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DIED.

PARKER—Mrs. Lydia Parker, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. P. Baughman, 500 North Alabama street, Wednesday, July 9, 1896. Funeral from late residence at 2 p. m. Friday at Crown Hill. Friends invited.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN—172 North Illinois street. Lady embalmer, for ladies and children. Office always open. Telephone 641.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—Light bay mare; star in forehead; white hind feet; scar on inside left hind leg just below stifle. Piano-box top buggy; maroon color wheels. Reward, $50. HOGAN TRANSFER COMPANY.

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MONEY—To loan on Indiana farms. Lowest rates, with partial payments. Address C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

MONEY—To loan on Indiana farms. Lowest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., Rooms 325-330, third floor Lemcke Building, Indianapolis.

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WANTED—An idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of inventions wanted.

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WANTED—Agents. An ice cream freezer that freezes cream instantly. Astonishes people. Big profits. Territory given cities and towns. MACDONALD FREEZER CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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STORAGE—Indianapolis Warehouse Co., 265-273 South Pennsylvania street, on Pennsylvania tracks. Phone 1343.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—All bills made by my wife, Mrs. Sophia Mary Gibbons, must be paid for by herself from to-day on. I will not be responsible. C. W. GIBBONS, North Indianapolis.

NOTICE—Join the American Fruit Company excursion to Fort Valley, Ga., and see the fruit orchards of the world, Tuesday, July 21; 1,600-mile free trip to stockholders. Attend meeting at office of company, Room 3, 36 West Washington street, Saturday evening, July 11. AMERICAN FRUIT COMPANY.

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BUSINESS CHANCE—Invest your money in $100 shares of American Fruit Company. Will pay you $15 to $75 every year, each share. Annual profits from fruit of 160,000 earliest Georgia peach, plum, pear and grapes. Shares payable only 50 cents a week. Subscribe now. Room 3, No. 36 West Washington st., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Special bargains on monthly payments; 6 per cent.; 483 North Illinois, 621 North Senate avenue, 166 and 168 Ash, 76 and 78 Dunlap, 23 North West, 19 South West, 298 and 300 Blake, 330 Indiana avenue, 12 Elizabeth, 186 Howard, 203 West Third, 239 West Third, 27 and 29 Columbia alley. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ East Market.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Handsome brick house, corner Home avenue and Pennsylvania street, immediately. Inquire at 601 North Delaware.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

State of Indiana, Marion county, ss. In the Superior Court of Marion county, in the State of Indiana.

Horace E. Smith, Trustee, vs. Florence D. Thatcher, Wallace P. Thatcher, her husband.

No. 52555. Complaint to foreclose mortgage.

Be it known that on the 1st day of June, 1896, the above named plaintiff, by his attorneys, filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, his complaint against the above named defendants, and the said plaintiff having also filed in said clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana; that said action is to enforce a lien against real estate and the said defendants are necessary parties thereto; and, whereas, said plaintiff, having by indorsement on said complaint required said defendants to appear in said court and answer or demur thereto on the 7th day of September, 1896.

Now, therefore, by order of said court, said defendants last above named are hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and that unless they appear and answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause on the 7th day of September, 1896, the same being the first judicial day of a term of said court, to be begun and held at the courthouse in the city of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in September, 1896, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in their absence.

JAMES W. FESLER, Clerk.

Hawkins & Smith, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS ON SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND PRINTING.

Sealed bids will be received by the committee on furniture and supplies of the Board of School Commissioners, city of Indianapolis, up to and including 12 o'clock noon, July 14, 1896, for furniture, supplies and printing required for the ensuing year, viz.: Brooms, envelopes, ink, pens, paper, etc. A complete list of supplies and printing may be seen on file in the supply office at the Public Library Building. Mark "Proposals for supplies or printing" and address to committee on furniture and supplies.

P. J. O'MEARA,
Superintendent B., G. and Supplies.

At the Northeast Club.

A large crowd assembled at Bellefontaine Hall last night to attend a meeting held under the auspices of the Northeast Republican Club. The crowd was not disappointed, as the entertainment provided for the occasion was good. The speakers of the evening were John B. Glover and Carey L. Smith. Besides the speaking, an orchestra furnished partiotic music and a chorus of little girls sang several popular airs. Mr. Glover, the first speaker of the evening, spent most of his time discussing the money question, showing the effects of free silver upon the country should the Democrats be successful. Mr. Glover was interrupted several times during his speech by the applause. Mr. Smith took the tariff question as the foundation for his speech and used illustrations to show the force of his arguments which pleased the audience. After the speaking was over the orchestra furnished several selections.

