CARLISLE CAN'T GO

HE IS ASKED TO DELIVER A SPEECH IN BALTIMORE.

Informs the Committee of Invitation That His Spare Time is Already Engaged, But Makes Them a Speech, Rather Than Nothing at All—Workmen Who Think Their Wages Too High and That the Dollars They Get Will Buy Too Much, Should Vote for Bryan and Get Them Cut in Two.

Washington, Oct. 16.—A delegation of about 300 members of the Wage Earners Patriotic league of Maryland called on Secretary Carlisle at the treasury department this afternoon and invited him to make an address before the wage earners of Baltimore at his earliest convenience. Mr. H. K. L. Johnson, president of the league, in addressing the secretary said that while the league is a non-partisan body the delegates here today were Democrats.

"They are Carlisle and Cleveland Democrats who do not believe that labor can prosper when capital is attacked and who have determined, in this election, to sink party and stand for the honor of our nation. We promise, sir, at this election, Democrats though we are," said the speaker, "to cast our votes for the only candidate possible of election at this time."

W. O. Thompson, a member of the executive of the league, briefly urged the secretary to deliver the address at the earliest opportunity. After three cheers had been given for the secretary, he mounted a small platform and expressing his regret that he could not accept, spoke substantially as follows:

"I am very much obliged to you for your kind invitation and very sorry that it is not in my power to comply with your request. My reasons are well understood. My business has been so arranged that I can make several speeches in my own state but it is not possible for me to go elsewhere. But there are one or two things, suggested by your spokesman, which I would like to say to you."

"Tell the truth," shouted a voice.

"I'll try to," replied Mr. Carlisle. "If there is any laboring man in the United States," he proceeded, "who really believes the money he receives for his toil is too good, that it will buy too much food and clothing for himself and family or pay rent for a better house than he should have ,then it is his duty to vote for free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. If there is any laboring man who saved money out of his earnings and has deposited it in a savings bank or a building and loan association or a life insurance policy for the protection of his family, and he desires to have the proceeds of that investment returned to him in dollars worth half as much as those which he paid, he also should vote for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1; but on the other hand every man in the United States, whether he works for wages or not, who desires to preserve what he has accumulated or what he may hereafter accumulate, he ought to vote against silver at 16 to 1 and for the maintenance of a sound and stable currency. While every man whose wage compensation is fixed is deeply interested in the outcome of this contest, the man, therefore, who works for a transportation company would find himself the helpless victim of a policy which diminished the purchasing power of his wages about one-half and compelled him to work on and on for the same number of dollars he received before, thus destroying all hope of improvement of his condition. But, gentlemen, the laboring men have their fate in their own hands. If they are intelligent enough and patriotic enough they will exercise the right of suffrage so that no man hereafter will dare to approach them with wild and revolutionary schemes of civil government."

No Time Should be Lost

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

"NATIONAL DEMOCRAT" WINS

Objections in Iowa and New York to the Use of the Name Fail.

St. Paul, Oct. 16.—A special to the Dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., says: The state election board has granted the name "National Democratic" to the Palmer and Buckner ticket in Iowa. Judges Cole and Connor, of the Free Silver party, filed a writ of certiorari requiring the state board to appear in the court and argue their right to the name. Attorney General Remley demurred to the petition for a writ on the grounds that the state board alone had jurisdiction. Judge Stevenson of the district court sustained the demurrer and the Palmer and Buckner ticket will go on the ballot as that of the "National Democratic ticket."

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The court of appeals has affirmed the decision of the appellate division, second department, giving the gold standard Democrats the right to use the name of "National Democratic party" on the official ballot.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction

Woman's Writes

Believe in Woman's Writes? Of course we do. Who could help it when women write such convincing words as these: "For seven years I suffered with scrofula. I had a good physician. Every means of cure was tried in vain. At last I was told to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me after using seven bottles."—MRS. JOHN A. GENTLE, Fort Fairfield, Me., Jan. 26, 1896.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla ..cures..

