

## THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

### Bryan Addresses a Large Gathering of People at Centralia, Illinois.

### Insists That the Money is the Question Before the Public.

### The Iowa Bimetallic State Convention Indorses the Nomination of Bryan for President, and Instructs Its Delegates to St. Louis to Vote for His Nomination at the Silver Convention—Senator Peffer Comes Out for Bryan.

CENTRALIA (Ill.), July 14.—Mr Bryan arrived at 6:10 o'clock at Centralia, where he was received quietly and placed in the private carriage of Captain S. L. Dwight and driven to the latter's residence. Mrs. Dwight and her sister, Mrs. Haussier, cousins of Mr. Bryan, assisted the candidate and his wife in the reception given at Captain Dwight's house to the ladies of the town. Afterward there was a meeting at the City Park, where Mr. and Mrs. Bryan shook hands with a large number of people. A band was in attendance. A special train brought excursionists, and the Bryan Club from Nashville, Washington County, with another band, and the Silver Club from Ashley and a delegation from Fairfield were also there. In response to cheers from the crowd Mr. Bryan consented to speak, and mounting an improvised stand he made an address. He said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I did not come to make a speech; the campaign is hardly opened yet, but coming back to Marion County to attend to some business which had to be attended to before I returned to my Nebraska home, I was glad to accept an invitation to spend two or three hours with my relatives in this city, and while here to meet again the citizens whom I met before. (Applause.)

"We are entering upon a memorable campaign, and the issues are being drawn for the contest. The two parties, or the two leading parties, have already named their candidates for President and Vice-President, and in a short time the campaign will be opened fully, and you will make up your minds as to which platform and as to which ticket you will support. I trust that the issues involved in this campaign will be clearly understood and carefully studied. Parties are not made to be worshipped; they are merely the instruments by which we serve our country, and parties are made not for the parties, and parties can only claim the support of the people when these parties are efficient instruments in the hands of the people for accomplishing good. And those who are called upon to vote have the right to consider the platform utterance and the policies advocated by the various parties as well as the candidates who are nominated.

"In this campaign I believe that there will be less of personalities and more of principle than in any campaign which we have seen in recent years. The people have before them two great public questions. We must not expect that any platform will contain all that you desire. No thinking person finds in any platform an expression of everything which he desires nor must we expect that any platform will be free from some objection. We select our party, we select our platform, not in the hope of finding something which is absolutely in accord with our opinions, but we take that platform which for the time being promises to us the best legislation on the most important issues. And in this campaign it is decided on all sides that the most important is the money question. It matters not whether you believe in the restoration of silver or in the gold standard you must admit that the settlement of the money question is of the first and greatest importance which, once settled, leaves nothing to be desired.

"On the money question the two parties have taken positions directly opposite. Four years ago the position of the two parties was almost identically the same. Both parties declared for gold and silver as our money metals. Four years have passed, and these four years have been full of momentous happenings, but as this campaign approaches the great parties line themselves up for the fray. Upon this question the party at St. Louis declared for the maintenance of the gold standard, but that platform does not say that the gold standard is a good thing, because that platform pledged the party to get rid of the gold standard, but declared that this change could not be made except by international agreement.

"The Democratic party met at Chicago, and it adopted the platform which is in direct opposition to the platform adopted at St. Louis. The St. Louis convention declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until something else could be done in the near future. But more than that, the Republican platform did not promise any complete monetary system. The Democratic party outlined what it desired to have done, and declared that the silver dollar should be of full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that such legislation should be enacted as is necessary for the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid of any other nation.

"We also declared that the silver dollar should be full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that such legislation should be enacted that is necessary to prevent for the future the demonetization of any legal tender money. The platform declares that the Government should exercise the right to redeem its obligations in either gold or silver. The issue is drawn, and we have our choice in this campaign between an American financial system for an American people and an English system for the English aristocracy. If I mistake not, the American people will

not be appealed to in vain. There can be but one issue in this campaign, and but one result. If they ask us what about other questions, we tell them that so long as the right of self-government is in danger there is no other question. Why discuss questions of which we have not the power to decide them?