Mr. John L. Stoddard, the most noted lecturer in America, who is now spending a month in the Yellowstone Park, says of this famous resort: "The sublime scenes of our natural wonderland surpass all my expectations. The Grand Canon of the Yellowstone is, of course, the climax. As I beheld it to-day, its long kaleidoscope of varied colors, its castles and cathedral spires sculptured by the Deity, and heard the voice of its magnificent cataract, I felt it was a place where the finite prays, the infinite hears and immensity looks on."

RAMMED DOWN.

(Concluded from Fifth Page.)

tinguished and illustrious temporary chairman of this convention. This is what he said, speaking of this question in this aspect in his law book on negotiable notes, as it is quoted in a newspaper slip I have at hand: 'But,' he said, 'in construing a bill or note, it is to be interpreted according to the meaning of the words used at the time when and the place where the instrument was drawn or made, and accordingly, if the coin which is expressly agreed to be paid be alloyed by the government between the time of contract and the time of payment, the debtor should be required to make good the full value of the coin at the time of the contract. And so if the name of the coin be changed so as to apply a lesser value, the amount to be paid should be estimated according to the value at the time of drawing the instrument for payment. In this subject the authorities exhibit great contrariety of opinion. We have simply stated the conclusions which seem to us just and right.'

"What pretext, in the face of such a simple proposition, can any man find to his conscience who shall refuse such a measure or an amendment to this measure? Who loves the name of Democracy must welcome it. Who believes silver will rise cannot refuse it. Standing on that simple doctrine, and driven by loss of time to a rapid conclusion, I say that I protest against the admission that this is a nation of dishonest creditors. I deny that Democratic doctrine can be based on iniquity. When and where, fellow-Democrats, did robbery by law come to be Democratic doctrine? Can we believe that the American people will give their final judgment to so reckless a course of action? In the language of Lincoln, 'You may fool all of the people some of the time, you may fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.'

"Sound and sober sense will in the end prevail. Will not thinking men soon see that if you can by force of law make sixteen ounces of silver equal to one of gold, though 30 to 32 be the market rating, you can just as well declare the two metals equal, ounce for ounce?

TOWARD REVOLUTION.

"If you can lawfully take one half of the debt, why cannot you take the whole? What distinguishes the confiscation of one-half the credits of the Nation for the benefit of debtor from a universal distribution of property, except a difference in degree? What is this radical scheme but the belief of the overthrow of all laws, justice, of all security and repose in the social order? I solemnly believe you fearfully misjudge the people of America. In the vastness of this country there may be some Marat unknown, some Danton or Robespierre, but we have not the people who will tolerate an approach to the first step.

"I will even venture a special prediction; should this centaur ever receive a temporary majority, it will be quickly turned afloat by universal distress, but should it ever have a seeming success and become a real menace, such widespread disaster will befall as will teach what reason seems to fail to show. When that day of calamity comes, let it be remembered who were its author. Oh, fellow-Democrats, why must you launch our old party on this wild career? What inspiration warrants our pursuit of that which the wisdom of mankind condemns? Who teaches us with authority a lesson in finance which the world of the highest civilization stands aghast at? Is it possible that this old party of Jefferson, this old Democratic party of constitutional law and liberty shall thus fall before the machinations of a propaganda maintained by silver mine owners, which had its origin many years ago? It was not such uses, it was not for such an end, that the Democratic party was created. I protest with solemn earnestness, with sincerity and personal kindness that the Democrats of the North ought not to have accepted this result. For thirty years they have stood at great personal cost fighting devotedly for the principles of Democracy until, in a rehtored Union, with equal rights shared by every part and portion of the people, they have seen the triumph apparently of Democracy. And now, in the hour when we thought everything before us was well, we are to have this newly given strength exerted to pull down the pillars of the temple and crush us all beneath the ruins. So I hope for a better future for the Democratic party. The evil times, the evil days, though filled with darkness and with dangers and compassed around with clouds, may pass. I hope to live to see a Democratic convention assembled here when all shall be united and the whole party restored to the vigor and power which is necessary for its service to the Constitution."

EX-GOV. W. E. RUSSELL.

The Bay State Leader Files His Protest Against Populism.