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

DEMOCRAT, BUT NOT A POP

Ex-Secretary of the Democratic National Committee Repudiates Bryan.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 16.—S. P. Scherin, for many years secretary of the national committee and the Indiana member of that committee, in a statement prepared by him for the Indianapolis News, repudiates the nomination of Bryan and Sewall and declares against them. He denounces in a most vigorous manner the fusion of Indiana Democrats with Populists. Mr. Scherin says he is still a Democrat but is not and will never be a Populist, and he calls upon the members of the party to repudiate the ticket nominated at Chicago.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It cures catarrh.

UNION GENERALS IN OHIO

Their State Itineracy Includes Sunday With McKinley at Canton.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 16.—The special train bearing Generals Alger, Howard, Sigel and Sickles, Corporal Tanner and others, who are touring the country for McKinley, arrived here at 7 a. m. today from Louisville and at once resumed its tour on the following itinerary in Ohio for the next four days:

Friday, Oct. 16, Dayton, 8:30 a. m.; Springfield, 11:25 a. m.; Xenia, 1:30 p. m.; Washington Court House, 2:45 p. m.; Chillicothe ,4:15 p. m.; Circleville, 5:45 p. m.; Columbus 7 p. m. (night meeting.)

Saturday, Oct. 17; Zanesville, 7:30 a. m.; Mt. Vernon 10:30 a. m.; Mansfield, 11:45 a. m.; Tiffin 3:45 p. m.; Walker, 2:45 p. m.; Bowling Green 3:10 p. m.; Findlay 5:30 p. m.; Sandusky 7:40 p. m. (night meeting.)

Monday, Oct. 19, Justus, 8 a. m.; New Philadelphia, 9:30 a. m.; Urchsville 10:25 a. m.; Dennison 10:50 a. m., Mingo Junction 12:45 p. m., Steubenville 12:55 p. m.; East Liverpool 2 p. m.; Youngstown 4:15 p. m.; Warren 5 p. m.;Cleveland 7:30 p. m. (night meeting.)

Dayton, O., Oct. 17.—Ex-Governor R. A. Alger of Michigan, General D. E. Sickles of New York, General O. O. Howard, Corporal J. R. Tanner, Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania, Major Geo. A. Marden of Massachusetts, Major John W. Burk of Illinois, Colonel J. N. Walker of Illinois, Major J. H. Hopkins of Delaware, General A. T. Wyckoff, and others, arrived here at 8:30 this morning in General Alger's privat ecar. The speakers were received by the local committee and taken to the soldiers' home in carriages. At the home they were received by the governor, Colonel J. B. Thomas and staff and were cheered as they passed through the avenues. The meeting was held in a large tent at the amusement park just outside the home grounds and it was filled to the limit, 2,000 soldiers being present. The speakers were Generals Alger, Howard, Sickles and Stewart, Corporal Tanner, Major Harden, Colonel Tom Walker and Major Burk.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—That Settled It.—He—"What did your father say when you told him that I loved you?" She—"He said he did also."—Life.

—"So you got those scars in the war. You have a right to be proud of them, sir." "Not strictly. You see I was a substitute."—Detroit Tribune.

—Mrs. Nubbins—"My husband is a perfect brute." Friend—"You amaze me." Mrs. Nubbins—"Since the baby began teething, nothing would quiet the little angel but pulling his papa's beard, and yesterday he went and had his beard shaved off."—Tit-Bits.

—The Intelligent Domestic.—"Cook, how long did you boil those eggs?" "Noine minutes, mum." "But I told you that I wanted my eggs boiled three minutes." "Thot's thrue, mum; but there was t'ree eggs, mum, and t'ree times t'ree is noine."—Harper's Bazar.

—The political canvasser had run across the office boy. "Does your employer favor inflation?" he asked. "Who? De boss?" inquired the boy. "Well, I guess you'd t'ink he does if you could see de way he blows me up w'en I'm late gittin' to de office."—Chicago Post.