"But I want to impress upon your minds two things; I want to ask two questions. They are questions that will be asked over and over again in this campaign. They are questions that will be asked with ever-increasing emphasis. These questions are these: If the gold standard is a good thing, why should we try to get rid of it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nation are willing to help us let go? We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them upon either issue, or both.

"I thank you, my friends and fellow-citizens, for the interest which you have manifested and for the compliment you have paid to me by your assemblage here to-day. I can but beg of you that you will remember your duty as citizens. We stand upon the platform adopted at Chicago, and do not come to you as supplicants to beg for your votes. Your votes are your own, and no man is asked to do anything save as his conscience dictates. And we beg of you to study all the questions presented, study all the issues involved, and then let your pledge register a free-man's will."

Mr. Bryan left Centralia for Salem at 8:50 p. m.

## IOWA BIMETALLISTS.

### Delegates to St. Louis Instructed to Vote for the Democratic Nominee.

DES MOINES (Ia.), July 14.—Two hundred delegates were present at Flynn's Hall this morning when the Provisional Chairman, Amos Strecker, called the Non-Partisan Bimetallic State Convention to order. He introduced S. H. Bashor of Waterloo as Temporary Chairman.

Temporary Chairman S. H. Bashor said:

"If the United States, joining with Mexico, producing as they do, the great bulk of the world's supply of silver bullion, should establish the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it is only a question of time when the silver market would be cornered and from the position of debtor she would bound into a creditor among the nations of the earth. "With the silver producing nations of the Western Hemisphere established on a uniform basis of free coinage of gold and silver at our present legal ratio, no man at any spot within commercial reach of our shores a tithe removed from idleness would take one cent less for an ounce of silver than its legal or mintage value, and the parity of the two metals would be unquestionably preserved.

"We must have the restoration of silver now. Raise the blockade, spread the sails of commerce, open the Mints, send the Nation's blood flowing through the veins of trade, and when the song of spindles and the music of hammers mingle with the hum of contentment and plenty, patriots may find pasture in party adherence and party strife, but not now."

John J. Hamilton, editor of the Des Moines "Daily News," was elected to act as Permanent Chairman.

The resolutions were lengthy. After laying down the principles of silver, Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice-President were indorsed, and the State delegates instructed to vote for them at St. Louis.

The first resolution sets out the importance of the financial question. The second denounces the gold standard and demands free coinage at 16 to 1. The third denounces the national banking system, and the fourth denounces the issue of bonds during times of peace. The last resolution indorsing Bryan is as follows:

Resolved, That regarding as we do the Hon. William J. Bryan in his person, avowed principles and political career as embodying as perfectly and completely as any other living man the principles essential to restore and maintain the country in its career of development and prosperity, we do hereby instruct the delegates from Iowa to the St. Louis Bimetallic Convention to vote as a unit for, and use every effort possible to secure the nomination of the Hon. William J. Bryan for President, and his associate, Arthur Sewall, for Vice-President, whom we regard as pre-eminent in his locality, as the representative of the same principles, and do hereby pledge to that ticket the cordial and unanimous support of the bimetallics of Iowa.

## NEBRASKA POPULISTS.

### Seems a Foregone Conclusion That They Will Indorse Bryan.

GRAND ISLAND (Neb.), July 14.—Up to this afternoon the advance guard of the Populist State Convention made scarcely noise enough to attract attention. The evening trains swelled the number until there are perhaps 200 delegates now in the city. Night trains are expected to bring in delegations from eastern counties and Chairman Edgerton is confident of a large convention.

The only question which seems to meet with much discussion is what dimensions the fight of the middle of the road men against instructing the St. Louis delegates for Bryan will be. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that Bryan's indorsement will be easy; that after Bryan is nominated at St. Louis the Democrats will be expected to support Holcomb for Governor.

The forces in favor of an independent ticket are expected to multiply to-night, but their officers are charged with being hoodlars, Republican hirelings, etc., and the Bryan men feel confident that they will carry the day four to one, or practically unanimously.

Senator Allen arrived late this afternoon, and is to-night making addresses on the streets. Governor Holcomb and Senator Allen are expected to head the delegation to St. Louis.