The Bay State delegates stood on their chairs and sent up three ringing cheers as Vilas descended, and there were cries of "Russell!" "Russell!" "Russell!" for the keen, high-strung young statesman, three times Governor of Massachusetts, as he was pushing past the knot of supernumeraries about the platform steps. As his head and shoulders came into view New York joined Massachusetts in the cheers and reinforced the cheer of the Boston men, leading with an old-time Harvard yell, and which went across the floor and up through the galleries. No other man, so young as William E. Russell, holds so high a place in the Democratic convention, and few others have gained as high a measure of popularity in the whole party as he has gained. His cutaway coat was buttoned tightly across his breast. He laid a sheet of notes upon the table and passed his hand across his forehead before beginning, like a man who undertakes a task which he knows to be futile, and to which he summons little heart. "I have but one word to say," he began. "The time for debate is past. I am conscious," he said, impressively, "painfully conscious that the mind of this convention is not and has not been open to argument. I know the will of this great majority, which has seen fit to override precedents and attack the sovereignty of State, is to rigidly enforce its views. I know full well that an appeal also will fall on deaf ears. There is but one thing left—to enter my protest. I do so not in anger or bitterness, but with a feeling of infinite sorrow. Our country, if not this convention, will listen to our protest." He proceeded to speak, with pathetic strain of the battles the Democracy of Massachusetts had in the dark days and of the ultimate triumph of Democratic principles. The delegates, especially those from Massachusetts, had been demonstrative at almost every word, but when he said, referring to George Fred Williams's speech, that one false note had been heard in the convention from Massachusetts, and asked the Massachusetts delegation to say who represented the sentiment of Massachusetts, the delegates from that State rose to their feet and yelled frantically that he did. The other New England delegates took up the cry and Russell's name sounded from all quarters of the hall. With a voice that shook with emotion, he concluded by pleading for one word of concession and one word of conciliation.

WHAT MR. RUSSELL SAID.

Mr. Russell's speech follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of This Convention—I have but one word to say. The time is short for debate on the merits of this case. I am conscious, painfully conscious, that the mind of this convention is not and has not been open to argument and reason. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.') I know that the will of its great majority, which seems fit to override precedents, to trample down rights, to attack the sovereignty of States, is too rigidly enforced. I know that an appeal will fall upon deaf ears. There is but one thing left to us, and that is the voice of protest, and that voice I raise, not in bitterness, not in questioning the sincerity, the honesty of any Democrat; that voice I utter with a tone of sorrow, and, mark me, friends, the country, our country, if not this convention, will listen to our protest. (Applause and cheers.) I speak for one of the smallest States of this Union; not great in territory or population; not prominent in her material resources, but great in her history; great in her character, in her loyalty to truth, in her devotion to principle and duty, and in the sacrifice she has willingly made for independence, liberty and our country. (Great applause and cheering.) That State has taught us, her children, to place principle above expediency, courage above time serving, and patriotism above party. (Applause.)

"I speak, and I have a right to speak, for the Democracy of my Commonwealth. (Applause.) I have seen it for a generation in darkness and defeat following the old principles of an abiding faith, but we knew that its principles would triumph, and we lived to see the day when we planted the banner of Democracy in that stronghold of Republicanism and protection. (Applause.) These victories were for the great principles of a national party. They were the assertions by Massachusetts of the rights of the States, her protest against sectionalism and against paternal government, which, neither by force nor by favor, should seek to dominate a dependent people. This was then the Democracy of South Carolina and of Illinois, and bound us together from ocean to ocean. (Applause.) We did not think that we should live to see the day when these great Democratic principles which have triumphed over Republican should be forgotten in a convention and we should be invited under new and radical leadership to a new and radical policy; that we should be asked to give up vital principles for which we have labored and suffered; repudiate Democratic platforms and administrations, and, at the demands of a section suggesting experiences, be asked to adopt a policy which many of us believe invites peril to our country and disaster to our party. (Applause.)

"In the debates of this convention I have heard one false note from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I answer it not in anger, but in sorrow. I say to you, my associates of the Massachusetts delegation, that that voice does not speak the true sentiments of the Massachusetts delegation. I have heard from the lips of some of the old leaders of our party, at whose feet we younger men have loved to learn the principles of our faith, that this new doctrine was the dawn of a better day. I would to God that I could believe it. I have heard that the Democracy was being tied to a star, not the lone star my Texas friends say they would welcome, but to the falling star, which flashes for an instant and then goes out in the darkness of the night. (Applause.) No, my friends, we have the dawn of the darkness of defeat and disaster. Oh, that from this majority, with its power, there might come the one word of conciliation! Oh, that from you there might be held out the olive branch of peace, under which all Democrats, reunited, could really reap a victory.