—"I dunno ez the prodigal son was so very bad after all," said Mr. Corntossel. "He wa'n't no good to his family," her husband rejoined. "That's a fact. But when he got home he didn't hev no more ter say. Ef he'd been like most o' the men folks nowadays, the furst thing he'd of done would of been to find fault with the way the fatted calf was cooked."—Washington Star.

Thoughtful persons are deterred more and more from going into the country by the spread and development of the country yell. You are driving along a shaded road. The trees, rejoicing that they are seen by men and women, give forth gratefully sweet savor. You come into the open. The shadows are lengthening. The hills stretch themselves in purple comfort, foreseeing dreamless sleep. There is a peace that precedes sunset. You pass a comfortable farmhouse with thick chimney. And suddenly you are conspicuous of persons on the piazza, who in rude rhythm proclaim the fact that they "are in it," at the same time telling the name of the cottage and asking, defiantly: "Who are you?" As you are not in the habit of carrying a shotgun or rifle on a family drive, you are without suitable repartee. The hills shudder and the sun hastens its descent. Is it disquietude in the presence of nature or is it fear that provokes such a display of petty individuality, as a belated boy whistles aggressively in the dark?—Boston Journal.

BUTLER GETS BACK

POPULIST CHAIRMAN ONCE MORE IN WASHINGTON.

Returns to National Headquarters With a Gripsack Full of Populistic Figures, Combined in a Multitude of Ingenious Ways to Show Bryan's Election a Sure Thing—Watson's Letter of Acceptance in Controversy as to Who Shall Give it to the Public—Sub-Committee Goes to See Watson—Populistic News.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Chairman Butler of the Populist national committee returned from Chicago this morning. He expressed himself as satisfied with the result of the meeting of the Populist executive committee and also with the general outlook.

"There are only four states, said he, "in which fusion has not been arranged —Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee. An adjustment will be reached in Florida and Tennessee without a doubt. So far as Georgia is concerned, the state will go either for Bryan and Watson, or Bryan and Sewall. An adjustment in North Carolina is difficult because the Democrats rejected several very fair propositions which were made. Regarding the middle western states, Ohio can be classed as doubtful; Indiana, with the fusion arranged, is safe for Bayan, and Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa are in the balance. I regard it as safe to assume that the chances are even in those states; that is, that two of the four will go for Bryan and silver. Kentucky is safe. West Virginia and Maryland are doubtful, with the chances, I think, strongly in favor of Bryan in the former. In Maryland the result will depend upon the Republican farmers. If there is enough disaffection among them to offset the gold Democratic defection in Baltimore, Bryan will carry the state. For the population, there is a greater gold Democratic defection in Baltimore, I think, than in any city west of New York."

Senator Butler at noon stated that he had not received Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance, which the latter is quoted as saying he had mailed to the senator on Wednesday. Mr. Butler declined to dicuss the probable character of the letter or to say whether he would give out the letter when he received it, but his friends say that it is probable that he would not consider it in his province to make it public in case it should be received by him before it should be given to the press. They argue that if it is customary for the candidate to make public such documents and that there is no question of etiquette involved.

ON THE WAY TO GEORGIA.

Senator Butler and the national committee are represented by a sub-committee who are now on their way to Georgia to confer with the vice presidential candidate, and they will be joined by other members of the general committee in case there is any call for their presence at the conference. The purpose of the visit is understood to be to prevail upon Mr. Watson to accept with good grace the general committee's address issued from Chicago as the proper policy for the party, to leave the details of the party management to the committee and to cease his public criticisms of the committee's course. Senator Butler does not admit there are any differences between Watson and the party managers. But it is no secret that the committee has felt considerably annoyed by Watson's attack upon its fusion policy.

WANT WATSON LEFT ON.

It is stated to be a mistake to conclude, as appears to have been done in certain quarters, that the visiting committee will make an effort to secure Mr. Watson's withdrawal from the contest or that the national committee is desirous of accomplishing this result. On the contrary, it is their earnest desire to keep Mr. Watson's name on the ticket, as being to the best interest of Mr. Bryan and the Populist party. There has been some apprehension on the part of some members, though apparently it has not been shared on the part of Chairman Butler, that Mr. Watson might carry his resentment against the fusion policy to the extent of declining the nomination or of putting his acceptance on the condition that fusion should be arranged so as to include a Watson representative and apparently this feeling still exists to a degree.