### GOVERNOR HOLCOMB FOR BRYAN.

LINCOLN (Neb.), July 14.—The sentiment of the Populist State administration on the question of indorsing Mr. Bryan for President was expressed this afternoon by Private Secretary Benton Maret to a reporter of the United Press, said:

"The candidacy of Mr. Bryan will carry Nebraska for free silver. The Populist party, representing this principle and indorsing the Democratic national ticket, hope to elect their State ticket by an overwhelming majority. As regards the action at St. Louis Governor Holcomb, Senator Allen and, in

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## FOR WILLIAM M'KINLEY AND SOUND MONEY.

### Many Leading Democrats Who Will Not Vote for Free Silver,

### But Will Lend Their Support to the Ohio Statesman.

### Secretary of the Navy Herbert Publicly Announces That He Will Not Vote for the Ticket Nominated at Chicago, and Other Cabinet Members Are Expected Soon to do the Same.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Democrats of St. Louis who favor McKinley for President have decided to come out and work for his election.

Already plans are afoot to organize a so-called sound money Democratic league, whose members will pledge themselves to vote for McKinley and protection.

Among those who will, it is said, be identified with it are James L. Blair, I. H. Lionberger, Charles H. Turner, John Scullin, Charles C. Maffitt, George A. Madill, James Campbell, F. N. Judson, Captain McCulloch, W. F. Boyle, P. J. Wade, Julius Walsh, Leverett Bell, H. Graham Frost, E. C. Kerr, H. S. Prest and others.

It is their intention to perfect an organization all over the State that will result in a victory for McKinley.

## WILL SUPPORT M'KINLEY.

### The Only Hope for the Future of the Country.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways returned from the East yesterday, and is out in an interview saying: "Much as I regret it, I shall support McKinley, for I believe in his election lies the only hope of the future of the country."

Mr. Ingalls is one of the leading Democrats of the State. He drew up the State platform of the Democratic State Convention last year when Senator Brice was Chairman of the convention. Neither he nor Brice attended the State convention this year.

Mr. Ingalls denounces the platform for reflecting upon the Supreme Court and for violating contracts payable in gold in the future as well as its free coinage plank.

## SEWELL IN BAD COMPANY.

### So Says Manley of the Republican National Committee.

CLEVELAND (O.), July 14.—Hon. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Convention, reached Cleveland to-day to attend the meeting called for to-morrow. He came over from Chicago last night. After breakfast he called at Mr. Hanna's office. The latter was very busy receiving politicians and newspaper men.

The impression prevails that Senator Thurston of Nebraska, the Permanent Chairman of the St. Louis Convention, can be the ninth member of the Executive Committee if he will accept the place. Should the Executive Committee remain in session over Thursday, Major McKinley will come up from Canton to see the members. He would come to-morrow but the proposed visit of the women from Northwestern Ohio interferes.

Some of the members of the committee arrived in Cleveland to-night. Mr. Manley said: "McKinley's election is assured."

As to Maine, he said: "The grand old State has never as yet repudiated Republicanism. Of course Mr. Sewall is a popular and shrewd business man, and will perhaps poll the usual Democratic vote, but Mr. Sewall is in bad company."

## BUT ONE COURSE TO PURSUE.

### All Loyal Citizens Should Unite Against Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Hon. Charles H. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, when asked to-day if he had anything to say as to the recent Chicago Convention, replied:

"No political issue is involved in the coming campaign. The question to be settled is more far-reaching and important. The perpetuity of the Republican institutions have been threatened. Every loyal citizen should array himself against the forces which controlled the Chicago Convention; forces of lawlessness which are inconsistent with the maintenance of the Republic. Henceforth there should be no Republican, no Democratic party, but a union of loyal citizens against the combined forces of repudiation and disorder. When once this dangerous element has been stamped out at the polls by an indignant people we can again divide and discuss those political questions which for generations have kept alive the two great political parties."

## SECRETARY HERBERT.

### Says He Will Not Vote for the Ticket Nominated at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Herbert is the first member of the Cabinet to announce himself openly with respect to the Chicago Convention. In reply to an inquiry to-day he stated that he would not support the ticket nominated at Chicago, but beyond this brief definition of his position he would say nothing.