"Mr. Chairman, I have finished my work of speech. Let me, following the example of the Senator from South Carolina, utter my words of prophecy. When this storm has subsided, when the dark clouds of passion and prejudice have rolled away and there comes after the turmoil of this convention the sober second thought of Democrats, and of our people, then the protests of the minority will be pointed to as the ark of the covenant of the faith, where all Democrats united may go to fight for the other principles and carry them to triumphant victory."

"BOY ORATOR OF THE PLATTE."

Nebraska's "Silver Tongue" Wags and the Delegates Roar.

The demonstration that followed ex-Gov. Russell from the platform was submerged beneath the storm of cheers that greeted the appearance on the stage of William J. Bryan, "the boy orator of the Platte," whose star as a presidential possibility had for twenty-four hours burned brightly on the convention's horizon. Bryan had been called for more from the beginning of the convention than any other man, with the solitary exception of Hill. Bryan seemed to hold more admirers in the official and the unofficial ranks than any other man except Hill. The ovation they gave him was second only to the one bestowed on the New York Senator. More than half the men were standing, and the air was full of newspapers and hats. Four times the riot cheer seemed to have spent itself, and each time it rose again with the roll of an advancing wave. Bryan stood with a smile playing on his face and an uplifted arm waiting for silence. While he stood there waiting hundreds had their first view of the man whose political life in Congress and afterward has been identified with the movement for free silver. He was in face and figure a Roman on the stage—the likeness of one stepped from the tragic stage. He had a clean-cut, firm mouth, a strong Roman nose and black hair brushed back from his forehead and falling over his collar in short curls. His apparel was a plain, short, alpaca coat, low-cut vest and a white lawn tie.

Even the attention given to Tillman and Hill did not equal the breathless eagerness with which the thousands peered forward to catch the first sentence of this young man whom many Westerners assert is their foremost orator. They were not disappointed. He spoke deprecatingly of himself. "But," he added, "the humblest citizen in the land, when clad in the armor of righteousness, is stronger than all the hosts of error." This struck a keynote which sounded to the rafters, and thereafter the silverites sent up yell after yell of deepest delight after every striking period. The cause of silver, he declared, was the cause of liberty, of humanity, therefore he deprecated any denunciation of President Cleveland, because the issue was not to be brought down to the level of a personality. To the complaint of the East that the silver men would not discuss the question, he replied that the convention was merely assembled to render a judgment ordered by the plain people. But, greatest of all, was the enthusiasm stirred by his comparisons of business men, culminating with the comparison of the business man who went down a thousand feet into a mine and him who in a back room cornered the money of the world.

"We are fighting in defense of our homes, our firesides and our families," proceeded Bryan, as the assemblage rose for another wild demonstration. "Our petitions have been scorned, but now we have no petitions to offer, for we are strong in our might and we defy them. They ask us if a Robespierre will arise. No, instead of that the people need an Andrew Jackson to do as Jackson did in resisting encroachments against the people." The speaker paused a moment, as if to close, when from all sides came shouts of "Go on, go on."

"The Republicans have nominated at St. Louis William McKinley, of Ohio," Mr. Bryan proceeded. "He is the man that boasted that he looked like Napoleon." (There was half a minute of laughter); then the speaker continued, "Yes, they nominated him on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo and already we can hear with distinctness the beating of the waves on the shores of St. Helena."

TEXT OF THE SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan's speech was the hit of the day, and it is given in full:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I would be presumptuous, indeed, to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when called to armor in a righteous cause, is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty, a cause of humanity. (Loud applause.)

"When this debate is concluded a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration and also the resolution in condemnation of the adminstration. I shall object to bringing this question to a level of persons. The individual is but an atom; he is born, he acts, he dies, but principles are eternal and this has been a contest of principle. Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out, as this issue has been by the voters themselves.

"On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of Congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the Nation, asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour; asserting also the right of allowing the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this issue; concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party. Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief and declaring that if successful they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit. Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory, until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter up the judgment rendered by them to the people of this country. (Applause.)

"In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth. (Cheers.) Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLES.

"We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York (Hill), but we know that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. (Cheers.) I say it was not a question of persons, it was a question of principles, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side. The gentleman who just preceded me (Governor Russell) spoke of the old State of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the State of Massachusetts. (Applause.) But we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens in the State of Massachusetts. (Applause.)

"When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course. (Great applause and cheering.) We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of business men. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. (Continued cheers.) The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the lawyer in the great metropolis. The merchant at a crossroads is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country, creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of grain."

The sentiments of the speaker were cheered again and again, and the galleries seemed to be a mass of white handkerchiefs waving. The cheers were renewed again and again, and it was some minutes before Mr. Bryan could be heard. He proceeded as follows:

"The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb two thousand feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured into the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world."