Senator Butler denies the story, which originated in Chicago, that there had been a personal difference between himself and Vice Chairman Washburn but states that on the contrary the best possible feeling exists between them.

WATSON'S LETTER.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 16.—Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for vice president, today wired the Atlanta Journal as follows, regarding the publication of his letter mailed to Chairman Butler accepting the nomination. "Mr. Butler must decide as to the letter. I did not wire Butler not to come. On the other hand, I expressed a willingness to see the committee here."

Mr. Watson was informed by telegraph that Chairman Butler had expressed himself as preferring that Mr. Watson give out his letter for publication and the vice president was asked to authorize its release. To this he replied with the brief message: "Mr. Butler must decide."

A Helping Hand in Convalescence

when the patient hovers between relapse and recovery; to the constitutionally feeble; to sufferers from incurable disease; to the old; to the mentally or physically overworked; to those who are weak through torpid digestion and anæmia; to all who are run down or debilitated from any cause,

Vino-Kolafra

is a source of genuine vitality. It is a true tonic; it invigorates without any bad after-effects, and stimulates the heart without reaction. Physicians recommend it and use it in their practice with splendid results. Made from the African nut, for ages a source of strength and health to the natives. A blessing without an "if," an "and" or a "but."

Sold by druggists generally.

THE BRUNSWICK PHARMACAL CO., 82 William Street, New York.

THEY DON'T READ THE PAPERS

Kansas Populists Turn Out to See Tom Watson, According to Program.

Kansas City, Oct. 16.—A special to the Star from Fort Scott, Kan., says: The fact that Vice Presidential Candidate Watson's Kansas dates had been cancelled was not received in the country and in the towns along the Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota road and today at nearly every town on that railway large crowds assembled from the surrouding country to see and hear him. Some farmers drove twenty miles to be present and the crowds were greatly disappointed at the nominee's failure to appear.

TELLER'S HEALTH IMPROVES

He May Become Able to Renew Some of His Canceled Engagements.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Senator Henry M. Teller has so far recovered the use of his voice as to be able to once more enter into the campaign and he addressed a free silver meeting on the south side tonight. His general health is also considerably improved and it is probable that he will fill some of his engagements, all of which were cancelled during his recent illness.

AN ICELAND FARM.

A Woman's Notes on One of the Best in the Island.

In approaching an Icelandic farm certain formalities must be observed. You should not descend from the pony, even though you know quite well that you are to remain; nor should the packs be taken off. The proper thing is to wait until your guide finds some one in authority and proffers a request for shelter. For a single night this cannot be refused, though the farmer may, if he chooses, decline to keep you for several days. Permission having been granted, you can alight and enter the guest room, which is rarely absent, even in the poorest farms.

Opposite the church stand the house buildings. Facing the path are five small wooden gables, connected by thick walls of turf and stone. The central one is the entrance to the main body of the house, and the others serve as post office, guestroom, wool and storeroom, and for harness and tools. We pass under the low entrance, and through a long, dark passage, with earth floors and walls; on either side of this tunnel open storerooms for milk and provisions and the eldhus, where cooking, washing and churning are done. This room is lighted only by a hole in the roof, which serves as a chimney for the central fireplace. Quite at the end of the passage the badstofa, or general living-room, is usually found, where men, women and children sleep in open bunks around the room. But this farm has separate rooms for the men and women servants, a small kitchen and chambers overhead for the pastor and his family; and in addition is a cozy little room, half library, half dining-room, for guests, where I saw a bookcase, well filled with Icelandic sagas, German and Danish books and translations from standard English works.