Other members of the Cabinet do not hesitate to say in private conversation that they cannot conscientiously support the platform, and it is not unlikely that others of the number will, a little later, make their announcements publicly.

## ILLINOIS THE BATTLEGROUND.

### Republicans to Make an Aggressive Fight in the State.

CHICAGO, July 14.—It is generally believed at State Republican headquarters that the National Committee in its meeting at Cleveland this week will locate branch headquarters in Chicago

and place National Committeeman Jamieson in charge of the Western campaign. This would be taken as a recognition of the claim that Illinois is to be the royal battleground of the campaign. The members of the Republican State Committee are aroused to action by the silver excitement caused by Bryan in Illinois, and a meeting of the committee is to be held to-morrow.

## ILLINOIS GOLD MEN.

### Not Meeting With Much Success in the Third Ticket Proposition.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The gold Democratic organization of Illinois will reopen headquarters to-morrow in the Palmer House, and the Executive Committee does not doubt that there will be enough responses to the manifesto issued last night to guarantee a new national convention fairly representative of the country before the end of September.

Chairman Robbins admitted that he had not received any additional telegrams to-day from prominent Democrats offering to support the third ticket proposition, but the assurances he had received led him to expect delegations from Eastern and Southern States, even if the party machinery of the States was opposed to the plan.

In the face of the hopeful assertions of the gold leaders, there were more prominent desertions to the silver ranks to-day among local Democrats of influence. Lawrence P. Boyle, who was a leader in the gold movement from the beginning, said:

"The gold standard Democrats of Illinois will not follow the lead of men who want to put a ticket in the field simply to help the election of McKinley."

The report was circulated to-day at the Palmer House that the Bryan Notification Committee was in communication with Senator Hill, with a view to inducing him to accept the Chairman-ship of the notification meeting in Madison Square Garden. If the Senator accepts the silver Democrats here declare it would be the death knell of the third ticket scheme.

## CLAIM OF VICTOR McCORD.

### Prompt Settlement Demanded of the Peruvian Government.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It is understood that the Secretary of State has instructed the United States Minister at Lima to demand a prompt settlement of the claim of Victor C. McCord, an American citizen, for alleged brutal and inhuman treatment by the Peruvian authorities.

Mr. McCord's claim is for \$200,000. It grows out of his imprisonment by the Peruvian authorities in 1885 while he was acting as Superintendent of the railroad at Arequipa. There was a revolution in progress and through the aid of friends, transferred to a train conveying troops it was delivered into the hands of the revolutionists.

McCord was immediately imprisoned and word sent to him to arrange his affairs, as an order had been issued that he be shot within an hour. He was marched to the parade grounds before a file of soldiers and asked if he wished to say anything before being shot. He was then taken to a prison, and after several days of intense suffering and compelled to pay a fine of \$7,500.

## BICYCLING.

### Cooper Again Defeats Bald at Battle Creek.

BATTLE CREEK (Mich.), July 14.—To-day was Tom Cooper's day, and he again demonstrated that he is entitled to the title of "Monarch" by beating Eddie Bald in the mile open in a hot finish and fast time, considering the dirt track on which the race was run. Louhead, the Canadian champion, went a half-mile for a State professional record, making the distance in 0:57. Summaries:

One mile open, Tom Cooper won, Edward Bald second, Fred Louhead of Sarnia, Ontario, third. Time—2:13 4-5.

One mile handicap, professional, Fred Louhead (60 yards) won, Con Baker of Indianapolis (50 yards) second, Kimball of Indianapolis (30 yards) third, Clark of Denver (65 yards) fourth. Time—2:09 2-5.

## CRETAN TROUBLES.

### Turkish Troops Show No Mercy for Women and Children.

CANEA (Crete), July 14.—The Christian delegates in the Cretan Assembly sitting here withdrew from that body yesterday, stating that they had resolved to formulate a declaration setting forth their claims and demands, and by unite in a special Assembly from which Turks should be excluded from membership.