The free-silver delegates at this point broke forth in tremendous cheers, standing on chairs and waving their hats and banners frantically. Order was finally restored and Mr. Bryan continued:

"We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends we say not one word against those who live on the Atlantic coast, but those hardy pioneers who braved all dangers in the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds—out there where they have erected schoolhouse for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead—are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country. (Great applause.)

"GOLD BUGS" DEFIED

"We have petitioned and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated and our entreaties have been disregarded, and they have mocked when our calamity came. We beg no longer; we entreat no more; we petition no more. We defy them. (Great applause and confusion in the silver delegations.) The gentleman from Wisconsin has said that he feared a Robespierre. My friends, in this land of the free we need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson, to stand as Jackson stood against the encroachments of aggrandizing wealth. (Great applause.) They tell us that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make no issues; that the principles upon which rest Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet those conditions. They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here; that it is a new idea. They criticise us for our criticisms of the Supreme Court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticised. We have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticisms, read the dissenting opinion of the court. That will give you criticisms. (Applause.) They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it. The income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the Supreme Court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind. (Applause and a voice 'Hit 'em again!') The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burden of the government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax. (Applause.) When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours. (Applause.)

"He says that we are oppressing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracy of Cataline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America. (Applause.) We say in our platform that we believe that the right to coin money and issue money is a function of the government. We believe it a part of sovereignity and can no more with safety be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes, or levy laws for taxation. (Applause.) Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have a different oponion from the gentlemen who have addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to the proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them and tell them as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government, and that the banks ought to go out of the government business. They complain about that plank which declares against the life tenure of office. They have tried to strain it to mean what it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure which is being built up at Washington, which excludes from party representation in the benefits the humbler members of our society.

AS TO CONTRACTS.

"I cannot dwell longer in my limited time. (Cries of 'Go on; go on.') Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing that this change in our law shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting these contracts which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditor. He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a party within a year that we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we believe will be successful we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him if we will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself. He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement? There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for thirty years to secure an international agreement and they are waiting for it most impatiently and don't want it at all. (Cheers and laughter long continued.)

"Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the Constitution, all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. (Cheers.) Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiments of this country? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a President; but they had good reason for the suspicion, because there is scarcely a State here to-day asking for the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party. (Loud cheering.) But, note the change. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetallism by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republican party and everybody, three months ago, in the Republican party, prophesied his election. How is it to-day? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon (laughter and cheers)—that man shudders to-day when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo."

ANOTHER UPROAR.

At the suggestion of a coincidence between McKinley's nomination and the fate of Napoleon at Waterloo the silver men showed their appreciation of the point by a yell and an uproar which for twenty or thirty seconds prevented the speaker from proceeding. At length, when things calmed down a trifle, he resumed, as follows:

"Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever-increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena. (Cheers.) Why this change? Ah, my friends, it is evident to every one who will look at the matter. It is no private character, however pure, personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will neither declare that he is in favor of foisting the gold standard upon his people or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers. (Cheers.)

"We go forth confident that we will win. Why? Because upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute bimetallism. (Applause.) If the gold standard is a good thing why try to get rid of it? (Laughter and continued applause.) If the gold standard, and I might call your attention to the fact that some of the very people who are in this convention today, and who tell you that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetallism and thereby declare that the gold standard is wrong, and that the principle of bimetallism is better, these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together, even with all the world. (Renewed applause and cheers.) I want to suggest this truth, that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention, and not in favor of abandoning it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help us let go? (Applause?)

"Here is the line of battle. We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilization, we reply to them that this, the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for a gold standard, and both the parties this year are declaring against it. (Applause.) If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So if they come to meet us on that we can present the history of our Nation. More than that, we can tell them this: That they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. (Applause.) They can find where the holders of fixed investments have. Mr. Carlisle said in 1878 that this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country, and, my friends, it is simply a question that we shall decide upon which side shall the Democratic party fight. Upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital, or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is, the question which the Democratic party must answer at once, but it must be answered by each individual hereafter. The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. (Applause.)

TWO IDEAS OF GOVERNMENT.

"There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous that their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic ideas have been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up, overthrowing everything class and rest upon it. (Applause.) You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms and your cities will spring up again as if by magic. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. (Loud applause.)