Above all is the turfy roof, with its many curves and peaks. Little windows peep out from among the grasses, and often the earthen walls slope so gradually to the ground that it is hard to tell where the house ends and the tun, or home grass lands, begin. Indeed, one story is told of a traveler who rode up on top of a house one dark night, and only discovered his mistake by his horses putting a leg down one of the chimneys. Damp these houses usually are, but the temperature is equally like that of a cave, and they are certainly well adapted to resist the sudden, fierce storms which sweep over the country.

This farm is an exceptionally fine one; you will hardly find a score like it in Iceland. There was an air of life and bustle about the place, and the farm work went on with a swing and energy not often seen in these leisurely Icelanders. Night and morning 120 sheep trotted down from their rocky pastures to be milked, and the making of skyr went on diligently. Skyr is one of the great staples of Icelandic food; it is made by heating the milk slowly, curdling it with rennet and drawing off the whey. When done it is stored away in hogsheads for use during the year.

I had come in a busy time for the farm people; not only was there the skyr and butter making, but the wool had to be cleaned and sent on ponies to market, and then the haying began. This is a long two months' affair. From the grandfather to the babies, all were at work; first, the tun was mowed, then the "out hay," or distant meadows, then the walls, roofs—every place that afforded a whisp of hay; for on the scanty grass crop the lives of the flocks depend, and they are the Icelander's chief dependence. From the wool clothes for the men and women are made, blankets, harness, ropes, gloves, stockings and heavy scarfs, while the surplus wool is bartered for groceries and other necessaries.

The Icelandic pastor is really a farmer, and must work hard on the land which accompanies every church living, in order to eke out his small stipend. Usually he has three churches in his charge, the head church and two "annexes;" and he holds one noonday service in each once in three weeks.

Everywhere in Iceland I was treated with the greatest courtesy and kindness, and not once did I meet with dishonesty or overcharging of any kind. Sometimes one member of a peasant's family would speak a little English, and almost every one understood Danish, of which I had a smattering. The curiosity of the people was sometimes annoying, but it was very natural. Many had never seen an American woman, and all had much interest in America, and wished to know if I had met their relatives in Manitoba and on the Pacific coast.

I found that many Icelanders return to their old homes; they usually explain this by: "The old folks needed me," and often add: "And I did not like the climate," the great heat of our northern summers being very trying to a people accustomed to cool, damp summers and comparatively mild winters.—N. Y. Independent.

They Boom Business.

"I see another medical college has turned out between one and two hundred new doctors. I think we are getting by far too many medicals then."

"There can't be too many for me."

"May I ask why, sir?"

"You may; I am an undertaker.—Up-to-Date.

RAKES UP RECORDS

BRYAN CONTINUES TO QUOTE FROM THE BACK FILES.

Again Undertakes to Show That McKinley Once Proved Something in Mr. Bryan's Interest, and Cuts in Ahead of Bynum and Leads the Crowd for the Distinguished Indianan—Gets Frothy When He Contemplates the Collection of Debt by a Money Lender—Campaign of Half-Stated Facts Continues.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 16.—William Jennings Bryan, the nominee of three political parties for the presidency, began work comparatively late this morning. Through some oversight the schedule did not have to stop before 8 o'clock, when the train arrived in Holland, but fearing that this would give the candidate too much rest it was arranged that he speak at Muskegon at 7 o'clock.

At Muskegon a goodly crowd had gathered, although the meeting had not been arranged for until late yesterday. The citizens of the place, however, during the night had erected a stand near the depot, from which Mr. Bryan was to speak. They cheered him heartily when, with Mrs. Bryan, he emerged from the car, and during his discussion of the manner in which bimetallism would regulate values he was liberally applauded. He said that the mint privilege for silver would appreciate the price of silver to that of gold and referred to the fact that when silver was demonetized, the bullion in a silver dollar was worth $1.03.

DON'T WANT TO BE CHANGED.

Bangor, Mich., Oct. 16.—At Holland, when at 8 o'clock the nominee arrived, there was a large crowd and it gave demonstrative evedence of its approval of the few words he could say in the short stop. They cheered him repeatedly and assured him that he was all right in a manner which must have convinced him that he was believed to be so by those gathered about the stand from which he spoke. He explained to them that the Republican party did not in its platform endorse the gold standard, but said bimetallism was better.

