convention now in session in this city is making history of which posterity will be proud. They are forming a new organization to maintain old doctrines. They are enlisting a new army to carry an old flag. They are building a new temple in which all devotees of true Democracy may worship at their accustomed shrine, and in doing this they are conscious that they are rendering a patriotic duty in maintaining the supremacy of the law and the integrity of our currency.

"They have no hope of reward other than that which inures to the public at large. The advocacy of such a cause as this is its own compensation, even as virtue is its own reward. My fellow-citizens, it is not more money that we need in this country. The greater part of what we have is now lying idle and unemployed, and so it will remain idle until we fear that upon its reappearance it will be shorn of half its value unless the hand of repudiation shall have been removed. Remove the cause which drove it into the hiding and it will reappear and enter upon the discharge of its accustomed functions, and not until then. It is not a lower standard of money that we need, but a higher standard of integrity and patriotism. We want it known at home and abroad that when an American citizen makes a contract he expects to keep it; that when he signs a note that he expects to pay it in full, and that his Government will not encourage him in paying it one-half in money and the other half in fiat legislation.

"This convention assembled here stands for that policy which will give to our factories and farms a world-wide market, and for that financial policy which will give to our commerce a world-wide dollar. It stands for a flag that will be respected upon ever sea, and a dollar that will be accepted on ever shore. Gentlemen, in discharging the duties which were intended for Mr. Bynum, allow me to say that the honors which were intended for him have fallen upon me as a compliment to the gallant Democrats of Missouri, who have chosen me as their representative."

John R. Fellows Introduced.

Mr. Trimble's address brought the audience to the highest stage of expectancy for the speeches that were to follow, and when Mr. Fellows, one of the best-known of Democratic orators, stepped to the front to begin his speech as chairman, a whirlwind of applause burst forth in his welcome.

Few men ever received from an audience in Indianapolis such a generous reception and few audiences ever was so entirely satisfied. Mr. Fellows is a somewhat short and heavy man. His clean-shaven face has a resemblance both to that of the late Senator Joseph E. McDonald and the late P. T. Barnum. The baldness of his head begins in front, and extends in effect the wide expanse of his forehead. All of his weighty bulk seems to be behind his words, and he hammered out oratory in beautiful figures and glowing periods. The audience admitted itself spell-bound, and glad of it, from his first word. The New York delegation was happy over his effort, and the whole immense audience was charmed and enthused.

Mr. Fellows's Address.

In his speech Mr. Fellows said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow-Democrats—The splendid enthusiasm which characterizes the gathering to-night is but the visible expression of a sentiment which is surging in the breasts of hundreds of thousands of Democrats all over this republic. It had a magnificent demonstration in that majestic gathering which convened in Auditorium Hall on the fourth day of last July to protest against what was then contemplated and dreaded action. The shadows which gathered around them then have deepened and darkened since. Now we are called upon to confront a peril which then but threatened, but by the action of that convention was crystallized into a declaration and a purpose constituting a menace which seriously imperils the prosperity of our beloved country. And we have gathered in convention in this city now to declare that that peril shall never become a reality to this country.

"The one justification that we have for assembling here is that we are Democrats, and to sustain the action and purposes of the Chicago convention is treason to Democracy. I am in favor of the will of the majority in so far as a majority has a right control; I am in favor of regularity in so far as regularity has any just scope, or right of action, but regularity deals with form and method alone and not with principle. I deny the right of any assemblage, in whatever garb they may appear—or under whatever banner they may array themselves, to declare to me what Democracy is, or to prescribe for me new teachings of Democracy. We meet from time to time in our conventions to re-proclaim old doctrines, not to create new ones. Democracy was born before national conventions were; it would survive if national conventions were never held. National conventions assemble at appropriate periods for the purpose of proclaiming the old faith, of stimulating to higher endeavor and renewed action the fires, the purposes and the faith which we cherished all our lives.

Something More Than a Name.

"Sirs, is it competent for a Democratic party, for any party, by the mere force of a majority, and under the forms of regularity, to have assembled at Chicago and have adopted the platform of a few weeks before at St. Louis upon which the Republican candidate is now standing? Would that have been accepted as Democracy? Must we take everything for the faith which the fathers left us that may be declared from time to time by the changing caprices of the people? I have been accustomed to believe that Democracy was something more than a name; I believe it now. (Applause.) Let those who will capture the flag and carry away the legends engraved upon it, so they leave to me the principles upon which my party was built. I remain the Democrat and they are the bolters. (Applause.)

"New York, as did many other States, met last June in convention and declared what it believed Democracy was. It was but the renewed proclamation of a doctrine that I have listened to and believed in during all the years of manhood. It spoke from no strange lips and proclaimed no new faith. It declared that the action then contemplated and afterward perpetrated was dishonest and dishonorable and a repudiation of all that was known as Democracy. (Applause.) We went to Chicago and voted as one man against their platform, and then as a unit refused to have anything more to do with the action of the convention. (Applause.) I remain to-night where the voice of New York Democracy in New York placed me in June last, and that which flourished so fairly amid the roses of that month took root with me too deep to wither and fade in the heat of an August sun. (Applause.) I shall not detain you long, because there are a number of gentlemen from different States of the Union, and representing all of its geographical divisions to whom you will be glad to listen. (Cries of 'Go on, go on.') Mine is but the function of a presiding officer to present others, whom, I am sure, will interest you more. (Cries of 'No, no.') But there are one or two things I desire to say. ((Cries of 'Go on,' and loud and repeated cheering.)

"It will be my privilege after this convention shall have accomplished its work and laid upon each one of us who are still true to the old faith the obligations of duty that we shall be glad to discharge; it will be my privilege, and it is my purpose, to go in very many of the States of this Union and again repeat that which for more than thirty years I have been accustomed to say to audiences of Democrats. (Applause.)

"I repudiate absolutely in all its parts, in its detail, and the entire hideousness, the platform and the candidacy upon it. (Applause.) If that was Democracy, then all my life I have been deceived, and I am not willing now in my old age to confess that I have gone wrong through the enthusiasm of my young life and the maturer judgment of riper years, and kneel now on a penitent's knee, declaring mea culpa before the presence of Altgeld and Tillman. (Applause.) I am not willing that the party and its principles should be murdered upon any kind of scaffold. I am not so aesthetic in my tastes as the gentleman from Nebraska, and if I have to be butchered, I care little for the embellishments of the instruments. (Applause.) I believe that it comports somewhat more with my aristocratic tastes, if I am to be killed at all, to have it done on a cross of gold rather than on a cross of cheaper and baser metal. (Applause.) But it is the fact of crucifixion at all for my party against which I stand here to protest.

Between Two Thieves.

"I am unwilling to be crucified between these twin thieves of sectionalism and repudiation, neither of which seems to be in any repentant mood or stands any chance for salvation. The Democratic party was founded a good many years ago in fixed and settled principles. They remain unchanging, unchangeable. I have been accustomed to look at Democracy as one at a fixed star, knowing that it was secure in its place, and that it yielded always a serene and constant light. Sometimes, to be sure, it was obscured by darkness; sometimes it was veiled by clouds, but it left to us always the confident assurance that when these have passed, there, steady in its place and resplendent in its luster, it would shine down upon us as it had through all the years of the past. Now I am told that the will of the majority, which may change from year to year, which may proclaim the free coinage of silver to-day and denounce it in the succeeding convention, and then again change back, are to fix for me the principles of Democracy by which my political light is to be guarded and governed. I deny that right on the part of any convention. And if the convention assembled at Chicago, regularly formed, clothed in the official uniform that we had placed upon them, had repudiated the principles of the fathers, and departed from the old teachings of Democracy, they can rightfully claim such allegiance from me and my brethren no longer. (Applause.)

"We remain where our faith placed us, constant to the party. I believe that it is an historical fact that Benedict Arnold conducted all the preliminary negotiations for the surrender of the forts of West Point while wearing the official title of an American general and with the American uniform upon his back. The British army at that time required regularity before they would treat. Now the mere arraying of banners, the mere parading of titles can not bind me, and should bind no one, and an assemblage which denies to us the faith which we have learned to believe in and to trust—and if Chicago did that, then Chicago and the Democratic party separated and parted company. What have they done then? I shall not trouble you with a discussion of that which is the vital and important question of this campaign. Suffice it to say they will be treated of fully by others.

An Innovation Proposed.

"Never in history before in any epoch of the world's career, in any nation on earth, was there as bold attempt made, a bold attempt proclaimed, of coining the two metals which formed the principal currency of an enlightened earth upon a metal ratio which had no commercial value to the commodity to be coined. This is absolutely new in the world, and if we shall succeed, is an experiment yet to be tried. Heretofore when we have undertaken to fix a mint ratio for the coinage of the yellow and white metals the endeavors of our wise men have been to ascertain what was the commercial ratio of these two commodities in the markets of the world. Some of the first great opposing leaders of the parties of that day, Jefferson and Hamilton, united in an endeavor to ascertain at what ratio commercially gold and silver stood in the world's markets. They ascertained it was about 15 to 1. One pound of gold was the equivalent of fifteen pounds of the white metal, and they opened their mints and coined it at that rate. But they found that they had made but the slightest perceptible difference in the value of these two metals. One immediately went out of circulation as rapidly as it came coined from the mint. It never entered the channels of trade or assisted in carrying on any business. The necessity arose for changing the standard, and they fixed it at 15½ to 1, and again it was ascertained that by a fraction merely they had undervalued one of the metals, and that which was the superior metal again passed for years out of history and left only the other to transact our business with. It was fixed then at 16 to 1, and never for one moment of the nation's life did the coins that were issued from the mint at that ratio pass together into the circulating medium of this country and for the transaction of its business.

"Now, it is proclaimed that where one pound of gold in South Africa, in Bombay, in Calcutta, in any market in Europe or in the United States, will purchase nearly thirty-two pounds of silver, that silver shall be taken at the mint at the ratio of 16 to 1, doubling nearly its mint value above its commercial value, and there shall be coined into substances which shall bear upon its face with the United States mark in evidence upon the coins that they are worth 100 cents, when there are actually 47 cents of value, lying in the declaration, and above it is to be placed the legend, 'In God we trust.' I presume that that can have only this meaning, that the silver in the dollar is worth but 53 cents in the markets of the earth, and we are to trust God to get the other 47 cents.

What Will Happen.

"This doctrine is absolutely novel. It never was undertaken by any nation on earth before, and we have a right to ask this gentleman who is masquerading in Democratic clothing through the country, Democratic clothing with Populistic badges attached—we have the right to ask him what will happen if the coinage of this commodity at this ratio does not restore it to the value they claim for it? Then what will happen? Why, the history of all the world will repeat itself. The inferior coin will remain as the only one in circulation, and the gold to the extent of 600,000,000 now used as currency in this land will as in a breath disappear. That will be the inevitable result if the thing is not accomplished which these men desire should be and which the history of metallic coinage from all ages informs us never can occur.

"They have a better appreciation of the value of silver with the relation of silver to markets nineteen hundred years ago than they have now. These men who are betraying the country and the party ought to turn back for instruction to the one from whom they got their first great lesson in betrayal. (Applause.) He would never have stood by the Chicago platform; he knew better the market value of silver. He required thirty pieces of silver for one betrayal, and you are willing to do it for sixteen. We have a right to ask this peculiar thing which is going through the land now with a Populistic head all covered over with silver scales, with a dragon's tail divided into two sections, one labeled Sewall and the other Watson; spouting repudiation and proclaiming that we who stand by the faith of the fathers are apostates to the party—we have a right to ask of him some questions. He is not alone the candidate of a party that labeled itself Democratic; he is the candidate as well of a party that openly proclaimed itself Populistic. He was named with great enthusiasm, he was declared to be of their own sort. There is too much Democracy amid the murmur of the times for them to accept and then turn to another acknowledged exponent of their faith for the second place upon the ticket. But we have a right to ask Mr. Bryan as to whether he indorses the action of this other convention which has nominated him. He has not declined it; he has uttered not one word; he has not given utterance to an expression that tells you or myself as to whether he stands upon that platform or not. He stands there as its candidate. Does he adopt its doctrines? We have a right to know that before he can appeal to any Democrat to give him his support. What is that doctrine?

Proclamation For Fiat Money.

"Let me read one or two expressions from their platform: 'We demand a national currency, sure and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks at issue. We demand that it shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that there shall be such a just, equitable and sufficient quantity distributed direct to the people as will enable them to conduct their business affairs.' (Applause.)

"This is a bold, plain proclamation for fiat money. The Government to issue its paper bills based upon nothing, and issue them in such quantities as the clamor of the mob may demand, and pay them directly from Government Treasury deposits as the needs of business require. Do you approve of that, Mr. Bryan? Yet the party that adopted that platform made you, with exultant acclamation, their candidate for President. They demand that the Government shall take control of railroad lines and operate them by their own agents, that they shall do the same with telegraph lines. We ask Mr. Bryan if he adopts that doctrine of his Populistic friends? Pure paternalism, Government to make money and hand it out to the people at their request, Government to take control of these great agents of transportation, and these lines which transmit the thoughts of men throughout the world and control them by their own agents, their political stipendiaries, to be changed with changing parties, and to put all this vast machinery of the commerce of the world in the keeping of parties and to the disposition of factions in our land? Does Mr. Bryan approve them? He must tell us that before, with any confidence, he can come before us and ask us for our vote. And yet, with Watson and Sewall, the two tails of the dragon, spouting fire and blood at each other until it covers the land, with these two men the bitterest enemies, Bryan is going through the country talking Democracy, keeping silent as to Populism, and out of that double-headed thing trying to administer political element sufficient for the two caudal attachments which he drags along with him. I doubt if it can be successfully done.

Faith In the People.

"I do not believe that the sentiment of the country will justify his candidacy. I have faith in the American people. (Applause.) Sometimes the storms of passion surge over the land and will sweep for a little space from secure moorings, but after a while the sober second thought regains its sway and domination. The heart of the American people is as sound and good as gold and all they desire to do is what is right, and then they will do the right. This calamity will be averted; not only that which is threatened by the change of our standard and the creation of an absolutely new measurement of value, but that which even more gravely threatens the integrity of our institutions.

"They dare to proclaim, as you were told in the convention, that the Government of the United States has no right to step into Indiana and protect its own laws when they are being violated; that it has no right in the interest of our republic to see that the laws which sway the entire republic and have operated over every individual are peaceably and quietly submitted to. Why, what does it mean? It was a rebuke to that great man who never in all his illustrious career did an act which will be remembered so gratefully as that when he checked violence and put down disorder in the city of Chicago. (Applause.) What happened? A mob had taken possession of the railroads, had stopped the passage of trains and had obstructed the mails. What did that mean to us? Had it no significance outside the limit of Illinois? Why, there were hundreds of thousands of letters in process of transmission to different parts of the country under the protection of the United States. There were messages of hope and love and cheer, there were messages of consolation and of sympathy, there were messages that conveyed physical relief and financial assistance to thousands throughout the land. They reached the citizen of Massachusetts, of South Carolina, of every State in the broad republic. They were stopped by violence. The officials of the State of Illinois were silent, were indifferent, or worse, and then Washington spoke, and from the lips of Cleveland proclaimed wherever the flag waves, the Government of the United States was supreme. They allowed these messages to come to you and myself.

"Chicago has declared in its platform that it was a crime, and if their candidate was elected such crimes shall no longer be committed. It met the approval of Altgeld, it met the approval of Tillman, but I dare to say in the presence of those free men and women here that ten millions of Americans, with all they have, their sacrifice, their exertion, their blood, their lives, stand behind any American President to make the Government's declaration good. We will have no such un-American doctrine as that.

"Your prayers here in the West are broad and far-reaching. They stretch toward the setting sun. Our land is capacious and fruitful, her welcome to the suffering of all the world is generous and full; but broad as is our land, able as it is to satisfy every want and every longing, I say here, in the name of the free men of this Republic, that, generous as is our Republic and warm as is its welcome, we have no room save in the safe security of our dungeons, or on the steps of our scaffolds for those who come here to break down the fabric of our land. (Applause.)

"With us liberty has no meaning nor no significance, except as it walks to the accomplishment of its sublime purpose, hand in hand with law, that the American people will forever proclaim.

The Judiciary.

"We do not like their attack upon our judiciary; it is undemocratic. I suppose there was one thing permanent—the people were allowed, at recurring periods, to elect their officers. They said a President may become a usurper, the Congress so frequently changed may be filled with ideas which are prejudicial to the security of the Republic, but they could not do much harm within the short limit of their service. But have said, in order to prevent usurpation upon the one hand or lawlessness upon the other, we will fix a third department of our Government and make that perpetual. Their tenure shall be for life, or during good behavior. They are not subject to the changing caprices of the multitude; they can not be the victims of any recurring elections. They are steady, silent, secure, unawed by clamor, unswayed by prejudice; their eyes are fixed upon the great charter of our liberty, the constitution of the United States, and they are placed as the interpreters of that. They say to the President, 'You shall not do this thing; it is beyond the limit of your power,' and he has no authority to do it. They say to Congress, 'Your act is null and void; it transgresses the written law; it is beyond the constitution,' and the enactment loses its force. There is our final security.

"Leave that grand tribunal as the fathers fixed it, not subject to the influence and passions of men. Leave it there with its eyes not fixed upon the one party or the other, not catching inspiration in political banners, not moved by the huzzahs of the crowd, but looking at the constitution and reading in its direction, and then proclaiming it for the guidance of the people. Give us that and preserve to us that, and we can stand a wicked Congress or a usurper of a President and be secure in the maintenance of our liberties.

"But this convention has dared to say that it would change the Supreme Court of the United States to meet the wishes from time to time of the people. Take that prop from under us and we are poor as a people, indeed. And so every patriotic impulse, every lofty purpose, every inspiration we have for the good of our beloved land tells us to gird ourselves for another battle for the destruction of the most dangerous heresy that has ever threatened our social, financial and political safety.

"We are gathered in splendid array. We know our duty and we shall fearlessly perform it. We shall not borrow our metaphors from a Massachusetts Republican Congressman; we will not borrow our platform; we will pronounce our Democratic doctrines from Democratic lips, and having the approval of Democratic consciences. We shall go out to the battle and win. Patriotism survives; countrymen remain children to the faith of their fathers; God lives, and our cause shall triumph. The billows will roll, the storm be violent, and for a long time we shall be tossed to and fro, but by and by it will cease, the hand of patriotic effort will be stretched over all the seething waters and bid them 'Peace, be still;' and then again in our political skies a bow, the sign of a new covenant, shall be stretched, spanning the whole heavens, and on its broad arch of crimson and gold there shall glow in letters of imperishable light the cheering assurance that the faith fashioned by the wisdom of the fathers, preserved by the integrity of the sons, shall be continued unto you and your children forever and forever."

LEWIS R. EHRICH'S SPEECH.

An Economic Address Without Appeal To Fancy—Silver Question.

When the tremendous applause following the impassioned peroration of Mr. Fellows had subsided, Chairman Fellows introduced Louis R. Ehrich, of Colorado, whose subject was the silver question. Mr. Ehrich's address was an argument. He assumed a plain, straightforward manner, free from the orator's methods. In further contrast to his predecessor, his voice was hardly strong enough to be heard in the far end of the hall. The temperature had become warm and the atmosphere close. It would have taken a strong voice, indeed, to have stifled the rustling caused by the restlessness of the vast audience. But as Mr. Ehrich proceeded the audience became attentive. Much applause greeted him. The strain on Mr. Ehrich's voice led him, however, to cut short his remarks. He had prepared to speak as follows:

"I have come to this convention against the advice and entreaty of many friends. They tell me that public opinion is much inflamed in my State. It is true. Yet in its intelligence and in its manhood the State of Colorado has not descended to a level where it will not tolerate and respect the frank, free expression of honest opinion. I am not afraid. There is only one thing in this wide universe which I fear, and that is to have my conscience whispering to me: 'Thou art a coward.' The quality which in the last twenty years has, above all others, been lacking in these United States, and to the lack of which our present troubles are directly traceable, is moral courage. As indicative of the birth of a more courageous public spirit; as revealing to the nation a body of men who so clearly put patriotic duty above political self-interest, who so evidently rank fealty to their country higher than allegiance to their party, this convention—to thinking, loyal Americans—will stand out as the most promising and most inspiring gathering since the civil war.

"The principal issue on which the political battle centers is the financial issue. We are confronted with the strangest of conditions. In the last quarter of a century, excluding the United States, sixteen nations of the world have limited the coinage of silver. They comprise the most intelligent nations on this earth, both monarchies and republics. They hold within their borders millions of men who till the soil, and who, like our own farmers, must compete with the price of their products, in the markets of the world. They include among their citizens millions of men who stand in the relation of debtor and creditor. They enjoy the experience of centuries of civilization. They are not lacking in the love for humanity. Their students of financial science are the recognized world leaders. The international economic conditions are the same for them as for us. And yet not in a single one of all these nations has there arisen a "free and unlimited silver" party.

No True Coinage.

Men have proposed international bimetallism, but on the whole continent of Europe the thought has not entered into a single soul of publicly advocating that one of these nations should, alone and independently, open its mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. Is it not strange, passing strange, that this new light in financial science should have escaped all the brains of Europe, should have eluded all the trained thinkers of the more mature civilization of the Eastern section of our own country, and should have revealed itself in the silver camps of the West, on the plains of the Missouri and in the valley of the Platte? Must there not have been some peculiar influences which injected this menacing question into American political life?

"Before grappling with the silver question let me say a word concerning myself; and I say it not that it can have the slightest public interest, excepting as I represent a Western type, and as it makes clear the standpoint from which I have investigated this question. I am not a banker. I own large interests in silver mines. No living soul owes me a mortgage. On the contrary: Ten years ago, impressed with the wonderful natural resources of the Rocky mountain region, and relying on the financial sanity of my fellow-citizens, I invested my entire capital in the far Western States. The continued silver agitation has made my properties unsalable. I have seen the tide of debt rising slowly at first, but ever more rapidly, and threatening in time to engulf me. No one can sympathize with the debtor more keenly than myself. I see my way out, however, not by urging this nation into the wildest and most reckless financial experiment since the days of the South Sea bubble—not by throwing this Government into the hands of a Populist receiver and compromising public and private debts on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar—but rather in helping to mold public opinion and legislation so that we can again beget full confidence in the safety and in the stability of our monetary system, so that capital will feel safe to emerge, and that, by the energetic many-million-fold interchange of human effort, there will come again a market for property and securities which will enable the debtor to repay the creditor to the uttermost farthing with an honest, 100-cent dollar.

Birth of the Silver Question.

"How, then, was the silver question born in the United States? What were the peculiar influences which brought it into life? Let us go back to the year 1867. Representatives of all the leading nations were assembled in Paris in monetary conference. This question was submitted: Is the coincidence of monetary types 'attainable on the basis and condition of adopting the exclusive gold standard, leaving each State the liberty to keep its silver standard temporarily?' The vote in favor of this proposition was unanimous. If the demonetization of silver was a great conspiracy, surely the conspirators were acting in a manner singularly open and unconcealed. Here was a world-wide notice, six years before 1873, that the principal nations of the world, including the United States, were unanimously in favor of the exclusive gold standard.

"Early the next year, January 6, 1868, Senator Sherman introduced a bill in the Senate on 'International Coinage,' in which were contained provisions for the discontinuance of the silver dollar, for the limitation of silver as legal tender to payments of $10, and for the adoption of the exclusive gold standard. It was a very short bill. The Senate finance committee reported on this bill June 9, 1868. Senator Morgan, of New York, presented the minority report, in which objection was urged to changing the number of grains in the gold dollar, and an argument presented for the use of silver with Asiatic countries. The majority report, presented by Senator Sherman, contains two sentences which throw the most piercing searchlight on American public sentiment of that time. He says: 'The United States is the great gold producing country of the world, now producing more than all other nations combined, and with a capacity for future production almost without limit. * * * The single standard of gold is an American idea, yielded reluctantly by France and other countries, where silver is the chief standard of value.' Of these reports five thousand copies were printed for the use of the Senate, and as Senator Stewart's proportion was seventy-eight copies, it is presumable that he must have learned what the words 'gold standard' meant.

No Concealment.

"On April 25, 1870, the now famous bill, which provided for the demonetization of silver, was transmitted to the Senate by Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury. I can not devote time, nor will I insult your intelligence in showing that there was absolutely no concealment in the passage of this demonetization act of 1873. The clear facts are that this bill was two years and ten months before Congress; that it was debated during five sessions; that the debates cover 148 pages of the Congressional Record; that reports of monetary experts distinctly referring to the silver demonetization were laid before Congress; that in 1873 we had practically been on a gold standard since 1837; that in that year there were Americans in middle life who had never even seen a silver dollar, and that, as the Comptroller of the Currency expressed it in his report of 1876, "the coinage act of 1873 simply registered in the form of a statute what had been really the unwritten law of the land for forty years.'

"I desire, rather, to call attention to what happened immediately after the passage of the so-called silver demonetization act. It became a law February 12, 1873. The next Congress convened December 1, of the same year. The principal silver leaders, who now declare that they did not know that silver had been demonetized nine months before, were members of that Forty-third Congress. Mr. Bland was in the House, Messrs. Jones and Stewart were members of the Senate. If the demonetization act was a conspiracy, it would seem natural that the conspirators would keep very 'mum' on the subject. Yet immediately upon the assembling of Congress there was distributed the report of the director of the mint, dated November 1, 1873, in which, under the headline, 'History of the Coinage,' referring to the act of February 12, he says: 'The coinage act, in effect, abolished the silver dollar of 412½ grains Troy, and declared the gold dollar of 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, the unit of value, and thus legally establish gold as the sole standard or measure of value.' Again, under the heading, in large capital letters, 'Gold the Standard or Measure of Value; Silver Subsidiary,' speaking of the experience with silver, he says: 'In view of the foregoing facts, it is evident that Congress acted wisely in establishing gold as the sole standard of value.' Not a word of protest from the silver triumvirate! Not an exclamation of surprise!

The Long Debates.

"On December 1, 1873, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Richardson, transmitted his report, in which, speaking of redeeming the worn silver coins, he says: "This is done in other countries which, like ours, have adopted the gold standard and demonetized silver." Again no protest! It must be remembered that this Forty-third Congress was passionately interested in the subjects of currency and finance. The questions which agitated the public mind were the resumption of specie payments, free banking and greenback inflation. The debates covered hundreds of pages. No one can read them without realizing that, beyond question, every one in Congress was fully informed as to our monetary basis. On December 18, 1873, Senator Morton, of Indiana, speaking of the resumption of specie payments, said: "I recognize gold as the standard of value that we are bound to come back to." On January 13, 1874, Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: 'The world standard of value is gold, and every Senator knows it.' On January 14, Senator Schurz said: 'The inscription of the legal tender note is: 'The United States will pay to the bearer one dollar.' We all agree that it means one dollar in gold coin of the United States." On January 16, the arch-conspirator, Senator Sherman, said: 'At the Paris Monetary Congress, held in 1867, which I had the honor to attend, the delegates of twenty nations represented agreed to recommend gold alone as the standard of value. The United States and nearly all the commercial nations have adopted this standard.

"Is it reasonable to suppose that, in the face of such reports and speeches, a live man could have occupied his seat in the House or Senate of that year without knowing that silver had been demonetized? And when such men tell us that they did not discover it until some years thereafter, are we not prompted to lose all patience and to exclaim, with Falstaff, 'Lord, Lord, how this world is given to lying!'

Stewart and Jones.

"But now let me quote very briefly from the remarkable speeches of Senators Stewart and Jones. As early as January 13, 1874, Mr. Stewart said: 'There is nothing so satisfactory as the real measure of value—gold.' February 20 he says: 'Gold is the universal standard of the world. Every one knows what a dollar in gold is worth.' On June 11, 1874, referring, doubtless, to the Paris conference, he says: "You must come to the same conclusion that all other people have, that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value." On April 1, 1874, Senator Jones said: 'I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country. Did any country ever accumulate wealth, achieve greatness or attain high civilization without a standard of value? And what but gold could be that standard? * * * Gold is so exact a measure of human effort that when it is exclusively used as money it teaches the very habit of honesty.' And so on, in golden rhapsody, paragraph after paragraph!

"Two years passed by. The Forty-fourth Congress convened. On April 24 and 25, 1876, Senator Jones delivered a speech in the Senate covering thirty pages of the Congressional Record. It was the most intense plea for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That speech is the silver Koran from which the faithful have quoted ever since. It shows a startling transformation in the opinions of Senator Jones. He says: "So far as steadiness is concerned, gold does not deserve to be used as money at all. * * * And yet this wildly fluctuating, ruinously unsteady metal is what the fledgelings of political economy, the charlatans of monetary conventions and the numerous dupes of Lombard street would divorce from its natural complement, silver, and have for a sole standard of value." Please take note that he makes no charge of a "conspiracy" of 1873. He says it was "a wrong committed, no doubt, unwittingly. It was a mere caprice of legislation."

Who the Men Were.

"That speech gave birth to the silver question. Mr. Stewart was not a member of the Senate at the time, but, as evidenced subsequently, he indorsed every word of that speech. Is it not self-evident that something must have happened in those two years, between April, 1874, and April, 1876, which touched these two men very closely, in order to have produced such a revolution in their opinions? What was it? Who were these men? They were both Senators from Nevada. William M. Stewart was the paid attorney of the principal owners of the Comstock mines. His professional income was estimated at $200,000. The leading journal of Nevada said of him: 'He was endowed by nature with a faculty of imposing the sublimest absurdities upon juries as pure and spotless truth.' John P. Jones had been the superintendent of the Crown Point mine, located on the Comstock lode. In 1870 the stock of that mine was selling from $2 to $7 per share. Mr. Jones and a Mr. Hayward bought in the controlling interest. By May, 1871, they owned over five-sixths of the entire capital stock. The mine had suddenly 'struck it rich,' and by May, 1872, the shares had risen to a market price of $1,825 per share. By the end of 1875 the Crown Point had netted over $11,500,000. But a change was coming over many of these 'bonanza' mines. Some of the ore bodies were being exhausted. The Crown Point produced $4,000,000 less in 1875 than in 1874. Before the close of that year the market value of the stock had fallen to $21. During the same period, however, another ominous change was preparing. These mines were rich in silver. The silver product of the Crown Point mine for 1874 was over $4,000,000.

"The value of the silver product of the State of Nevada had risen from $17,000,000 in 1870 to $28,000,000 in 1875. The Nevada gold production in 1875 was only $12,000,000. In April, 1874, when Mr. Jones made his enthusiastic gold-standard speech, silver was still worth $1.29 an ounce. It vacillated somewhat, but at the close of the year its price still stood at $1.28. In 1875 the price had declined very slowly to an average of $1.24 per ounce, but in the first months of 1876 the price of silver plunged downward at a rate which had been unparalleled in modern times. By March, 1876, the ounce price had declined to $1.16. That price represented a decline of over 14 per cent.—an annual loss to the Crown Point mine of over $500,000, based on the production of 1874, and an annual loss to the Nevada mine owners of over $4,000,000. Of twenty mines on the Comstock lode, which had paid over $47,000,000 in dividends, not one—including the Crown Point—paid a dividend after April, 1876; and it was in that very month that the great silver speech of Senator Jones was delivered.

"Is it not as clear as noon-day that this American political silver child was born in the Comstock bed, and that it was begotten by greed and selfish rapacity?

"I would not accuse these gentlemen of the slightest lack of sincerity, but as Mr. Bryan so aptly expressed it in his New York speech: 'So long as human nature remains as it is there will always be danger, more or less restrained by public opinion or legal enactment, that those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves in certain conditions, may yield to the temptation to bring about those conditions.'

