reach across State lines and command the peace and enforce its commands by using the army and navy. The exercise of this beneficent power by President Cleveland is denounced by the Chicago platform. There is nothing in the exercise of this power within constitutional limits which impairs the rights and liberties of the citizens. A citizen who has a grievance has two ways of seeking redress, and only two. If there are unwise laws he may discuss and denounce them with the utmost liberty of speech, and prevail upon his fellow-citizens to unite with him to have them repealed or amended by the customary and lawful methods. That is the only way in a government like ours to get rid of unwise laws. If one's rights are unlawfully invaded, the only means of redress is by a resort to the courts, which have been set up by the people to settle controversies between citizens. To allow the individual, or any number of individuals, to right their private wrongs by a resort to violence, is to assert the right of private war, which exists only in barbarous communities. When incendiary speech leads to acts of violence, the only remedy is lawful force. If liberty becomes lawlessness and the hand grenade and the torch are substituted for legal methods of redress, the answer of every civilized government must be a short shrift and a strong rope. There is no liberty without law, and no nation is worthy of the name that will not enforce its laws. No party has asserted and defended the right of free speech with more vigor and persistence than the Republican party. And it sets its face like flint against all persons and all combinations of persons who defy the laws or oppose the execution of the laws. For the first time in the history of the Nation the spirit of anarchy, masquerading in the name of a great political party, has thrown down its gauntlet and defied the intelligence and patriotism of the people. Let us accept the challenge, and show to the world that a Nation with such an origin and such a history as ours is able to preserve its institutions. That is our first and paramount duty in this election.

Under our form of government the duty of preserving our institutions, of enacting and enforcing laws, belongs to the officers selected by the people. Sometimes the public affairs are managed by men selected by the Democratic party; then the Republican party comes into power. This government is an immense machine. It taxed the wisdom of the wisest men the world ever saw to devise and set it up. It takes wisdom and watchfulness to run it. A locomotive engine is a splendid machine, but it requires a skillful engineer to run it properly. A mischievous boy or a monkey may get into the cab and turn on the steam, and if left to themselves they will ditch it. So the practical question is: Which of the great political parties can be most safely trusted to manage the affairs of the government?

And this question is put to you with the understanding that you have intelligence; that you know something of the history of the two great political parties, and remember how they have acted in time past. Why should you support the Republican party? Why should you support the Democratic party? Because of the platforms they adopt? Not always. The Democratic party can write a very good platform of principles. Mr. Tilden wrote a platform for his party in 1876 that was like a slice of the moral law. It was like Mr. Surface in "The School for Scandal"—it was full to overflowing with the most noble sentiments. Platforms count for little. We hear of a pirate who sailed the seas with the Ten Commandments nailed to his mast; but he was a freebooter just the same. Confucius said when he was young and foolish he listened to a man's words and then gave him credit for good actions; when he grew older and wiser he looked at a man's conduct, and after that gave heed to his words. So I take it with men and parties it is the same; it is conduct rather than profession which makes character.

Assuming that the Democratic party has good intentions, has it the ability to give them effect? Can it keep and perform its good promises? I say, in the light of recent history, that the Democratic party will not and cannot conduct the affairs of this government properly. It has not been able to do it once in thirty years, principally because the people will not trust it; and, again, because when they have trusted it they have been betrayed.

I wish it understood that I am not framing an indictment against Democrats as citizens. With the voters of this Nation about equally divided betwen the two great parties, a man is worse than a fool who would say that one-half of his fellow-citizens are knaves. The Republican party has no monopoly of the saints; and all the sinners are not in the Democratic party. Personally, I should like to exchange some of our scamps for some honest Democrats. We are trying parties as parties. The case on trial and now at issue is the case of The Republican Party vs. The Democratic Party, and not Republicans vs. Democrats.

LEAVING OUT THE PEPPER.