"My friends, we shall declare that this ratio is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation on earth. And upon that issue we expect to carry every single State in the Union. (Applause.) I shall not slander the fair State of Massachusetts nor the State of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, is this Nation able to attend to its own business. I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those States will declare our helpless impotency as a Nation to attend to our own business. It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors when but three millions had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers. No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of the people. Therefore we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetallism is good but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetallism and then let England have bimetallism because the United States has. (Applause.) If they dare to come out and in the open defend the gold standard as a good thing we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this Nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them, you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not cruify mankind upon a cross of gold." (Great applause.)

LIKE A MOB OF MANIACS.

The conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech was marked by the most enthusiastic demonstration of the convention up to that time. The whole convention sprang to its feet and twenty thousand throats roared while twice twenty thousand arms waved frantically. Handkerchiefs and flags flew wildly. Hats were hurled aloft. Umbrellas were waved. Men shouted like maniacs. From every quarter of the hall came the hoarse roar. Suddenly a member of the Texas delegation uprooted the banner of the Lone Star State and carried it to where stood the standard of Nebraska. Above the roar rose piercing shrieks which sounded like a volley of siege guns above the continuous rattle of ten thousand small arms. Other delegates grasped the staffs of their delegations and pushed their way to the Nebraska delegation. Soon the staffs of two-thirds of the States were grouped about the purple standard of Bryan's State. Only the standards of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont, South Dakota, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania were left standing when the demonstration was at its height.

Meantime the awful roar from the galleries continued. The band played, but the music could not be heard above the Niagara-like tumult of sound. Like an angry ocean, it swept on, breaking, at last, receding, falling back, only to rise again. Delegates fairly jumped for joy. Some of them took possession of the aisles and marched. Suddenly the State standards clustered at Nebraska were borne away in single file through the aisles of the pit. After fifteen minutes of this turbulence the delegates and crowds sank back exhausted. When all were seated delegate Saulsbury, of Delaware, climbed back on his chair. He and his three silver colleagues in that State gave three cheers for Bryan, which were answered with a shout from the gallery of "What's the matter with Bryan for President?"

The recipient of all this honor made his way with difficulty from the stage. For ten minutes his friends had fairly smothered him with congratulations. When at last he reached his chair on the floor, he leaned back, seemingly completely exhausted. One of his colleagues fanned him while the others of the delegation hung affectionately over him and wrung his hand.

THE ROLL CALLS.

Minority Report and Cleveland Resolution Defeated—Platform Adopted.

The transaction of business was started again by Senator Hill, of New York, but not without considerable difficulty. The Senator fought his way down the aisle toward the platform and then appealed for assistance to a tall policeman who cleared a small space and enabled the New York statesman to make the formal motion for the minority report from the committee on resolutions. The convention voted the previous question, and then the clerk read the substitute for the platform's financial plank. An Oregon delegate with a beard loomed up with a motion to lay Senator Hill's motion on the table, but Chairman Richardson informed him that, under the rules, that would carry the main question with it and the Oregonian was laughed at for his pains. The yeas on the question were not loud, but the noes gave a great shout, whereupon Senator Hill, with uplifted hand, demanded the call of States. In behalf of Alabama, Chairman Bankhead announced that but for the unit rule five delegates would vote for the substitute. Delaware cast one silver vote on the question—that of John F. Saulsbury. Three Massachusetts votes were announced for silver. Delegate O'Sullivan, a young man who has distinguished himself throughout the convention by frantically waving a cowboy's hat on silver provocation, challenged the vote. "I challenge on the ground that one man here has no right to vote—Governor Russell," he said. In Russell's behalf another delegate stated that the Governor sat as proxy for Charles E. Russell, who was ill, and after consultation with George Fred Williams, Mr. O'Sullivan, withdrew the challenge. Michigan swung her twenty-eight votes for silver for the first time since the contesting delegations were seated. Two Pennsylvania delegates were for silver, but under the unit rule their votes counted for the other side. The announcement of the vote, nays 626, yeas, 303 gave the silver men grounds for applause, because it was the first test vote directly on the financial question and showed six more than the necessary two-thirds to nominate.

VOTE ON HILL'S SUBSTITUTE.