Who Became the Godfather?

"Now that this ill-begotten silver child is born, who became its godfather? In December, 1873, there had come into Congress, from the State of Missouri, a man perfectly honest, perfectly respectable, perfectly sincere, but the caliber of whose brain, most unfortunately for his country, was better fitted for hayseed calculations than for the problems of finance. That man was Richard P. Bland. Future generations will marvel that such a man was so potent in the financial legislation of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. As an index of his financial profundity, I quote an economic dictum pronounced by him in Congress about six years ago (June 6, 1890). He says: 'One of the great functions of money is to keep up prices. When, therefore, you double the amount of wealth in a country you must, in order to keep up the prices, double also the circulating medium.' What a revelation to political economists!

The month of March, 1874, was only thirteen months after the passage of the demonetization act. The price of silver still stood at the ratio of 16 to 1; therefore, no evils could as yet have come from that act. The silver question, as you remember, was not born until two years later. On March 18, 1874, Mr. Bland addressed the House. I should like to call the attention of every farmer in the United States to this speech, delivered when silver was still worth $1.29 an ounce. He said:

"'Notwithstanding heaven has smiled upon the agricultural portion of the country, rains have fallen and the radiant sun has ripened year after year rich and abundant harvests, yet the people have become poorer, money scarcer, and times harder than ever before. The farmers of the United States are reminded that in this year of grace 1896 Mr. Bland is telling them that, owing to the fall in the value of silver, it is the competition of free-silver countries which is depressing the prices of their products. On June 4, 1874, when an ounce of silver still stood at $1.29, Mr. Bland said: 'You have by an unexampled contraction of the currency reduced the value of the agricultural land and produce one-half in the last eight years. * * * While you have reduced in value all on earth the farmer produces at least one half, you have not reduced his debts one cent. His lands have come down, his cattle and produce came down, his currency taken away, but his mortgages and debts of all kinds remain standing according to the amount of the contract.' What Mr. Bland stood for was inflation of the currency. It was into this peculiar brain that in 1876 was innoculated the silver virus by the speech of Senator Jones, and behold! the godfather of the silver child had been found.

Bland's Free Coinage Bill.

"In July, 1876, Mr. Bland introduced a free coinage bill, and in the next two years the question was eagerly debated. Many men clearly recognized its pernicious character. In the summer of 1876, when silver was worth $1.13 an ounce, General Garfield, discussing free coinage, said in the House: 'I have never known any proposition that contained as many of the essential elements of vast rascality or colossal swindling as this.' In February, 1878, Mr. Blaine said: 'The free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains of silver is an undue and unfair advantage which the Government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar.' But the man who most clearly characterized the influences at work, and whose words are singularly appropriate to-day, was Congressman Blair, of New Hampshire, who, in January, 1878, said in the House: 'The advocates of irredeemable money having no intrinsic or commodity value are very numerous and powerful. The silver movement is one side-show on their program. The attempt to repeal the resumption act is another. In the management of these subsidiary exhibitions they have secured the service of many upright men, who do not quite see the nefarious nature of the great humbug which they accompany, and to which they lend an unfortunate degree of character and prostituted respectability.'

"It must be remembered that the first free-coinage bill was introduced at a time very similar to our own. There had been a panic three years before. The community had not recovered from its effects. Everybody felt that something was wrong. Many believed that any change must be for the better. Panics are the hot beds of financial delusions. Men were weak. Moral courage was lacking. The Bland bill compromise was agreed to. President Hayes vetoed it and said in his message: 'A currency worth less than it purports to be will in the end defraud not only creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.'

Silver Poisoning.

"The bill was passed over his veto and became a law February 28, 1878. The silver poison then began to be forcibly injected into our financial system. The dose was small—only $2,000,000 worth per month. Many poisons taken in small doses act stimulatingly at first. The following year 1879, specie payments were resumed. The American dollar, which had been an 87-cent dollar in 1873, was again, after seventeen years, a full 100-cent dollar. Trade revived. American enterprise and energy, again unfettered, produced wealth in magic profusion. For four years our crops were abundant. European crops were light. Our exports swelled and a flood of gold poured into the country. The silver men taunted their opponents who had prophesied that silver coinage would drive out gold. Even Mr. Bland is happy. On March 1, 1884, he said in the House. 'From the time that we began the coinage of silver, confidence took the place of distrust, prosperity that of adversity, and since that time (please mark this) we have, probably since the beginning of our government, never been more prosperous.' Let us hope that at that time the farmer was enabled to pay up his back debts and start anew.

"Two years again passed by. The outlook was not quite so rosy. The amount of silver poison in our financial system had been slowly but constantly growing larger. The Government dues began to be paid more in greenbacks and less in gold. On April 7, 1886, Mr. Bland, who only two years before had lauded the exhilarating influence of silver coinage, breaks out in the House. 'There are a million of men out of employment in this country because there is not sufficient money among the people to employ them. * * * We have the awful spectacle of millions starving and naked in the midst of plenty.' * * * 'Of all the rascally wrongs perpetrated upon our people this limited coinage is the most insidious, because of its apparent plausibility.'

"The silver poison had begun to undermine our monetary system and the cure offered was: Poison in larger doses. In 1890, by another weak-kneed compromise, the Government was compelled to increase its purchases of silver to 4,500,000 ounces per month. In the twelve years preceding over 291,000,000 ounces of silver had been forced into our financial system. It had finally become thoroughly saturated with this metallic poison. Far-seeing economists foretold the inevitable. As early as August, 1890, Mr. Giffen, the English economist, wrote: 'The moment it is seen that the promise to give the people of the United States both gold and silver as a standard can not be kept there will assuredly be a new agitation, and probably a panic.'

"Our exports were enormous. The balance of trade in 1892 was $200,000,000 in our favor, but it brought us no prosperity. The foreign countries, suspicious of our financial future, balanced their accounts, not with gold, but with American securities, which they feared to retain. In the three years, 1891, 1892 and 1893, over $156,000,000 of gold was exported. Our own people began to hoard it. In the spring of 1893, for the first time in fifteen years, the Treasury gold reserve fell below $100,000,000. The ratio of silver to gold in our Treasury, which had only been 21 per cent. in 1878, had grown to 173 per cent. The fear of a silver basis suddenly spread, and the ruinous panic of 1893 was upon us. 'The mills of the gods grind slowly.' It had taken fifteen years to make good the prophecies of danger resulting from our silver policy.

The Present Situation.

"We have had six years of constant business strain and insecurity. We have had three years of the most acute business distress. Tens of thousands of men have been ruined. Want and care have invaded countless American homes. Our poor, distracted nation, which should be resounding with the voices of gladness and prosperity has been plunged into the depths of dumb despair. And now, after al this sad experience with the limited coinage of silver, this nation is asked to embark in the bottomless sea of free and unlimited coinage. The same original influences persist—selfish personal interest on the one hand, inflation on the other. Some men, intelligent and sincere, but sentimental and emotional, have joined the silver ranks and are fighting, as they think, the battle of humanity. To the student of history this is not strange. There never was a widespread unrighteous cause that was not bolstered up by men who were intelligent, sincere and humane. The men who for centuries lit up Europe with the fires of burning witches, the judges who condemned Huss and Zwingli, the priests who scourged society with the horrors of the inquisition, all sincerely believed that they were working for the ultimate welfare of humanity. Our brethren of the South, who plunged this country into that fratricidal war, in which hundreds of thousands of brave lives and billions of treasure were sacrificed, felt confident that they were waging the supreme battle of self-government and of human liberty.

"We are told that we need a 'free and independent' policy of finance. Follow-citizens, that, unfortunately, is the very thing that was forced upon us in 1878. Not another one of the leading nations was brainless enough to re-embark in the liberal purchases of silver. We alone adopted 'a free and independent financial policy,' and we are bitterly paying for it to-day. We were silver-poisoned for fifteen years, and we have not yet recovered from its baneful effects.

"They assure us that prices have fallen since 1873 because the primary money of the world has been reduced by one-half. In the twenty-two years from 1873 to 1895 the world produced three times as much silver as in the twenty-two years from 1851 to 1873. What became of it? The statistics show that since 1873, deducting recoinages, there has been injected into the currencies of the world over $2,440,000,000 of silver, all of it, we are constantly reminded, circulating at a par of 16 to 1, or even higher. In other words, since 1873 there has been added to the silver coinage of the world more silver than the entire world production of silver for sixty-eight years before 1873. Verily, that does not seem like a cutting down of the primary metals!"

"Despite the tremendous fall in the price of silver, its production is increasing with every year. In 1895 the world produced 5 per cent. more silver than in 1894, 60 per cent. more than in 1888, and nearly 300 per cent. more than in 1873. The increase of gold production is now proceeding even more rapidly; and in 1895 the gold output exceeded by 4 per cent. the combined gold and silver production of 1873.

The Farmer.

"They tell us that the gold standard has been crushing the farmer and the wage earner. From 1880 to 1890 our population increased 24 per cent., but the values of our farms in those ten years increased three thousand million dollars, or 30 per cent.; and the value of live stock on farms, which is one of the tests of agricultural prosperity, had risen from one and a half billions to two and one-fifth billions, or 47 per cent. If farming has been so utterly unprofitable, it is exceedingly strange that in the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 the improved acreage of farms in the United States has risen from $188,000,000 to $357,000,000, nearly 90 per cent. From 1880 to 1890 the number of dwellings in the United States increased 27 per cent., or 3 per cent. more than population. But, say these calamity howlers: 'See how tremendously the mortgages have increased.' That is indisputable. Yet it might astound some Western economists to be informed that mortgages increase in times of prosperity and decrease in times of adversity. In the decade from 1880 to 1890 the mortgage indebtedness of Colorado increased nearly 500 per cent., whereas that of Nevada decreased 19 per cent. That would be proof that in those years Colorado was making giant strides in prosperity, and that Nevada was going down hill. Sixty-six per cent. of our farmers own their farms, and of these 72 per cent. have no mortgage debt. In fact, the mortgage debtor for whom the silver men have shed so many tears does not seem to live principally in the West or South. The statistics of 1890 show that the mortgage indebtedness of the State of New York alone is three times as large as the mortgage debt of the entire South, four times as large as the mortgage debt of the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast regions, and nearly one and three-quarter times as large as the combined mortgage indebtedness of the entire South, the entire Rocky mountain region and the entire Pacific coast region.

More Money.

"It is true that the decline in prices of farm products since 1890 has been very marked. Let any farmer talk to the merchant in the nearest city and he will learn that there has been an equivalent decline in the prices of all other goods. The immediate influence has been the distrustful financial policy since 1890, culminating in the panic of 1893. The home market, both of the farmer and the manufacturer, has been stricken with palsy. The cause will be found the same for all. The silver men state as one cause that we need more money in circulation. On the 1st of July of this year we had in circulation $22.55 per capita, which is within 10 cents per capita of the circulation of 1884, which, as you remember, Mr. Bland said was one of the most prosperous years in the history of the nation; and it is $8.70, or 63 per cent. per capita more than the circulation of 1860, which was also a very prosperous year. And yet money is tight, very tight. Why so? If we compare the national bank statements of July, 1896, with July, 1892, we see that, although the deposits have increased $104,000,000, the loans have decreased $46,000,000; and if we add to this the showing as presented even in 1895 by the State banks, loan and trust companies and savings banks, we find that although the combined deposits increased $205,000,000, the total loans have decreased $175,000,000. That is why money is tight and why times are bad. It is not caused by the gold standard, but by dread of the silver standard. Financial distrust produces a contraction of credit, and the contraction of credit produces a condition which justifies increasing financial distrust. If these $175,000,000 and more, by which the bankable loans of the country have been contracted, had been put in circulation, they would in the cumulative reciprocity of exchanges have added billions to the total business of the country.

Volume of Exchange.

"The clearing-houses of our sixty-two principal cities showed a volume of exchanges for 1892 approximating $61,000,000,000. These same clearing-houses, plus those of sixteen additional cities, for 1895 show a decrease in exchanges of $10,000,000,000. If now we add a proportional reduction for the exchanges of the smaller cities and for all the internal exchanges of each bank, we are far within the mark in stating that the lack of financial trust and confidence, caused absolutely by our mad silver policy, has, as compared with 1892, effected a reduction of exchanges between man and man in our country for the year 1895 of $16,000,000,000, or over $50,000,000 for every working day in the year. How truly Daniel Webster said: 'Credit is the vital air of the system of modern commerce. It has done more, a thousand times more, to enrich nations than all the mines of all the world.'

"Within this very week two prominent bankers of Colorado have assured me that they would at once loan out 25 per cent. more of their deposits if they were absolutely sure of Bryan's defeat. The same feeling pervades the whole country. A loosening of credit of even 10 per cent. of the combined banking deposits would at once throw over $450,000,000 into circulation. Our country has plenty of money, but it suffers from the paralysis of credit. The patient stricken with pneumonia has plenty of blood, but it does not contain sufficient oxygen. Credit is the oxygen necessary for the life blood of monetary circulation. In the last five years my heart has bled with untold pity to see, in my own State of Colorado, man after man, of the most energetic, the most enterprising, the most public-spirited of our citizens, driven into bankruptcy, simply because with limited vision they have, with others, persisted in the agitation of an economic policy which has destroyed public confidence and credit, and has swept them to financial ruin.

"This silver poison has affected our business relations externally as well as internally. The nations look upon us with suspicion. Our securities are thrown back on us and our gold drained from the country. Our foreign trade is diminishing. The world hesitates to do business with a nation which threatens to depreciate its money standard. Compared with 1892, our exports for 1895 had decreased $223,000,000, or over 27½ per cent. These are the malign influences which are operating against the farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant and every American citizen.

Maintenance of the Ratio.

"The silver prophets predicted that the Bland bill would advance the price of silver. It did not. Then they told us that the Sherman law would bring silver to a par with gold. It did not. Now they tell us that unlimited silver coinage would make 'silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world.' Let us reason. In 1792 the United States said: 'We will, by law, put the ratio of silver at 15 to 1, or at nearly $1.38 per ounce.' That was approximately what silver bullion was worth. Every mint in the whole world was open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and yet that price did not maintain itself for a single year. At present the world's total stock of silver is about 8,000,000,000 ounces. That, as bullion, is to-day worth about 66 cents an ounce, has a value of five and one-quarter billion dollars. And yet, although the mint of every advanced nation is closed to unlimited silver, we are gravely informed that a congressional law, plus a stroke of Mr. Bryan's pen, will raise the value of that stock of silver 95 per cent. and add over $5,000,000,000 to its value. Miraculous power! The command of Joshua: 'Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon!' shrinks in comparison. In his New York address Mr. Bryan justifies the position as follows: 'Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the Government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply.' This shows the profoundest misconception of the whole question. Under free-silver coinage, how will the Government create a demand for silver? It will not be compelled to buy any for itself, and our Treasury already holds $496,000,000 worth of silver dollars and silver bullion—which is about $400,000,000 worth more than it actually needs.

No Purchases.

Under free coinage the Government would not be forced to purchase a single ounce of silver. If silver should advance to $1.29 and steadily maintain that price, the demand would actually slacken. The present great Asiatic demand for silver exists because the merchants and manufacturers of those countries can buy silver cheap. When the Sherman law temporarily advanced the price of silver in the year from June 30, 1890, to 1891, our exports of silver at once fell off from 13,000,000 to 4,000,000.

"Nor, under such a law, could the Government fix the price of silver as related to gold. It would simply say, in effect: 'Bring all your silver to the mint and we will stamp every 412½ grains of it "one dollar."' We can not compel any one to give you a gold dollar for it. We can not compel any one to give you a gold dollar's worth of merchandise for it. We can not fix its value in exchange. If that dollar buys less of goods, we can not help it. We are trying 'a free and independent financial policy,' and, as the legend on the dollar reads, 'In God We Trust.' If you owe a dollar, however, whether to the creditor who trusted you, to the depositor who put it in your bank, or to the laborer who has given you of his strength and skill—him we will compel, even if the dollar should sink to 50 cents in value, to accept it in full payment.'

"At the advanced price there would be no pressure to buy silver, but there would come an enormous pressure to sell. Every nation in the world would clearly understand that the artificial advance in price could not be maintained, and there would be a feverish competition to hurry silver here. Our profound silver economists reply that every one would be compelled to take something away for the silver. That is the misfortune. They would take securities and commodities, and we would have the silver. But we are not laboring for silver. We can not eat silver, nor can we build houses of it, nor can we clothe ourselves with it. It is food, shelter and clothing that man principally works for, and the precious metals are mere tools to that end.

The Best Customers.

"Another branch of our silver friends says: 'Even if the ratio can not be maintained and we drift to a silver standard, we shall have a brilliant future, because we shall have a par of exchange with silver using countries.' Which is the best trade of the world? That with Europe, or with Asia and South America? In the 100 years from 1793 to 1892 inclusive, we sold to Europe twenty billions of merchandise and to all the other countries in the world six billions. In 1793 we sold to Europe only 50 per cent. more than to all the other nations. Now we sell Europe nearly 500 per cent. more. The silver men invite us to risk the loss of business with rich, solvent customers in the hope of increasing trade with the slums. If a silver basis would be such a help to increased trade with silver-using countries, pray inform us why the two most intelligent South American nations, Chile and Costa Rica, surrounded as they are with silver-standard countries, have within this very year changed to a gold basis?

"There is no salvation in their proposed financial experiment. It rests on a mental delusion. It is poisoning the fountains of national honesty. It tempts and corrupts by the hope of despoiling the creditor. It points to the degradation of public faith. If I had to be crucified, I should prefer a cross of gold rather than the cross of silver with the infernal fires of repudiation and of dishonesty flaming underneath. There has been no crucifixion of mankind. Since 1873 the deposits in our financial institutions excluding savings banks, have risen from $732,000,000 to the enormous sum of $2,945,000,000. In these same years the deposits in our savings banks have increased a thousand million dollars, and the assets of our building and loan associations have risen to over $600,000,000. The latter are the depositories of our wage earners, and the growing deposits in these institutions show the effects of the increase of wages in our country, which, since 1860, despite the shortening of the hours of labor, have advanced over 60 per cent. Since 1860 population increased 91 per cent., and the national wealth, despite the ravages of the rebellion, increased from $16,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000, a gain of 302 per cent. Do not these incontrovertible statistics show rather the transfiguration of mankind under the uplifting influences of civil and religious liberty!

Intellectual Astigmatism.

"It is sometimes difficult to understand why the same facts presented to intelligent minds do not lead to the same conclusions. Have you ever seen a patient examined for astigmatism? The oculist places before the patient a chart with converging lines. He asks the patient to look at line after line. The patient sees perfectly. Suddenly he comes to a line or lines which he can not see. He has his eyes wide open. He is honestly trying to see. But he can not. Nature has denied him the power. I maintain that there is such a thing as intellectual astigmatism, a condition of the mind which renders it impossible for the individual to see certain lines of thought and fact in their true relation. That is what the silver men are suffering from. You understand, of course, that when intellectual astigmatism becomes abnormal, we put the patient in an asylum. The silver men, however, may retort in all fairness that we are the intellectual astigmatics. So the inmates of an asylum may lean out of the windows and accuse the passers-by of being the ones mentally afflicted. Who shall decide? The doctors, of course. And how do the financial doctors agree on the question of silver? With one single exception, there is not a political economist of standing in the wide world; there is not a single man who was ever Secretary of our Treasury, Comptrol-

ler of our Currency, or director of our mint; there is not one out of a thousand of the men whose business compels some acquaintance with the principles of finance —I mean bankers of this and every other country—who says that the United States would be financially safe in undertaking alone the unlimited coinage of silver.

"I have no fears as to the result of this election. Its outcome will teach the onlooking nations that the crown of over one hundred years of political life under republican institutions shall not be the national impairment of debt obligations; and it will be held up as a warning to our children and our children's children that a public policy which is tainted with but a breath of dishonesty will be indignantly spurned by this proud American people. I have the deepest sympathy with many of the 'free silver' adherents. They are my neighbors. I am bound to them by my interests, my associations and my affections. They are honest and sincere men. They love their country and would not willingly plunge it into destruction. But they have been deluded and misled. 'The best friend of truth is time,' and as time rolls on these, our misguided fellow-citizens, will yet be grateful to those who helped to check them in their mad rush to self-destruction; they will yet thank God for the defeat which will overwhelm them in November; and they will bless us who are assembled in Indianapolis this day, and who, by the courageous, manly and patriotic influences of this convention, will make that defeat inevitable."

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Speeches By D. W. Lawler, of Minnesota, and C. F. Lewis.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ehrich's address the audience burst out in calls for Breckinridge. The clamor for the Kentuckian was great, mingled also with a few hisses from spectators. The chairman declared that while Mr. Breckinridge would certainly be heard, the program would not be changed. He then introduced D. W. Lawler, of Minnesota, one of the younger leaders. Mr. Lawler, who has been considered a possible candidate for the nomination of the convention for President, has a commanding voice, with something of a cadence. He was received with favor. He spoke with much feeling, rising to impassioned hights at times. Throughout the time of speaking could be heard great shouts from the street. It was evident some impromptu orator had captured the multitudes on the Rialto. Mr. Lawler said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow-Democrats—A message was pronounced this afternoon by a golden tongue—a message of good tidings from the golden coast of the Pacific. I am here to-night commissioned by the stalwart of the Northwest to say to you that the fires of patriotism are burning brightly to-night along the Canadian border and where the north star shines upon the fair commonwealth of Minnesota. (Applause.) The Democratic party still lives. (Great applause.) And the principles of Thomas Jefferson are guiding the vital doctrine in the hearts and lives of men. When the historian of whom your temporary chairman spoke shall write in the future the political history of the end of the nineteenth century on one page he shall tell of the debasement at Chicago, on another and a brighter page he will write of the glorious splendor of Indianapolis. (Applause.)

"It is not necessary, because it has been done in tongue more eloquent than which has never spoken the English language, to recite the deep damnation of Chicago. It came like lightning out of a clear sky to the gallant Democracy of the Northwest. We have been taught from our political childhood there were certain tenets of the Democratic faith that were rock-ribbed and would die only with the death of creation itself. We have been taught that Democracy is for national honor, for the payment of national or private debt in a dollar's worth, a hundred cents on the dollar. And from the clear and cold atmosphere of our country, when the Chicago platform was announced, we sent word back to the traitorous representatives who betrayed us, 'You shall not cut in two the dollar or the local bread of the American laborer; you shall not cut into the patrimony of the child, the savings of the widow, the pension of the veteran, or the honor of the American people.' (Great applause.)

"We had been taught respect for the judiciary by all who spoke the English tongue by more than 200 years of glorious history. And when the Supreme Court of the United States was threatened we said 'you are no longer a Democrat and we will follow the old flag, no matter where it may lead us.'

"When they say to us that we are disloyal to the traditions of our fathers and to the teachings of our faith, we say they are two monsters more horrible than were painted by the pencil of Milton as they squatted at the gates of hell. And that these two monsters of Populism and fraternalism are threatening the genius of Democracy and against them we draw the sword of patriotism. Embarked in this great cause, there can be no such end as defeat. No matter what vote may be enrolled for the ticket or platform chosen by this convention, the end of this campaign for the great organization of our love can only be that of a glorious victory. It may be true that the great principles of Democracy for which we stand in this convention may be those of a minority party. In the fullest of God's good time, there will come another day, another convention, another election when the principles for which we stand now shall be ratified by the American people. (Applause.) And in the glory of that future time when the great party of our love once more sits enthroned in the people's hearts, and with its benignant sway shall guide again the destinies of this proud people, in that glorious day when men shall come together to go over the bright pages of American history and shall mention those who have done much and well for their country and flag, the names of those who stood in the gap, we shall be written down as not among the least of those whose names are enrolled in the great army of American patriots."

Mr. Lewis Introduced Mr. Lawler.

Following Mr. Lawler, the chairman, with brilliant allusion to the enduring loyalty of New Jersey in the time of the nation's perils, said he would violate no political secrets in telling that New Jersey's vote will not be given to the nominees of the Chicago convention. But this intelligence, he said, the audience would no doubt prefer to hear from a son of New Jersey. Saying that the next speaker was one of the most notable and brilliant of New Jersey's Democratic leaders, he presented C. T. Lewis. Mr. Lewis is a man of compact, medium stature. His eyes reminded one of Benjamin Harrison, having that same fullness that is usually said to indicate large resources of language. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am most happy to confirm the assertion of your president. We have no apprehension in New Jersey that our electoral vote will be given to Bryan, nor to either tail of the dragon. It seems to me that some of us, while we feel the encouragement of this occasion, while we are uplifted by the sympathy and enthusiasm of those around us, have not been ready to appreciate the effect of the influence that goes out from this building to the streets and homes of this city, to the State of Indiana, and will go throbbing through the length and breadth of our common country. I find proofs of this on every hand, proofs which show that this political movement of ours which had its origin, we might say, but yesterday, has taken the most splendid form of any political movement in the history of the world. Have you heard the news from the Democratic convention in New Hampshire to-day? Have you heard that when the majority of that convention tried to howl down the voice of the sound money men that Harry Bingham rose to his feet and marched out of the convention? Without waiting for regularity, without waiting for anything but the approval of their consciences, eighty-nine of the 225 delegates followed him out of the hall. (Great applause.)

"Why is it that on the day of meeting of this Indianapolis convention this first great strike for Democratic principle occurred in that grand old State? It is because we have met here to-day to voice and declare for Democratic principles. We have for the first time a free, untrammeled expression of the principles of the party as declared by the fathers.

First Principles.

"It is well for us to recur at this time to first principles. What is the Democratic idea? It is the conception of organized society, whose law and power shall be directed and enforced for the protection of equal rights for all its citizens. And this is applied in a thousand ways. It has been applied until this principle has brought us to be the foremost nation of the world. Laws which impose taxes, which enforce penalties shall be directed to producing a state of society in which property shall be the reward of service, in which money and property shall be acquired by earning them and not in any other way. What is the opposite idea? It is that money and property shall be given to certain persons or to particular classes by the agency of legislation. That is the protection idea pure and simple, which is the antagonist forever to Democracy. Protection means that money shall be taken from my pocket and put into the pocket of some other man.

"The Democratic principle is that when I have earned my dollar I shall keep it for my own purposes. The Republican party made a declaration of principles we could not accept. We turned for help to Chicago. The work they did there was the adoption in an exaggerated form of the protective principle.

Betrayal of Principles.

"It was a betrayal and defiance of the principles of the Democratic party. They proclaimed there that any man who happened to be the owner of silver could, when they came into power, go to the mint and have its value doubled by the lying statement upon it of our Government. This was the protective principle exaggerated beyond anything that the Republican party in its wildest dreams ever thought of effecting.

"Mr. Bryan has made a declaration which he repeats in every speech. It is this: 'Don't let your legislation be dictated to you by foreign governments. Let the American people govern themselves and reject all laws which it is attempted to force upon them from abroad.' What is the meaning of this? It simply means that the scientific conclusions which the experience of the human race should force upon all the nations of the earth must be spurned by us because they did not have their origin in our country. Scientific men, you are traitors if you recognize the law of gravitation. Newton was not an American! Have you recognized the goodness and glory of Jesus Christ? And no one claims that he was an American (Laughter and applause.)

Bryan's Policy.

"Yet Bryan's domestic policy means a foreign policy when you remember what his program is regarding silver coinage. Three-fourths of the silver of the earth is foreign. His policy is that Congress shall pass a law allowing all countries to bring silver to the United States and have it stamped at double its value in order that it may be paid to the people of the United States at a value it does not bear anywhere else in the world. We feel that the existence of our institutions depends upon the overthrow of this tide of anarchy, socialism and prejudice."

The speaker at considerable length called attention to the colossal fortunes, the beginnings of which were made during the war under a debased currency. Following this, he showed the evils that would result should the Bryan Democracy and free silver prevail. He spoke of the menace to free institutions that came in the Chicago riots and closed with a glowing eulogy of Grover Cleveland, who, when the country most needed a man, suppressed the disorder and enforced the laws, and whose name will be handed down through the ages to come. The closing reference to Mr. Cleveland was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

A Great Ovation For Cleveland.

The applause that greeted the speaker's eulogium of Cleveland was sensational. His period investing the President with qualifications of strength, wisdom and opportunity ended in a tumult, amounting to an ovation. Delegates rose in their seats, waved handkerchiefs and hats, and with shouts signified approval. The allusion to the flag again carried the convention off its feet. The high expectations raised by the chairman's introduction was seen to be justified.

Mr. Farrar, of Louisville.

E. H. Farrar, of Louisiana, was also presented. The chairman promised that he would speak with the voice and inspiration of a Democrat. He read his speech, after asking such indulgence on the ground that he is a "plain lawyer, and not an orator." He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am a plain lawyer, and not an orator. I believe there is a delegation here from the South sufficient in size and character to demonstrate that the Populist anaconda that swallowed the Chicago convention has not poured its slime or fastened its fangs on everybody in our part of the United States. We claim to represent tens of thousands of Democrats who will not surrender the faith of the fathers, who will not fall down and worship false gods, although set up with all the gorgeous pomp of authority and all the trumpet blowing and cymbal clashing of officialism. We regard the contest into which the American people have plunged, as one not merely of the administration of Government affairs for four years, but as one which puts to every voter the solemn question: Do you wish this Republic to stand and to continue to stand on the corner-stones of justice, of public order and of private right; or do you wish to overthrow our social fabric, to organize injustice, to glorify repudiation, to paralyze the power of the courts, to invade the domain of contract between man and man, and to establish a state socialism at war with the principle of free government and abhorrent to the conscience of free men?

"The object of a party is to carry into practical effect the principles set forth in its platform, and we are obliged to presume that the Popocracy—for they are not entitled to the grand old name of Democracy—intend to obtain power to legislate according to their declared principles. They declare that in the Federal Government lies the power and the duty of issuing legal-tender money; they attack the financial organization of the nation; they propose to prohibit all men from making exchanges of their product or their labor freely and according to the essential principles of ownership and contract. They make three separate assaults on the integrity and authority of the Federal judiciary.

A Protest.

"In view of the great and noble Government framed by our ancestors with meditation and prayer in order that we might perpetuate the blessings of liberty and union forever, we protest against laws upheld by servile judges, and the lives and the liberties of the public prone at the feet of every law-breaker. Who will stand sponsor for this lame, swart, crooked foundling that claims to be the legitimate offspring of Democratic thought and Democratic sentiment? Who, except the Altgelds and the Tillmans and that sad band of fallen leaders, once in shining harness, but now with all their brightness dimmed, taking orders under such captains? For these reasons alone no true Democrat can support the Chicago platform and the nominee who stands upon it. But all of these revolutionary vagaries are apparently lost to public view in the passionate claim of that platform for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. There again they are in conflict with ancient party principles. The great leaders of the Democratic party in the past have been for sound money only.

"In the face of these facts the Popocrats wish to try silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In purpose and in heart these men who wish this are nothing more nor less than repudiators, and that is a Latin term for the good old Saxon name of thief. Their object is to pay their own debts and those of the nation with the debased silver dollars. The most conclusive proof that gold has not increased in value is that there are very many articles whose values have risen and not fallen, among them being that greatest of all articles, human labor, and the compensation of personal services." (Applause.)

Effect of Free Coinage.

Mr. Farrar here discussed the effect free and unlimited coinage of silver would have, and spoke of what writers in France and England had said of it, and continued:

"Silver is a world product, and its value is regulated by the world supply and demand. Being a world product it can not be worth more in the United States than it is in Paris or London or Berlin or other great centers of the world. Its value in all these centers is practically the same. If it rises in value here it must rise in value there. If 53 cents' worth of silver becomes worth one hundred here it must have the same value there, less exchange. How can the United States add 47 per cent. to the value of all the silver in the world that may be now existing or be hereafter produced? The nations of the world with whom we deal and from whom we buy will not take silver at what our Government says it is worth, but only at what their common sense estimates it to be worth.