At 8:30 o'clock Fennville was reached and not since the nominee left the enthusiastic south has so much noise been made by a crowd of similar proportions. Apparently they were all of one mind, for not a dissenting voice was heard to his propositions, and when at the beginning of his few remarks, he said that in the five minutes stop he did not know what he could say that would change their minds on the money question, they assured him that they did not want their minds changed, as they were on the right side and on election day would be supporting him. He told them that if he knew what they wanted him to talk about he would address them on that subject, and one man said: 'Some tell us we would have a 53-cent dollar.'

BADGES AND BANNERS.

Mr. Bryan told them that no one accused the silver dollar of being a 53-cent dollar until after silver was demonetized and a monopoly of mint privileges given to gold.

In the crowd at Bangor some yellow badges fluttered in the brisk wind, but their wearers were not disinclined to listen to the silver champion's brief argument from the rear platform of the car. The white metalites were in the majority, however, and applauded Mr. and Mrs. Bryan with energy.

Hartford's listeners seemed to be all silver people, and their enthusiasm was unstinted. Banners were conspicuous, whose legends drew parallels between the conflict of 1776 and that of this campaign, and prophesied victory now as then, and the nominee said he was glad to see them. There were a good many women in the crowd, and they gave Mrs. Bryan a rousing welcome.

M'KINLEY FOR A TEXT.

Watervliet produced a banner of the Republican candidate with the motto: "McKinley, the Advance Agent of Prosperity." Mr. Bryan took this as a theme and declared that the opposition was trying to force the fight on the tariff question, while recognizing that the money question was paramount. Then he quoted from the words of McKinley in 1880, saying that agriculture was depressed and that without prosperity to the farmers there could be no prosperity anywhere. Mr. Bryan said that this was after thirty years of a protective tariff, which effectually disproved the claim that tariff was the issue of the hour. He declared that the gold standard was responsible for hard times and if the people wanted hard times to continue they should vote the Republican ticket.

MAN WHO WANTS HIS OWN.

Niles, Mich., Oct. 16.—At Benton Harbor, Mr. Bryan left the train and was driven to the Hotel Benton, where he spoke from a balcony. R. I. Jarvis, candidate for congress, introduced the nominee, who said in part:

"In the Banner Register, published in this city, I find the following: 'Yes, times are hard, but we are not in the deepest water yet. If silver wins this fall it will be one of the greatest disasters that ever befel the farmers. I have had for over ten years nearly 10,000 loaned in this county to farmers. In many instances payments have been met, but for a few years I have been compelled to extend the time, and I am willing to do so under our present financial basis, but if silver wins this fall I will do what every other man will do who has money out—demand immediate payment. I admit I may lose some of the interest, but I have at least three years to save myself and during that time I will close in on every mortgage I have.'"

WANTS TO DENOUNCE HIM.

"My friends, I want to denounce the money lender who attempts to use his mortgages to intimidate American citizens, and say that that man does not deserve to live in a land where men are free and have a right to liberty. When you admit that it is necessary to go to the money lender and obtain his consent before you can pass a law, then you have a democracy changed to a plutocracy, and liberty, as we have understood it, has fled from this nation.

"I want you to understand that these men, knowing that they cannot appeal to reason, attempt to appeal to force. These men, knowing that their arguments do not appeal to judgment, attempt to appeal to the fears of men. In this campaign, my friends, we have arrayed against us every enemy of society and every man who seeks to make slaves of those with whom he deals. I am glad that they are not on our side. I am glad that I have not the support of a man who intends to foreclose his mortgages if men do not vote as he wants them to. I would rather remain a humble private citizen than to hold the most exalted office in this land if I had to receive my commission from men who know as little about the genius of our institutions as the money lender whose language I have quoted.

"My friends, this clipping was sent to me by a man who had always been a Republican, and who had a mortgage of $1,000 on a farm which used to be worth $2,000, and who stated in his letter that, under the gold standard, he expected to have to give up his farm because under a gold standard farmers cannot pay their mortgages, and simply have to lose what they have invested and turn their land over to the man who loans his money and uses his mortgage to intimidate American citizens."