The vote which was on Hill's substitution of the financial resolution of the minority for that of the majority, follows, the yea vote being gold and the nay vote silver:

	Yea.	Nay.
Alabama	..	22
Arkansas	..	16
California	..	18
Colorado	..	8
Connecticut	12	..
Delaware	5	..
Florida	3	5
Georgia	..	26
Idaho	..	6
Illinois	..	48
Indiana	..	30
Iowa	..	26
Kansas	..	20
Kentucky	..	26
Louisiana	..	16
Maine	10	2
Maryland	12	4
Massachusetts	27	3
Michigan	..	28
Minnesota	11	6
Mississippi	..	18
Missouri	..	34
Montana	..	6
Nebraska	..	6
Nevada	..	6
New Hampshire	8	..
New Jersey	20	..
New York	72	..
North Carolina	..	22
North Dakota	..	6
Ohio	..	46
Oregon	..	8
Pennsylvania	64	..
Rhode Island	8	..
South Carolina	..	18
South Dakota	8	..
Tennessee	..	24
Texas	..	30
Utah	..	6
Vermont	8	..
Virginia	2	24
Washington	3	5
West Virginia	..	12
Wisconsin	..	24
Wyoming	..	6
Alaska	6	..
Arizona	6	..
District of Columbia	2	4
New Mexico	..	6
Oklahoma	..	6
Indian Territory	..	6
Totals	303	626

Not voting, 1.

REFUSED TO COMMEND CLEVELAND.

Mr. Hill waived a vote by States on his two amendments—one relating to the impairment of contracts and the other declaring that the advocacy of free coinage was based on the belief that the two metals would be maintained at a parity and pledging the party if it failed to suspend further coinage. He demanded a vote, however, on another resolution which he offered to commend the national Democratic administration for its economy, honesty, fidelity and courage. The applause was thin when this resolution was read, but when Senator Hinrichsen cast forty-eight votes against the resolution the galleries hissed. When Iowa was reached delegate Stockburn, a federal official of Burlington, protested vainly against being voted against the resolution under the unit rule. He challenged the vote, but was forced to vote against his chief. With a few exceptions the silver delegates voted against the resolution. After the roll-call had been completed two delegates in the California delegation changed their votes from no to yes, making a total of eleven of the eighteen votes in the delegation in favor of sustaining the President. A few of the delegates declined to vote. The announcement of the defeat of the resolution—357 to 564—was greeted with a slight sputter of hisses. The detailed vote follows, the yeas being in favor of commending the administration and the nays opposed to the resolution:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	..	22
Arkansas	..	16
California	11	3
Colorado	..	8
Connecticut	12	..
Delaware	5	1
Florida	7	1
Georgia	..	26
Idaho	..	6
Illinois	..	48
Indiana	..	30
Iowa	..	26
Kansas	..	20
Kentucky	..	26
Louisiana	..	16
Maine	11	1
Maryland	16	..
Massachusetts	28	1
Michigan	28	..
Minnesota	17	1
Mississippi	..	18
Missouri	..	34
Montana	..	4
Nebraska	..	16
Nevada	..	6
New Hampshire	8	..
New Jersey	20	..
New York	72	..
North Carolina	..	22
North Dakota	0	5
Ohio	..	46
Oregon	..	8
Pennsylvania	64	..
Rhode Island	8	..
South Carolina	..	18
South Dakota	8	..
Tennessee	..	24
Texas	..	30
Utah	..	6
Vermont	8	..
Virginia	..	24
Washington	3	5
West Virginia	..	11
Wisconsin	24	..
Wyoming	..	6
Alaska	6	..
Arizona	..	6
District of Columbia	1	5
New Mexico	..	6
Indian Territory	..	6
Oklahoma	..	6
Totals	357	564

Not voting and absent, 9. Four of California's delegates were absent.

Senator Tillman got on a chair and withdrew the resolution of censure he had read during his speech. "The vote just taken," said he, "is equivalent to a vote of censure. Where an affirmative proposition is negatived its converse is affirmed. A brave man never strikes a fallen foe—I withdraw the resolution of censure." There were a few cheers, mingled with more hisses.

Adoption of the Platform.

Upon Mr. Hill's demand the vote was then taken by States on the adoption of the platform. It was taken in almost total silence. As New York and Pennsylvania cast their big votes against the platform, however, there was considerable cheering. A noticeable group of gold leaders attracted attention down in front of the seats occupied by the Massachusetts delegation while the vote on the platform was being taken. William C. Whitney, of New York came up and leaned over young Gov. Russell, and they were soon joined by "Ben" Cable, the blonde young Illinois gold leader; by McDermott, of New Jersey; Mr. Stevenson, the Michigan administration man, and lesser lights. Their heads were together in earnest conference, and their faces wore a decidely gloomy cast. It soon became whispered about that the subject of discussion was whether the gold men could consistently vote for a candidate for the platform which was being adopted. The roll call resulted in the adoption of the platform by a vote of 628 to 201. The vote by States follows:

	Yea.	Nay.
Alabama	22	..
Arkansas	16	..
California	18	..
Colorado	8	..
Connecticut	..	12
Delaware	1	5
Florida	5	3
Georgia	26	..
Idaho	6	..
Illinois	48	..
Iowa	26	..
Indiana	30	..
Kansas	20	..
Kentucky	26	..
Louisiana	16	..
Maine	2	10
Maryland	4	12
Massachusetts	3	27
Michigan	28	..
Minnesota	6	11
Mississippi	18	..
Missouri	34	..
Montana	6	..