"If silver rises in the United States and does not rise in the world market, it will be sold to us for gold and for our products at a gold price. This flood of silver piled in here will bring the price here down to the world price, because the supply will exceed the demand, and because the world will not take it back from us except at the world value. The world price will therefore ultimately fix the value of silver in this country. These are some of the reasons that impel all intelligent advocates of bimetallism to insist upon a world wide agreement as to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In the absence of such an agreement they admit that no single country can establish free coinage and that such a step by any country would inevitably send such a country to an exclusive silver basis.

"The men who believe and act upon such an absurdity as this belong to the same type of men as those who, in 1860, passionately declared that one Southerner could whip fifteen Yankees. If they should be mistaken a second time, the calamity would be worse than that of the civil war. The leaders who are bearing the banners inscribed with all these strange devices have assembled under its folds as motley a horde as that which Genghis Khan led down to invade and destroy the vineyards and wheat fields of the then Western world. I do not say that they are all socialists and cranks and repudiators and enemies of public order; but I do say that the socialists and cranks and repudiators and enemies of public order are fighting on that side of the field. One glance, fellow-citizens, at that fell array and there sounds a bugle call in the ear of every man who loves his country to draw his sword and smite, and smite, and smite once again until those black legions are scattered to the four winds of heaven."

Mr. Farrar's discussion was interrupted toward the last by some one in a distant gallery calling out, "Hurrah for Breckinridge." This started a series of calls for the Kentucky orator, together with hisses. The Kentuckian, unobserved by many, left the hall. The chairman rapped, and the great body of delegates, who had been paying close attention to the speaker, cried out, "Go on! Go on!" Thus encouraged, the speaker proceeded.

Breckinridge Declines To Speak.

The audience immediately began to call loudly for Breckinridge. The chairman arose and announced that Mr. Breckinridge had declined to speak, owing to the lateness of the hour, and had left the hall. The audience began to disperse, and the meeting was declared to be at an end. It was current talk afterward that the Kentucky orator had felt the hostility that had been manifested toward him and had changed his purpose to speak on that account. There was disappointment over this outcome, and the incident was the only unpleasant one of the convention.

LAST OF THE GANG CAUGHT.

Six Youthful Burglars Arrested—Obtained Under False Pretenses.

John Fowler, a boy who was arrested on a warrant charging him with burglary, is the last of the gang of six that the police have been after for some time. His trial was continued to Saturday.

E. B. Bartell, who was arrested on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, received a preliminary examination, and was held over for the grand jury. Bartell, the police say, went to Arthur Jordan's poultry house, and obtained $50 worth of feathers by misrepresentations.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Miss Lucy Taggart is spending a week with friends in Chicago.

Miss Wilhelmina Seegmiller has returned from an extended lake trip.

Miss Alberta Von Hake will attend the Lake Erie Seminary this fall.

Mrs. C. J. Ritter and children have gone to St. Mary's, O., for a two-weeks' visit.

Mr. W. Scott Moore and daughters will leave to-morrow for an extended trip East.

Miss Vinnie Goode returned yesterday from Wawasee, where she has been for a month.

Mrs. Sewall has returned from the Chicago University, where she spent the summer.

Mrs. Chester Bradford and Miss Elizabeth Claypool are spending some time at Harbor Point.

Miss Ruby Farris, of Terre Haute, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Claypool.

Miss Whitson and Miss Darrow have gone to Shelbyville for a short visit with Miss Luna Kennedy.

Miss Ella Middelton, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her brother, Mr. Richey Middelton, 31 West St. Clair street.

Miss Eliza G. Browning will return on Saturday from Cleveland, where she attended the Librarians' Association.

Mrs. A. L. Hunt, who has been visiting Mrs. G. W. McCurdy and family, has left for her home in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mrs. M. M. Graydon received informally for Mrs. Frederick Foster, of Passadena, Cal., this afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Messrs. Samuel and Raymond Mellick, of Etna Green, are visiting the Rev. and Mrs. Ashcraft, at 276 North California street.

Mr. Horace Anderson, of New York, formerly of this city, will come to be one of the ushers at the Williamson-Davidson wedding next week.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Pierson and their daughter Mamie will leave the middle of this month for California, where they intend to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McGibeney, who will teach in the College of Music this season, have arrived in the city. They will make their home in North Illinois street.

Miss Margaret and Miss Joan Calderhead entertained a club to which they belong with cards and dancing at their home, 343 West Vermont street, Tuesday night.

A number of young people will be entertained to-morrow evening from 5 to 8 by Mrs. Elliott Perkins for her son, Elliott Perkins, Jr., who will enter Wabash College this fall.

Mrs. Mary Schwartz has returned, after a week's visit at Lawrenceburg, accompanied by her niece, Miss Anna Schwartz, from Newport, Ky., who will make a two weeks' visit.

Mrs. M. K. Branham, of Madison, is spending a few days with her daughter, Miss Nannie E. Branham. To-morrow she will go to Knightstown, where she will occupy a position in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Miss Elma Woollen gave a porch party this morning at 10 o'clock for Miss Maria Foster. To-morrow afternoon Miss Lois Dyer will give a company for her, and on Saturday morning Miss Helen Seaton will entertain in her honor.

Mr. William Bellack, of the Leipzig Conservatory, has been engaged by the Metropolitan School of Music to take the place at the head of the violin department left vacant by the removal of Mr. Schliewen to Cincinnati. While in Leipzig Mr. Bellack was a member of the famous Gewandhaus orchestra.

An aster luncheon was given Tuesday by Miss Bessie Marie Parry, at her home in North Alabama street. Among the guests were Miss Cora L. Griffith, Miss Adelaide L. Goetz, Miss Mamie Sewall, Miss Clara Scholz, Miss Elsa B. Wocker, Miss Cora Parry, Miss Alice Boyer, Miss Edna Heller, Miss Edna Kuhn, Miss Freda Walk, Miss Marie Mummenhoff and Miss Alberta Von Hake.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Caterson gave a break party yesterday evening to the bicycle races at the Capital City track, for Mrs. Hatch, of Detroit. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Graham, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. New, Miss Florence Coffin, Mr. O. R. Johnson and Mr. S. R. Greer. After the races, a "Dutch lunch" was given at the Country Club.

The marriage of Miss Ella V. Keeter to Mr. Andrew Burgess took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. R. G. Keeter, 195 North West street. Only members of the family were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Pounds, pastor of the Central Christian church. A pretty gown of white organdie was worn by the bride. After the ceremony breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess will take an extended lake trip. They will be at home in Chicago after October 1.

A pretty tea was given yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by Miss Florence Eva Taggart at her home, in Capitol avenue, North. The guests were received by Miss Taggart and Miss Maria Foster, in whose honor the invitations had been extended. Miss Taggart wore a dainty gown of white mousseline de soie over pink silk. Miss Foster was becomingly gowned in pink organdie. The drawing-room, hall and dining-room were all decorated with flowers and foliage plants. In entertaining and serving the hostess was assisted by her guest, Miss Rose Moore, of Lafayette; Miss Angie Buchanan, of Grand Rapids; Miss Helen Krag, Miss Emma Frank, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Nellie Baker, Miss Flora Ketcham, Miss Jeanette Judson, Miss Lucy Howe, Miss Sue Howe, Miss Virginia Keep, Miss Mary Share, Miss Helen Seaton, Miss Elma Woollen and Miss Martha Bradshaw. Marone, the harpist, played during the afternoon. At 6 in the evening the assisting young ladies were entertained at dinner, and at 9 o'clock a dance was given, for which a corresponding number of young men were invited.

Always in season. Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (hulled corn). Elegant lunch in milk or cream. 10c.

BRYAN SPEAKS AT TOLEDO

A DISCUSSION OF VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

His Journey Through Northern Ohio Yesterday—Speeches Elsewhere—Senator Teller's Letter—Various Other Political Matters.

Toledo, O., September 3.—William Jennings Bryan yesterday made more speeches than he has for several days. He made long speeches at Springfield, Kenton and Findlay, and last night made two more in this city. The party left Columbus at 8:15 o'clock in the morning and arrived at Springfield at 10:30, where the nominee made a twenty-minutes' talk. Thirty thousand persons is a conservative estimate of the solid acres of humanity gathered in Toledo's High School square last evening to hear Mr. Bryan. In an introductory way he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—As I look over this vast audience, which is measured by the acre rather than by the head, I am led to regret that the silver craze is dying out. If this is what the people do when the silver sentiment is on the wane, what are they going to do when the sentiment begins to increase?"

Continuing he said:

"We are entering upon a great national campaign. The nominations have been made, the issues have been laid down and the voters are choosing their sides upon this question. In former campaigns we have been able to measure the vote of each party with some degree of accuracy. In ordinary times the platform adopted by the party represented the sentiment of the party, generally speaking. And the number of changes from one side to the other was few. But we are in the midst of a great upheaval in politics. Men who used to wait to have the party managers tell them what ought to be done are now telling the party managers what they ought to do. Men who in ordinary times made their opinions to fit into party creeds are this year making their creeds to conform to their deep convictions.

"To my mind the present campaign proves anew the capacity of the American people for self-government. I have believed at all times that power could safely be intrusted in the hands of the American people. It was the doctrine of Washington; it was the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson; it was the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln; it has been the doctrine of every man who had faith in republican institutions. The inherent virtue which resides in the people, the intelligence of the people, the patriotism of the people, all these manifest themselves in every hour of danger. I am a believer in the progress of the race. I believe that humanity is going to march on from victory unto victory, pitching its tent at the end of every generation upon higher ground. I am not willing to believe that the experiment which is being made in democratic government upon American soil is an experiment that is going to fail. I am not willing to believe it, and this campaign is another evidence that the people are able to govern themselves.

"There is only one thing that is necessary in order to make a citizen properly exercise the duties of citizenship, and that is to make him understand what the responsibilities are and what his duty is. The desire to live up to one's possibilities, the desire to discharge one's duties, is the very foundation upon which we can build. (Applause.) I want to-night, in a very few moments, to impress upon you the importance of the part which you are to play in the conduct of the Government of the United States. Do you believe in the restoration of bimetallism? (Cries of 'Yes, sir!') If you do, then you are opposed to a gold standard. (Cries of 'Yes!' 'Yes!') Between a gold standard and bimetallism, whether that bimetallism be independent or international (cries of 'Independent!'), there is an impassable gulf. Those who believe in a gold standard can not politically affiliate with those who believe in bimetallism, and those who believe in bimetallism can not for one hour remain in political association with those who would force a gold standard upon the human race.

Some Questions.

"I want you to remember that when the great financial magnate says he must leave his party because his party has declared for the restoration of bimetallism, I want you to recognize that his interest in the money question is no greater than yours. If that man is willing to desert that party of a lifetime in order to maintain a gold standard from which he derives profit, I want to ask you if, throughout this land the tens of thousands and the millions of small home-owners will not be independent enough to break party ties and march in solid phalanx for the protection of their common country? If a foreign fleet should cast anchor upon your shores and announce that they intended not to take all your property, but simply to take one-half of all your property, what person here would be willing to allow that fleet to proceed without his protest? And yet the people who intend to strike down one-half of all the standard money of the world simply mean to do with you and your property what the fleets of the world and the armies of the world would do if they came to destroy one-half of all your possessions. That does not matter so much in what way the injury comes. It is the injury you complain of.

"If you have $100 in your house—I forgot that we are living in gold-standard times. In order to suit your impoverished condition, let me make the proposition $10 instead of a hundred. (Laughter and cries of 'That's stoo much.') Well, I may be too high yet, but I will stick to it. (Renewed laughter.) Now, suppose that you had $10 in your house, it would not make much difference to you whether the man who took half of it from you came in the daytime or at night, came in the morning or afternoon, came when you saw him or when you did not. The important thing is that you did have $10 and that you now have only $5. And it is so if the financial legislation which is desired by those who advocate the gold standard results in the depreciation of your property, or if it results in the scaling down of all you have and a virtual increase of all you owe; it does not matter to you whether the man comes to you and tells you he is doing it for your good, so you will not be destroyed by luxurious living, or that he comes as an open enemy to do it.

"I simply quote what has been said by thousands before me when I tell you that the establishment of gold as the sole standard for the world means a decrease in the value of all your property and in the virtual increase of all your obligations. More than that, it means the stagnation of business, the paralysis of industry, more tenants upon the farm in the place of home-owners, more laboring men on the streets and fewer at work. They may gloss it over as 'sound money,' but it is a 'sound money' that means the sound of the wail of distress. They may call it 'sound money,' if they like, but they can not make dishonesty honest by trying to change its name.

"Now, you may think I have been emphatic in my description of the effect of a gold standard. But in this campaign we are at liberty to denounce the gold standard with all the emphasis we can. Why? Because no party in the United States has ever dared to defend a gold standard before the American people. The Republican party does not do it. The Republican party in its platform says that that party is pledged to the restoration of bimetallism. What does that mean? It means the Republican party thinks bimetallism is better than the gold standard. The Republican party dare not call the gold standard good, for then millions of people will ask why do you try to get rid of a good thing? And yet the Republican speakers dare not tell the people that the gold standard is bad, because millions more will ask them, 'If it is bad, why do you submit to it?' And there they are suspended in the air. They dare not put their foot upon any soil. They dare not take any position.

The One Great Question.

"What will they do? They will try to make you believe that after all the money question does not amount to a great deal. They will try to make you think there is some other question. I want you to understand that so long as there is a party in this country declaring that the control of our financial policy shall be deposited in London instead of at Washington, there is no other question before the American people. As long as there is a party that denies the ability of the American people to legislate for themselves on every question, there is no other issue that can force itself upon the attention of the American people. (Applause.) The Democratic platform declares against a gold standard. It does not say we shall submit to the gold standard for a day, or a week, or a year. It declares unalterable opposition to a gold standard. It denounces the gold standard as not only un-American, but anti-American, and it pledges the Democratic party, if intrusted with power, to get rid of the gold standard by the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

"Now, my friends, I stand upon that platform. I do not think there is any one in this campaign who will doubt that, if elected, I will carry out that platform. (Applause.) That being true, I do not expect the support of any man who believes that the gold standard is necessary for the welfare of this country. I do not ask the support of any man who believes the free coinage of silver will ruin the United States. If there is a person in the United States who, whether ignorantly or not, whether he has an interest or whether he is simply misinformed, I care not what the reason is, if there is a man in the United States who believes the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will be destructive of the welfare of the people of the United States, I do not want his vote, because I intend, so far as within me lies, to open the mints at the very first opportunity. (Great applause.) I have never believed that a man should place his party above his country. I have believed that a man serves his party best who loves his country most, and I will not ask anybody to do for me what I would not do for him. (Applause and cries of 'Good, you will get there.') But if I am willing to give a free release to every Democrat whose conscience and judgment can not support the policy for which I stand, I can in the name of our institutions, I can in the name of the Government under whose blessings we exist, appeal to the consciences and judgment of all citizens, no matter what may be their party name, who believe in the doctrine presented in the platform upon which I stand. I do not want you to think that because I am only a little older than the constitution requires, because I am classed among those who are called young, that there is going to be any childish play in this campaign. There is lots of work in this campaign, and I don't know but a young man may be able to work as hard as an older man.

"But, anyhow, I will promise you, young men who are here, and who are thinking that sometimes a nomination for the presidency may fall to you—I will promise you if elected I will not recommend any change in the constitution which raises the limit of age."

His Springfield Speech.

In his speech at Springfield, O., Mr. Bryan said:

A Speech at Springfield.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—For a few moments only I shall occupy your attention, because a large portion of my voice has been left along the line of travel, where it is still calling sinners to repentance. (Great laughter.) I am told that in this city you manufacture more agricultural implements than are manufactured in any other city in the country. I am glad to talk to a people who recognize their dependence upon the farmers of this country. I have had occasion to talk to some who seem to imagine the harder up they could make the farmers the better they would be off. I am glad to talk to you, who recognize that the dollars you receive are earned by those who convert the natural resources of this country into money; those who till the soil, and from its fertility springs forth this nation's primary greatness.

"As a matter of fact, the farmers and the laboring men are the foundation of society. Upon this foundation is built the commercial classes, and the financier acts as a sort of a roof over the whole thing. You can take off the roof and put another on, but you can not destroy the foundation without ruining the whole building."

Goldsmith has well expressed it when he says:

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made,
But the bold peasantry, a nation's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

"The Democratic party, in its platform at Chicago, is pleading for a nation's peasantry that can not be destroyed until you destroy the foundation of our nation's greatness. Upon the prosperity of the producers of wealth whom we call the masses, as distinguished from the classes, depends all the prosperity of this country. If you have a gold standard you legislate the value of money up, and you legislate the value of property down. Do you remember when we were young, and how we used to get on the teeter-board, and when one end of it was up the other was down? It has remained for modern financiers to declare that you can keep both ends of the teeter-board up at once. (Laughter.) Assuming to be statesmen, they disregard every law of trade, every law of economics, every law of nature and every law of God. There is not a law, human or divine, they respect, because they think they are bigger than the Government and greater than the Almighty. (Great laughter.)

"My friends, remember relief can not come to you from those who have fastened this yoke upon you. You may go to New York or Boston and find financiers who doubt the greatness of this country and proclaim the necessity for foreign aid—the men who know more about Europe than about the United States. They go oftener to London than to the great prairies of the West and South. (Cries of 'Good.') If, because of their more intimate acquaintance with foreigners they have an exaggerated idea of the necessity of foreign aid, you people who live between the Alleganies and the golden hills, who are willing to trust your all upon the republic and rise or fall with it, have the power and the right to take the reins of government in your hands and administer the law, not for foreign syndicates, but for the people of the United States."

His Talk at Kenton.

In his speech to a great crowd at Kenton, O., Mr. Bryan said, in part:

"If your sympathies are on the side of the struggling masses, you will want a financial policy that is good for the struggling masses. (Great applause.) If your sympathies are on the side of the idle holders of idle capital, you will want a financial policy that is good for the idle holders of idle capital. Therefore when this money question is understood, and it is being understood better every day, and the silver cause is spreading with more rapidity than any cause ever spread among the people of this country (great applause), when you understand it and apply it to yourselves, you will find that your action will be determined by your sympathies. We expect the opposition of every man who thinks it is the object of the Government to take care of the great corporations and leave the masses to take care of themselves. But we expect the support of every man who believes that all men were created equal, and that the Government ought to be no respecter of persons. I am willing that each man shall have whatever influence his neighbors are willing to give him, but I object to any man using his official position to coerce other people who have opinions of their own.

"I have had my attention called in this State to an interview given out by the president of a great railroad to the employes of that road, furnished when they received their pay. I want to say to you that if the object of the managers of the road was merely to instruct the employes on the money question, we have entered upon a new era when the employer becomes school-teacher, setting up a school of political economy and becoming instructor to all those who work for him. (Applause.) But if the object of that circular was to intimate to the employes that if they wanted to hold their positions they must make their views conform to the views of the employers, then it is not a new idea, but merely a revival of the old idea that what makes right and power if used with regard to conscience or public good. I want to remind employes of the railroads that in this State they have the Australian ballot, whose blessings they did not secure through the aid of the presidents of the railroads.

"I have had men tell me they were forced to join Republican clubs and wear the insignia of Republicans. I shall not complain if they do. I appreciate the condition of the man who feels his wife and children tugging at his garments and who knows that want may stare in the face those whom he loves if he dares to assert the sovereign right of an American citizen. (Applause.) I recognize the embarrassment of his position. I will not ask him to do anything which may endanger that position. Let him wear the opposition button if he will. Let him take his name from their club list if he must. Let him contribute to the campaign fund if he will, but let him remember there is one day in the year when he is his own master, and can use his pencil as he pleases. (Applause.) I am willing for you to be Republicans every day in the year if you will just be Democratic on election day. (Applause and cheers.) I am willing for you to wear gold-bug buttons for all the rest of the time if when you enter the booth you will remember that the gold standard never conferred a benefit upon those who toil, and that it was never indorsed or approved or sanctioned by any body of people except those who hold fixed investments and trade in money or profit by the extremities of the Government."

SENATOR TELLER'S LETTER.

No Chance For Free Coinage of American Silver.

Denver, Colo., September 3.—During the past few years Senator Teller's enemies have industriously circulated the report that if he or his silver colleagues had been willing to accept it, they could have secured the coinage of American silver product. Since the announcement of the candidacy of Major McKinley, and especially since his nomination, his Colorado friends have been particularly zealous in circulating the story, some of them going so far as to intimate that they had the information from Major McKinley himself. In reply to an inquiry concerning the matter, Senator Teller has written the following letter:

"Denver, Colo., August 27.

"Hon. E. M. Hammons, Symnes, Colo:

"Dear Sir—In reply to yours of August 23, in which you ass kthe question: 'If in 1890, when the McKinley bill was passed, the silver men could have secured the coinage of the American product?' is at hand.

"The story has been industriously circulated throughout the West during the last two years. There is not one word of truth in the statement. The free coinage of the American product was always weaker in both congressional bodies than the unlimited coinage of silver. There never has been a President since I have been it public life who would have signed a bill for coinage of the American product, nor has there been a time when such a vote could have been had in either house of Congress. At St. Louis there was introduced in the committee on resolutions, after they had voted down the free coinage provision, a provision for the coinage of the American product, but it received exactly the same number of votes, and the same number of negative votes against it that the unlimited coinage of silver did.

"Those who state that there has been a time when the free coinage of the American product could have been secured are either grossly ignorant or very wicked. Mr. McKinley has never at any time favored the coinage of the American product and his letter of acceptance shows that he is not friendly to any legislation favorable to silver. Yours truly,

"H. M. TELLER."

THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

The Republicans Carry the State By Over 39,000 Plurality.

St. Albans, September 3.—Complete returns from Tuesday's election do not lessen the magnitude of the Republican victory indicated by partial returns. The plurality for the Republican candidate for Governor (Jonah Grout) is 39,093, and for the remainder of the State ticket about the same. The total vote of the fourteen counties in the State gives Grout (Republican) 53,076, and Jackson (Democrat) 13,983. The result, which exceeds any previous majority for a Republican candidate by many thousands, is due to a largely increased Republican vote, a marked loss of Democratic votes, and the extraordinary interest taken by the people in the financial question. Mr. Grout represented sound money and his opponent stood on the Chicago platform.

The new Senate will, as last year, be entirely Republican. In the House there were twenty-seven Republicans, eleven Democrats and one independent two years ago. The indications are that the Democratic representation will be less at the next meeting. In both congressional districts large Republican gains are evidenced, although the net increase will probably not be as large as on the State tickets. The plurality for Powers (Republican) in the First district, is believed to be over 17,000. It was 14,558 in 1894. In that year W. W. Grout had a plurality of 13,679 for Congress in the Second district. It is figured that the plurality given him on Tuesday is about the same as in the First district.

FUSION IN WISCONSIN.

A Union of Populists, Democrats and Silver Men.

Milwaukee, September 3.—A plan of fusion was agreed on by the three State conventions, Democratic, Populist and National Silver, held here yesterday. The Democrats take the offices of Governor, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Railroad Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Populists get Secretary of State and Insurance Commissioner, and the silver men the Lieutenant-Governor. The Populists also get three electors. Last night the Democrats nominated W. C. Silverthorn, of Wausau, for Governor, and adjourned till to-day to complete the ticket, after listening to a speech of acceptance by Mr. Silverthorn. The Populists nominated Col. C. M. Butt, of Vernon county, for Secretary of State and Fred W. Thal, of Milwaukee, for Insurance Commissioner. The National Silver party named Rubie E. Cole, of Milwaukee, for Lieutenant-Governor, and claiming that the Populists had agreed to make Dr. Frank Powell, of La Crosse, the joint nominee for Secretary of State, the convention named Powell for that office. The Populist platform indorses the St. Louis platform and nominee and follows the line of the Omaha resolutions. The National Silver platform is similar to the St. Louis platform. The Democratic resolutions indorsed Bryan and Sewall, ignore the Cleveland administration, declare for free coinage of silver, say nothing regarding tariff and roundly score Republican National Committeeman Henry S. Paine.

A Bolt In New Hampshire.

Concord, N. H., September 3.—The State Democratic convention met here yesterday. It was expected that if the platform indorsed the Chicago convention the gold-standard Democrats would leave the hall. The committee on resolutions reported the platform, treating of national issues as follows:

"We, the Democracy of New Hampshire, in delegate convention assembled, recognizing in the action of the national convention, held in Chicago on the 7th of July last, authority for party action on all political subjects therein stated, hereby adopt the platform of said convention and pledge ourselves to the earnest support of William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates for President and Vice-President."

The resolutions were received with great applause, and a motion to send convention greetings to W. J. Bryan went through. A resolution indorsing the administration of Cleveland was lost. Then the entire platform was adopted.

After a sharp debate, Barry Bingham announced the withdrawal of the gold men from the convention, and they left the hall. Col. H. Kent, of Lansaster, was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

Ten Million Documents.

Chicago, September 3.—The national silver committee has ordered and is getting out 10,000,000 documents, which are being distributed at the rate of 250,000 a day. The national Democratic committee is also distributing 2,000,000 documents.

The Connecticut Republicans.

Hartford, Conn., September 3.—The Republican State convention yesterday nominated Lorrin A. Cooke for Governor on the first ballot by 315 votes to 181 for John Addison Porter. James D. Dewell, of New Haven, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Charles Phelps, of Rockville, for Secretary of State; C. W. Grosvenor, of Pomfret, for Treasurer; B. P. Mead, for comptroller, and the following for presidential electors: George Pope, of Hartford; Gardner Hall, of Wilmington; James Graham, of Orange; George L. Allen, of Middleton; George A. Hammond, of Putnam, and J. Doming Perkins, of Litchfield.

WEST INDIANAPOLIS GAS PRESSURE.

Signs of Weakness Noticed—Promises of the Companies.

While breakfast is preparing these cool mornings West Indianapolis housewives have noticed a weakness in the gas pressure. The Council of the suburb met in special session last night to discuss the gas question and see what could be done thus early to prevent a famine like that of last winter. At the Council's request, representatives McKnight and Murphy, of the Keystone Gas Company, were present at the meeting, and said that this company is prepared to meet the demands of Haughville and West Indianapolis for natural gas at a cost not to exceed present charges, and perhaps at a rate less than that now existing. The company has two good wells ready in its territory near Broad Ripple, and is drilling others.

The Council asked the ordinance committee to prepare the necessary papers, including one providing for a franchise to the company and the specific contract. The company seems ready to accept almost any terms, and has left the Council to name them, subject to the promised approval of the company. The councilmen informed the company's representatives that they would draw up a contract that they thought would be admittedly fair to both the parties to it.

Two gas companies are now using the suburb's streets, the Indianapolis company and the Manufacturers' company—one trying to supply the domestic demand and the other supplying the factories. City Attorney Stevenson said that the Supreme Court had settled the question of companies and private corporations having exclusive rights to public streets, and informed the Council that it had a legal right to let the third company in. The ordinances and contract drawn up at the time the Indianapolis company got its rights were lost or stolen three or four years ago, and there is nothing on record in the suburb to show what they contained.

SHOT A KEEPER AND ESCAPED.

Desperate Deed of a Boy In a House of Refuge.

Baltimore, Md., September 3.—Edward Lee Simmons, a nineteen-year-old inmate of the House of Refuge, near this city, yesterday shot and mortally wounded B. F. Thomas, age sixty-six, one of the keepers of the institution, and made his escape.

Simmons, who has always been looked upon as one of the most unruly boys in the House of Refuge, broke into a locker belonging to one of the keepers this morning and stole two fully loaded revolvers. Armed with these, he ran to the main entrance, and pointing one of them at the head of Thomas, who was on duty there, demanded the keys. Thomas refused to surrender them, whereupon the desperate young criminal lowered the weapon and shot the keeper in the lower part of the body. Then he took the keys from his prostrate victim, opened the gate and fled.

CHILD IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Hettie Record, Age Nine, Sent Up For Ten Years.

New Orleans, September 3.—The youngest girl criminal ever sentenced to a penitentiary in this State was Hettie Record, nine years old, who was convicted at Holly Springs, Miss., of the murder of her two-year-old niece, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. There not being a house of detention in this State, her lawyer and District Attorney Roane agreed not to argue the case and to send her to the penitentiary, where she could be reared and cared for.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Thomas Sheets In Collision With a Pan-Handle Passenger Train.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Franklin, Ind., September 3.—The passenger train on the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania Central railway struck a hay wagon on a crossing north of Crothersville yesterday. The team was driven by Thomas Sheets, a farmer, living near Whiteland. Mr. Sheets was seventy-four years old and slightly deaf, and he failed to hear the warning signal. Both horses were killed, the wagon was broken into fragments, and Mr. Sheets was dangerously hurt.

Divorces Wanted.

[illegible]

Laura Nowell wants a divorce from Wesley Nowell. She alleges that the defendant has associated with improper characters; that he has treated her cruelly, both before and after their child was born, and that he has made no provision for her support since they were married.

Hilton Will Pay the Debts.

New York, September 3.—The Herald this morning says: The creditors of Hilton, Hughes & Co. need no longer feel alarmed. Former Judge Hilton has announced that he will pay to the last cent the debts of the firm.

It is said that he received information that a combination of creditors had been formed for the purpose of making him a defendant in suits to be brought, in the hope of having included in the assets of the firm the ground on which the store stands, of which he is the owner. On hearing this he at once instructed Judge Russell to make the announcement that he would pay in full.

A Family Sorely Afflicted.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Franklin, Ind., September 3.—Gertrude Treffick, twenty-two years old, died yesterday of consumption. This is the third death in the family in a little over a week. The first was the father—Herman Treffick—who succumbed to an attack of tuberculosis about ten days ago. The two daughters—Nellie and Gertrude—were dangerously ill at the time, and his death hastened the end of both. Nellie, nineteen years old, died on Sunday last. The mother and one daughter still survive.

Pensions For Indianians.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., September 3.—Pensions have been granted to the following citizens of Indiana:

Additional—Benjamin C. Clark, National Military Home, Marion.

Increase—Adolph Jurgens, New Albany; Oliver S. Hart, Indianapolis.

Original Widow—Jennie Kern, Richmond.

The Most Fatal of Diseases.

Consumption kills more persons annually than any other disease. In this country diphtheria comes next in fatality.

Contentment and Luxury.

Contentment is natural wealth; luxury, artificial poverty.

Socrates.

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER
Strongest of all pure cream of tartar baking powders.
See the latest U. S. Govt. Report.

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—MUSIC.

New York, New York.
Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32 and 34 East 57th street.
Special students admitted.

St. John's Academy
will re-open on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Thorough Classical and Commercial Courses with special advantages for Art, Vocal and Instrumental Music and Needlework.

INDIANAPOLIS ACADEMY.
Third year opens September 17. Academic, Scientific and Commercial courses. Examinations to Yale and Princeton held in the Academy. Students entered at Harvard, Princeton and Wabash. Literary Society, Gymnasium and Athletic Teams. Address 498 N. Pennsylvania.

HOWE SCHOOL (Military), LIMA, IND.,
Prepares thoroughly for College, Scientific Schools or Business. Elegant new buildings, extensive grounds and careful supervision for a limited number of boys. Send for illustrated catalogue. REV. J. H. McKENZIE, Rector. W. W. HAMMOND, Head Master.

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
Thorough courses; superior faculty; refined surroundings; Christian home. Terms reasonable. Write for prospectus.
DR. JOS. R. HARKER, President.

47TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT 1 DAY AND NIGHT.
Indianapolis BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
Take elevator, entrance of When
E. J. HEEB, President.

INDIANAPOLIS
COLLEGE OF MUSIC
MONUMENT PLACE
Fall Term Begins Sept. 7.

MISS MARY E. DRESSER
Will open the second year of her school September 15 at Tabernacle chapel, corner Meridian and Second sts., the growth of the school necessitating more commodious quarters. Kindergarten in charge of Miss Alice W. Dresser. References: Mrs. Benjamin D. Walcott, Mrs. Harriet A. Bingham, Mrs. Edward Daniels, Mrs. James R. McKee, Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

The College of Commerce
Fall term begins Tuesday, Sept. 1. If you contemplate attending school, call and see us. Journal Building, corner Market and Circle Sts.

Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, O.
73d year. This old and remarkably successful school provides thorough preparation for college or business, and careful supervision of health, habits and manners. It is much the oldest, largest and best equipped boarding school for boys in Ohio. Illustrated catalogue sent.

University of Indianapolis.
The next session in the several departments of the University will open as follows:
Department of the Liberal Arts
Butler College, Irvington, Tuesday, September 29.
Department of Medicine
Medical College of Indiana, corner Senate ave. and Market st., Tuesday, September 29.
Department of Law
Indiana Law School, 71 W. Market st., Tuesday, October 6.
Department of Dentistry
Indiana Dental College, Ohio and Delaware sts., Tuesday, October 6.
For catalogues address the several departments as above.

79 79
Combination Book Cases
—AND—
Library Cases
We are showing a new line of these goods.
They are designs made especially for the fall trade.
The prices are lower—so low, in fact, that you could not help buying if you saw them.
Call on us.
CHAS. WILLIG
79 W. Washington St.
OPP. PARK THEATER
79 79

NOTICE.
Where cross streets are being improved, mains will be laid if residents will give timely notice.
INDIANAPOLIS WATER CO.

BUILDING PLANS
I have in convenient form for showing many hundreds of plans from which the intending builder or investor may find suggestion. Send address for circular.
LOUIS H. GIBSON, ARCHITECT

Home Stove Co.,
79 S. MERIDIAN ST.
Manufacturers of Art Model Stoves and Ranges and Heating Stoves. We are also State agents for the Quick Meal Ranges, Gas and Gasoline Stoves.

PICTURE FRAMING MIRRORS
29 MASS. AVE.
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GENERAL SURGERY
DISEASES OF WOMEN
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DR. J. F. BARNHILL,
Practice limited to Diseases of the
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
[illegible]

Shaker Digestive Cordial
Cures Dyspepsia.
A trial bottle for 10c at almost any druggist.

QUAINT OLD PROVINCETOWN

WHAT THE SUMMER TOURIST FINDS THERE TO-DAY.

Its History and People — Cape Cod Light—The Dunes—The Menace of the Ocean—Precautions That Are Being Taken.

Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.

Provincetown, Mass., September 2.—A four-hours' ride from Boston, across Massachusetts bay, brings one within sight of the sand hills of Cape Cod. Rounding Wood End and sailing past Long Point, the jumping-off place of the Bay State, as it were, quaint old Provincetown meets one's view, its tall, white church steeples and high water-tower standing out prominently.

This region was visited by a brother of Lief, the Lucky, who, fascinated by Lief's glowing accounts of the new world, organized an expedition, sailed from Greenland, and in the summer of 1004 rounded Cape Cod. Here, repairing his vessel, he sailed northwest and entered a harbor filled with islands, presumably Boston harbor. Being wounded by the Indians, he directed his followers to return immediately, but first to carry his body carefully back to the place where he had repaired his vessel, for here, he felt, it might rest. While no one knows the exact location, there is no doubt that the body of the old Noresman was buried in this vicinity. It was from Provincetown harbor that the Pilgrims made their first landing in the new world, and here, in the cabin of the Mayflower, was signed the compact of the government of the colony, which became the germ of the constitution of the United States.

Here it was the pilgrims rested, and on the following day (Monday) the women washed the linen used on the voyage, thus dedicating this day to the goddess of cleanliness. Here, too, was born Peregrine White, and here the waters of the bay closed over the body of Mary, the wife of Governor Bradford, who was drowned. Tradition says Miles Standish, with a company of sixteen men, marched up the cape, intending to do battle with the Indians, but meeting no enemy, he seized a quantity of corn, and it was the corn from this seed which saved the colony from famine the following year at Plymouth. Visited later on after the Mayflower's departure, it was finally permanently settled at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Many Scotch and Portuguese.

At present the town is said to have 4,700 people, 1,500 of whom are Portuguese, into whose hands the fishing interests of the place have fallen. Ignorant, but peaceable and law-abiding, just so soon as a boy has reached the age of fifteen, up to which age the Massachusetts State law compels his attendance at school, he is initiated into the life of a sailor. Many of the people are of Scottish descent, while such names as Nickerson, Bowley, Small and Standish proclaim the possessor to be a descendant of the early Mayflower settlers.

There are two main streets, Commercial and Bradford. The former extends along the crescent-like harbor for a distance of two and one-half or three miles. On one side are the stores; on the other the dwelling-houses looking seaward. The neatly-kept lawns show much pride on the part of the owners. Indeed, such is the thrift that nowhere is there a tumble-down, dilapidated-looking home to be seen. No plan seems to have been followed in the placing of the houses. Oftentimes the front door of one house looks directly into the back door of another.

The roadway in Commercial street is quite narrow, and is made of shells and loam. On the residence side of the street is a raised plank walk, on which two people may walk. It is said there was so much opposition to the appropriation of money for building the walk originally that some of the people refused to use it, but walked in the sand. Noticeable on this street are two figure-heads on the fronts of certain stores. One is said to have been taken by an old sea captain from his vessel when he gave up the life of a sailor. Perhaps the other came from some shipwrecked vessel. The expression on the face of one suggests open defiance of the god of waters, while the hopeful, trustful look on the other would be as much consolation to its owner as was the wise speaking oak on Jason's vessel.

The Town-Crier.

Another relic of "ye olden times," I am told, is Barney, the town crier. Although not employed by the town, for $1 Barney will go through the streets, and, hitching himself to the fence or a post, with notice upside down most likely, will cry: "Listen, all ye good people." Then will follow the announcement of the sale of property, of the calling of a meeting, or of some entertainment.

The new Town Hall of Provincetown was built at a cost of about $50,000, and is much finer than one would expect in such an isolated place. It is a frame building, 114 by 62 feet, and is surmounted by a copper-covered tower 120 feet from the ground, in which is placed the town clock. The roof is covered with slate, and on either side are three dormer windows. Below are the town offices, while above is a splendid hall for entertainments. On the lawn, guarding its main entrance, is a tablet, erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, commemorating the landing of the Pilgrims, to which all Provincetown people point with pride. There are two banks, a Seamen's Savings Bank and the First National Bank.

The interests of education are not neglected, as a two-story frame high school building, three primary and one grammar school building show. The library is the result of the benevolence of two citizens, one of whom gave the building, while the interest of the sum of $5,000 given by the second, with a certain per cent. of the taxes, has secured already 6,800 books by the standard authors. There are six volunteer fire companies, which give efficient service. There are two weekly newspapers.

Just back of the Town Hall is the town hill, an eminence rising seventy feet, and reached by two carriage drives, one from each side. The old Town Hall originally crowned this hill, and served as beacon to the home-returning mariner. It was destroyed by fire. Now an iron fence incloses the site and it has become a park.

"The Sands O' Dee."

From here one has a beautiful view of earth, sea and sky. Nestling at the foot of the hill is the town, with its clean-looking, white houses, with their green lawns and vegetable gardens. Built upon a sandy soil, it is said the loam brought as ballast by the vessels from Plymouth, Boston and even the Azores, was utilized by the people in making possible this growth of vegetable, and grape, willow, poplar, maple and cottonwood trees. Scanning the harbor, and there is no finer one on the Atlantic coast, one sees the long wharves extending into the water, some few fishing vessels at anchor, with here and there a pleasure boat, idly floating. A visit to the hill at sunset or moonrise is well worth the walk. Besides the beauty of the view, one breathes from the very tips of his toes. A person suffering with asthma will find no difficulty in breathing here.

Provincetown has been a great fishing place. Ten years ago, as many as forty or fifty whalers could be seen at one time in her port, whereas now there may be six. It was nothing unusual then to see one hundred bankers, i. e., vessels from the Banks of Newfoundland. Very few are seen now. But the bay is frequented by schools of bluefish and mackerel, and many are taken by line and net. Then, in the deeper water, there are the cod and halibut. There is good boating and fine bathing. At the east and west ends the clean, white sandy bottom, warmed by the rays of the sun at low tide, warms the water in turn. Then there is no fear of an undertow.

A ride of six miles up the cape will bring one to Cape Cod light or Highland light, as it is called, because situated on the highlands of Truro. On this ride, except for two or three cranberry bogs, not a bit of cultivated ground is to be seen. The lighthouse stands upon a cliff which rises to the hight of 142 feet. The tower is pure white, surmounted by a black iron dome. It has a fixed or stationary white light, which is unsurpassed in brilliancy and penetration. The cliffs are almost perpendicular and deeply corrugated. The wearing of wind and wave upon the faces of the cliffs is such that it is said in thirty years Highland light, unless moved, will have disappeared.

Five Acres Disappeared.

Already the Government is said to have lost one-half of the original ten acres it possessed by the combined action of sea, wind and rain. Just beyond the point to the north is Peaked Hill bar, and the strength of the ocean here is so great that under the influence of a northeast gale vessels are often driven ashore. In fact, along the back of the cape are such stretches of treacherous sandbars that at intervals of two and one-half miles may be seen the red roofs of the life-saving stations.

The result of sea-carried material, as Provincetown is, the tourist must not fail to visit the dunes just back of the town. These wind-blown mountains of sand, firmly knitted together by beach grass, present to one's eye such a stretch of waste of sand as to suggest that other ocean of sand in torrid Africa. Traveling as they do, they are now in the process of burying a forest, whose trees, pulling away, as it were, tremblingly await their fate.

Thoreau says: "Cape Cod is the bare and bended arm of Massachusetts; the shoulder is at Buzzard's bay, the elbow at Cape Malebarre, the wrist at Truro and the sandy fist at Provincetown." While there is danger of a breach in the wrist by reason of the action of the mighty Atlantic, and consequent sweeping of a great amount of sand into the harbor of Provincetown, the greatest danger is at the long, narrow spit, which forms the protecting arm of the harbor. Even now, a breach in this long, narrow wing seems a menace to the town, since the northwest winds and rising tide will sweep their load of wastes into the harbor. The State has already done something in the way of protection at this point. It is suggested to build bulkheads east of Race Point, which is above this breach, and detain the sands drifting from the east. Race Point, no longer nourished, would begin wasting, and these wastes would go toward repairing the breach.

A MUSICAL MOUNTAIN.

It Is Located In Nevada and Was Discovered By Prospectors.

New York Journal.

In the old mining district of Truckee, Nev., is the only musical mountain in the United States. It was located by a party of prospectors in 1864.

The quest for gold had led these explorers to the foot of the mountain, where they pitched their tents, and for some time had cause to believe themselves in a wonderland of sound, if not of gold. Each evening, a little after dark, when all was still, there proceeded from the big mountain soft, mysterious strains, like the tinkling of tiny, silver bells, that seemed to make the whole atmosphere quiver as they floated over the camp, and were wafted far away until lost in the distance, only to be followed by a fresh gust of sweet tones.

As the magic music was only heard under cover of night, it was concluded that it must proceed from some other source than the wind, and certain of the campers, finding it more interesting than prospecting, gave most of their time to investigating the mystery. Meanwhile several camping parties appeared, and among them a company of Piute Indians. The latter seemed familiar with the musical wonder and called it the "singing mountain."

It was at length ascertained by the searchers that the face of the mountain was covered with thin flakes of hard, crystaline rock. There were immense beds of these flakes, and it became apparent that the mystic music was produced by the uniting and blending of the myriads of bell-like tinklings caused by the huge drifts of slaty debris that continually glided, glacier-like, down the steep slope. That it was heard after dark was unquestionably owing to the peaceful quiet of the hour. Notwithstanding this rational solution of the mystery, the Indians, and indeed many of the white campers, continued to believe that the magic concord of sweet sounds proceeded from some supernatural power within the mountain.

OLD DRESSES.

What Becomes of These When Their Owners Grow Weary of Them.

Philadelphia Times.

A great many people are curious to know what becomes of all the finery of the smart people of society who wear a gown or a hat but a few times and then throw it over. Some make one disposition and others another, but in several Eastern cities the fashionable women have a little French madam who moves about from place to place to whom they sell their finery, giving the proceeds in many cases to charity. It is only, however, the elaborate things that go to madam, the simpler garments being given outright to the poor, and many a Worth or Redfern creation of the plainer sort has gone to help warm some poor creature.

If a woman goes out much, scores of gowns are necessary, and the more unique and striking a gown is, the shorter its season of usefulness, for people will remember and remark about it, and one hears that "Mrs. So-and-So was present in that eternal brown gown," or that "Mrs. Van Twitta was out in her green and jet." Such gowns must either be remodeled, given away or disposed of to madam. The French ladies' maids are usually very apt with their needle, and can make over their mistress's gowns so that they present an entirely fresh and new appearance, a few new trimmings being needed. Many prominent society women have cousins, aunts and friends who are in need of gifts of clothing, and to these are sent many of the cast-off effects changed by the maids' deft fingers and worn in other cities, perhaps, where they look perfectly new.

Peruvian Pottery.

Popular Science Monthly.

A long, slim neck is a distinguishing feature of much of the Peruvian pottery; and nearly every vessel is ornamented with a figure of some sort, having holes to represent eyes and other openings. These afford a passage for the air forced out by the liquid when poured into the vessel. By an ingenious contrivance the air in escaping produces a sound similar to the cry of the creature represented. Thus a utensil decorated with two monkeys embracing each other, on having water poured into or from it, would give a sound like the screeching of those animals. One decorated with a bird would emit birdlike notes; while a mountain cat on one jar would mew, snakes coiled around another would hiss. The most curious that we have seen was the figure of an aged woman. When the jar was in use her sobs became audible, and tears trickled down her cheeks. The manufacturers seemed to have known all about atmospheric pressure. Dr. Le Plongeon had in his own collection a piece that demonstrated this. It represented a double-headed bird. The vessel had to be filled through a hole in the bottom, and yet in turning it over not a drop would spill, but the liquid would readily flow out when the jar was simply inclined. The Peruvians were good portraitists, and many of the faces represented might pass for likenesses of people now living on the coast.

Common Sense.

Household Words.

In the midst of a stormy discussion a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hand majestically, he began:

"Gentlemen, all I want is common sense."

"Exactly," interrupted another, "that is precisely what you do want."

But Sir Edward Clarke's retort in the Jameson trial is still more to the purpose. The Attorney-General had argued against Sir Edward Clarke's points as being contrary to common sense.

Sir Edward objected.

"Then you think," said the Lord Chief Justice, dryly, "that common sense has nothing to do with a legal point?"

"No," replied Sir Edward, with that quickness and felicity which never fails him; "I am only of Archbishop Whateley's opinion, who said that 'common sense is an authority to which every one appeals on any subject he does not fully understand.'"

The Boy and the Cat.

Holding a cat by one leg, a Mexican boy of Phoenix, Ariz., leaned over a well-curb with the intention of dropping the cat into the water. He lost his balance and toppled in. The water was just about as deep as he was tall—three feet—and when he straightened up the cat scrambled upon his head and scratched him so that all the mischief was out of him.

An Output of Salmon.

The output of salmon from the Columbia river, which was expected to be 50 per cent. short this year, will be within 75,000 of the large total of 512,000 cases put up in 1895.

LIST OF INDIANA FAIRS,

1896.

Covington Fair, Covington, August 31 to September 4. W. T. Ward, secretary.

Tippecanoe County Fair, Lafayette, August 31 to September 4. W. M. Blackstock, secretary.

Spencer County Fair, Chrisney, August 31 to September 5. P. C. Jolly, secretary.

East Enterprise Fair, East Enterprise, September 1 to September 4. Wm. H. Madison, secretary.

Northeastern Indiana Fair, Waterloo, September 1 to September 5. M. Kiplinger, secretary.

Washington County Fair, Salem, September 1 to September 4. E. W. Menaugh, secretary.

Shelby County Fair, Shelbyville, September 1 to September 5. E. E. Stroup, secretary.

Warren Fair, Warren, September 1 to September 5. G. M. Fleming.

Union County Fair, Liberty, September 1 to September 5. H. F. McMahon, secretary.

Montgomery County Fair, Crawfordsville, September 7 to September 11. W. W. Morgan, secretary.

Gibson County Fair, Princeton, September 7 to September 12. S. V. Strain, secretary.

Boswell Fair, Boswell, September 7 to September 11. W. H. McKnight, secretary.

Riley Fair, Riley, September 8 to September 11. Wm. Clark, secretary.

Kentland Fair, Kentland, September 8 to September 11. F. A. Compart, secretary.

Lake County Fair, Crown Point, September 8 to September 11. A. A. Bibler, secretary.

Huntington County Fair, Huntington, September 8 to September 12. A. L. Beck, secretary.

Hancock County Fair, Greenfield, September 8 to September 12. Elbert Tyner, secretary.

Sullivan County Fair, Sullivan, September 7 to September 12. J. M. Lang, secretary.

N. I. and S. M. Fair, South Bend, September 7 to September 11. A. W. Byers, secretary.

Vermillion County Fair, Newport, September 8 to September 12. John Richardson, secretary.

Dubois County Fair, Huntingburg, September 14 to September 19. D. Rantepholer, secretary.

Evansville Fair, Evansville, September 14 to September 19. R. L. Akin, secretary.

Poplar Grove Fair, Poplar Grove, September 14 to September 15. A. D. Wood, secretary.

Clay City Fair, Clay City, September 14 to September 18. J. Q. Travis.

Laporte County Fair, Laporte, September 22 to September 25. J. V. Dorland, secretary.

Randolph County Fair, Winchester, September 22 to September 25. D. E. Hoffman, secretary.

Lagrange County Fair, Lagrange, September 22 to September 25. L. M. Rowe, secretary.

Flora Fair, Flora, September 22 to September 25. J. O. Ferris, secretary.

Jay County Fair, Portland, September 28 to October 2. James F. Graves, secretary.

Bremen Fair, Bremen, September 29 to October 1. H. H. Miller, secretary.

St. Joseph County Fair, New Carlisle, September 30 to October 2. D. S. Scoffern, secretary.

Kendallville Fair, Kendallville, September 28 to October 2. J. S. Conlogue, secretary.

Fulton County Fair, Rochester, September 30 to October 3. M. C. Reiter, secretary.

Warrick County Fair, Boonville, September 28 to October 3. I. W. Taylor, secretary.

Steuben County Fair, Angola, October 6 to October 9. H. H. Huston, secretary.

Noble County Fair, Ligonier, October 6 to October 9. J. H. Hoffman, secretary.

Bourbon Fair, Bourbon, October 6 to October 9. J. W. Edison, secretary.

Knox County Fair, Vincennes, October 12 to October 17. James W. Emison, secretary.

STATE AND PROVINCIAL FAIRS.

Nebraska State Fair, Omaha, August 25 to September 5. Robert W. Furnas, secretary.

Ohio State Fair, Columbus, August 31 to September 4. W. W. Miller.

New York State Fair, Syracuse, August 31 to September 5. James B. Daugherty, secretary.

Canada's Exposition, Toronto, August 31 to September 12. H. J. Hill, secretary.

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, September 4 to September 11. P. S. Fowler, secretary.

Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, September 7 to September 11. H. S. Fralich, secretary.

West Virginia Exposition, Wheeling, September 7 to September 11. George Hook.

Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, September 9 to September 14. E. W. Randall, secretary.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, September 17 to September 26. E. H. Mahon, secretary.

Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, September 21 to September 26. T. J. Fleming, secretary.

Canada's International Exposition, St. Johns, N. B., September 22 to October 2. Charles A. Everett, secretary.

Illinois State Fair, Springfield, September 28 to October 3. W. C. Garrard, secretary.

Inter-State Fair, Trenton, N. J., September 28 to October 3. J. G. Meuirheid, secretary.

St. Louis Fair and Exposition, St. Louis, October 5 to October 10. Robert Aule, secretary.

Texas State Fair, Dallas, October 10 to October 25. C. A. Cour, secretary.

MME. TUSSAUD'S BEST CARD.

Nine Hundred Thousand Englishmen Paid To See Napoleon's Carriage.

London Strand.

At 11 o'clock at night on the 18th of June, 1815, Major von Keller, an officer under Blucher, arrived at Jenappe, some fifteen miles from that Waterloo which has nothing to do with the Southwestern Railway Company. Near the entrance to the town the major met this carriage, which was rumbling along at a terrific rate, drawn by six brown horses of Norman breed. The gallant major, feeling confident that he was intercepting the "God in the Car," called on the coachman to stop, but that silly man, like the Levite in the parable, turned a deaf ear and went his way—or tried to. Not many moments after this the postillion was shot dead, and the two foremost horses were also dropped by well-directed shots. The obstinate coachman was cut down by the major himself, and the lucky officer then forced open one of the doors of this carriage, only to find, however, that Napoleon had escaped on the other side and had ridden off on horseback. In his haste to escape, however, the Emperor had dropped his hat, sword and mantle, which were promptly picked up and placed in the carriage—which, by the way, is an almost miraculous example of multum in parvo.

Its builder, M. Simon, has publicly stated that most of the wonderful contrivances in this carriage for economizing space and insuring comfort and convenience were suggested by the Emperor himself. It was a royal prize—even considering merely the intrinsic worth of its contents. Besides the numerous articles of gold and silver plate taken from the carriage, a lot of diamonds were also found, besides money treasure of enormous value. The carriage, with its four horses, was sent as a present to the Prince Regent. At this time a man of the name of Bullock had an exhibition at the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly, and after some negotiations he got permission from the government first to exhibit the carriage and then to purchase it.

Bullock bought the carriage from George IV for the sum of £2,500. It was a good investment, for in the month of March, 1817, it was stated that the showman had cleared £26,000 by exhibiting the carriage, and the previous year no fewer than 100,000 persons gratified themselves by sitting in it. As a matter of fact, the enthusiasm with which the populace regarded this carriage was so great that the government requested Mr. Bullock to exhibit it in every town in the three kingdoms. And altogether about 900,000 people paid to see it.

After this "provincial tour," the carriage was sold by auction, the man who bought it intending to exhibit it in the United States, and in this one would think there was a huge fortune. This purchaser was, however, compelled to re-sell the carriage; and, curiously enough, the next owner had the same intention as his predecessor, but failed likewise to carry it out. At last, Mr. Robert Jeffreys, a decent, respectable coachmaker in Gray's Inn road, took the thing in part payment of a very bad debt. And in the year 1842 it was acquired by the proprietors of Mme. Tussaud's. Mr. Tussaud tells me that the original lining of the carriage was all cut away within a year or two by relic-hunters. This necessitated the relining of the vehicle, but nothing could appease the desire of the public for scraps of the leather, and the re-lining process has had to be repeated periodically ever since. "Thousands of people all over the world," remarked Mr. Tussaud to me, "must now be gleefully showing to friends a precious relic which is in reality only a bit of leather, bought at wholesale price from a city warehouse."

LONDON'S FIRST UMBRELLA.

It Was Regarded As An Invention of the Devil—Owner Tabooed.

Chatterbox.

We have it on good authority that Jonas Hanway, the eccentric philanthropist, was the first person who walked about the streets of London with an umbrella over his head. He was a man who did not want courage, as we know from other deeds which he did of a more dangerous sort. Being a Quaker, he was not afraid of jeers or sneering remarks, which Quakers have always had to encounter. Very likely he was both insulted and pelted when he appeared with his umbrella in some streets, for the constables of the reign of George III did not keep order so well as our modern policemen do. Probably good Mr. Hanway's original umbrella was even larger than those to which, in allusion to one of Dickens's tales, the popular name of "gamps" is often given by way of joke. The Georgian umbrellas are described to us as being made of green oiled canvas, with cane ribs, which would not bear a strong gust of wind. Cowper, the poet, in his "Task," mentions the umbrella as an article which people used to protect them from the sun, because it was the fashion then to cut down many of the fine old trees of parks and groves, so that perhaps this was Hanway's first idea about it—that it made a good sunshade.

Evidently the umbrella came to us from the East, where it is employed for that purpose, but the French had it before us. This was one thing that made people dislike it, for French fashions were thought silly. MacDonald, writing in A. D. 1778, says that the London idlers and the hackney coachmen shouted after him when he carried an umbrella and called him a "mincing Frenchman." His sister was out walking with him, and she was so much insulted that he had to take refuge in a shop. But I must say something about Jonas Hanway, for he is worthy to be remembered.

A Great Traveler.

He was born at Portsmouth in A. D. 1712, and traveled about the world a great deal, and published a book giving an account of his travels in Persia. With some other gentlemen he founded the Marine Society in 1756, which was intended to benefit beggar boys and orphans, by giving them an outfit and starting them as sailors on trading ships. He was himself a Russian merchant. Then he was one of the early friends of Sunday-schools, though the schools he helped to start were different from the ones we have now; they were the means of taming children who were like young savages. They heard the truths of the Bible and were taught to read. It was not until this century that a machine for sweeping chimneys was invented, and the custom of employing boys as climbing sweepers gradually ceased, but before that Jonas Hanway did what he could to protect these poor little fellows. They had often to go up chimneys on bitter cold mornings; sometimes they stuck fast and died, often they got bad bruises and sores from this dangerous work. Some of the timid ones, too, were always afraid of meeting bogies in the chimneys. Even at the age of six or seven children were so employed, because, when small, they could climb up narrow chimneys better, and little girls were actually sent up sometimes. Mr. Hanway obliged the masters to feed these young sweepers properly, to have them washed after their work, and to give them beds, not dirty sacks, to sleep upon; also, he got their hours shortened.

When he was in London Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion Square, Holborn, and he had all the reception-rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices. The reason he gave for this was a good one; he said that often visitors did not know what to talk about, and these wall scenes gave them a subject.

A STORY OF GRANT.

How He Made a Lieutenant Eat a Pumpkin Pie.

Atlanta Constitution.

Edmund Kirke relates an anecdote that was told to him by one of General Grant's staff officers. The occurrence took place early in the war, in southwestern Arkansas, while Grant's troops were on a march through a wilderness, and were really suffering for food. This state of things lasted for two days. Then a few scattered houses were passed, and foraging was in order. On that day Lieutenant Wickfield, of an Indiana cavalry regiment, commanded the advance guard of 800 men. About noon he came upon a small farm house, whose appearance indicated that there might be some food upon the premises. Halting his squad, he dismounted, and with two of his subordinate officers entered the dwelling.

Assuming a stately demeanor, he accosted the mistress of the house with a demand for food for himself and staff. To her inquiry as to who he was, he answered "Brigadier-General Grant," and at the sound of that name all the members of the family flew about, serving up all they had in the house with profuse expressions of loyalty. They were all women, the men being away with the body of Confederates that Grant was pursuing. The lieutenant and his squad feasted to their hearts' content and then demanded what was to pay. "Nothing," said the mistress of the house, who protested that as a loyal woman she could not think of accepting pay from the defenders of the country. With this, Lieutenant Wickfield and his "staff" went on their way rejoicing.

General Grant had halted his forces a few miles back for a brief rest, but he soon resumed his march, and about the time that the lieutenant was out of sight he rode up to the house and inquired if the good people there would cook him a meal.

"No," came from a gruff female voice on the inside of the closed door. "General Grant and his staff have just been here and eaten up all we had in the house, except one pumpkin pie."

"Indeed!" said the General. "What is your name?"

"Selvidge," said the woman, now venturing to open the door.

"Well, madam, I want that pie," said Grant, tossing the woman a half dollar. "Please keep it for me. I will send for it to-night."

The woman took the money and Grant rode on some fifteen miles to where the army was to camp. There the various regiments were notified of a full parade at half-past 6. This was so unusual that it created a decided sensation and many supposed that the enemy was upon them. The parade was formed ten columns deep and nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and after the usual ceremonies the assistant adjutant-general read the following order:

"Headquarters, Army in the Field, Special Order.—Lieutenant Wickfield, of the Indiana cavalry, having on this day eaten everything at Mrs. Selvidge's, at the crossing of the Ironton and Pocahontas and Black river and Cape Girardeau roads, except one pumpkin pie, he is hereby ordered to return with an escort of 100 cavalry and eat that pie also.

"U. S. GRANT,

"Bridadier-General Commanding."

At 7 o'clock the lieutenant filed out of camp with his hundred men, amid the cheers of the entire army. This escort returned to camp about midnight, reporting that Wickfield had eaten the whole pie and had appeared to relish it.

The Horrible "Jiggers" of Africa.

E. J. Glave in September Century.

The village of Mayilo is surrounded by a boma of stakes, clayed four feet up; the three gates are firmly closed at night. The natives do not venture outside at night for any purpose, and this gives the village a very pretty aspect. The place is horribly infested with the burrowing flea, "the jigger," the pest of men, women and children, who are a mass of horrid sores. Through lack of washing, and removing the jigger when he first enters, big sores are found all over the feet. I felt very sorry for the children, who were all more or less lame, and many stumping about on their heels, unable to put foot to ground, owing to swollen toes. The moaning of women at night, and the bellowing of young steers, were most distressing to hear. I tried to impress on them that constant washing and attention to their feet and occasional flooding of the low, clayed ground in hut and street would cure the evil; but it was too much like hard work to be adopted. The flooding could be done without the slightest injury to property, as the streets are quite level, and the clay floorings of grass brick are raised about a foot above the ground; but no precautions are taken, and even the babies are permitted to squat on the bare ground as though the jigger did not exist.

Electric Tempering.

While electric heating has been previously applied to the annealing of Harveyized armor plates on account of the fact that great heat may be easily localized by this method it has remained for a French firm to adapt electric heating to the annealing of steel bars, the method employed being described in a paper read before the International Congress of Applied Chemistry. It consists in the use of a tube of refractory material, on which are wound coils of very fine platinum wire, through which current is passed, while the tube is caused to revolve so as to distribute the heat evenly. The apparatus is arranged so as to throw the steel which has been placed in the tube quickly into the tempering bath. The particular advantage of electric heating in this case is that the heat can be maintained absolutely uniform even though temperatures as high as 1,000 degrees Centigrade are required, and that it is as cheap as a gas heater.

The Irony of Fate.

Rockland Tribune.

There in the dust, footsore and weary he fell.

"How sad, how unjust!" the world cried, "to perish in the very sight of home!"

But the umpire refused to reverse his decision.

Fish To Avoid.

Two finny monsters remarkable for their strength are the torpedoes, which have enough electricity in them to kill a man, and dogfish, whose teeth are so strong that they can bite off a steel hook.

TREED BY A BOAR.

The Wild Hogs of California Are Not To Be Fooled With By Sportsmen.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, is fond of talking about his experience in California, and during one of these narrations he said:

"The most exciting and risky hunting on the Pacific coast to-day is among the wild hogs, down on the bottom lands of the Colorado river, fifty or sixty miles south of the old town of Yuma. A party of us was down there last year and I believe we had adventures enough to thrill our sportsmen friends for a generation."

A great many hunters in California indorse every word of Commissioner Roosevelt's opinion, and no hunting ground for big game is probably more popular than this in the winter time, when the climate along the lazy, muddy Colorado river is like that of July in the Eastern States.