The insurgents at Apokorona a day or two ago killed the crew of a Turkish bark. The Turkish troops pursued the insurgents, and in their pursuit fired upon everybody they met along the shore, making no discrimination in favor of women and children, of whom they killed a great many. The action of the troops has caused intense excitement and indignation, and the foreign Consuls have made a protest against it to Berovitch Georghi Pasha, the newly appointed Christian Governor of the island.

## DAY OF SADNESS AT OMAHA.

### Funerals of the Victims of the Railway Accident.

OMAHA, July 14.—The full force of the death stroke which fell upon many Omaha homes Saturday night was not fully appreciated by strangers until this morning, when from all parts of the city funerals wended their solemn way to use different cemeteries. Never in the history of the city was there so many funerals in one day, and while no formal action was taken except by the Union Pacific Railroad employes, so impressed were all by the tragedy that employes of all business houses and offices were allowed to attend the funerals. In consequence, they were very large, over 200 hacks and carriages following one, and the number of friends attending the others being simply limited to the number of conveyances which could be obtained. Churches where the services were held were invariably draped in black.

## New Silver Paper.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), July 14.—Dan O'Sullivan, editor of the "Sunday Critic," announced to-day that on August 15th he would begin the publication of a free silver daily newspaper to be called the "Democrat." The four Democratic dailies of Louisville refuse to support the Chicago ticket.

## THE FRENCH THROWN INTO A STATE OF EXCITEMENT

### Over a Reported Attempt to Assassinate President Faure,

### While on His Way to Review Troops Near Elysee Palace.

### Two Shots Fired as the President's Carriage Was Passing Through the Large Concourse of People, Which Bystanders Claimed Were Aimed at the Executive—The Shooter Arrested, and an Examination of His Pistol Proved It to be Loaded With Blank Cartridges.

PARIS, July 14.—What is claimed in some quarters as an attempt to assassinate President Felix Faure was made at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon at the parade ground at Long Champs. The day was the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, and was celebrated in the usual manner, including a review of the troops at Long Champs, which drew a very large concourse of people. Among those present were some of the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, who were honorary members of the Cercle Militaire.

President Faure, with others, left the palace of the Elysee in an open carriage and drove to Long Champs, it having been arranged that the President should review the troops. As the carriage passed through the Porte du Moulin entrance to the parade ground it was surrounded by troops, who were to escort M. Faure to the reviewing stand. Before the vehicle had proceeded far a tall, fair and fashionably dressed man, about 35 years of age stepped slightly in advance of the crowd and drew a revolver, which some eyewitnesses declare he discharged point blank at the President.

Immediately there was a scene of the greatest excitement, and it would undoubtedly have gone hard with the man had he not at once been seized by the gendarmes who were standing by. He was at once conducted to the temporary police quarters that had been established within the grounds. The man resisted arrest, declaring that he had done nothing to cause his being taken into custody. He claimed that he had not fired the revolver with any intention of injuring the President, and that in fact the weapon had only been loaded with blank cartridges. Some of those who stood close by him when the President entered the grounds declare that two shots were fired. An examination of the revolver made by the police appears to bear out the statement that blank cartridges were used, for in four of the chambers cartridges with no bullets were found.

Attempts at the police station to learn further of the prisoner were of no avail. He stated that his name was Francoise, and refused to say anything further. The prisoner appeared to be insane.

News of the affair spread like wildfire, and the most exaggerated reports gained credence. The crowd of spectators surged toward the President's carriage, and the troops had a difficult task in keeping the excited people back. It took only a little time, however, for it to be learned that M. Faure was unharmed, whereupon the crowd cheered the President again and again.

M. Faure appeared to be entirely unmoved by the excitement. He had paid no attention to the shot, and calmly conversed with his companions in the carriage until the shouts and cheers of the multitude drowned his voice. Then directing his coachman to proceed, the carriage, which was temporarily stopped, went on to the stand, where the President reviewed the troops, after which he was driven back to the palace of the Elysee.

The police informed a reporter of "La Presse" that Francoise is the same lunatic who recently threw a bundle of

petitions from the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies into the body of the House, thereby causing a panic among the members, who imagined that the bundle was a bomb.