As an advocate holding a brief for the Republican party I accept the issue so made up. There are two ways of presenting this case. There is the fog-horn style, abounding in sound, fury and invective. I could stand here for an hour and doubtless evoke some applause by denouncing the Democracy. I used to resort to that style, but have given it up, whether because I am yielding to the mellowing influence of increasing years, or because I have more sense, I cannot tell. When Governor Hoadly began his first canvass in Ohio his speech was full of vituperation. After his first performance he went to the home of a venerable politician, by whom he was entertained. He noticed that the old gentleman, while exceedingly voluble in his remarks concerning the weather and the crops, had nothing to say about the speech. Finally, Hoadly asked the old gentleman what he thought of it. "I will tell you a story," said his host; "an old reprobate joined the church over in West Virginia, and the first time he attended the prayer meeting he was asked to lead in prayer. He was new to the business, but took up his cross and said: 'O Lord, bless the pore and the rich, especially the pore; may every pore man in the settlement have a bar'l of flour, a bar'l of meat, a bar'l of salt and a bar'l of pepper—O! no, Lord, that's too much pepper!' " Hoadly took the hint, and in his future speeches he left out the pepper.

Peter was a belligerent apostle; he carried a sword and believed in cutting off ears. I could stand here and say mean things about the Democracy, and could, as Peter would say, stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance. I think Paul is the better model. Paul says, "Whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report—if there be any virtue or any praise, think on these things.' For good and obvious reasons Democrats do not care to think of the past, and I certainly suppose that a Democrat who has been voting his party ticket for twenty or thirty years would get very little comfort in thinking of the past, and still less in thinking of the future. The past is sacred. The toast-master at a banquet in a mining camp, who had left a bad record in the States, laid his revolver by his plate, with the remark that while the utmost liberty of speech was to be allowed, he wished the speakers all to understand that the past was sacred.

So, for the present, let us respect the tender susceptibilities of our Democratic friends and let by-gones be by-gones. Ancient history aside, then let us talk about recent events. The year 1884 is a comparatively recent date. It is a notable year in the Democratic calendar. That was the year of the discovery of Grover Cleveland by the Democratic party, and to hear some Democrats talk, it would seem that they have made no new discovery since then. By a mere scratch Cleveland was elected to the presidency in that year. Having no Congress back of him, he was unable to procure the enactment of any laws that pleased him. Fortunately for the country there was always a Republican House or a Republican Senate to obstruct him. There were two executive functions left to him—he had the veto power, and he had charge of our relations with foreign powers. As to his vetoes, it is enough to say that he disgraced his office, belittled himself, and disgusted the country by his wholesale veto of meritorious pension bills. What about his foreign policy during his first term? Well, he had a row with the English minister, Mr. West, because, in a letter written by him to a decoy correspondent in California by the name of McCracken, he expressed doubt concerning the good faith of Mr. Cleveland's free-trade professions; besides that, Mr. Cleveland had no foreign policy. If he had, and did anything notable or creditable in that line, I should like to hear some well-informed Democrat tell about it. Oh, but he was a great civil-service reformer. Yes, he made great pretensions in that line when a candidate, and when in office he violated every pledge he had made, so that the mugwump papers East and West denounced him as a traitor to the cause. I think I have summed up pretty fairly the achievements of Mr. Cleveland as a statesman during his first term as President. Of course, there was his fishing excursion on Decoration day, but it is not necessary to enlarge upon that. That little incident opens up a small rift in his character, however, which shows that from the time he was a Copperhead during the war till he became President he despised the Union soldier and the cause for which he died. The Buffalo bachelor, skulking behind a hired substitute, was just the man to insult the widows and orphans of soldiers in his veto messages and to scatter dogfennel on the soldiers' graves on Decoration day. Have I omitted any of the creditable things done by this Democratic administration? I wish to say all the good I can consistently with the truth.

HARRISON AND CLEVELAND.