Two years ago an experienced sportsman from southern Illinois was spending the winter in Yuma. He had a pair of very fine, large stag hounds, which the owner claimed could run down and kill any wild hog along the Colorado river. One day he took the dogs and rifle and went down the river for a nice little boar, just right for the oven. He had not gone thirty miles and landing before he found a band of hogs and little pigs and turned his dogs loose on them, when out of the tules nearby jumped an enormous boar, a monster, who, with mouth wide open, paying no attention to the dogs, made for the hunter. The latter drew up his rifle and fired; but on came the boar, the dogs nipping at him at every turn.

The hunter fired a second shot, but on came the beast. The hunter turned and ran for a mesquite tree a few yards distant, the hog close at his heels. He dropped his gun, jumped for life, grasping a limb of the tree, just as the hog grabbed his trousers and tore one-half of them from him; but he was safe, just out of reach. The dogs all this while ran, grabbing the hog by the hind legs, to which the beast paid no attention. The mad boar seized the bark of the tree in his great tusks and tore it into shreds. Finally he turned upon the dogs, instantly killed one and wounded the other one so that it died soon after. Then he turned his attention to the tree where the hunter sat. He guarded him until it was dark. Twice did the man get down and try to get his rifle, but his foe was on guard and drove him back up the tree. During the night the boar left. Daylight came, and so did help. The men had hardly reached the river and got in their boat when down came the old hog after them in vain pursuit.

IS IT WORTH THE MONEY?

Champagne and Its Drain Upon the English Purse.

Humanitarian.

The present writer has neither liking nor disliking for teetotalers. He loves neither a bigot nor a sot. But he can not shut his eyes to the fact that a quite disproportionate amount of an ordinary man's personal expenses is due to what he drinks. Few people exactly realize what a shilling a day means. Almost £20 a year. Talk of being clothed with curses as with a garment, you can dress like a gentleman on a whisky-and-soda a day; you can keep a horse on three drinks and a cigar. By all means take them if you like them, and if they do you good, and if you can afford them; by all means, if otherwise, keep them in reserve for occasions of depression or fatigue or festivity. But if economy is an object with you, it is well to recollect the costliness of such easily acquired and quite superfluous habits. Habit, it is said, is second nature. Among the many silly proverbs that the common sense of the nineteenth century has exploded, few are more foolish than this. A habit is but a coat, in relinquishing which no more serious pang is involved than in discarding any other slovenly old shooting jacket. Such sacrifices are far more easy than they are generally believed to be.

But the great renunciation which middle-class society at large needs to be induced to make is, in a word, champagne. This fascinating and delightful beverage, grateful alike to eye and palate, exhilarating from the very second when the cheerful pop of the shapely cork gives from gold-necked bottle a staccato pledge of good to come, to he moment when the emancipated sunshine sparkles and foams in the generous glass, with genial sibilation hissing contempt for care—this golden liquid fire that warms our hearts and stirs our blood and sets every sense a-singing—is golden in quite another aspect, too. In plain English, it is ruinously expensive. Yet, according to the code received at present, you can not give a dinner without it, nor a formal dance, nor even a lunch. It is a pleasant drink. But is it worth the money? And the society function, the dance where you don't dance, the "At Home" where you realize that there is no place like it, will it bear our test? Does it yield a real equivalent for the expenditure of money, and the waste of infinitely sweet and precious leisure?

A Wishing Party.

St. Louis Republic.

The street urchins sat on an abandoned stake wagon which ornamented a vacant lot on South Third street. The conversation had been mainly directed to a discussion of base-ball. There was a lull for a few moments, then the smallest of the quartet spoke up:

"Say, fellers, what would youse radder be dan anything else?"

This sort of an inquiry was rather out of the ordinary line of stake wagon talk, but the other three seemed in a good humor to answer, and Jimmie, the Mope, spoke first.

"I'd radder be a dorg," said he, "'cause I wouldn't have to wear no clothes, and I could spen' me whole time chasin' cats."

"Dat's a fine kine of a wish, I mus' say." Mickey Moran, the toughest boy in the neighborhood, was the one who spoke now. "Wat's de matter wid being a woming, so's you could stay home all day an' bake cakes, an' pies, an' eat 'em yourself?"

This conception of Mickey's pleased the crowd highly. Then the urchin who proposed the wishing business began.

"I wish I was a cop. Dey don't do nuthin' but ride on street cars free an' swipe peanuts." But just then the policeman on the beat appeared, and a second later the stake wagon was unoccupied.

A Fine Berth For Somebody.

New York Sun.

It is a singular fact that, as far as the records of the Navy Department show, there has not been a single application for the command of the cruiser Brooklyn, which has thus made a fast record for herself. This is no indication, however, that the command of this crack cruiser is not looked upon in the navy as a very desirable post. There are usually several applications filed for such desirable billets as this, and there may be some prearranged plan in the Navy Department as to the command of the Brooklyn which has discouraged applications. Perhaps some of the captains available for sea duty have made personal application to the Secretary of the Navy for the command of this vessel. Capt. Colby M. Chisler, who was detailed to observe her trial trip, has been spoken of as a likely candidate for the command, but until Secretary Herbert returns nothing definite is likely to be known about it. Perhaps an explanation of the apparent lack of rivalry for the command of the Brooklyn may be found in the fact that the commanding officer's quarters in her are less commodious than in her sister ship, the New York. The admiral's quarters on the Brooklyn are elaborately arranged, as visitors to this crack boat have discovered for themselves, and somewhat to the disadvantage of the captain's quarters. Visitors to the White Squadron now anchored off Staten Island have found that the officers' quarters were as interesting to inspect as the big guns, and they have had an opportunity to judge how much their arrangement may affect the comfort of their occupants.

PROPERTIES OF DIVINING RODS.

Locating Wells By the Use of a Peach Tree Branch.

A man in Tallahassee sends to the Buffalo Express the following curious account of the use of a divining rod:

"In boring a water well we use an auger twelve inches in diameter, pulling it out when full and extending with rods as we go down. The man who does the most of this work about here was near my plantation, seven miles from town, where he had put down a well eighty feet in a much lower place than I wanted mine, and did not get a good well, as he told the man he would not. He came to my place, cut a forked peach tree limb and began walking about where I wanted the well. At last over went the peach tree sprout, not far from where I wanted the well. He crossed the line where it turned, went a few rods beyond and came back. When he got to the water line over it went again.

"I called the man to me, told him to let the rod run through each hand an inch or two, told my foreman to take hold of the end on his side with his thumb and finger and take his other hand and squeeze his thumb and finger around the end of the rod as hard as he could with both hands. I did the same on the other end and we started for the water line; I kept my eye on the well man's hands to see that he did not manipulate the rod some way, which he did not. As soon as we got to the water line the fork turned over as before, in spite of all three of us holding it. At one end the bark was wrung off and the small end was twisted.

"We bored down about fifty-six feet and found water. We went down to sixty-five feet and could go no further on account of so much water.

"The rod would not work in my hands or those of my foreman, but in the hands of his son, twelve or fifteen years of age, or in those of an old negro who was there, it worked well.

"One mile west of this place was an old well forty to forty-five feet deep and dry part of the time. The rod would turn slowly over near it. About 100 rods from the well the fork turned quickly and there we bored thirty feet and found plenty of water all the time."

The Vanderbilt Palace at Newport.

Chicago Record.

The "Marble palace," which was built a few years ago by William K. Vanderbilt for his lately divorced wife and was given to her in the settlement of the alimony, is for sale, and any person with an ambition to shine in Newport society and $1,000,000 in cash, can buy it, although its original cost was over $2,000,000. Here is an excellent chance for newly rich people with social aspirations. The exclusiveness of Newport society is proverbial, but there is a good deal of humbug about it, and families with plenty of money and push can easily break through the fence, which is only of barbed wire, if they entertain freely and furnish amusement for the fast set. This can not be done by those who "stop" at hotels. Between such and the upper tendom a great gulf is fixed, which even money can not bridge, but almost any one can get into the swim if he rents an expensive villa, drives a coach and four, plays golf, and gives dinner parties and balls. The future inhabitant of "Marble palace" will be welcome, whoever he may be. Young Willie Vanderbilt lives there all alone, surrounded by an army of servants, and Mrs. Belmont, his mother, resides with her present husband in another part of town. The big iron gates are open this year for the first time, and those who wish can drive or walk through the grounds and enjoy one of the most exquisite examples of landscape gardening in America. It is understood that if the house is not sold young Willie Vanderbilt is to have it when he marries or becomes of age, and he is nineteen now.

At the Wrong Nuptials.

Chicago Tribune.

"If any man can show just cause why these two persons may not be lawfully joined together let him now speak or else hereafter forever hold his peace."

Slowly and impressively the officiating clergyman spoke these words. The solemn pause that followed their utterance was broken by a deep, strong voice from the rear of the church:

"May I ask you, sir, to repeat the names of those two persons who stand before you as candidates for matrimony?"

"George Washington Spoonamore and Jophenia Shaw," answered the clergyman, astonished at the interruption.

"Go ahead with the marrying," rejoined the owner of the deep voice, clapping on his hat and starting for the door. "It's all right. I had just got here, and hadn't heard the names. The wedding I'm trying to stop must be in the church a block and a half below here."

A Useful Pastime.

Chicago Record.

"I understand that croquet is in style again, Miss Rose."

"Yes, we had to go back to it. It is the only way we girls can get young clergymen to propose."

Crime In Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

There were 26,118 persons charged with crime before the grand juries of this State during 1895. Of these 4,417 were convicted.

Glass Eyes Made In Germany.

Nearly all the glass eyes used in the world are made in Germany.

I Was a Victim.

Of the morphine habit for more than twenty years. I will be glad to tell any sufferer of a wonderful remedy that completely cured me. I have nothing to sell and only do this in the interest of humanity who may be seeking some means of escape from a veritable living death. If you are or have a friend who is a sufferer from the morphine, opium, cocaine, chloral, tobacco or liquor habits, write me fully in regard to same, inclosing stamp for reply. Address Chas. Lincoln, Richmond, Ind.

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And oily, greasy complexions, or subject to rashes, pimples, blackheads, yellow or mothy skin, will be gratified to learn that the purest, sweetest, and most effective skin purifier and beautifier yet compounded is

CUTICURA SOAP

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Suggestion: After cycling, golf, tennis, riding, or athletics, a bath with CUTICURA SOAP is most soothing, cooling, and refreshing, preventing chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothing inflammation, and when followed by gentle anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), proves beneficial in relieving tired, lame, or strained muscles.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Obtain a Brilliant Complexion," free.

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For ages the old world has sent expeditions to America in search of the elixir that would restore youth and vitality to the broken down and impaired nervous system, and, although their search has always been fruitless, yet their course was in the right direction, for the honor of the discovery belongs to America. After years of clinical study in the large colleges and hospitals of the country, we are at last ready to present to the world a course of treatment that will prolong the youthful vigor of the young, return the vitality of youth to the middle-aged and by its powerful action in producing nerve tissue make old age a pleasure instead of a misery. Although in use for years in all the thousands who have taken this course, there has never been one who has not got the desired result. To make the sad rejoice, to aid the distressed and diseased, to lift up the maimed and the halt, to put upon the cheek of the hectic-flushed consumptive again the impress of health and the rosy bloom of youth and strength, to enable the paralytic to resume the function of the limbs that for so long lay in the icy embrace of living death, to hold out a panacea to those who through ignorance and evil associates have contracted those habits that sap the manhood, undermine the vigorous and shatter the mental capabilities; to, in short, replace disease and misery with youth and happiness, were a mission kings might envy, and a work more far-reaching for good than any other ever attempted. By our advanced method we are enabled to guarantee you a radical cure of varicocele in seven days, hydrocele in three days and rupture in fourteen days.

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Office, 1 E. Washington st., corner Meridian, rooms 6 and 7, over Big Four ticket office. Hours, 9:30 to 12; 2 to 5; 7 to 8. Sunday, 11:30 to 1. If you can not call, write. Hundreds cured by mail.

You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

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37 AND 39 S. MERIDIAN ST.

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BEST 5c CIGAR IN THE MARKET.

JNO. RAUCH, MFR.

DISPLAY OF ORATORY.

(Continued From First Page.)

—and when it is lost, all other tribunals will be lost with it—that that great tribunal shall be subordinate to party caucuses, to be a tool of party wishes. You of the North know not the value of an upright judiciary. You don't know what it is to have no hope but an upright court. You don't know what it is to live in the midst of a silent law when there is nothing left but the will of a commander or the mandate of a court. You don't know what the shadow of a great rock to an oppressed people is an upright and able and independent judiciary. We of the South uphold that judiciary, because in it we found that there was a hope of the reconquest of all that was lost to which we were entitled, and we put our hope for all the future of the oppressed minority in the independence and courage of an upright judiciary. (Applause.)

"With you it is a sentiment. With us it is a living reality, burned into our hearts by the disasters of the past, and standing in the midst of a reunited Democracy, appealing to it from every part of America, in the name of the entire South I plead for the refuge of an oppressed minority, an upright judiciary to be left sacred from the polluting touch of party corruption. (Applause.)

The Money Question.

"It is destructive in its assault upon our monetary system. It is not that it is for free silver. That is a mere disguise. If free silver would make silver go up to par with gold, the leaders in the movement would be the most disappointed lot of men the world ever saw. (Applause.)

"I do not question any single man's honesty of purpose. I do not make any personal assault upon any one, but the power behind the free silver movement is the power for more money and cheaper money and irredeemable money. (Applause.) The Chicago platform bears the same relation to what those gentlemen believe that the rainbow of Niagara falls does to the clear, bright rays of a noonday sun. It is their desire to destroy our present monetary system, to draw from under it the foundation of gold. Gold is the burden-bearer of civilized industry; it is the foundation, not the apex of the temple that industry has raised, with the hands of frugality and skill, and when they withdraw it, everything tumbles. I for one can not foresee what the result will be, any more than I could foresee what would be the result of withdrawing the foundation from under the Rookery at Chicago. It might all tumble into that hole; it might tumble out into the street; I know the tumble will take place, and I do not intend living in the Rookery to have it tumble over our heads if I can help it. (Applause.)

"I do not intend to discuss the money question to-day before you. It has been discussed so ably by other gentlemen, in one aspect, with such great ability by my honored friend, Governor Flower, yesterday afternoon, in other aspects by others. I desire to add but one thought to the great argument he made about the appreciation of gold. We had a wondrous demonstration how cheap gold is. The American Government came before the American people and offered to buy one hundred millions of gold. Now, interest is the exact test of the value of money. If there be an element of uncertainty, interest goes up, so as to cover the risk, and the universal test of the value of gold is probably the value of the English consol. That has no element of uncertainty about it, but even in America, with this financial panic, with this shadow of free silver, with this doubt of repudiation, the American Government came and tendered the purchase of one hundred millions of gold at 4 per cent., and the American people offered to sell five hundred and fifty millions of gold at less than 3½ per cent. (Applause.)

Some Improbabilities.

"It is utterly impossible to doubt that the cheapest money in the sense of its willingness to be sold at low prices, that the world ever saw, is the gold of to-day. But it will not sell itself to those who openly proclaim that it will not be paid back to the honest men who parted with it. It will not sell itself at any price to those who offer to buy it and who hereafter will return the purchase in depreciated and debased currency. (Applause.) Under those circumstances it will not come out of its hiding place, it will not take part in industrial enterprises until it is sure that the owner of it shall have returned to him that which he paid.

"If it were possible, my fellow-countrymen, that to-day, a messenger of one of these great lightning corporations which send the news through the world, could bring in a dispatch from an absolutely certain source that on to-morrow the silver question would be considered settled, that there would be no dispute as to their payments, that the American people had determined, with absolute certainty, to enter upon no devious or doubtful ways; that it intended to put on not a forced and dishonest construction of the statute, but, according to the deliberate and understood terms of the contract to carry it out and every contract made, what would occur? Your industrial enterprises would be renewed, your wheels of industries would begin to revolve, your bankers would put out money, labor would be employed, wages would be paid, and it would restore American commerce and industry—the confidence of honesty.

Some of the Results.

"Think of it for a moment. What would occur? We hear of calamities, and there are many, but we stand on the old Democratic doctrine, we have a tariff for revenue only. If for one single hour we were absolutely certain that this question was settled and that the gold standard was beyond the danger of attack, no pen of poet, no brush of painter, no tongue of oratory could paint the renewed confidence that America would have. Like a giant breaking loose from the chains which had bound him, America would rise again in her might. Her ships would once more seek the seas, her flags would be seen everywhere. The labor of seven months by which we do all that is necessary for twelve, would do for twelve months, and twelve months' wages would be paid to the laborer and everyhere we would begin to be the creditor nation instead of the debtor nation of the world. Our debts would not come from abroad to worry and annoy us because of lost confidence in our honesty. Our paper would be like the English pound sterling, the representative of absolute honesty. Like an English pound sterling, it would meet every promise issued anywhere by our nation, and we would be once more the leader of the procession of enormous inventions for the good of the human laborer, and as at the head of the column of freedom we would be at the head of the column of artisans. That is what we are here to-day to do.

What Silverites Did.

"It is sometimes urged that you are trying to elect McKinley. Free silver Democrats took that job out of our hands since 1894. (Applause.) We elected a Democratic President on two great Democratic economic principles of freer trade and sound money in 1892, and our free silver friends at once began to destroy the Democratic party. I saw in the paper the other day that they had the scalps of their enemies hanging at their belts. They are mistaken. They have the scalps of their friends hanging at their belts. They rejected sound money, and all New England turned out every Democratic Congressman, who had been elected there after thirty years' of dispute, making the Democratic party the advocate of honest trade and honest money. They disregarded the admonition of Cleveland, and a Republican Governor reigns in New York, where we used to have a Democratic Governor. They would not believe that sound money was good doctrine, and Maryland sends a Republican Senator to be the colleague of Arthur P. Gorman, and a Republican Governor is in the White House at Annapolis. They rejected the teachings of that loviest of all our American statesmen, the able and scholarly William L. Wilson, and they defeated the Democratic party, so that a Republican Senator takes the place of a long succession of Democratic Senators in Ohio, headed by Thurman. They disavowed the teachings of that extraordinarily lucid and able Carlisle, and we have a Republican Governor in Kentucky. They pardoned the anarchists in the great State of Illinois, and every Democratic Congressman walked the plank at the next election. The magnificent and imperial State of the Mississippi valley, that great and lusty young leader of the new Empire of the West, her honor was trifled with, and Missouri went over to the Republican ranks. There has not been the ghost of a chance to elect a Democratic President since 1894, because of the free silver men, and, therefore, when they charge us that we are trying to elect McKinley, we respectfully suggest that they have done that job far more skillfully than we could do it. What we have refused to do, what we do intend to refuse to do, is to prevent the election of that Chicago ticket upon the pretense that it is a Democratic ticket.

"I voted for Horace Greeley and I am not ashamed of it. It was not a very palatable dose, but the memory of it has become modified in twenty-four years of tradition. But I did not vote for him as a Democratic candidate, nor did I pretend that he stood upon a Democratic platform, and I shall not vote for a Populistic candidate on a Populistic platform. (Applause.)

A Trust Betrayed.

"That Democratic convention was our agent. We gave it instructions; the Democratic party was its principal. If it had obeyed its instructions it was our duty to ratify. None would have done it more cheerfully than this body. You are men who stand by your contracts, and if your agents had kept your faith and obeyed your instructions even to your own hurt, you would have been like the man that is spoken of in the Bible, 'Him who sweareth to his own hurt and repenteth not.'

"It is the duty of the Democratic convention to apply Democratic principles to the salient and the pending issues before the American people. Issues change; one time it may be the tariff, another time sound money; another time the autonomy of the States; another time the public lands; another time the veto power. I care not what it is—the issue changes the principles to be applied; the principle never changes, except in the mode and the manner of its application. That agent of ours undertook, in our name, by virtue of a commission bearing our seal, to apply undemocratic principles in an un-Democratic solution of those policies, and we disavow the unauthorized act of that disobedient and revolutionary agent. (Applause.) That is the whole question to-day.

"It is not our ticket; the young gentleman who is now talking to the people about the policies that ought to control the settlement of financial question is not our nominee. I have read his speeches with great care. Has anyone gathered from those speeches anything, except the sad lesson that wealth goes unequally with men? To some comes prosperity and to some comes adversity; for some homes plenty and other homes want, and that, as a corrolary from that, that those to whom life has been hard, ought to unite to destroy that which has been accumulated by those to whom life has been prosperous. Is there any other lesson in all these speeches? Stripped of its verbiage, reduced to plain English, isn't it, 'Here is a great country, the rich abounding in riches, prosperous in every respect; money has been accumulated; the homes upon the Hudson are handsome; the buildings upon the streets of Cleveland are magnificent; the syndicates control great sums; labor is not given its true and just share of profits. There is the ballot-box, there the ballot; there the weapon, you the soldiers.'

What Is the Lesson?

"What is the lesson? What is the lesson taught by this? Is it to be honest, to be patient, is it a statesmanlike admonition? Study the question. Is it 'Use the ballot-box as the weapon to equalize that which life hath made unequal?' (Applause.) I protest that that isn't democracy; that is undemocracy. Our democracy is the democracy of the Declaration of Independence. It is the democracy of the constitutions of the United States. It is the democracy of the Presidents that have gone before, and of the one who is still with us. The Government shall not support the people; the people must support the Government. (Applause.) Our democracy, based upon the school-house; our democracy based upon the true use of the ballot; the ballot not as an engine of destruction, not as an evidence of distinction of classes, not as a weapon of dishonor, but as the means by which, through peaceful remedies wrongs are righted. It takes the place of the bayonet; it takes the place of force; in strikes, it deals not in anarchy, in bombs, inciting organizations of men to commit violence. But the ballot is the means. It is American. It is an attribute of liberty, not to make discord, but to bring about harmony, not to produce dissension, but to produce that equalization of law before which all men stand equal under a government that has the three departments of an executive that shall make the law regnant, under a judiciary that shall be independent to declare it, under a legislature that shall be impartial, true, in our will power, the executive power to compel the law to be obeyed, just in our law declaring power, an independent judiciary, impartial in our law-making power, and that is democracy. And this masquerade in latter days of hate is not democracy and does not appeal to American Democrats.

The Duty of the Hour.

"Now, my Democratic friends, what are we going to do here to-day? Nominate a ticket, of course. There is not any one among us that ever came here with any idea of shooting in the air and going through the dress-parade of formulating truths except by the great object lesson of two good men standing upon a good platform (applause)—men who are our exemxplars. I care not particularly who they are, whether it be some gentleman who, after a long life in the service of his country in peace and war, would like to take off the armor which we would put upon him to make him leader. (Applause.) I can follow cheerfully, enthusiastically, in the lead of that most excellently, self-controlled gentleman in his temper, who commanded the 'iron brigade' in the war (aplause) and put the iron of law and order against the debased currency that shall ruin commerce on the other side. I am willing, if it need be, and do it cheerfully, to put at the head of the ticket that farmer-statesman whom I served with in Congress, who presided as your temporary chairman yesterday, the fair Flower, of New York.

"I do not want the questions before obscured by any other questions. Do not let us make any nomination that shall obscure the questions. Do not let us open any handle of a door to our enemies to raise new issues upon us. We are the Democratic party who enteded into no bargain with Teller and Sherman, made and repudiated. Who doubts that that bargain with Teller and Sherman, by which they gave the Sherman bill to the mine-owner of the West and the McKinley tariff to the manufacturers of the East, was made over again by the Senators now in Congress calling themselves Democrats and the Republican free silver Senators, by which they gave free silver at St. Louis and Chicago and struck out only from our tariff plank? (Applause.)

An Honest Dollar.

"We stand to-day for revenue for tariff only. (Applause.) We are of that Democratic party which knows that the markets of America are not sufficient for the sweat of America, and want to open every market in the world that our laborers may sell their products wherever they please in all the world, and we want those laborers, when they sell their products, to get a dollar for it that is good in any market where they want to buy. (Applause.) And that the American dollar, no bastard dollar at 53 cents on the hundred, but a dollar so good that the American laborer, taking it in his hand as the coined sweat of his hot day's labor, can buy anywhere in the world with that dollar, without discount, what his home people need for it (applause), and that is sound money. (Applause.) And when this convention adjourns and we return home, we will win no elections, no States, perhaps, not a single one, probably, will vote for our ticket.

"There is in every transaction the element of transitoriness and of permanence. He who sees the battle-field and the victor forgets the questions that were involved in it, and the scaffold of the victim may be the crown that shall hereafter mark the victor. We will be defeated at the polls, but we will save—what? The honor of the country (applause), the good name of our people and the Democratic party from ruin.

Colonel Breckinridge's Conclusion.

"I had an opportunity on a late occasion to state one object of this organization. May I repeat it? It is one that touches us, possibly not so much of principles as of affection. Many thousands of these men are our brethren—God bless them! We have nothing to say of them but godspeed you in all the affairs of life, even if you go wrong now, and, therefore, we want to do something that will show our affection for them, and we build anew this Democratic home, we repair its broken windows, we put new hinges upon its creaky doors, we make comfortable its numerous rooms, and after November, when these Democratic brethren of ours, led astray by the ignis fatuus of that Populistic light, feel that they are in defeat and sorrow, we will light the electric light of modern civilization, throw open the shutters and the doors, light the fire, so that they may see the rays of the home to which we will invite them at a no long distance, and we will beg them to come and sit by the fireside with us.

"We will not tell them of what we have gone through except probably to call the servant and say, 'John, take my brother's boots,' since evidently he has been through the mud, and as he looks a little weary, we may turn around and say to somebody, 'It is not the season of the year when the aroma of mint comes gently from the side of the rivulet, but, foreseeing this, we have put away in the closet a little, and, 'John, bring out the mint and sugar and set out the old Bourbon, the Democracy that is pure and unmixed, beside our brother, and let him feel at home.' (Applause.) We will not talk of lives misspent; we will not speak of hopes ruined; we will never mention Chicago once; or if we do we will do it by some sort of paraphrase like 'The City of the Porkpackers,' or something of that sort, merely to keep in his mind that he has gotten home.

"And then when the night is far spent, and we take up in the old-fashioned way the little candle in the little candle-stick, and start home, as we go by the steps to the home of the sleeper, the chamber where gratitude and affection bring together again the brothers that have been estranged, and skilled..ssaidéaios.....3 e shut the door, we will give our hand to him, without a word, except to say to him 'the past has been bitter; let is be over; let the morrow be a day when we shall rival with each other in our endeavors for a common country, for our beloved party, for the liberty that was our fathers', and that we want to come to each of us, liberty based upon order, making regnant the law, with just courts for you and me, and when we talk over this hereafter, it shall not be that one was wrong and one was right, but we both have finally reached through different pathways that common road that leads to the glory, to the prosperity and the happiness of a common people, through a triumphant Democracy." (Applause.)

Some Resolutions.

Mr. Griffin, of New York—Mr. President, I have a resolution which I desire to submit.

The Chairman—Under the rules the resolution goes to the committee. The gentleman may state the nature of the resolution.

Mr. Griffin—It is a resolution relating to the coinage question.

The Chairman—It will go to the committee on platform, under the rule.

G. W. Ochs, of Tennessee—Mr. President, I desire to offer a resolution and ask that it be referred to the committee on platform. It was for Grover Cleveland to wipe out sectional lines and recognize the South as an integral part of the Union; it remained for the Chicago platform to rekindle the fires of sectional hate through their speeches made there; and it remained for an honest, patriotic son of the Bay State, by words of burning eloquence to bring about a reunited country. As a representative of the State of Tennessee and speaking for the entire delegation, we wish to pay a tribute to that son of the Bay State whom we all mourn so deeply. I, therefore, speaking for the entire Tennessee delegation, desire to offer the following resolution:

"Whereas, In the death of the Hon. Wm. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, the Democratic party lost one of its most brilliant statesmen, the cause of sound money suffered an irreparable loss, the true patriots of America were bereft of one of their purest and most courageous representatives, and the nation mourns his death as a personal loss to all lovers of good government and pure citizenship; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the National Democratic convention express its profound grief at his untimely taking off; be it further

'Resolved, That this great loss to our nation and our party be expressed by a rising vote.

"Be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased by the secretary of the convention.

Mr. Ochs—I ask a unanimous consent for the passage of these resolutions.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Tennessee asks the unanimous consent for the passage of the resolution read. Is there objection?

Mr. Faulkner, of Alabama—Mr. President, I move that the vote on resolution be taken by rising vote.

The Chairman—All in favor of the passage of the resolution will please rise. Be seated. Those opposed rise. There are none opposed. The resolutions are adopted.

Mr. Everett Responds.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Mr. President, the delegation of Massachusetts asks that Dr. William Everett be permitted to take the stand and accept from the convention the resolution just offered.

The Chairman—Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, will come forward.

Mr. Everett—Mr. Chairman: There are occasions on which the State of Massachusetts is ready to speak and to speak with all the force and all the clearness she may, in response to any sentiment coming from the South, or from any other section of the country which expresses her feelings. But on this occasion, Mr. Chairman, when, by our sister State, always our sister State, of Tennessee, this tribute is paid to the man that we have loved and lost, the delegates of Massachusetts do accept it with the deepest gratitude, and with the most profound appreciation of the feelings of this convention, but they prefer—for I am speaking for them—having accepted it, to say no more, but to go home with their hearts too full for utterance, in gratitude at the feeling manifested on this occasion by the voice of Tennessee, for the son three times elected the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, and whether he was elected or defeated, always admired, honored and beloved from the hills of Berkshire to the sound of Cape Cod, whom, if he had lived longer, would have been known, loved and honored and set on high in the whole country as he was in his State.

The Chairman—The secretary desires to make some announcements.

The Secretary—The full list of the national committee has not been furnished to the secretary. Some States have not sent in any names, and those that have not done so will please do so immediately. There will be a meeting of the members of the new national committee upon the adjournment for the first recess at room 38 of the Grand Hotel.

A Voice From Kentucky.

Mr. Savage, of Kentucky—I have been requested to read the following telegram from the junior Senator from Kentucky. "To the Hon. George M. Davie, Kentucky delegation: Give us an unequivocal Democratic platform and an old-time Democratic ticket, and all will be well."

"WILLIAM LINDSAY."

Mr. Savage—With such influential men as Judge Lindsay, William C. P. Breckinridge, Rodney Haggard and the grand old man that is to be the Vice-President nominated by this convention, there is no more show of Bryan carrying Kentucky than there is of the Blessed Master visiting Chicago. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Warner's Speech.

Ex-Congressman John DeWitt Warner, of New York, who was called to the stand, said:

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow-Democrats, Ladies as well as Gentlemen—Strange as it may seem, sir, I have found suddenly come upon me one consolation for being called upon to face an audience which has been so lately instructed and delighted by the orators and statesmen who have addressed you during the last few days, for it is a fact that for the time being all fears concerning the hereafter have been banished from my mind. I trust I may be pardoned if, in answer to the State which has done me so much honor, I say little more than enough to serve as the answer as to why the State of New York, and every son of New York expects to go into this campaign every time he is called upon. We are in this battle in behalf at once of democracy and honesty, because we believe that democracy and honesty are one and inseparable. As we have been taught democracy, it means that on the one hand law shall protect every citizen in making such contract as he of his own free will chooses, and then that democracy shall compel every citizen to stand by the contract that he thus has made. (Applause.) As we look at it, sir, when a man buys a coat for $10 that man sells $10 for a coat. And just as Democracy defends the right of every man to buy such a coat as he pleases, and to buy it where he pleases, so it defends the right of every Democrat when he has bargained for dollars to bargain for such dollars as he pleases, and, having bargained for them, to receive the dollars for which he has bargained. And, sir, however it may be with men of more astute intellects than ours, we have never been able to understand why, if it is un-Democratic to make a man buy a coat that he does not want, it is Democratic to make him contract for dollars that he does not prefer. We have never been able to understand why, if it is honest to give him the right to insist upon the coat that he has bought, it is otherwise than dishonest to permit to be forced upon him the dollars for which he has not contracted.