There were no features in the address of Mr. Bryan at Niles. That city was reached at 11:30 and the nominee was driven to the high school grounds behind the inevitable team of white horses. There he addressed a crowd of several thousand for twenty minutes, and in his speech he assured his audience that the free silver sentiment was growing, even in the far eastern states.

A SCOOP ON BYNUM.

At Dowagiac, Mr. Bryan found that ex-Congressman William D. Bynum was to speak from the same platform he occupied a few hours after the nominee's address, and in order to properly prepare the silverites of that city for Mr. Bynum's speech he quoted what Bynum had said on the subject of finance in 1886. After saying he could prove the silverites doctrine by Republican authority and after quoting John G. Carlile and James G. Blaine, Mr. Bryan cited the speech of ex-Congressman Bynum, which, he said, was made in congress in 1886. The quotation was as follows: 'It is because of the shrinkage of values as well as of the detriment to labor that I raise my voice and utter a protest against a crusade that has been in the past so successfully waged in behalf of the moneyed interests, to the utter and most complete destruction of the welfare of the people. The people of the west are in debt, their farms, and in many instances their beds, are mortgaged. They have been paying an exorbitant interest to the east until they are impoverished. The prices of their products has fallen, their lands shrunk in value until they began to stagger to meet the weight of their burden. They are energetic, laborious and patriotic. During the days when the nations body was bleeding from a hundred wounds and its life-trembling in the balance they poured out their richest blood and treasure, that it might be saved. They faced the death-dealing grape and canister upon a hundred fields, that this government might be preserved as one great indissoluble nation, and they now ask that in the majesty of its strength and power its great strong arm shall not be raised to at one blow strike them down to want and beggary.'

"He also said: 'The prophecies of these gentlemen, in the face of the facts are of no value, except that they show that they have been universally wrong, the reverse of what they claim always coming true.'

FAVORED FREE COINAGE.

"In that speech he said: 'I am so favor of the free coinage of silver because I believe it to be a palpable violation of the constitution and of the right of the state and of the people to in any wise limit or restrict the coinage of either metal. By the articles of confederation the right of coining money belonged concurrently to the state, congress possessing only the exclusive right to regulate the alloy value. Can it be inferred then that the states parted with the right to coin money and consented to the restrictions upon their powers to make nothing but gold and silver a legal tender, they intended that the federal government should coin or not coin money as congress might determine? Did they intend by this concession to become dependent upon the will of legislation, or continue to rely upon natural resources, which had been the policy of all governments from the foundation of the world, to furnish the supply of money.'

MORE FLOWERS.

Jackson, Mich., Oct. 16.—Brief stops were made at Decatur and Lawton, where Mr. Bryan spoke from the car platform to enthusiastic crowds. When Kalamazoo was reached a great crowd greeted the special. Carriages were in waiting and Mr. Bryan was escorted to Bronson Park. Many thousands were crowded into the park, so many that at least one-quarter of the throng were unable to get within hearing of the candidate. After the speech Mr. and Mrs. Bryan held an impromptu reception from the rear platform of the car and a surging, struggling mass of humanity fought for the flowers which the lady received.

"ANARCHIST" INTRODUCED.

Marshall was the next stop, but here instead of making a speech, the candidate served as introducer. He said:

"My friends, I am not going to have time to talk to you, but I simply want to make a little speech in the introduction of a famous anarchist who is going to speak after I am gone. Now, I want you, when he gets up to talk, to take a good look at him. He is a typical anarchist. You will probably see his picture in Harper's Weekly next week. His name is Hon. Albert Williams, and he lives at Ionia, Mich., and he was introduced two years ago at Ionia by Mr. McKinley as the only survivor of the sixteen who met and adopted the first Republican platform and the suggested the name of Republican party, on the sixth of July, 1854, under the oaks at Jackson. He must be an anarchist, because he is with us this year. My friends, he is one of the many men who have found it necessary to either get out of the Republican party or surrender their country into the hands of foreigners, and he has naturally chosen to get out of the party, and yet, my friends, the campaign of education which our opponents are carrying on consists mainly in applying abusive names to such men. Our opponents tell you that country cannot be trusted in the hands of any party or any men who have the support of such men as Mr. Williams, and they insist that if you want a good government you must turn the government over to the Wall stret syndicates and let them run it for all there is in it for the syndicates...