Well, the first four years of Mr. Cleveland came to an end. And then came four years under Harrison, with prosperity at home and honor abroad. Did Chili maltreat American seamen, the demand for apology and redress was prompt, and the apology and redress came quickly. Did Italy, with some haste, spiced with insolence, make a demand for reparation for injuries to Italian subjects at New Orleans, the answer came from Harrison: "Our government is just, but it cannot be bullied into precipitate action; it will investigate the facts and do what is just." The whole affair was managed with the dignity that becomes a great nation. There was trouble about the seal fisheries with England. Harrison wrote the Bering sea treaty under which the subject of dispute was determined by arbitration. Commercial treaties were made with Germany and other nations, opening their markets to our farm products and manufactures. Everywhere, at home and abroad, were seen and felt the beneficial influence of this master mind at Washington. And at the same time Mr. Reed, with his ability to secure a lawful quorum, pushed legislation and enabled Congress to transact the important business of the Republic with dispatch.

And then came the stampede of 1892. How it came about it is hard to understand. It is very evident now that many who were led astray then are completely cured of their folly. The Democratic cry was: "Give us another chance—just give us the government in all its branches, and we will inaugurate an era of prosperity that would dim the luster of the golden age itself." And the good people said: "Let the Democrats have another chance. Let them have the President, and the Senate and the House, so that they can have their own way and give the country an administration of the true Jeffersonian Democratic stripe." What came of it? In foreign affairs a "futile dalliance" with the former Queen of the Sandwich islands, a hot fit in which the country was pushed to the verge of war with England about a dirty swamp at the mouth of the Orinoco. That is the sum of Mr. Cleveland's later achievements in the field of diplomacy.

How about home affairs? President Harrison expressed the belief that Mr. Cleveland would not be able to manage his wild horses in Congress. The tariff was to be reformed. The Wilson-Gorman bill passed the Senate and House. The bantling was dumped upon the doorstep at the White House. Cleveland ordered them to take the brat away, declaring that it was the fruit of perfidy and dishonor. It became a law, notwithstanding the President's veto—and is now in force—at least, so much of it as is left after the Supreme Court had it in hand. See its beneficent results. During the year ending June 30, 1895, our imports increased $93,000,000 over the imports of the previous year. Our agricultural exports alone were $75,000,000 less than they were the year before, making a balance against us of $168,000,000.

Harrison's administration paid off $250,000,000 of the national debt and left the Treasury full to overflowing. Cleveland's administration hired a syndicate of bankers and paid them $10,000,000 commission for the sale of bonds, which increased the national debt $200,000,000. It bankrupted the Treasury and increased the national debt. It is the first time in the history of the Nation that a President has been compelled to hire a lot of bankers to take charge of the Nation's finances.

DEMOCRATIC INCAPACITY.

It is another and striking illustration of the utter incapacity of the Democratic party for conducting the affairs of this Nation. It takes right thinking and good business sense to govern a nation. It is the misfortune rather than the fault of the Democratic party that it lacks capacity for consecutive thought and has no business ability whatever. During the last thirty years what party is it that has thought out and carried out the policies under which this Nation has made such astounding progress? In 1860 a Democratic President thought and said that we had no power to coerce a State and save the Union. Mr. Lincoln put on his thinking cap and came to a different conclusion, and he thought out a way in which the Union could be saved. Leading Democrats and a Democratic ex-President thought there would be more soldiers from the North to fight for the South than for the Union. The Republican party thought differently. Which was right? In 1862 Democrats said we had no right to issue greenbacks, nor bonds to raise money to carry on the war. In 1864 they thought the war was a failure and that there was no authority for establishing national banks; they thought we could not resume specie payments in 1879; they thought we could not free the slaves nor incorporate the three amendments into the Constitution. In every case the Democrats thought wrong and the Republicans thought right. We have had some great thinkers as well as doers in our grand old party. Think over the list: Lincoln, Chase, the Shermans, Sumner, Sheridan, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Thomas, Logan, Morton, Harrison, Tom Reed—their name is legion. Can our Democratic friends match them? It is almost cruel to ask the question. And yet we should pity rather than upbraid them. They say they have done the best they could. I wonder what would have happened if they had done their worst. It is very mean to throw stones at a cripple, or to make fun of a man because he has a wen on his face. Democracy is afflicted with an incurable incapacity for conducting the business affairs of a great nation. A lady in a neighboring city sent her son away to school, and in due time she received a report from his instructor saying, among other complimentary things, that "John showed a remarkable inaptitude for study." The poor woman was delighted with the high-sounding words and exhibited the letter to her neighbors as an evidence of her son's proficiency. So we may say of the Democratic party that, during the last thirty years it has demonstrated its general inaptitude for public business. A party that has been in opposition for so many years has forgotten, if it ever knew how, to frame and carry out a constructive policy. A ram has a very thick skull resulting from his constant cultivation of his butting propensities. When I was a boy the village urchins used to amuse themselves by putting a cap on the end of a rail and poking it through the fence to see the old ram butt it. He never seemed to tire of it, and after each effort he would back off and look as wise as a Democratic orator when he delivers himself of some high-sounding denunciation of the Republican party. The old party remains just the same, and the skull of the Democratic party is getting thicker and thicker all the time. Goethe says:

"Mules will be mules by the law of their mulishness,
Then be advised and leave fools to their foolishness.
What from an ass can be got but a bray?"

Perhaps we have been expecting too much of the Democratic party. But haven't we experimented with them long enough? How many times do the people want to be fooled by their false promises and feeble performances? It is very expensive business. I know the country is tough. It has weathered the storm of a civil war and suppressed a Democratic rebellion. It has had eight years of Cleveland, and though sadly out of sorts, it will come out in good shape if the Republican party is restored to power.

At Chicago they took their old hickory broom and swept away all their time-honored principles, and Cleveland in the bargain, but when their house was empty, swept and garnished, seven devils worse than the first entered and took possession. Populists, repudiationists and Anarchists—the Peffers, the Tillmans, the Altgelds, the Bryans—push time-honored Democrats from their stools and ask the country to place them in power. We cannot afford to do it. First, because they represent the Democratic party; and, second, because of the principles they avow. There is wailing in the Democratic household over their domestic infelicities. I respect a private sorrow. There are griefs with which a stranger should not meddle. The stranger who mixes in a family quarrel as a peacemaker gets no credit for his good intentions, and generally comes out of it in bad shape. But when the combatants make war on the bystanders, we have a right to take a hand. Not content with repudiating the saints and time-honored principles of his own party, Mr. Bryan wages war upon the credit, honor, the peace and prosperity of the country.

AN APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE.

The money question seems to me to be a very simple one to men who are intelligent and honest. I am not going to read columns of figures to you, though I have them in abundance. I wish to make an appeal to that saving common sense of which the voters of this country are supposed to have a good measure. And you will bear with me while I state a few of the facts and lessons of history which bear upon this question.

As society progresses from savagery to civilization employments multiply. Instead of hunters and shepherds, we have the manufacturer, the employer, the employed, the buyer and seller, the borrower and the lender. A nation's progress and prosperity are measured by the diversity of its interests and the number and volume of its business transactions. Money is a necessary agency in conducting business, and it has been called "a tool of exchange." It may be made of any material—shells, copper, wampum, iron, gold, nickel or silver, provided always that it will be accepted as money by all the people who have use for it. It circulates—that is, passes from one to another in the channels of trade—because and only when the person who receives it knows that it will not lose its value while he has it, and that when he parts with it he can get its value in something else. If it circulates freely everywhere without question, it is a good tool of exchange, and business will be brisk. If confidence in its permanent value is impaired, it circulates slowly, and business will be slow. Money is the life blood of business, and sound, healthy business conditions depend upon its purity. After many centuries of experience, civilized mankind, without regard to climate, latitude or longitude, have agreed that the best materials to use for money are silver and gold. So long as gold is scarcer, harder to get and costs more labor to get it, it will be more valuable than other metals which can be got more easily and at less expense. Gold is now, and has been for centuries, of greater value than any other money metal. To get at the relative values of gold and silver, so as to ascertain just how many ounces of one should be given for an ounce of the other, has been a difficult matter. To do it exactly is not possible. The best that can be done is to get as near to it as practicable. Each nation must determine it for its own people, but it must be done according to a law and rule which wise men of all nations recognize and act upon, and that rule is that the coinage or mint ratio shall, as nearly as possible, coincide with the commercial ratio the metals have in the markets of the world. This law and rule has been sanctioned by Isaac Newton, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and every leading statesman of every civilized nation, and it was never seriously challenged until, twenty years ago, the owners of silver mines began to denounce it; and now a Democratic candidate for President and a Democratic platform declare in effect that Newton, and Jefferson, and Hamilton knew nothing, and that wisdom resides alone with the silver mine owners and with the Peffers, Tillmans, Altgelds and Bryans.