"Again, sir, we believe that government should not interfere, except to carry out the will of the people, and we have been looking carefully into this matter to see who, if anybody, wished intervention in behalf of free coinage, to change the monetary system of the country. For one, sir, I believe that gold is the best standard. But I believe if this country wanted a standard of pig tin, it should have it, and no one should stand in its way, but inquire as we have done, we have found not one man throughout the United States who for a moment claims that he wants silver who could not get it. We have found not a man in all the land who for a moment claims that he has had gold forced upon him when he did not want it. We have heard nobody suggest that he was not allowed to make a contract payable in silver if he and the one with whom he made it agreed upon it, and we have not heard of any man, Democrat, Republican or Populist, who has insisted upon making any such contract as that.

Do Not Want Silver.

"In other words, we find that the free silver legislation is not asked by those who want silver. They can have all they want without legislation. It is not asked by those who do not want gold. There is nobody who claims to be oppressed. It is asked alone by the few among us, who, having contracts payable in gold, wish the aid of law to foist upon somebody else the silver that they want to get rid of. (Applause.) It is bad enough, sir, to wish to compel your fellow-citizens into a course of policy upon which they do not agree in order to carry out a plan in which many are disinterestedly interested; but when it comes to the point of passing legislature in order to foist upon others what you do not want yourselves in order to break contracts which have been made—that is what the Democracy of New York have never been able to agree to. (Applause.) The point with us is how is this affecting the laboring men of the country, and we have looked with great interest for an explanation as to how it is going to help them.

"There are some things, sir, that they have learned by experience, and this is one: The more the appreciation of the currency in which their wages are paid the greater the amount of the comforts of life they can purchase with those wages. They appreciate entirely that the cheaper are the necessaries of life the better it is for the workingmen, who have to purchase them with the wages they receive. They have listened carefully to our friends from the West in his suggestion to the farmers, that free silver will make meat and bread high and enable the farmers to hire their labor cheaper. They do not propose for one moment to stand in the way of anything that is to benefit the farmer, but before they join with him in this crusade, or before, rather, they join with the men that assume to speak for him, they want to know how it is that it will benefit them to make higher the meat and bread, the food and the raiment they have to buy and at the same time split in two the wages which are to be paid to them.

Want Bryan To Be Honest.

"They want Mr. Bryan to be honest with them. It may be that wages are too high in this country. We do not think they are. But if they are, and that fact is fairly stated, we are willing to go into a discussion of that question. What we do object to is that those who are attempting to bring about the welfare of others, if it be welfare, at our expenge, ask to enlist us in the fight upon the pretense that we are helping ourselves and not them. (Applause.)

"But, one word more, sir. We have met throughout the State of New York the suggestion that we were not 'regular.' That, sir, depends upon what is 'regular.' We have had a sort of an idea that regularity depended upon loyalty to the principles of the party and obedience to the commission which that party had given to its representatives. (Applause.) And we, sir, have not become convinced that, being the crew of the grand old ship Democracy, we have ceased to be 'regular' because pirates have temporarily taken possession of her deck and stolen our flag to float their nefarious purposes. (Applause.) We are pretty stout partisans in New York, sir, but we have not yet got to the point where we can for one moment believe that partisan loyalty is such a principle that in following the vagaries of a party without principle, it compels the loyal partisan to be a weather prophet to find out where it is going and a weather-cock to keep track of the gales that blow in the party.

"For those who have forged the name of Democracy in order to betray its principles, we have, sir, nothing but defiance, so long as they are engaged in that work, but forgivenness and reconciliation whenever they are willing to come back and help undo the wrong they have done.

Fighting On Both Sides.

"One word more, sir, as to our object here. There are citizens in New York, more of them than I wish there were, many of them of those who have been but lately attracted to Democracy, by what they conceive to be their devotion to the weal of our country, who have resolved to vote for Mr. McKinley, but they are not in our delegation, sir, and they are not among the masses whom that delegation represents. We are equally opposed to the legitimate Republicanism that is found in the McKinley camp, and the bastard Republicanism that has been foisted into the Democratic house. We have formed a square, and we are fighting on both sides, fighting Bryanism on the one hand, and McKinleyism on the other, and we propose to carry on the double fight until there is only one enemy, and we don't care which it is in order that we may be able as a united Democracy to devote ourselves to cleaning out the other.

"There is nothing, sir, more present in our hearts than deep regret if any candidate who has even borne the name of Democrat goes down in this fight by reason of our weapons. There is nothing but the most poignant regret if any one who still bears the name of Republican succeeds upon the field on account of the action to which we have been obliged to turn; but, sir, when we get through with this campaign, it is our pledge that, whatever be its result, there shall still be a Democracy in New York which shall uphold the banner, about which the Democrats of New York can rally and which in New York and for all time to come shall maintain the principles of the Democratic party and bear the mark of the Democratic covenant and keep it from the Philistines from whatever direction they may come. (Applause.)

The Chairman—The committee on resolutions is not ready to report at this time. The Chair is informed that they will shortly, but at what precise time it is unable to state.

A delegate from Missouri—I move that this convention take a recess until 2:30 p. m. (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Lehman's Speech.

The Chairman—The motion is not seconded. The Chair recognizes Mr. Lehman.

Mr. Lehman said: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—The Democratic faith is simple and it is single. It may be expressed in one article, and that is, equal opportunity for all and special aid to none. The applications of that principle are as various and as manifold as the needs and the emergencies of government. We are met here because we wish to protect the good faith of the Democratic party of the United States in the applications which it has proposed of that principle during the last twenty years, and upon every one of which the convention at Chicago put the stamp of fraud and of false pretense. We are here because we are not willing to meet with the people of this country and tell them that whatever we professed to them in the years gone by was a lie.

"In 1876, under the leadership of Samuel J. Tilden (cheers), applying this Democratic principle to the civivl service of this country, we declared that merit should be the sole test of appointment to office.

"We renewed that pledge in 1880, and again in 1884, and upon the faith of that we elected Grover Cleveland to the presidency of the United States, he, on his part, accepting that as an honest expression of Democratic purpose undertaking to give it force and effect in his administration of the Government. And in 1888 his action was approved by the Democratic convention, and he was commended for having taught not only by precept, but by example the purest function of government. We caught inspiration from him in 1892 and declared that public office is a public trust. But now we have given to that principle a wider scope than ever before by the so-called Democratic convention in 1896, which says that this system to which we have pledged ourselves through twenty years is a system of life tenure, and of oppression of the poor and humble. Acquiescing in the will of the majority when constitutionally expressed in the form of law is the absolute condition of free government. No matter how genuine the grievance, and no matter how just the resentment which prompts revolt and resistance to authority, whenever we revolt and that resistance makes itself manifest, the Government must maintain its authority by all the force of its people.

The Only Weapon.

"Under a free government we can not admit the brand or the bullet as weapons of redress. (Applause.) The only weapon that we can admit is that of the ballot, a weapon which comes down as still as snow flakes fall upon the sod, but which executes the freeman's will as lightning does the will of God. (Applause.) We have declared that the only just purpose of taxation is to minister to the needs of the Government economically administered, and that whatever taxation goes beyond that in measure, and whatever taxation is applied to a different purpose, is unjust taxation; and that principle to which we have been committed through the past twenty years, as the most vital and essential to the welfare and prosperity of our people, we relegate to the distant future by the action of the Chicago convention. We cease our protest against the favor which our legislation has shown in years gone by to the iron barons of the Alleganies and we now proffer a similar aid and a similar protection to the silver barons of the Rockies. And why? Because we are told that the gold dollar, which is now the basis of our currency, is too good a dollar; it is too dear a dollar; it buys too much.

"On that score we stand, not simply as the representatives of the party; we stand here as the representatives of the homes of this country, and we take our instruction, not from party platforms, but from the practices of our housewives. When the good housewife gets the dollar which is the expression of her husband's toil, she, as she goes out shopping, cheapens every article which she wishes to buy. She exhausts all the resources of her ingenuity to transmute and to translate into as much as possible every thing she wants to minister to the comfort, the welfare and the happiness of her family. (Applause.) And I prefer that practice of domestic economy, the instinctive wisdom of the women, to all the political economy that was ever preached by Bryan or by Bland. (Applause.)

Allied With Enemies.

"We have been asked to form an alliance with those who have heretofore, and who are now strangers to our faith. It was current for a time in the political history of this country that the Sherman purchasing act of 1890 was passed as a matter of party expediency to relieve a Republican President from the embarrassment of signing a free silver bill, but only recently the truth has come out, and it now appears that the passage of that bill was made a condition by the representatives of the silver States of the passage of the McKinley act of 1890. (Applause.) These men who profess themselves now to be the especial friends of the plain people for the sake of enhancing the product of their mines—not the product of their toil—but something that God in His bounty hath stored away to be of equal benefit to all the people—I say these professing friends of the plain people, in order to enhance the price of the product of their mines, were willing, and did consent to the enactment of a bill and impose an additional price upon everything that is used by man, from the slats in the cradle to the tacks in his coffin. (Laughter.) And they have parted company with their brethren of the Republican party because even that party found itself, when it came to meet the people, unable to maintain the bargain that it had made with them.

"Our silver friends have had much favor at the hands of this Government. They have a representation in the Senate beyond that of any other section in the United States. The State of Nevada, with its 30,000 people, is represented by two Senators. The county in which we hold this convention would, upon a similar basis, be entitled to a baker's dozen, and if the whole United States were thus represented, you could not crowd the Senators into this hall, though you packed them like sardines. (Applause.) They have received in the price of their product, purchased directly by the United States, a sum more than $150,000,000 in excess of its market price to-day. If there is any power in legislation to establish a ratio between silver and gold, if there is power in the legislation of this country to fix immutably the value of one thing in relation to another, then I insist that the great Mississippi valley, which has been neglected throughout the hundred years of our history, be given an opportunity, and that we have a law declaring a dollar in gold to be the price of a bushel of wheat. (Applause.)

In Solitary Array.

"We are asked what we expect to do. We stand out in solitary array. We are met by our old friends and associates with reproach; we are met by our ancient enemies with urgent invitation, and both tell us that, standing alone, we can do nothing, and that the logic of our position compels us to the one side or the other, if we would make our action effective. But we answer that success is never the duty of the individual. The duty of every man is to make himself right as his conscience points out the right to him (applause), and if he succeeds in that he can trust that God, in His own good time, and in His own good way, will crown his cause with victory." (Applause.)

Mr. Bynum Called For.

Thomas A. Moran, of Chicago—Mr. Chairman, there is a gentleman present in this convention who has given great labor to make this movement successful. He is an eminent and respected citizen of Indiana, and the delegation from Illinois desires to move that he be invited now to address this convention. I move that the convention invite an address from the Hon. William D. Bynum, of Indiana.

The motion was put and carried, and Mr. Bynum was greeted with applause. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I assure you that I am unable to command words to express the gratitude that I feel at this reception. For more than three weeks I have been earnestly endeavoring and laboring to bring about this convention. It has been a work of great anxiety and great labor; and therefore, when I saw my hopes realized beyond expectation, I say to you that the reaction at once set in. When I entered the hall last evening and witnessed the proceedings at the last meeting, I was almost impressed with the conviction that it must be a dream and not a realization. And yet, my friends, it is not strange, when we come to think of the conditions and the situations of the Democratic party in the United States to-day. Four years ago, the Democratic party, assembled in Chicago, adopted a platform and placed the standard of the party in the hands of a man who was never known to capitulate for terms or to cease to wage battle until victory had been achieved.

"Under the leadership of Grover Cleveland (cheers), upon a Democratic platform, we achieved a victory unparalleled in the history of this country. It is almost impossible to conceive that within a short space of four years that party, even under the semblance of regularity, would assemble in that same great city, turn its back upon the professions made four years ago, turn its back upon the candidate that had preserved every pledge that the delegates of that convention made to the people of this country. I say, therefore, with this great change, with this great transition that occurred in that city within a short space of four years, it is not surprising that within a short space of one month a few gentlemen could bring together a representation from the Democratic party to protest against the treachery of that convention. (Applause.) My friends, I am unable to discuss issues upon this occasion; I am not prepared to do so, and I am not in a frame of mind or in a proper condition to undertake to do so. I believe that this convention is not only going to result in the preservation of the Democratic party, but it is going to place it upon a higher plane than it has occupied for the last quarter of a century. (Applause.)

"We have not been honest with the people at all times. We have not been honest with ourselves at all times; but I believe that the men who have gathered here are determined that in the future the Democratic party shall be honest with the people of this country. (Applause.) We realize that the interests of all classes are too great to be trifled with by platforms that are meaningless, and by the declarations of candidates that are to be construed in different ways. So, my friends, if we accomplish nothing more than simply to re-establish the pure, untarnished principles of the Democratic party, which grew out of the necessity of our affairs in this country, we shall have accomplished a work that will redown to the welfare of future generations. We are not interested, it is said, in the nomination of a ticket. We are, my friends, I think, interested in the nomination of a ticket. (Applause.) As said in that magnificent declaration, when this call was issued for this convention, 'For the first time in the history of this country, since parties were formed, no platform and no candidates are in the field, representing the Democratic party.'

"Therefore, we should not only adopt the platform of principles, of the true principles of the Democratic platform, but we should place upon that platform Democrats who will stand for those principles in this campaign and labor unceasingly from now until the time the polls close on election day to elect them if we can.

"Gentlemen of the convention, I have enlist in this work and I do not intend to desert it. I am reminded to-day that in this hall, not very long ago, that I struggled two hours to get five minutes to address a Democratic, a so-called Democratic, convention. How the scenes have changed! I did not despair then that the consciences of the true Democrats of this country would be aroused to a realization of the dangers that threaten this country, and I have now simply to say that I am gratified that that realization has come true. I have witnessed, or experienced, the growth of this sentiment in the different States of this Union from day to day, and I can say to you that the sentiment, that the earnestness, that the courage that is displayed here is taking root in every State in this Union, and you will witness one of the most vigorous, one of the most aggressive and one of the most successful campaigns that was ever waged in behalf of principle in this country."

The Chairman—The Chair will inquire if the committee on resolutions is ready to report. I recognize the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Outhwaite.

Mr. Outhwaite—I was informed that the committee on resolutions will be ready in five minutes.

The Chairman—I see a member of the committee. I recognize Mr. Eckels.

Comptroller Eckels Speaks.

The Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Eckels, was greeted with cheers, and said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—It seems to be a dangerous thing to arise in this convention. I arose simply to announce that the committee on platform had agreed, and that there would soon be presented by the distinguished Senator from the State of Wisconsin a platform which will do credit to this assemblage. No one looking over those who are here gathered would dare assert that the Democratic party does not still live, the champion of the people's rights, the quick avenger of its wrongs, the best custodian of the people's rights. (Applause.) Here are gathered those who are met for conscience's sake. Here are met those who are not struggling for the spoils of office, or moved by pride of public place. (Applause.) Here are men who see the nation's honor sullied by the attacks of those who would make this great party of our love and of our affection a hissing and a by-word throughout the length and breadth of this great land of ours. (Applause.) We are here in no unkindly spirit toward any one. We would extend to those who have been carried off by specious reasoning, by pyrotechnic oratory, by the jingling sound of a metaphor and the elegant expression of a phrase, such a platform and such candidates that he who runs may read the error of his ways.

"If we have accomplished that, this convention has not been held in vain. If we have pointed out their error, if we have withdrawn attention from Populistic to Democratic doctrines, if we have thrilled again the Democratic party with Democratic thoughts, with Democratic ideas, with Democratic aspirations, we have done sufficient to make a grateful party wish us the blessings which a party can best bestow, and a grateful country render to us the homage that is due to patriotism that has sufficient courage in its convictions to stand up against a wrong and to consistently assert a right. (Applause.)

"Gentlemen of this convention, a long series of extravagance in public and in private expenditures, undue speculation upon the part of individuals and of corporations, the fostering care of monopolies through unwise tax legislation, the building up of wrong theories of finance by unwise fiscal legislation, the curtailing of credit through the operation of unwise financial laws, have brought the country to a state of discontent with existing conditions which these men have built upon, and, taking advantage not of the merit of the question involved, but of the passions and the discontent of men, have builded up a party and a faction which under right and normal conditions would not for a single day stand the test of American reason, American common sense, or American honesty.

"They have built their party upon the false ideas of finance, which they are teaching, unworthy of a great and mighty people. They have fostered their growth by discontent, appealing to passion and to prejudice, but thank God, who reigns above, there still remains in every nook and corner of this great land of our sufficient pride of American honesty; sufficient patriotism of American yoeman; sufficient strength of American character to drive them in the coming election from the spoils of office, and into the Slough of such a Despond that they shall never again rise to bother the American public or make uncertain the question of whether this is a debt-paying nation. (Applause.)

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia.

The President—The Chair understands that a gentleman from Georgia desires to address the convention. If so, the Chair invites the gentleman to a seat on the platform.

The chairman introduced Mr. H. A. Hammond, of Georgia, who said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Delegates and Fellow-Democrats—It seems perhaps an appropriate thing in such an assembly as this that we should understand fairly at least the sort of company that we are keeping. From away down near the shores of the Mexican gulf and at some cost of convenience and of comfort, and at the sacrifice of many ancient and tender ties, I have journeyed here as one of a goodly company of faithful Democrats, not minded to vex you with any refined theories or abstractions in regard to national finance or national politics of any sort, but bringing with us our simple, homely creed, coming here to take inspiration from your example, courage from your conduct and confidence from your sympathy. (Applause.) We are not here to enter into any discussion upon this matter of currency and of coinage.

"I say that our creed is a simple and a homely one. A somewhat curious gentleman down there not long since found in his researches upon this subject a lesson which has come home to us—'A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, and a just weight is his delight,' and pursuing our inquiries a little further we stumbled upon another matter of instruction which we straightway adopted, and if you are curious to ascertain what it is, by examining the 8th verse of the 20th chapter of Exodus, you will find it there setforth. That is our creed, our Democratic creed. We are willing to live up to that and by

MARKETS ON THURSDAY.

TRADE CURRENTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC.

Quotations On Live Stock at Indianapolis and Chicago—Grains and Provisions—Brokers' Gossip—Speculative Opinion.

The wheat market was strong to-day, selling up most of the day. The favorable news was good buying for export account on yesterday's break, and the exports of 587,000 bushels to-day. The market was advanced by buying by the short interest, they feeling that the decline had been sufficient for the present. Reports of diminished Russian yield were also repeated. On a strong market exports and Russian demand are always mentioned, but on a declining market they are forgotten. December sold at 57⅝c yesterday, at 59¼c to-day, closing at 59c to 59⅛c.

Corn was only fractionally helped by the stronger wheat market.

Oats were steady.

Provisions were steady, but closed a shade under yesterday. It is said cash business is better, and shipments show some increase.

The Standard of Quality.

National Stockman.

Every salesman and shipper of live stock is ready to testify that a majority of farmers do not know what really good, fat stock is. The words good, choice, prime, etc., in the market reports are variously interpreted by different men, according to their knowledge of the true standard—that set by the market, where all kinds meet in competition before the shrewdest of buyers. The man who is not acquainted with the market standard is apt to have one of his own that is not high enough. His stock may "fill his eye" perfectly, because he is not conscious of its shortcomings, yet fail to please the buyer whose standard is different. It may be the best lot of cattle in the neighborhood, yet fall far short when compared with something really choice in market. Thus the man who is acquainted with the market standard, and, like all other men, naturally has a good opinion of his own stock, is apt to be disappointed in the returns from his shipments and blame his commission man without cause. Or he is apt to hold his stock higher than the market justifies, because he thinks it better than it really is, and so refuse good offers for it, only to meet with disappointment later on. We have met with a number of instances of dissatisfaction and of loss resulting from ignorance of the true merits of the stock. Such are apt to occur both from over and underestimation of its quality and value.

Brokers' Gossip.

By O. D. Weaver & Co.'s Wire.

New York: It is said that the buying of Burlington & Quincy below 60 was largely on inside information that the August earnings were showing up very well. The advance to 64 seemed to be on a stop order. The slump of 2½ points in Manhattan, and its continued weakness, in the face of good news and a strong market, indicates that it was either hammered by that bear interest for effect, or that it was sold for either long or short account, in order to get out as much stock as possible at a time when the market might be expected to take stock. A good reason for such selling would be a reduction in the dividend. The directors will meet next Tuesday, and it is believed the dividend declared will be 1 per cent. instead of 1½.

There is said to have been realizing in Sugar yesterday, but not enough to keep the price from advancing. Sugar is up about seventeen points from the lowest, although it is doubtful if any large speculative line was accummulated below par. The October dividend will be declared within a week or ten days, and it would not be strange if it marked for the time being the high point.

Earnings of St. Paul for the week of August decreased $162,000; Rock Island for the month of July decreased $47,000.

The London market for Americans is easier. New York Central, St. Paul ⅜, Louisville & Nashville ¼, Central Pacific ¾, Reading ⅛, Atchison ⅛ per cent. lower; Union Pacific ⅛ per cent. higher.

Grain and Provision Notes.

By O. D. Weaver & Co.'s Wire.

Closing cables: Liverpool—Spot wheat steady; futures ¼@¾d higher; corn unchanged to ½d higher. Paris—Wheat 10 centimes lower, flour steady, 20 centimes higher. Berlin—¼@1 mark lower. Antwerp—12½c lower.

The Russian crop is reported unfavorable. The quality of the wheat is poor, and the quantity deficient.

Weather forecast: Illinois and Indiana, fair; cooler; light frosts in northern portion to-night. Missouri fair; cooler; frost in the extreme north; warmer Friday. Minnesota, fair; frost to-night. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakotas, fair, with frosts to-night; warmer Friday. Nebraska, fair; frosts in the extreme east tonight; warmer Friday. Kansas, fair; cooler. Colorado, showers; warmer. Wyoming and Montana, fair and warmer.

The Cincinnati Price Current, in its weekly crop summary, says it has been a favorable week for corn. The total crop is estimated at 2,275,000,000 bushels. The Southern States are 180,000,000 bushels short of last year. Other States show 305,000,000 bushels increase. Other grains are reported about as previously in yield and quality. The week's packing of hogs is 225,000, against 165,000 last year.

Chicago Packer Hides.

Shoe and Leather Review.

The Chicago packer hide market has again advanced. Prices are now about 1c higher than they were two weeks ago. A comparison of prices will be interesting:

	Aug. 20.	Sept. 3.
Native steers	6¾	7¼
Butt brands	5¾	6¼@6½
Texas steers	5¾	6¾
Colorado steers	5¼	5¾@6
Native cows	6@6¼	7
Branded cows	5	5¾

This pronounced advance is something remarkable, considering the time of year. As a rule, the leather trades are pretty well tired out by the summer neglect and dullness and by August or September hides are usually weak and declining.

There is something of a flurry in the country hide market. Several selections have advanced rapidly and the dealers are refusing to sell ahead. It is the opinion of many of the most experienced men in the trade that the excitement can not last and that the advance movement is not likely to continue. The sudden spurt of prices is a good deal of a surprise to every one and to many it seems illogical and unwarranted by the facts.

First Markets.

Primary market receipts of wheat were 709,000 bushels, against 791,000 bushels the corresponding day last year.

Minneapolis received 223 cars wheat and Duluth 334 cars, a total of 557 cars, against 571 cars the corresponding day last year.

St. Louis: Receipts—Wheat 79,000 bushels, corn 86,000 bushels, oats 32,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 93,000 bushels, oats 12,000 bushels.

Toledo: Receipts—Wheat 16,423 bushels, corn 1,841 bushels, oats 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 29,700 bushels, corn 1,900 bushels, oats none.

Chicago: Receipts—Wheat 116,550 bushels, corn 260,350 bushels, oats 421,981 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 8,977 bushels, corn 196,827 bushels, oats 222,837 bushels.

Estimated receipts at Chicago: Wheat 35 cars, corn 650 cars, oats 400 cars, hogs 2,000 head.

Omaha received 4,000 hogs and Kansas City 7,500 hogs.

Exports of wheat and flour were: Wheat 409,023 bushels, flour 39,436 packages, equivalent to 586,700 bushels wheat; corn 259,625 bushels.

CITY WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Current Quotations On Various Commodities.

Dry Goods.

Bleached Cottons—Androscoggin, 36 inches, 6c; Blackstone, 36 inches, 6c; Cabot, 36 inches, 5¾c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 6¾c; Clover, 36 inches, 5c; Dwight Anchor, 42 inches, 10c; Dwight Anchor, 5-4, 11c; Diamond Field, 36 inches, 5c; Farwell, 42 inches, 8c; Farwell, 46 inches, 9c; Fruit, 36 inches, 6½c; First Call, 36 inches, 4½c; Glendale XX, 36 inches, 4½c; Harvest E, 36 inches, 5c; Hill, 36 inches, 6½c; Lonsdale, 36 inches, 6½c; Masonville, 36 inches, 6¾c; New York Mills, 36 inches, 10½c; Lonsdale Cambric, No. 2, 8½c; Pepperell, 8-4, 14c; Pepperell, 9-4, 15½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 17c; Sea Island, No. 1, 36 inches, 7c; Sea Island, No. 2, 6c; Sea Island, No. 3, 36 inches, 6½c; Utica, 8-4, 19c; Utica, 10-4, 21c.

Ginghams — Amoskeag, 5c; Bates, 5c; Everett classics, 5½c; Johnson's Sea Island, 8c; Johnson's Imperial, 8c; Lancaster, 5c; Normandie dress styles, 5½c; Manchester staples, 4½c; Toil du Nord, 8c; Warwick, 5½c.

Colored Cambrics—Edwards, 3½c; Slater, 3½c; Genessee, 3½c; Concords, 3¼c; Warren, 3¼c.

Silesia — Lonsdale, No. 1, 20c; English AA, 12½c; English A, 10c; English B, 8c; Argus, 6½c; Victory O, 5½c.

Tickings — Amoskeag ACA, 10½c; Cordis ACE, 11½c; Conestoga BF, 12½c; Hamilton stout awning, 9½c; Lenox fancy, bookfold, 18c; Diamond bookfold, 12½c; Oakland AF, 5½c; Lewiston, 36 inches, 12½c; Lewiston, 30 inches, 10c; Warren, bookfold, 10½c; Lenox XX, 18c; Thorndyke D, 6½c.

Cotton Duck—Tallassee, 7 ounces, 30 inches, 8c; Tallassee, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 9½c; Tallassee, 10 ounces, 30 inches, 11½c; Savage, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 9½c; Savage, 10 ounces, 36 inches, 11½c.

Shirtings, Checks and Cheviots—Amoskeag, 7½c; Economy, 6½c; New South, 6c; Rotunda, 5c; Riverside, 5½c; Tuxedo, 5½c; Otis, 6½c; Amoskeag plaid cheviots, 7½c; Amoskeag stripe cheviots, 8c; Edinburg, 7c; Everett Chambray stripes, 8c.

Brown Cottons — Atlantic A, 36 inches, 6c; Atlantic H, 36 inches, 5¾c; Atlantic P, 36 inches, 5c; Atlantic LL, 36 inches, 4¼c; American Mills, 36 inches, 4c; Armory shirtings, 36 inches, 6c; Archery, 36 inches, 4c; Comet, 36 inches, 5½c; Constitution, 36 inches, 5c; Boot C, 36 inches, 4½c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 6c; Boot XX, 36 inches, 5½c; Buck's Head, 36 inches, 5½c; Badger LL, 36 inches, 4c; Household Superior, 36 inches, 4½c; Criterion, 36 inches, 5c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 4c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4½c; Statue Liberty, 36 inches, 5c; Pepperell, 8-4, 12½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 14c; Pepperell, 10-4, 15½c; Utica C, 3½c; Utica, 9-4, 17c; Utica, 10-4, 19c.

Prints—Allen fancy, 5c; American Indigo, 4c; American shirtings, 3½c; Merrimac shirtings, 3¾c; Arnold cloth, 7½c; Arnold long cloth C, 6¾c; Berwick fancy, 3¼c; Berlin solids, 6c; Berlin three-fourths Turkey reds, 6c; Berlin three-fourths XXXX turkey reds, 9c; Cocheco fancies, 5c; Cocheco madders, 3¾c; Portsmouth robes, 5c; Harmony fancies, 3¾c; Manchester fancies, 5c; Pacific mousselines, 5c; Pacific mournings, 4¼c; Simpson mournings, 5c; Venus oil blue and green, 5c; Windsor fancies, 5c.

Brown Drill—Boot A, 30 inches, 6½c; Darlington, 30 inches, 6½c; Crescent A, 7½c; Dwight, 36 inches, No. 250, 9c; Mohawk, 30 inches, 7½c.

Groceries.

Indianapolis sugar prices: Dominoes, 5.48c; cut loaf, 5.60c; crushed, 5.60c; powdered, 5.23c; granulated, 4.98c; fine granulated, 4.98c; extra fine granulated, 5.10c; coarse granulated, 5.10c; cubes, 5.23c; XXXX powdered, 5.35c; mold A, 5.23c; diamond A, 4.98c; confectioners' A, 4.85c; 1 Columbia A—Keystone A, 4.73c; 2 Windsor A—American A, 4.73c; 3 Ridgewood A—Centennial A—4.73c; 4 Phoenix A—California A, 4.73c; 5 Empire A—Franklin B, 4.67c; 6 Ideal golden ex. C—Keystone B, 4.60c; 7 Windsor ex. C—American B, 4.48c; 8 Ridgewood ex. C—Centennial B, 4.35c; 9 yellow ex. C—California B, 4.29c; 10 yellow C—Franklin ex. C, 4.23c; 11 yellow—Keystone ex. C, 4.17c; 12 yellow—American ex. C, 4.10c; 13 yellow—Centennial ex. C, 4.04c; 14 yellow—California ex. C, 3.92c; 15 yellow, 3.67c.

Roasted Coffees—Packages: Puritan, Lion, Arbuckle's, Jersey and Blended Java, 19.88c. Bulk, in 50-lb bags: Capitol, 18½c.

Nuts—Almonds, Tarragonia, 15c; almonds, Ivica, 14c; Brazil nuts, new, 8c; filberts, 10c; walnuts, Naples, 15c; walnuts, French, 14c; pecans, Western, 10@12c; peanuts, Virginia, best, 8@9c; Virginia, good, 5@7c.

Spices—Unground: Allspice, 10@15c; cassia, 10@15c; mace, 90c@$1.00; nutmegs, 72@90c; cloves, 12@15c; ginger, 20@25c; pepper, 12@15c.

Canned Goods—Blackberries, 2-lb, 75c; cove oysters, 1-lb full weight, 95c; 1-lb light weight, 60c; 2-lb full weight, $1.75@1.80; 2-lb light weight, $1.20@1.30; peaches, standard, 3-lb, $1.40@1.75; seconds, 3-lb, $1.00@1.10; pie, 65@75c; pineapples, standard, 2-lb, $1.25@1.75; seconds, 2-lb, $1.00@1.10; string beans, 70c; salmon, 1-lb, $1.40@1.80; pineapples, Bahama, $1.90@2.25; peas, sifted, $1.50@1.75; early June, 82½@$1.25; marrow, 85c; soaked, 70@80c; tomatoes, 3-lb, 75@80c; corn, sugar, 65c@$1.10; apple butter, a dozen, 3-lb, 90c.