A brief stop was made at Albion, where yellow ribbons were in evidence. While the candidate was speaking from a platform near the track the boards gave way, but fortunately nobody was hurt. He finished his address from the rear platform of the car.

BRYAN AT JACKSON.

Jackson was reached at 5:40 o'clock and the reception accorded the candidate there proved to be the greatest of the day. Multitudes of people were gathered about the station and the streets were a holiday appearance. Several bands of music and a number of free silver clubs met the Bryan party at thestation and a procession was formed which traversed the main streets of the town. A stop of an hour and a half had been arranged for at Jackson, but the train was late reaching there and the allowance had to be slightly curtailed.

Mr. Bryan found time, however, to address two meetings here. When the carriage conveying the nominee got within two blocks of the stand where he was to address his first audience, it was stopped by the dense crowd, with surged back and forth about the vehicle. The enthusiasm was so great that it was dangerous, as it threatened to key the admirers of the triple candidate up to such a pitch that they would not respect his personal safety. A dozen policemen forced their way in front of the carriage and managed to get the conveyance within fifty feet of the gaily decorated platform. The police were powerless in their efforts to control the mob and it was impossible for the candidate to reach the speakers' stand.

IT UPSETS HIM.

He climbed to the driver's seat and was there introduced by Thomas . Barkworth, the candidate for congress in this district. It was many minutes, however, before Mr. Bryan could proceed with his address, and he was often interrupted by the demonstrative evidences of the affection of the crowd. It is safe to say that not one-fifth of the assemblage heard a word Mr. Bryan said. He would talk a short time and be interrupted, and would then try it again with the same result. There was nothing new in his speech, he afterwards saying that the worry incident to the great crush completely upset him.

There was but five minutes left for Mr. Bryan to speak at the second meeting, when at last the driver had succeeded in extricating the carriage from the crowd. When he arrived at the place of speaking he found a repitition of the first scene. He could not make his way through the crowd to the stand and again spoke from the carriage. Mr. Bryan was to speak five minutes, but took ten minutes before the crowd was quiet enough to listen to him.

Brief stops and short platform talks were made at Leslie and Mason before Lansing was reached.

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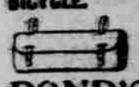

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Czar and Czarina at Hamburg.

Hamburg, Oct. 16.—The czar and czarina arrived here today and were present at the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Russia church here. Ex-Empress Frederick was also present.

Troy, Oct. 14.—George H. Morrison, the defaulting treasurer of Rensselaer county, was arraigned in the circuit court in this city before Justice Parker today. He entered a plea of not guilty and his trial was set down for November 9.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Huntsville, Texas, says: A pitched battle occurred a few miles west of town between several negroes. There were three on each side and shotguns and pistols were used. Two sons of Hamp Lacey on one side and Reddick Stephenson on the opposing side were killed. The senior Lacey and two men who aided Stephenson escaped unhurt. The trouble was over family matters.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 16.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the building of Gilmore, chemical importer, and extended to B. Goldstein & Co., cigar manufacturers, Kearney Bros., tea importers, and Johnston's Fluid Beef company. The roofs fell in and twelve firemen were buried under the burning debris. Five men were taken out badly injured.

Miss Quizzem—"Do you believe all the disagreeable things you read in the newspapers?" Miss Henting—"I do if they are about people I know."—Roxbury Gazette.

"Tat gry terrible that Oi notice about the hurricane," said Mr. Dolan after his first lesson, "is that yez hape fallin' off before yez get up."—Washington Star.

It's the quack nostrums that gather in the dollars.—Texas Siftings.

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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