Late this evening Francoise was examined by Prefect Trephine. He was then communicative, and told the Prefect that in discharging the revolver he merely wished to attract attention. He reiterated his statements that he had no wish to injure anybody, and that the weapon was loaded with blank cartridges.

Francoise was formerly employed by the Municipal Council as a street surveyor in Paris, but was discharged owing to his presumed anarchistic tendencies. The special offense which led to his discharge was the publication of revolutionary verses. He lives at 46 Rue Clery. His residence was searched by the police, but nothing of a suspicious nature was found. The officials believe that he is insane.

During the commotion which followed the firing a reputed anarchist named Boulant was arrested for saying: "That's the sort of a fellow for me. He has done the proper thing."

This approval of outrage is a penal offense under M. Dupuy's anti-anarchist laws, and Boulant stands a good chance of spending a few of the coming years in prison.

The feeling of the crowd at the reviewing ground is illustrated by its treatment of a waiter at the cafe at the Grand Cascade. In some way this man was mistaken by the crowd for Francoise, and a savage attack was made upon him. One of his eyes was torn from its socket and he was almost lynched before the police were able to rescue him.

On the President's return he was greeted with cheers and congratulations. This evening the diplomats and a large number of prominent men called at the Palace of the Elysee and congratulated M. Faure. Several sovereigns sent messages of congratulation.

## AMBUSHED AND SHOT.

### Truth of the Story of the Killing of General Jose Maceo Confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Cablegrams received here to-day from Cuba confirm the truth of the story of the killing of General Jose Maceo, brother of General Antonio Maceo, the Cuban insurgent leader.

From the cablegrams received, the killing of Maceo was nothing more nor less than cold-blooded murder. It further appears that a race war has broken out in the insurgent ranks between the whites and blacks, and that the shooting of Maceo is the first incident of this unusual conflict. Since the arrival in Cuba of General Calixto Garcia, that leader and Maceo have not been friendly. Maceo resented the superior authority conferred upon Garcia by the Cuban Junta in New York, and Garcia has been determined to assert his superior rank.

When the last cargo from the filibustering steamer Bermuda was landed, Jose Maceo seized all the arms and ammunition. Garcia protested against this confiscation. When the last cargo from the steamer "Three Friends" was landed on the coast near Juragua, Maceo marched to the seaboard with 150 men and took possession of the arms and ammunition. As he was returning from the coast he was ambushed and shot to death by men who, it was asserted, were from his own army.

The trouble between blacks and whites has been further accentuated by the recent shooting by General Gomez, after a court-martial, of Manuel Gonzalez and several subordinates for the appropriation of \$15,000 of cattle tax funds. Gonzalez and the other men shot by Gomez were negroes.

## ITALIAN MINISTRY.

### Premier Di Rudini Reconstructs His Cabinet.

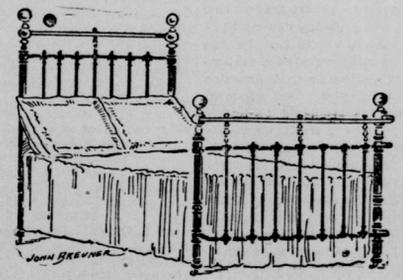
ROME, July 14.—The Marquis di Rudini has reconstructed the Italian Ministry by the selection of Viscount Visconti-Venosi as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Luzzatti as Minister of the Treasury, General Pelloux as Minister of War, Signor Sineas as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Signor Prinetti as Minister of Public Works. Otherwise the personnel of the Cabinet remains as before, the Marquis di Rudini retaining the Premiership and the Ministry of the Interior; Admiral Brin, the Ministry of Marine; Signor Branca, the Ministry of Finance; Signor Guicciardini, the Ministry of Agriculture; Signor Costa, the Ministry of Justice, and Signor Giannuccio, the Ministry of Public Instruction.

## California Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—James Carr was appointed Postmaster at Pleasanton and Addison Phipps at Yokohi, Cal., to-day.

## SUPPOSING

You wanted a beautiful White Enameled Bed—  
Would this fill the bill?



53 inches high at head, 38 inches at foot, all widths, brass top rail, spindles and vases, ball bearing steel casters. Price, \$12.

John Breuner

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