Dried Fruits—Apples, sun-dried, 3¾c; currants, 3¾@5c; citron, 15@16c; figs, 13½@14c; raisins, loose, a box, $1.50; raisins, Valencia, a pound, 6½@8c; evaporated apricots, 9½@11½c; dates, 4½@8c.

Miscellaneous Groceries—New Orleans Molasses—Fair to prime, 35c; choice, 40@42c. Sirups—Medium, 24@25c; choice, 35@45c; sorghum, 25c; corn sirup, bbls, 15½c gallon; half-bbls, 17½c gallon. Vinegar—Malt (40-grain test) bbls, 9@10c gallon. Beans—Hand-picked pease, $1.10. Rice—Carolina, 5@6½c; Japan, 4½@5c. Lake Salt—In car-loads, 80c; in small lots, 90c. Starch—Pearl, 3@3½c; champion gloss, 1 and 2-lb packages, 4½@5c; corn, 1-lb packages, 5@5½c. Candy—Stick, 6½c lb; common mixed, 6½c. New Pickles—2,400 in barrels, $4.60; 1,200 in barrels, $3.60; 1,200 in half-barrels, $3.30; 600 in half-barrels, $2.50. Oatmeal—Barrels, $3.30. Rolled Oats—Barrels, $2.90.

Provisions.

The following is Kingan & Co.'s price list: Sugar-cured Hams—"Reliable," 20 lbs average, 10¼c; 12½ to 15 lbs, 11¼@12c for "Reliable," 11@11½c for "Indiana"; block hams, 11¾c for "Reliable"; Indiana, 11¼c.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear, English-cured "Reliable," 12c; Morgan & Gray, 9c; "Peerless," 11c; Lily, 8 to 9 lbs, 9½c; 10 to 12 lbs, 8c; 6 lbs, 7¾c.

Bacon—Clear sides, about 50 lbs average, 5¾c; clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 6c; clear sides, 20 to 30 lbs average, 6¼c; clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs average, 5¼c; clear bellies, 18 to 22 lbs average, 5½c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs average, 6c; clear bellies, 10 to 12 lbs average, 6¼c; clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 5¾c; clear backs, 10 to 14 lbs average, 6¼c; clear backs, 7 to 9 lbs average, 6½c; French backs, 4¾c; flitches, 8 to 10 lbs average, 4⅞c.

Shoulders—"Reliable," 18 to 20 lbs average, 6¾c; 12 lbs average, 7c; Morgan & Gray, 16 lbs average, 6¾c; sugar-cured "Indiana," 10 to 12 lbs, 7c.

Lard—"Indiana," 4⅞c; "Reliable," 5¼c; kettle-rendered, 5¾c.

Pickled Pork—Bean, clear, $11.00; family, $10.00; clear backs, $9.00; rump, $8.50; "Porter," $8; "Hughes," $7.50.

Fresh Pork Loins—Short cuts, 14 to 20 lbs, 8c; short cuts, 10 to 13 lbs, 8½c; short cuts, 6 to 9 lbs, 9c.

Cottage hams, 6c; skinned shoulders, 6c; ham butts or pork roasts, 5¾c; tenderloins, 15c; spareribs, 5c; trimmings, 4c; hocks, 3½c; small bones, 3c; shoulder bones, 2½c; tail bones, 4c; pigs' head, 3½c.

Dried Beef Hams—Regular sets, 10c; out sides, 7½c; insides, 11½c; knuckles, 12c.

Sausage—Bulk, 4½c; link, 5c.

Coffin, Fletcher & Co.'s prices are:

Smoked Meats—S. C. hams, 10 to 12 lbs average, 12¼c; 15 lbs average, 11½c; 18 lbs average, 11c; 20 lbs average and over, 11c; skinned hams, 12c.

Hoosier Breakfast Bacon—11c.

English-cured breakfast bacon, light or medium, 13c; English-cured breakfast bacon, bellies, 12 lbs average, 8c.

California Hams—12 lbs average, 6¼c.

Cottage Hams—6½c.

Bacon—Clear sides, 25 to 30 lbs average, 6¼c; clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 6c; clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs average, 5¾c; clear backs, light weight, 6¼c; clear backs, 15 to 20 lbs average, 6¼c; clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 5¾c; clear bellies, 12 lbs average, 6½c; clear bellies, 15 lbs average, 6c; clear bellies, 20 to 22 lbs average, 5½c.

Flitches—4½c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Selling prices:

Lemons—$5@5.50.

Bananas—Single bunches, No. 1, $1.00@2.00; No. 2, 7c.

Apples—New, $1.00@1.25; choice, $1.50@1.75; fancy, $2.25.

New Potatoes—25@30c a bushel.

New Beans—35@40c.

New Honey—17c.

Pineapples—$1.50@2.00 a dozen.

Tomatoes—25c bushel.

New Onions—$1.35@1.50 barrel.

Yellow Jersey Sweet Potatoes—$2.00 a barrel.

Cauliflower—$1.00 a dozen.

Watermelons—$8.00@12.00 per 100.

Peaches—75c@$1.25.

Canteloupes—$1.00 a barrel.

Grapes—10-lb basket, 30c; Delawares, 40c for 6-lb basket.

Pears—Bartlett, $2.00 barrel.

Damson Plums—$4.00 per two-bushel stand.

Leading Drugs and Oils.

Carbolic acid, 24@27c. Alum, 3@4c. Asafetida, 25@30c. Borax, 10c. Bromide of potash, 45@48c. Camphor, 50@55c. Chloroform, 60@65c. Opium, gum, $2.20 a lb; powdered, $2.75@3.00 a lb. Subnitrate of bismuth, $1.25 a lb. Cinchonidia, 12@15c. Iodide of potash, $2.90@3.00. Quinine, P. & W.'s, 35@40c an ounce; German, 32@37c. Morphine, $1.25@2.00. Cocaine, $4.55@4.80.

Bicarb soda, 3@5c. Epsom salts, 4@5c. Saltpeter, 8@10c. Resin, a barrel of 200 lbs, $2.50@3.75.

Castor oil, 90c@$1.00. Lard oil, ex. No. 1 winter steamer, 85c; No. 1, 55c. Neatsfoot oil, 65c. Fish oil, 40c. Linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c. Turpentine, 35@40c. White lead, 5½c.

Alcohol, $2.50@2.60. Oil of Bergamot, $3.00 a lb. Oil of Lemon, $1.50@1.75.

Seeds.

Clover—Buying prices: Red, $3.00@3.25; English, $3.00@3.25. Selling price: 50c advance. Alsyke—$4.00.

Timothy—Selling price, $1.65@1.75.

Blue Grass—Fancy, $1.50@1.75; extra, $1.00; red top, 75@90c.

Orchard Grass—$1.50@1.75.

Alfalfa—$6.50.

German Millet—75@85c a bushel.

Common Millet—65@75c a bushel.

Hungarian Millet—65@75c a bushel.

Wire Nails.

Base price, $2.80.

Common, fence, shingle, tobacco, flowing and common brands advance on base price:

10d to 60d, 50c; 8d to 9d, 60c; 6d and 7d, 75c; 4d and 5d, 90c; 3d, $1.20; 2d, $1.50.

Smooth finishing nails: 10d and larger, 75c; 8d and 9d, 90c; 6d and 7d, $1.10; 5d, $1.25; 4d and 5d, 90c; 3d, $1.20; 2d, $1.60.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Shippers paying 10c.

Butter—7c.

Poultry—Fowls and chickens, 7½c; cocks, 3c; turkey hens, 7c; old toms, 5c; ducks, 6c; geese, 25c apiece.

Leather.

Selling prices: Harness leather, 22@31c; sole leather, hemlock, 20@25c; sole leather, oak, 22@27c; French calf, $1.00@1.80; French kip, 70c@$1.10; domestic calf, 75c@$1.00; domestic kip, 50@75c.

Merchant Iron.

Bar iron, $1.50@1.60 base.

Horseshoes, $3.50@3.75 per keg of 100 lbs.

American cast steel, 9c.

Plow steel, 3c.

Jobbing Prices In Flour.

Wholesale prices: Patent, per barrel, $4.00@4.25; spring patents, $4.00@4.25; fancy, $3.60@3.75; family, $3.00@3.25. Low grades according to quality.

Wool.

The following prices are for wagon lots:

Medium, unwashed, 12c in good order; fine merino, unwashed, 12c, in good order; choice, tub-washed, 22c.

Dressed Meats.

Fair quality cows, 400 to 500 average, 5¼@5½c; good quality choice cows, 550 to 650 average, 5¾@6c; fancy heavy cows, 600 to 700 average, 6@6½c; light heifers, 300 to 400 average, 5¾c; good heifers, 400 to 500 average, 6@6¾c; fancy heifers, 500 to 600 average, 6¼@6¾c; steers, medium, 700 to 600 average, 5¼@5¾c; steers, good, 500 to 700 average, 6@6¼c; steers, fancy, 700 average, 6¼@6½c; veal, 8@8½c; mutton, 6@6½c; lamb, 9@10c.

Hides and Tallow.

Dealers paying: No. 1 g. s. hides, 4¾c; No. 2 g. s. hides, 4c; No. 1 calf, 6½c; No. 2 calf, 5c; No. 1 tallow, 2½c; No. 2 tallow, 2c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Market Steady — Hog Market Moderate—Sheep and Lambs Slow.

Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, Sept. 3.

Cattle—Receipts 200 head. Shipments fair. The fat cattle of all kinds continue steady, but other grades were more difficult to sell even at weaker prices.

Export and shipping cattle we quote:

Choice to prime 1,350 to 1,450 pound steers	$3 50@5 50
Fat, well-finished steers, 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4 45@4 75
Medium to good shipping steers	3 90@4 25
Common to fair steers	2 40@2 75
Good to choice feeding steers	3 60@3 80
Fair to medium feeding steers	3 25@3 50
Common to good stockers	2 60@3 40

Butchers' cattle we quote:

Good to choice heifers	$3 50@3 75
Fair to medium heifers	3 00@3 40
Common light heifers	2 25@2 90
Good to choice cows	2 75@3 25
Fair to medium cows	2 25@2 60
Common old cows	1 00@2 00
Veal calves	3 50@6 00
Heavy calves	2 50@4 50
Prime to fancy export bulls	2 60@2 90
Good to choice butcher bulls	2 45@2 50
Common to fair bulls	1 25@2 00
Good to choice cows and calves	2 75@3 15
Common to medium cows and calves	15 00@20 00

Hogs—Receipts 3,500 head. Shipments 1,500 head. The hog market was only moderately active, and prices were about 10c lower than yesterday. All were sold, and the close was steady. We quote:

Good to choice medium and heavy	$3 10@3 25
Mixed and heavy packing	3 00@3 15
Good to choice lightweights	3 25@3 30
Common lightweights	3 10@3 25
Pigs	2 00@3 25
Roughs	2 00@2 70

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Shipments 500 head. The sheep and lamb market was slow to-day. But after hard work they cleared them at yesterday's decline in prices.

Good to choice lambs	$4 10@4 50
Common to medium lambs	2 00@4 00
Good to choice sheep	2 90@3 25
Fair to medium sheep	2 50@2 75
Common sheep	1 00@2 25
Bucks, per head	2 00@3 00

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, September 3.—Estimated receipts of hogs to-day 31,000 head; left over 9,000 head. Market strong on good grades; others averaging; light $3.10@3.35, mixed $2.85@3.30, heavy $2.50@3.20, roughs $2.55@2.70.

Cattle—Receipts 15,000 head, including 1,500 head of Texans. Beeves $3.10@5.20, common and heifers $1.25@3.85, steers $2.50@3.25, Westerns $2.90@4.10, stockers and feeders $2.50@3.75.

Sheep—Receipts 13,000 head. Market weak.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

By L. W. Louis, room 13, Ind'p'l's Board Trade

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.—	
Wheat—					
Dec	58¼-½	59¼-¼	58⅛-¼	59-⅞	58-⅛
May	62⅞-63	63⅝	62⅞-⅞	63⅛-⅝	62⅞-½
Corn—					
Dec	21½	21⅞	21½	21½-⅝	21½
May	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅝-⅝	24⅝
Oats—					
Dec	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅞
May	18⅝-⅞	19	18⅝	18⅞-19	18⅝
Pork—					
Oct	5 72	5 75	5 65	5 67	5 75
Jan	6 82	6 82	6 75	6 75	6 82-85
Lard—					
Oct	3 37	3 37	3 35	3 35	3 40
Jan	3 72	3 72	3 67-70	3 67-70	3 72-75
Ribs—					
Oct	3 25	3 25	3 22	3 17-20	3 27
Jan	3 42	3 42	3 37	3 37	3 42-45

Closing cash markets: Wheat 56⅛c, corn 20⅝c, oats 15⅝c, pork $5.62, lard 3.27c, ribs 3.15c.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red 57c, No. 3 red 48@52c; No. 4 red 40@43c, wagon wheat 57c.

Wheat—Dull; No. 1 white 21½c, No. 2 white 21½c, No. 3 white 21½c, No. 2 white mixed, 21c, No. 3 white mixed 21c, No. 2 yellow 21c, No. 3 yellow 21c, No. 2 mixed 21c, No. 3 mixed 21c, ear 19c.

Oats—Steady; old No. 2 white 22c, No. 3 white 21c, No. 2 mixed 18c, No. 3 mixed 17c, new No. 2 white 18c, No. 2 mixed 16c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $8.00@9.00, No. 2 timothy $7.00@8.00, No. 1 prairie $5.50@6.00.

Inspections—Wheat 8 cars, corn 19 cars, oats 1 car.

New York Stock Market.

By L. W. Louis, room 13, Ind'p'l's Board Trade

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atchison	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
American Cotton Oil	9½	9½	9½	9½
American Tobacco	62	63	62	62⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	12	12⅞	12	12⅞
C., B. & Q.	63	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	24¼	24½	24	24½
Canada Southern	45	45¼	45	45¼
Chicago Gas	57⅝	58⅛	57⅝	57⅞
Ches. & Ohio	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½
Leather pfd	49	49⅛	48⅞	48¾
General Electric	25¼	26¼	25¼	25¾
Jersey Central	99	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
Kas. & Texas pfd	22½	22½	22	22⅞
Lead	21	21	21	21
Louisville & Nash	39¼	40	39¼	39½
Lake Shore	144½	145	144½	145
Manhattan Con	80½	82¾	80¼	82¼
Missouri Pacific	18¼	19¼	18¼	18½
N. Y. Central	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Northwestern	97	97⅝	96⅞	97
Omaha	37½	37½	37	37
Pacific Mail	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
Reading	8	9	7¾	8⅞
Rock Island	57⅝	57⅞	57	57
South. Rail. pfd	20⅞	20⅞	20	20⅞
Sugar Refinery	111⅞	113⅞	111¼	112⅛
St. Paul	67⅞	68¼	67⅝	67⅞
Tennessee Coal	19¾	20¼	19¾	19¾
Western Union	79⅛	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞
Wabash, pfd	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½
W. & L. E., pfd	6⅛	6¼	6	6

Sales to noon 96,599.

Indianapolis Clearings.

	Sept. 3.	Aug. 27.
Clearings	$632,103	$448,786
Balances	57,797	31,379

Clearings In Other Cities.

	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.
New York	$85,695,643	$70,238,868
Chicago	1,273,669	10,853,028
Boston	14,919,322	9,885,477
Philadelphia	12,718,806	7,885,835
St. Louis	4,079,870	3,089,634
Baltimore	2,635,916	1,816,820
New Orleans	370,362	814,222

Exchange on New York: Chicago, before clearings, $1.30 discount. St. Louis, $1 bid and 75c asked.

U. S. CORN AND WHEAT REPORT.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m. seventy-fifth meridian time, September 3, 1896:

	Number of stations reporting.	Temp. Max.	Temp. Min.	Rainfall, inches and hund's.
Chicago, Ill.	26	82	66	.46
Columbus, O.	12	84	60	.01
Des Moines, Ia.	14	84	62	.14
Indianapolis, Ind.	10	84	62	.21
Kansas City, Mo.	15	94	63	.12
Louisville, Ky	18	90	63	.00
Minneapolis, Minn	12	70	40	.02
Omaha, Neb	10	78	50	.14
St. Louis, Mo.	13	92	62	.28

Indianapolis District.

	Temp. Max.	Temp. Min.	Rainfall, inches and hund's.	State of weather.
Auburn	81	59	.13	Rain.
Bloomington	84	65	T.(?)	Rain.
Columbus	84	62	.00	Cloudy.
Farmland	80	58	.07	Rain.
Indianapolis	85	65	.63	Rain.
Lafayette	84	64	.59	Rain.
Logansport	83	60	.47	Rain.
Marion	81	66	.21	Cloudy.
Vincennes	92	65	.00	Cloudy.
Washington	86	60	.00	Cloudy.

REMARKS—Rains fell in the corn region. Cooler temperature prevails west of the Mississippi, and frost formed from South Dakota northward.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official Weather Bureau.

T. indicates inappreciable rainfall.

Note.—The average maximum and minimum temperatures and the average rainfall are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at time of observation.

Knocked a Woman Down.

Kyles Franklin, of 335 West Wabash street, became intoxicated last Sunday evening, and, meeting Mrs. Etta Thornton, who lives next door to his house, he struck and knocked her down. Some one telephoned for the police, and patrolmen Milam and Fickle responded. Franklin would not go, and it required the combined efforts of the neighbors and officers to get the handcuffs on Franklin. The patrolmen were compelled to use force, as Franklin threatened to assault them with an ax. This morning he was fined $20 and costs and thirty days for assault and battery and $50 for resisting arrest.

Alleged Moonshiners.

Charles and Joseph Hoffman, bound over at Michigan City for "moonshining" near Crown Point, were remanded to the Marion county jail in default of bond.

CONFERENCE BOUNDARIES.

CHANGES SUGGESTED WITH REFERENCE TO U. B. CHURCHES.

Business and Not Romance Controlling Elopements—Good Crop of Millet—Wedding In High Life—St. Joseph Conference.

Changing Conference Boundary.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., September 3.—The subject of changing the boundaries of United Brethren conferences in this and adjoining States will come up at the general conference of the denomination, which meets next May. There are now in Indiana five of the conferences, the lines of which extend into Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. Members of the church in Indiana strongly favor such alteration of the boundaries as will reduce the number of conferences in Indiana from five to three, all the three to lie wholly within the State lines. Bishop Kephart, who presided at the White River conference, just adjourned at Lincolnville, this county, is an earnest advocate of the reforming of conference lines. There is but little doubt the conference will take action, and that after next year there will be three strictly Indiana conferences.

CYCLING IN POLITICS.

The Wheel An Important Auxiliary In the Present Campaign.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Jeffersonville, Ind., September 3.—One of the novel features of the campaign, as it progresses in this section, is the use to which the bicycle will be put by the various parties. It is the first time that the wheel has played any role in political battles in southern Indiana. The Republicans and Democrats have formed clubs of wheelmen as auxiliaries. Their duties will not consist in parading; indeed, it is doubtful whether there will be many political parades of any kind, but in being ready to carry any messages which need special speed, distributing literature through the country; in fact, serving as fast dispatch men. At the end of the campaign two men will be stationed at each precinct in the county to carry election news directly to headquarters at top speed.

Business and Not Romance.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Jeffersonville, Ind., September 3.—The hard times now prevailing have apparently no influence upon the desire of the average young man and woman from Kentucky to contract marriage, and there is no falling off in alleged elopements from the Blue Grass State to this city. The average of eloping marriages remains at the usual number, about three per day. It might be stated here, however, that the real eloping marriage is a rare phenomenon, ninety-nine out of a hundred so-called elopements being made with the consent of all parties concerned, and for the purpose of saving expensive wedding ceremonies and outfits. It is a very rare case where people under age, or opposed by their parents, elope.

Farmers' Product Show.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Veedersburg, Ind., September 3.—For several years the Veedersburg News has given a farmers' product show at this place, in which the farmers of Fountain county have taken great interest; in fact, 10,000 people attended last year. This year it is proposed to turn the show into a street fair, continuing throughout the last week in October, and in addition to set apart Wednesday as Democratic day, with a speaker of national reputation; Thursday as Republican day, with ex-President Harrison as speaker, if possible to secure him; Friday as Prohibition day, and Saturday as farmers' day, on which day two speakers will be furnished by the State Board of Agriculture.

The St. Joseph Annual Conference.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Lagrange, Ind., September 3.—The St. Joseph annual conference of the United Brethren church was opened yesterday by Bishop Kephart, of Maryland, and the following officers were elected: Chairman, the Rev. F. Thomas, of North Manchester; recording secretary, the Rev. J. L. Parks, of Elkhart; statistical secretary, the Rev. A. M. Cummings, of Lafayette.

Hon. O. L. Bullen welcomed the ministers and delegates on behalf of the citizens, to which the bishop responded. Last evening the Rev. W. M. Bell, of Dayton, O., missionary secretary, gave a report of the work in the mission field.

Arrested Under Suspicion In Brazil.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Brazil, Ind., September 3.—The actions of a tramp-appearing fellow here yesterday aroused the suspicions of the police, who placed him under arrest and took him to headquarters, where he was searched. On his person was found a diamond worth probably $150; a handsome gold watch, together with several other watches of lesser value, a number of pocketbooks, and other property. He gave his name as Frank Norton, and his home at Indianapolis. A charge of vagrancy was lodged against him until the authorities could communicate with the police of Indianapolis.

The Campaign In Union County.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Liberty, Ind., September 3.—Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks opened the campaign in this (Union) county by a speech in this city yesterday afternoon. He was met at the train by the Business Men's Club and was escorted to the hotel. The meeting was held in the opera house, and there was a large crowd and much enthusiasm. Delegations were present from all parts of the country, and from Connersville. Mr. Fairbanks was followed by Hon. F. C. Roots, of Connersville, and by Mr. Joyce, of Rushville, heretofore a Democrat.

Inoculated With Free Silver.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Kokomo, Ind., September 3.—To-day William Keeler, a prominent resident of Taylor township, in a fit of insanity, tried to kill his wife, chasing her four miles with a gun. Keeler was captured and is in jail. He is an old soldier, drawing $8 per month. His hallucination is that the country has free silver; that his pension has been increased, and that a fabulous sum due him as back pay has been hidden by enemies and wrongfully kept from him.

A Good Crop of Millet.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., September 3.—There is at least one crop in Wabash county which was not a failure this year. The yield of millet is the largest ever known, and the acreage is larger than in any previous year. The heads are long and heavily filled, while the straw is in fine condition for feed. The production of millet seed in the county will run up into the thousands of bushels.

A Populist Candidate Withdraws.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., September 3.—Joshua Strong, of Grant county, the Populist nominee for Congress in this district, has, it is announced, withdrawn from the race. Pressure was brought to bear by the Democracy of the district to effect a Democratic-Populist fusion, and Mr. Strong has retired in favor of the Democratic candidate, Joseph Larimer, of Marion.

Going To See McKinley.

Laporte, Ind., September 3.—E. D. Burrows, of this city, visited Chicago to-day to make arrangements for a special train to take Laporte county Republicans to Canton to visit Major McKinley. It is proposed to send a delegation of several thousand Republicans from this and adjacent counties. The date for the excursion has not been announced.

The Majority For McKinley.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Lagrange, Ind., September 3.—A vote taken yesterday between Ft. Wayne and Lima, Ind., on the first section of the annual Petoskey excursion train, which is largely patronized by workingmen and farmers, resulted, 543 for McKinley, 212 for Bryan. The excursionists were from the southern division of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway, between Richmond and Ft. Wayne.

INDIANA DEATHS.

John Russell.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., September 3.—Last night at Hopewell, Largo township, this county, occurred the death of John Russell, the oldest settler of Wabash county. His demise was due to old age. He was born in Rush county, October 24, 1811, and came to Wabash in 1834, walking the entire distance through wilderness and entering the eighty acres of land in the woods, on which he lived and died. Mr. Russell was a great hunter, and at the old settlers' meeting here last year said he had killed two thousand deer and one bear in Wabash county.

Israel Goble.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Brookville, Ind., September 3.—Israel Goble is dead at his home, near Andersonville. The deceased was worthy of the highest honors. He was the father of the present educational system of the State. When a member of the Legislature he introduced and carried through a bill giving State and county superintendencies to the schools, the bill becoming a law in the face of the bitterest opposition. This opposition so disgusted Mr. Goble that he withdrew from politics, and spent the remainder of a happy and useful life in retirement on his farm.

Col. W. H. Hatch.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Jeffersonville, Ind., September 3.—Col. W. H. Hatch died this morning at the Galt House. He was sixty years old. The deceased was the lumber agent of the Ohio Falls car-works for seven years, and formerly with Pullman. He was one of the best known lumber men in the country, and a native of New York.

Samuel Kaster.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Shelbyville, Ind., September 3.—Mr. Samuel Kaster died at his home yesterday ten miles north of this city. Mr. Kaster was born in this county in 1825, three years after this place was selected as the county seat. He was the oldest person living who was born in this county.

Moses Utterbach.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Brownstown, Ind., September 3.—Moses Utterbach, a pioneer settler of this county, died yesterday afternoon, of dropsy. He was seventy-one years old. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, April 3, 1825, but came to this county when young, where he has since resided.

John Greisheimer.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Muncie, Ind., September 2.—John Greisheimer, eighty-nine years old, living near Yorktown, is dead. He emigrated from Germany and had long been a resident of Delaware county.

Mrs. Robert Mount.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Jeffersonville, Ind., September 3.—Mrs. Robert Mount, of New Washington, is dead. The deceased was seventy-nine years old and a distant relative of the Republican candidate for Governor.

William Wertz.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Veedersburg, Ind., September 3.—William Wertz, a highly respected resident of this county, dropped dead yesterday.

General State News.

Clay county has twenty-one representatives in the prison south.

The Old Settlers' Historical Association will hold its annual reunion at Oaklandon next Saturday.

Richard Schofield, a painter of Elkhart, was compelled to jump from a scaffold to avoid a fall and his left leg and ankle were fractured.

James Whetton, of Huntingburg, was shot and fatally wounded at Chrisney by Joseph Sheibel, of Tennison, in a quarrel over a horse trade.

The eighth annual convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Richmond district was held at Dublin. The assembly next year will be at Richmond.

Miss Nellie Collins, of Fortville, carried off the oratorical honors in the common school contest of Hancock county, and Miss Mamie Johnson, of Green township, stood second.

John and Philip Owen, of Oneida county, New York, and John T. Brush, of Indianapolis, have purchased three hundred acres of oil land in what is known as the Godfrey reserve, in Blackford county.

For the first time in twenty-two years the J. F. Force handle factory at New Albany has been compelled to close down, owing to scarcity of orders. The factory will resume whenever business brightens.

An unknown colored man, presumably crazy, while on a Monon train between Bedford and Mitchell, terrified the passengers by his antics. Upon arrival of the train at Mitchell he was taken in charge by the city marshal, but it required the efforts of four men to subdue and lock him up.

TROUBLE AMONG CHICAGO MEN.

They Object Because Their Expenses Are Not Paid.

Trouble occurred out among the members of the Chicago Sound-Money Democratic Marching Club yesterday morning, when it was found that ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins and John L. Cooper, who had furnished transportation, did not intend to pay all the expenses of the club. The club was hastily got together in Chicago and was said to contain some tough characters, though for the most part it was composed of honorable citizens. It was this noisy minority that raised the clamor when they found that all the expenses of a high old time were not to be paid for together with their transportation. Meal tickets were furnished to this disturbing element, while the other members who had come prepared to pay their own expenses shifted for themselves. Most the members of the club slept last night in the six chartered cars in which they came, and which stood on a spur of the Union tracks at New Jersey street.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

John R. McLean denies the report that he wishes to succeed John Sherman as United States Senator.

Olney Moran, of Half Day, Ill., fell into a thrashing machine running at a high rate of speed and received fatal injuries.

John Gunter, a wealthy farmer of Owosso, Mich., sixty years of age, fell into the cylinder of a thrashing machine and was killed.

The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons has recommended the pardon of John Beardsley, ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia, who is serving a fifteen years' sentence.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies of Great Britain, arrived in New York yesterday to visit the latter's parents, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Endicott.

A special dispatch from Rome says that it is rumored that King Humbert will announce his abdication after the marriage of the Prince of Naples, the heir apparent to Princess Helene, of Montenegro.

Mrs. Ida Morton and Miss Irene Phillips, age seventeen, are under arrest at Danville, Ill., charged with burglary. It is said they broke into a neighbor's house and stole fifty articles of clothing and jewelry.

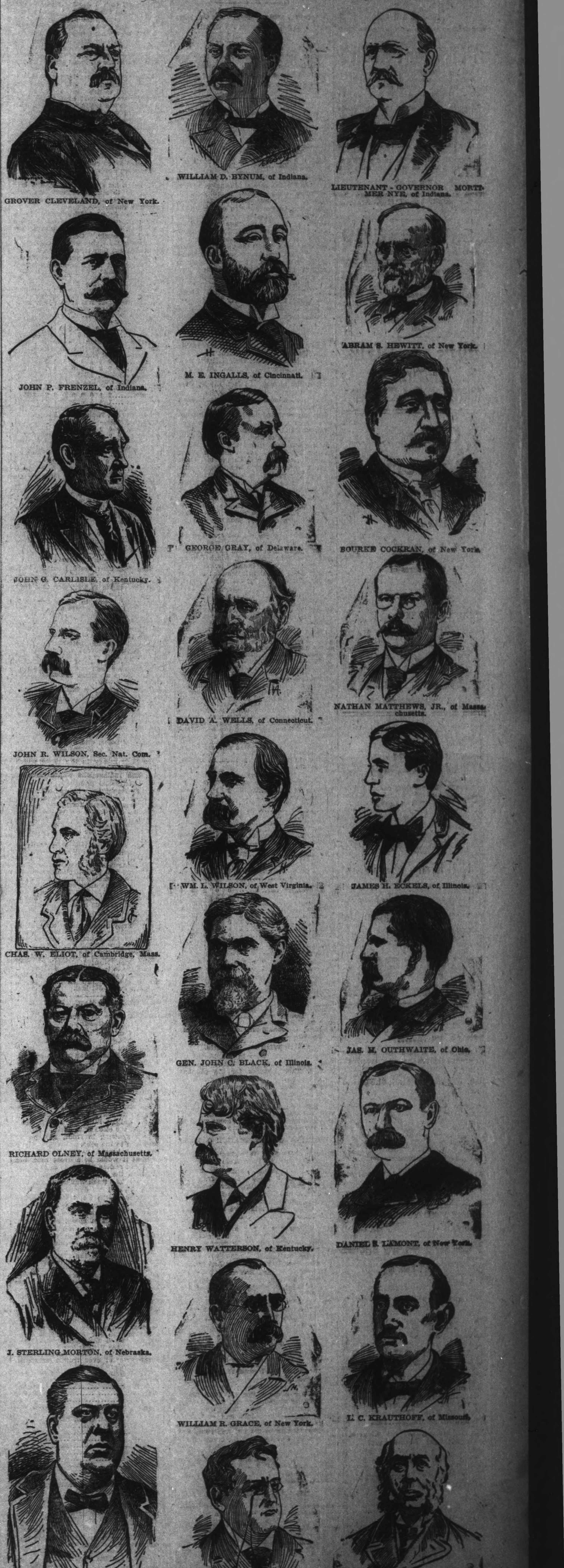
A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the tour of the Czar throughout western Europe will not be changed on account of the recent and sudden death of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky.

A dispatch from Hong Kong announces that the British consul at Manila, the seat of government of the Phillipine islands, has wired to Hong Kong for assistance on account of the revolt against Spain. The gunboat Rodpole has been ordered to the Phillipine islands.