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of Womb Troubles are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That Bearing-down Feeling, causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

Nebraska	16	..
Nevada	6	..
New Hampshire	..	8
New Jersey	..	20
New York	..	72
North Carolina	22	..
North Dakota	6	..
Ohio	46	..
Oregon	8	..
Pennsylvania	..	64
Rhode Island	..	8
South Carolina	18	..
South Dakota	..	8
Tennessee	24	..
Texas	30	..
Utah	6	..
Vermont	..	8
Virginia	24	..
Washington	5	3
West Virginia	12	..
Wisconsin	..	24
Wyoming	6	..
Alaska	..	6
Arizona	6	..
District of Columbia	6	..
New Mexico	6	..
Oklahoma	6	..
Indian Territory	6	..
Totals	628	301

One Minnesota delegates did not vote. When the result was announced it was seen that the revised Democratic creed had been signed, sealed and ratified. The silver men gave a cheer and immediately, at 4:50, the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock tonight.

Were Too Slow.

Philadelphia Record.

It now appears, from very satisfactory testimony, that gimlet-pointed wood screws, instead of being a recent invention, were used in Europe as long ago as 1755. But they did not obtain general use. European mechanics appear to have lacked that gimlet-pointed adaptableness which makes the most of opportunity and knows a good thing on sight.

Sounds the Right Note.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

Mr. Hobart has spoken the word in season that was needed as a counterblast to the wild theorizing at Chicago, to fix the attitude of the Republican organization and rally to its support all who value the honor of the Nation and the welfare of its people.

They Are "Out."

New York Mail and Express.

At all events, the stout person whose idolatrous worshipers once loved him for the enemies he had made is not a factor in the Democratic problem this year. It appears to be a richly caparisoned case of "Betsey and I are Out."

Friendly Inquiry.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

By the way, is there anybody at Chicago with power enough to discern whether James E. Campbell's boom has fallen into the lake or gone up to make its last parachute jump?

A Long Stay.

Kansas City Journal.

The Republican who announces that he is going with the Democratic party should take considerable baggage along. There is no telling when the Democratic party will get back.

Alarmed.

Philadelphia Record.

The latest thing in amusements is the prearranged collision of locomotives. It is much to be feared that a performance of this sort is on the tapis at Chicago.

Satisfied Either Way.

Kansas City Journal.

It is hard for Republicans to decide whether they would prefer to see Teller nominated or see him turned down. It is a good thing either way.

Misfit Name.

Buffalo Courier.

The statement that Altgeld's name translated into English means "Old Gold" is not true. "Antiquated money" would be more nearly correct.

Great Liberties.

Detroit Tribune.

The McKinley and Hobart combination is going to drive poetic license to hitherto unsuspected lengths, just as sure as you're born.

A Good Deal.

Chicago Post.

It's a good deal like two parties trying to hold one convention.

Keeps Them in Health.

OAKLAND, Ind., June 29.—I have received the Painting Outfit sent for three trade marks from Hood's Sarsaparilla and eight twelve cents in stamps and think it very fine. We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family to prevent sickness and I have always found it efficient in keeping us in good health." James Morse.

Hood's Pills cure billousness, indigestion.

Your Palate is Your Stomach's Conscience

YOUR STOMACH KNOWS WHAT IS GOOD FOR YOU.

Thin people are thin because the food they eat is not absorbed. Reasons, either wrong food, or right food undigested.

Fat, oils and grease will not make any one fat. This is because they are undigestible. Thin people find it hard to digest their food. Fatty foods make it still harder.

Have you ever noticed that almost without exception, thin, pale, dyspeptic, anaemic people have an aversion to fat? This is of itself proof enough that such foods are bad for them.

Let your palate tell you what to eat. Nature makes very few mistakes and we should listen to what she says.

Thin people may become fatter, and dyspetics more comfortable by taking the Shaker Digestive Cordial. It agrees with the weakest stomach. It helps the weak stomach digest other food. It is fattening and invigorating in itself, for it contains artificially digested food.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers have made a great many interesting discoveries within the past hundred years, but none more important than this ingenious cure for all diseases which are traceable to faulty digestion. A single 10-cent bottle will tell whether it is adapted to your case, and can be had through any druggist.