A dispatch from Berlin says that very serious news has been received there by way of Athens to the effect that massacres have been again begun in several places in Asia Minor, and that many Christians have been killed and wounded as a result of these recent outbreaks.

At a camp-meeting near Findlay, O., Guy Smith and Charles Wittemeyer attacked John Moore with billies. Lee Moore came to his father's rescue, and a general fight ensued, in which young Moore stabbed Wittemeyer in the left lung, inflicting a wound which will probably result fatally.

SOME SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.



GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
WILLIAM D. BYNUM, of Indiana.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MORTIMER NYE, of Indiana.
JOHN P. FRENZEL, of Indiana.
M. E. INGALLS, of Cincinnati.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, of New York.
GEORGE GRAY, of Delaware.
BOURKE COCKRAN, of New York.
JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky.
DAVID A. WELLS, of Connecticut.
NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., of Massachusetts.
JOHN R. WILSON, Sec. Nat. Com.
CHAS. W. ELIOT, of Cambridge, Mass.
WM. L. WILSON, of West Virginia.
JAMES H. ECKELS, of Illinois.
GEN. JOHN C. BLACK, of Illinois.
JAS. H. OUTHWAITE, of Ohio.
RICHARD OLNEY, of Massachusetts.
HENRY WATTERSON, of Kentucky.
DANIEL S. LAMONT, of New York.
J. STERLING MORTON, of Nebraska.
WILLIAM R. GRACE, of New York.
L. C. KRAUTHOFF, of Missouri.
WILSON S. BISSELL, of New York.
THOMAS H. WALLER, of Connecticut.
FRED R. COUDERT, of New York.

Made By Tailors

but priced as though they were machine-made garments.

SUITS for FRIDAY

At special prices.

One line of handsome, tailor-made Suits, superbly finished, made of all-wool cloths; $18.00, $20.00 and $22.00 garments go at $11.98.

The $12.00, $15.00 and $17.00 Suits, made of Cheviots, Serges and Worsteds, and by the same workmen that turn out the higher-priced ones, are now marked $7.48.

A few odd Suits, made of all-wool cloths, in dark colors, can be had for $3.68 each.

THE COOL EVENINGS that you'll experience from now on will emphasize the need of a

CAPE

We've about 90 Capes that can be bought especially low, Friday. Are you interested?

L. S. AYRES & CO

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

PRICES TALK.

See the prices we are making on Sterling Silver Novelties. The goods are absolutely of the latest production and of the finest quality. See the line. Send for prices; mail orders filled promptly.

Julius C. Walk & Son,

INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.
[CASH PAID FOR GOLD AND SILVER.]

Carpets Draperies Wall Paper

Like apples of

Gold

in pictures of

Silver

STOCKS COMPLETE

DISPLAY MADE

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, 89c

Not trashy, cheap stuff, either, but choice, new styles, made of fine worsted and good for years of wear.

TAYLORS'

30, 32, 34 and 36 S. Ill. St.

Souvenirs.........

Take home a pair of Tucker's Famous Gloves as a souvenir of your trip.

Prices: 69c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Tucker's

GLOVE STORE, 10 E. WASH. ST.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Badger's September Sale

Remnants

An opportunity to re-cover your chairs in fine goods at one-fourth the regular price. Chair Covers, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Enough for a sofa, $1.25.

Odd Pairs Lace Curtains at One-Half Price.

Fish Nets, former price 35c; now 23c.

Our Drapery Department is brimful of bargains.

BADGER FURNITURE CO.

75 and 77 East Washington Street, 20 and 24 Virginia Avenue.

INABILITY TO HIT BARNES.

REASON WHY THE CHAMPIONS LOST YESTERDAY'S GAME.

Fisher Proves To Be Easy For the Milwaukee Batters — Results of Western and National League Games—Other Sporting News.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C't.
Minneapolis	113	74	39	.655
Indianapolis	111	67	44	.604
St. Paul	117	67	50	.578
Detroit	114	64	50	.561
Kansas City	113	60	53	.531
Milwaukee	120	54	66	.450
Columbus	118	40	78	.339
Grand Rapids	120	38	83	.314

The champions lost the final game of the series to the Brewers at Milwaukee yesterday on account of their inability to hit Barnes. Fisher was not in his best form, and, much to the surprise of the Brewers, they found that they could hit him almost at will. The score would have been much larger had Fisher not been helped out by the sensational fielding of the champions. While the two errors made by Schiebeck and Wood were responsible for as many runs, there was enough brilliant fieldin to atone for these misplays half a dozen times. Shannon made a catch of a short fly in left field, back of third base, that brought forth a hearty round of applause. It was one of the neatest bits of fielding seen in Milwaukee this season. Hogan had a busy day in center, and Schiebeck and Stewart each deserve credit for their work in the field.

The hitting of the champions was rather light. Barnes was in excellent form, and kept the boys breaking their backs in lively style all through the game. At critical times he was very effective, and the team backed him up well. In fact, the Brewers played a good, heady, scrappy sort of game, quite a contrast to their usual work this season.

The game started out briskly, each team scoring in the first inning. Fisher was wild, and the first three men that faced him got passes to first. Hartman made a hit and one run crossed the plate. Sharp fielding by Schiebeck and Stewart saved Fisher in that inning. In the last half Shannon pumped out a three-bagger and crossed the rubber on McCarthy's fly to Weaver. Both teams swung along without scoring until the fifth, but each had narrow escapes. The fielders had plenty to do, and did it well. In the fifth the Brewers again got in pretty close touch with Fisher's delivery. McHale led off with a hit and went to third on a wild pitch. Hartman singled, and stole second, going to third while Wood was trying to hit Hogan with the ball out in center field. Stafford made a hit, which Glenalvin duplicated, and Stafford crossed the rubber when Glenalvin attempted to steal second. In all, three runs were scored, and the boys felt like they had been through the mill when the inning closed.

The champions went in to even things up in the last half, but could not quite make it. Shannon drew a base on balls, and crossed the plate on McCarthy's three-base hit. Motz got a single, scoring McCarthy. It began to look as though the boys would be in the game themselves, but a sharp double play cut off further chances of scoring. This ended the game so far as the champions were concerned, although they kept on playing, just to give the Brewers a chance. In the sixth the Milwaukee men increased their lead another point, thanks to a base on balls and two hits. They kept up the good work in the seventh, and lined Fisher out for three clean hits. The old Wiley Davis story was revived in the ninth when the squirrel-hunter was sent to bat in the ninth inning in place of Fisher, but for once the combination did not work, and the best Manager Watkins could do was to get a man to third base. Aside from the fact that Indianapolis lost, the game was one of the best played this season, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the Milwaukee cranks. The score:

Milwaukee.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McHale, cf	4	2	1	4	1	0
Weaver, lf	5	0	2	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b	5	1	4	0	3	1
Stafford, 1b	4	1	1	9	0	0
Glenalvin, 2b	4	1	2	4	3	0
White, rf	5	1	2	0	0	0
Spear, c	5	0	1	1	1	0
Taylor, s	3	1	1	8	4	1
Barnes, p	3	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	38	7	14	27	15	3

Indianapolis.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Shannon, 3b	2	2	1	2	0	0
McCarthy, lf	5	1	2	2	1	0
Hogriever, rf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Motz, 1b	4	0	2	7	1	0
Shiebeck, s	4	0	2	2	5	1
Stewart, 2b	4	0	1	5	1	0
Wood, c	4	0	0	2	2	1
Hogan, cf	4	0	1	5	0	0
Fisher, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
*Davis	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	9	27	13	2

*Batted for Fisher.

Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	—7
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Milwaukee 2 Indianapolis 2. Three-base hits—Shannon, McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Spear, McCarthy, Hogan. Stolen bases—Stafford, Hartman 2. Bases on balls—Off Barnes 3, off Fisher 4. Hit by pitched ball—Barnes. Wild pitch—Fisher. Double play—Hartman, Glenalvin and Stafford. Struck out—By Fisher 1. Umpires—McDonald and Manasseau. Time of game—1:45.

Series With Minneapolis.

The champions were in the Northwest this morning, ready to do battle with the Millers. Their chances for the pennant depend almost entirely on this series. If they can best the Millers on their own grounds and cut down the big lead which they have been gradually getting during the last month, the flag will fly in this city, but unless they can do this, it will take great work in the next home series to pull the boys up where they belong.

OTHER WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Minneapolis Still Winning—Kansas City and St. Paul Also Win.

Minneapolis, Minn., September 3.—The Millers made it three straight from the Tigers yesterday. Figgemier was in good form and had the men from Detroit guessing throughout. Gayle was hit by the Millers when hits were most needed. The score:

											R	H	E
Minneapolis	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	0	—8	14	2
Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4	11	3

Batteries—Minneapolis, Figgemeier and Schriever; Detroit, Gayle and Twineham.

Kansas City 11, Columbus 10.

Kansas City, Mo., September 3.—Young Carney was in great form yesterday, and up to the ninth inning had the Buckeyes completely at his mercy. In that inning the Senators went after him and batted out three runs. Bumpus was hit hard by the Cowboys, who won the game easily. The score:

										R	H	E
Kansas City	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	—9	11	1
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	10	3

Batteries—Kansas City, Carney and Blanford; Columbus, Jones and Wilson.

St. Paul 11, Grand Rapids 9.

St. Paul, September 3.—The Saints took the Yellow Jackets down the line in an interesting game yesterday. Both Slagle and Luther were hit freely, while Denzer was in his usual good form. Up to the ninth inning the Saints had everything their own way, but in that inning the Yellow Jackets batted out five runs, and for a minute or two had the cranks nervous.

										R	H	E
St. Paul	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	1	0	—11	15	2
G. Rapids	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	5	—9	11	1

Batteries—Denzer, Isabell and Spies; Slagle, Luther and Hodge.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Finally Wins a Game—Results of the Other Contests.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C't.
Baltimore	110	76	34	.691
Cincinnati	111	70	41	.631
Cleveland	110	67	43	.609
Chicago	115	65	50	.565
Boston	112	62	50	.554
Pittsburg	110	60	50	.545
Philadelphia	112	54	58	.482
Brooklyn	111	53	58	.477
New York	114	53	61	.465
Washington	110	44	66	.400
St. Louis	112	35	77	.313
Louisville	109	29	80	.266

Cincinnati took a decided brace yesterday, and won the thirteenth game of the trip, at the same time shutting out New York. Frank Foreman was in great form and held the Giants down to six hits. Dad Clark was also in shape, but the Reds bunched their hits on him in the sixth inning, and scored four runs. The feature of the game was the all-round playing of McPhee.

Boston took two games from St. Louis. Klobedanz pitched the first and held the Browns down to five hits. In the second Kissenger was hit hard by the Bean-Eaters, and received indifferent support. Both Meyers and Cross had an off day in the field and errors were very numerous around the third corner of the diamond.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg played an exciting game up to the eighth inning. Then, however, Taylor weakened, and was batted for three doubles and five singles. This netted seven runs, and after that the Phillies were never in it.

Arlington Pond, the college pitcher, had the Colts on his staff yesterday, and held them down to six hits. Terry was also fairly effective, and could not be hit at opportune times.

Louisville defeated Washington in a well-played game. The Senators got off in the lead, and it looked as though they would win easily. German, however, weakened in the eighth inning, and Louisville batted out four runs and the game.

Cleveland won a good game from Brooklyn. Young had the Bridegrooms guessing at every stage, and received excellent support, not an error being charged to the Cleveland side of the score. Before the game the Spiders were forced to pay $5.25 for breaking down the door of the club-house on their last trip East. They were sore at losing three straight games, and took it out on the door. The scores:

At New York—											R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4			9	0	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0			6	1	

Batteries—Cincinnati, Foreman and Peitz; New York, Clark and Wilson.

At Boston—First game—											R	H	E
Boston	5	0	2	3	4	0	1	1	2	—18	23	2	
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	5	3	

Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; St. Louis, Donahue and Murphy.

Second game—											R	H	E
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	—8		11	5	
Boston	1	2	2	0	5	0	1	1	—12		19	4	

Batteries—St. Louis, Kissinger and McFarland; Boston, Nichols and Bergen.

At Philadelphia—											R	H	E
Philad'phia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	6	4	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	*	—10	13	1	

Batteries—Philadelphia, Taylor and Boyle; Pittsburg, Hawley and Sugden.

At Baltimore—											R	H	E
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	*	—4	12	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	6	3

Batteries—Baltimore, Pond and Clarke; Chicago, Terry and Donahue.

At Washington—											R	H	E
Washington	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6	14	3	
Louisville	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	—8	12	2	

Batteries—Washington, German and McGuire; Louisville, Herman and Dexter.

At Brooklyn—											R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	—5	12	0	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	10	5	

Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Brooklyn, Payne and Grim.

Base-Ball Notes.

Nothing has been heard from St. Paul for two weeks. The miserable work of the team on the last trip so thoroughly disgusted the cranks in that city that they have turned the team down.

Minneapolis seems to be having little difficulty in winning games at home just now. They might come just a little bit harder for the Wilmot aggregation if some other team aside from Indianapolis was pushing the boys out for first place.

Cincinnati is doing better. The Reds won a game yesterday, and played the kind of ball that kept them in the lead for over two months. If they can keep that gait up for the remainder of the trip, they may have a chance to nose into the Temple Cup money.

Shannon is playing a brilliant game at third base and hitting the ball much harder than he did when he first joined the team. The same thing can be said of Schiebeck. His work at short is much better than it was at third, and it looks like the change was a good thing all around.

The boys have been playing good ball since leaving home, and ought to be able to win a number of games before getting back. They will give the Millers a lively run for their money in the series which opened to-day. Five games will be played, and Indianapolis wants three of them.

Frank Connaughton, who was with Kansas City last season, is playing a sensational fielding game for New York. After being switched all over the infield and being asked to do everything but pitch, he was planted in left garden, where he has been setting the bleachers wild by his brilliant work.

That big string of men that Manager Manning went East to get when the Cowboys were here on the last trip, have failed to materialize in the Cowboy town, and Manning will probably finish out the season without making radical changes in the club. If the men could only get started properly, they would be one of the best clubs in the league, but it is too late to round them up now.

The Kansas City cranks have come back to the support of the Cowboys. What with driving Charley Snyder out of town, scaring Milwaukee into two or three spasms and robbing the champions out of two games, there has been a good deal of excitement in Kansas City during the last ten days, and that is what the people of that city like. Now, if Manning would only arrange to have an occasional lynching at the park, or even a suicide, he might be able to draw as many people this season as he did last.

GENTRY, THE HARNESS KING.

His Great Race at Fleetwood Park Yesterday.

John R. Gentry is now the king of the harness world. Yesterday at Fleetwood he established his supremacy by defeating Robert J, Frank Agan and Star Pointer in the free-for-all pace which proved to be the greatest race that ever took place. It was all Gentry. Not only did he defeat the other flyers, but he made the best time on record for the three heats. The first was stepped off in 2:03¾, the second in 2:03¼, and the third in the same time. It was a wonderful performance, and when the gallant little bay swung under the wire at the close of the third heat, his nose just showing in front, 8,000 people cheered him to the echo.

With such horses entered every one knew that it would be a great race, but they did not realize what was in store for them when the four great horses faced the starter. The track was not in the best of condition, and the day was cold. Gentry got a shade the worst of the start in the first heat and trailed the others until the stretch was reached; then, putting on a wonderful burst of speed, he fought it out with Agan to the wire, finishing in front by a short head. Robert J made a bad break on the back stretch, and was not in the heat. The second heat was almost a repetition of the first. Robert J again broke and Agan got away in the lead, going the half three lengths to the good. Andrews made a magnificent drive with Gentry in the stretch. The horse came like a machine, and almost in the last stride wrested the second heat from Agan. Gentry took the lead at the start in the last heat and was never headed, although he had both Robert J and Agan on his shoulder all the way round. The three great horses came down the stretch at a terrific pace, but the little fellow was game, and when the horses passed the judges' stand the little fellow had his nose in front. This gave him the race, which was the greatest ever trotted or paced. The summaries:

The champion purse, $2,500; free-for-all pace.

John R. Gentry	1	1	1
Frank Agan	2	2	3
Robert J.	3	3	2
Star Pointer	4	dis.	

Time—2:03¾, 2:03¼, 2:03¼.

The Press stakes, $3,000; 2:15 trot.

Alcidalia	1	1	1
Azmon	3	2	5
Token	7	5	2
Rifle	2	10	6
Quarter March	8	3	3
Orange Chief	4	4	9
Nutshell	5	6	4
Dennis	6	7	8
King Albert	10	9	7
Benton M.	9	8	10

Time—2:11¾, 2:12¾, 2:14¼.

Durability of Wood.

In very dry atmospheres the durability of wood is almost incredible. Pieces of wood, wooden caskets and wooden articles have been withdrawn from Egyptian catacombs of an antiquity 2,000 or 3,000 years antedating the Christian era.

What a Little Girl Did.

A little girl in New York played detective the other day to such good effect that four burglars were captured.

HUMORS OF LI HUNG CHANG.

Tired of Luncheon and Asked To See American Factories.

W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

The earl has an old Chinese proverb, which he quotes when he misses a good thing. He quoted it yesterday when he returned from his cruise up the river without being able to see the Military Academy at West Point. It is sometimes used in English, but it originated in China, and is as old as human disappointment. He says: "Well, all right; that water has gone over the dam."

There has been a quiet "scrap" going on between the viceroy and his entertainers for several days which has afforded the witnesses considerable amusement, and it looks very much as if the old man was going to win. His persistency will tire out almost any opposition, and although it is concealed in many wrappings of courtesy and compliment, his stubborness is equally remarkable. He smiles and smiles again and seems to assent, but always has his own way. A luncheon and reception have been arranged for him at the Union League Club at Philadelphia. The guests are already invited and the arrangements are all made, but he would have but six hours in that city, and this entertainment would occupy at least four. He says he has had luncheons and receptions enough and soldiers and parades enough, and does not want to see any more, but he does want to see factories and has been taken to none. In Philadelphia he insists upon visiting the Cramp shipyards and the Baldwin locomotive-works, instead of sitting down to a table for a couple of hours, when he does not want anything but a bowl of rice to eat, and then letting curious people gaze at him for a couple of hours more. He says he appreciates social attentions, but has more important matters to attend to.

They told me a funny story of his first dinner party when I was in China last summer. It appears that the French ambassador had the honor of introducing Li to the fashionable banquet of western civilization, and when the butler threw back the portieres he stepped up to the guest of honor and said in Chinese: "Will your excellency take my wife out to dinner?"

Li regarded the request as a command, and interpreted it literally. The French ambassadress was a tiny woman, and the viceroy, who is six feet three, picked her up under his arm, and, to the amazement of all the company, as well as of his victim, actually carried her into the dining-room.

A story has been telegraphed from Europe—it was in the Sunday papers, I think —about the viceroy's lack of punctuality. It said that he was always one or two hours late at every function. But that is very unlike his reputation at home and his habits here. Ever since he has been in New York he has been punctual to the instant, except in receiving people who call upon him. They generally have to wait a long time. If he is asleep none of his suite dare to awaken him. If he is interested in other callers who outstay expectations he forgets the flight of time, and it is very trying to the patience of his visitors.

Li asks every man who calls upon him whether he intends to vote for McKinley or Bryan, and he put that question to Senator Brice this morning. The gentleman from Ohio dodged. He said he did not know.

"Are you a Democrat, or are you a Republican?" asked the inexorable inquisitor.

"I'm a Democrat."

"Then you will vote for Bryan?"

"That does not follow. A good many newspapers say that Mr. Bryan is not a Democrat. There is in session at Indianapolis a convention of delegates who do not think he is a Democrat, for the purpose of nominating some man for President who is a Democrat."

"Do you think Mr. Bryan is a Democrat, or not?"

"I haven't made up my mind."

And so the fencing continued until the attention of the earl was diverted by another caller.

He said this morning that he had seen but one Bryan man since he had been in New York.

"They are scarce here," was the reply, "but you will find plenty of them out West."

Then came an avalanche of questions concerning the reasons why the silver issue had become sectional.

Mark Hanna and Li Hung Chang met for the first time this morning and had a conversation that lasted for more than a half hour, while half a hundred clergymen, representing different denominational mission boards, were waiting outside to pay their respects to the man whom they consider their best friend among all the mandarins of China. Li says that there are good missionaries and bad missionaries, and he wishes that we would keep the bad ones at home, for they are the cause of the outbreaks; and send as many good ones as possible over there. By a good missionary he means a man with tact and discretion, and they are rare.

Mr. Frank Thomson, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, is enduring a good deal of nagging from his friends because of his encounter with the viceroy on the Dolphin yesterday. The wise man of the East was putting him through the pumping process and firing at him questions concerning railway construction, motive power and management, and in reply Mr. Thomson had given him a history of the Pennsylvania railroad and a sketch of its system of operation, when the viceroy asked: "What is the gauge of your track?"

"Four feet nine," replied Mr. Thomson, carelessly.

"I never heard of a railroad of that gauge," retorted the viceroy, whereupon Mr. Thomson blushed, corrected himself, and said that accurately speaking it was four feet eight inches and a half.

"Railroad men ought always to be accurate," remarked the heathen prince, gently, but Mr. Lo Feng Luh, the interpreter, softened the rebuke as much as he could.

Going To Hotel English.

Many visitors to the convention are stopping at the Hotel English. The house is being remodeled and refitted throughout. The office will be a model of elegance, finished with Italian marble, wainscoting, mosaic floor and hand-tinted walls and new fixtures of very late design. The bedrooms are newly carpeted and furnished, and nearly two hundred of them are now ready for occupancy. The dining-room will be sumptuous in finish with its plastic ceilings, hand-decorated walls, marble, wainscoting and cathedral glass windows.

Mr. Hall, proprietor of the English, says it is not a matter of expense in fitting up, but to make it as complete as "good" money can accomplish.

IMPORTED BEERS

On Draught at Caspar Schmalholz's, 29 South Meridian Street.

Munich, Hofbau, Erlanger, Pilsener, Liboloschaun.

Have You Seen 'Em?

The new styles in gentlemen's neckwear and shirts and ladies' flannel waists for fall are seen among the goods at Paul H. Krauss's haberdashery, 44 and 46 E. Washington st. They are the thing in make and material, and not high in price.

Do You Need a Truss?

Try Zimmer, 82 E. Washington st.

When You Want

A strictly pure, high grade flour, use Diadem patent. Every sack guaranteed. Sold by all grocers. NOBLESVILLE MILLING CO.

Stop

And see our photos at 85 cents per dozen. J. H. CLARK, 66 E. Washington st.

Dentist—Mary C. Lloyd—Dentist.

19 Fletcher's Bank Bldg. Painless extraction.

Glad To See You!

All old friends and many new ones. GEORGE DELUSE, 22 Kentucky ave.

New and second-hand typewriters, ribbons and typewriter supplies of all kinds can be bought at very low prices at H. T. CONDE IMPLEMENT CO., 27 to 33 Capitol ave., north.

O. H. Thomas, Dentist,

With Dr. E. E. Reese, 24½ E. Ohio st. (between Penn. and Meridian.) Teeth filled without pain by latest scientific method, cataphoresis.

After diphtheria take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup for children teething; softens the gums, allays all pain. 25c.

Best Funeral Service,

At most reasonable terms. Lady embalmer. FLANNER & BUCHANAN, leading funeral directors.

Feed your horse JANES'S dustless oats.

WASSON'S GREAT SILK AND DRESS GOODS SALE

SILKS

Another big Silk purchase.

Our buyers, now in New York, have secured another big lot of the best standard makes of Black Silks at from one-third to one-half off regular prices. The lot embraces Gros Grain, Peau de Soie, Satin Duchess, Rhadames, Damasse Duchess, and Brocade Gros Grains. They are on sale to-day. See them. The best standard makes in superior quality for price you have had to pay for low grade, unreliable goods.

Black Brocade Taffeta, 75ct quality, for......48cts
Satin Duchess, the $1.25 kind, for......78cts
Satin Duchess, 75ct quality, for......45cts
Peau de Soie, worth $1.25, for......79cts
Satin Figured Gros Grain, $2.50 quality, for......$1.69
Brocade Satin, the $1.25 kind for......87cts
Plain Cashmere-finish Gros Grain, price has been $1.50, now for......98cts
$1 Brocade Gros Grains for......69cts
Plain Gros Grain, the $1.25 quality, for......75cts

A few patterns of fine Grenadines and Dress Nets at less than half price, to close.

Fine Dress Stuffs

More of them than you will find elsewhere, and at the keenest competitive prices. We solicit inspection. Come and get posted.

Fine Novelty Suitings at 25cts a yard.
Cheviots, for Bicycle Suits, 29cts a yard.
Silk Mixtures at 39cts a yard.
Boucle and Fancy Mixtures at 45cts a yard.
45-inch Novelty Suitings at 65cts a yard.
Suitings from 75cts to $3 a yard.

BLACK DRESS STUFFS

Endless selection, new weaves and designs.

36-inch Fancy Brocade Mohairs......19cts
36-inch all-Wool Serges......19cts
40-inch Crepe Fancies......25cts
40-inch Silk Finish Henriettas......39cts

H. P. Wasson & Co. H. P. Wasson & Co.

We Offer

you the neatest and cleanest

BARBER SHOP

in the State. Drop in for a clean shave or neat hair trim.

ALCAZAR

Next Door to The News Office.

We are sole agents for the celebrated

Acorn Stoves and Ranges

Finest Line In the City!

Haueisen & Hartmann

THE HOUSE FURNISHERS......163-169 East Washington St.

Patee Bicycles

YOU KNOW THEM EVERYBODY DOES

$60 and $85

PEORIA RUBBER AND MFG CO

58 and 60 North Pennsylvania St.

DUNLAP'S CELEBRATED HATS.

Seaton's Hat Store,

27 N. Pennsylvania st.

Removed.

Mrs. Ida Seibert has removed her dressmaking parlors to 36½ W. Washington, over H. H. Lee's store. Room 7. Opening September 7.

$1—Round Trip—$1. Decatur, Ill., Sunday, September 6.

The Turners' special train will leave via L. D. & W. railway at 7 a. m. Tickets good returning at 6:30 p. m. and 10:20 p. m. trains. For tickets and full information call city ticket office, 134 S. Illinois st., or Union depot.

This Week

We will have very low rates to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Kansas City, Denver, and any old place. WEBB, 5 and 128 S. Illinois st. 'Phone 300.

Silver Age Rye.

You can get it of GEORGE DELUSE, 22 Kentucky ave.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

Fishermen, Attention!

Bay View Hotel, Lake Maxinkuckee; low rate of $1 per day until September 10. Good fishing. Low railroad rates.

Are You Going To Buy a Furnace?

If you wish to buy a first-class furnace, and have it well put up, at a low price, call at our new location, Nos. 223 and 225 E. Washington st. KRUSE & DEWENTER.

Are You Going To Buy a Furnace?

If you wish to buy a first-class furnace, and have it well put up, at a low price, call at our new location, Nos. 223 and 225 E. Washington st. KRUSE & DEWENTER.

Special Rates On Account Gold Convention.

Low rates to New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Pittsburg, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Louisville, Nashville, and all other points. Telephone 1506. We cut the rates. T. M. HERVEY & CO., leading ticket brokers, 15 S. Illinois st.

Democratic Convention

Return tickets to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Washington, New York, Boston and all other points, cheap. Webb's Cut-Rate Ticket Office, 5 and 128 S. Illinois st. 'Phone 300.

Pure Wines.

All the Moninger Rhine wines, as well as ports, sherries, etc. GEORGE DELUSE, 22 Kentucky ave.

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T. M. HERVEY & CO., 15 S. Illinois. Tel. 1506.

Tornado Insurance.

A. J. MEYER & CO., 33 Lombard. 'Phone 130.

ART EMPORIUM, Telephone 500.

Souvenirs of the Convention

Buy a Camera and take them for yourself. Convention views and views about Indianapolis. Cameras all prices, $5 and upward.

The H. LIEBER COMPANY, 33 South Meridian St.

AMUSEMENTS.

BICYCLE RACES

BROAD RIPPLE TRACK

LABOR DAY

Afternoon and Evening

Admission......25cts

THE BAR-KEEPER'S FRIEND

34 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

H. H. LEE

dealer in Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods and Dried Fruits. Agent for F. Schumacher's Akron flour. Importer of Olive Oil, French Peas, Mushrooms and Sardines. Manufacturer of Roasted Coffees and Lee's Baking Powder.

NOS. 7 AND 9 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST. NO. 1 MADISON AVENUE. NO. 260 VIRGINIA AVENUE.

Ready For Fall Trade

With an immense stock of the newest fall fabrics.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

An elegant line of new Goods in all varieties.

Handsome, changeable Novelties, 19c, 25c, 39c.

Beautiful all-wool Cloth Novelties at 50c.
Very desirable Boucle Novelty at 75c.
Stylish imported Novelties, 85c, 75c.
50-inch Diagonal all-wool Suitings at 39c.
50-inch all-wool Storm Serge at 50c.
Novelties in all-wool Black Goods, 25c to $1.25.

HANDSOME FALL SILKS.

Changeable Taffetas for Linings, 19c.
Changeable Brocades reduced to 39c.
New all-silk Taffetas now 50c.
Beautiful Brocade changeable Silks, 58c to 75c.
Black Brocades, with colored figures, 49c and 75c.

NEW LINES OF FALL WRAPS.

A little bit early, perhaps, but we are getting ready for your inspection the greatest line of popular styles and at the lowest prices you have ever known.

The Star Store

194 & 196 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

Auction EVERYDAY

—AT—

2:30 P. M. and 7:30.

MARCY'S

38 West Washington Street.

MONEY TO LOAN on household goods or pianos. Call for you. Room 8, 51½ East Washington Street.

NICOLL THE TAILOR. 33 and 35 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis

This Is the Time

when we are busy receiving our fall stocks of

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Our lines of new Neckwear in Tecks, Bows and Strings for early fall wear are now in. It will be money in your pocket to take advantage of our prices.

Our line of 50-cent Neckwear contains all the newest patterns, designs and fabrics. See them.

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DRUMS

From $3.10 Upward

Complete outfits with sticks and belts. Fifes, Bugles and all Brass Band Instruments.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE COUNTRY.

Committees will do well to correspond with us. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Wulschner & Son

Dealers in Musical Instruments of all descriptions.

78 and 80 N. Pennsylvania St. Opposite Denison House.

The Big Sale Continued

Auction sales and auction prices are not "in it" with our big Bicycle Clearance Sale. Wheels are not guaranteed at auctions. We guarantee each and every wheel sold in this sale.

We Are Making a Price

On Models A, B, C and D ARROWS, the like of which has never been known in this city. Come in early this week.

The H. T. Conde Implement Company

27 to 33 Capitol Avenue, North.

REMEMBER—Every wheel sold is fully guaranteed, and the stock is not shop-worn and second-hand.

Here's Our Proposition:

We will make you an Evening Dress Suit, with an additional coat—Tuxedo cut—all garments silk lined, at

Fifty Dollars

Meantime, we call attention to our great stock of Fall Suitings. Come and see them.

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For Bedrooms, For Parlors, For Dining-Rooms, For Libraries, For Halls, For Offices

Best goods for the money.

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Nos. 43 and 45 South Meridian Street.

Welcome, Strangers ..... TO WM. TRON'S

THE KINGSTON

The finest equipped and most elaborately furnished rooms in the State!

SPECIAL—No whiskies under seven years old sold at the bar.

The finest old liquors in the city.

THE KINGSTON, Opp. Bates House, N. Illinois St.

BICYCLES—$45, $55 and $65.

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REPAIRING! Punctures 25c. Wheels for rent by day or hour.

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