For barbarous or half-civilized peoples it makes very little difference what the laws of other countries may be on the subject of money; but as soon as one nation's commerce touches the commerce of another it makes a great deal of difference. One historical instance will show this, though there are many others teaching the same lesson. When the Dutch settled on Manhattan island they found it convenient to adopt the currency system of the Indians; so they had three kinds of money—strings of beads made out of oyster shells, called wampum, beaver skins and silver, and the law fixed the ratio—so much wampum or beaver for so much silver. After awhile the shrewd Yankees of Connecticut began to trade with their Dutch neighbors. They began the free coinage of wampum on the sly. They invaded Oyster Bay, raked up the oysters and manufactured wampum from the shells. They bought what the Dutch had to sell and paid them with wampum; but when they sold the Dutch their wooden nutmegs and clocks and onions they accepted nothing but silver in payment. As a result the silver all left the Dutch and went to the Yankees, while the Dutch found themselves the owners of nearly all the wampum. There was a case where Gresham's law operated. The valuable money disappeared and there was a glut of cheap money, to the great disgust and injury of the community that permitted free coinage. And whether with wampum or silver the rule works just the same. The fact that the Dutch laws made wampum a legal tender did not help the Dutch. To suppose that we shall be able to retain our gold coin when cheap silver is coined free is simple stupidity. The pledge of the Nation to keep what silver dollars we have on a parity with our gold dollars is the only thing that makes them worth more than 53 cents. This is a great burden on the government, but, with laws that will give us as much revenue as we had during Republican rule, the government can bear it. As matters now stand Mr. Cleveland's administration, with an empty treasury, can barely keep up the government's credit by mortgaging the future and issuing bonds.

OTHER EXPERIENCES.

We had an experience in this country with cheap money once, which many of you will remember, and most of you have read about it. Instead of silver and gold, we had wildcat money, which was something like wampum. I have some of it here, issued by the Gramercy Bank of Lafayette and the State Stock Bank of Logansport. We had them all over the State. This was free-banking wampum, and it cheated the people just as free-coinage silver will cheat them. These bills had one value here, another value in Ohio, they were worth still less in Pennsylvania, and finally became absolutely worthless. They were worth just what the people you offered them to thought the stocks upon which they were based were worth. And with free silver your dollar will be worth just what the silver in it is worth, and not a cent more.

The only way to uphold the credit and honor of the Nation and to promote fair dealing is to limit the legal-tender silver currency to the point where, without increasing the national debt, the parity now existing between gold and silver can be maintained.

To issue silver under a free-coinage law would promote rascality. We have enough of it now. I do not share the opinion of some that the man or woman or corporation that lends me money at my request becomes the enemy of the human race when the time for repayment comes. If I borrow another man's money and lose it in foolish ventures, it is my loss, and I am a rascal if I try to cheat him out of any part of his money.

There is complaint that money is close and hard to get. There is plenty of gold and silver and paper money in the land. Why is it not in circulation? It is because the Democratic party have said in their platform that if they come into power they will enact a law that will compel a man who lends a thousand dollars for a year to receive five hundred dollars in full payment. The man who has money wishes to use it, and he will use it whenever he is assured that the existing values of money and money obligations will not be impaired. Everybody knows that the bulk of business is done on credit, and when the man who lends is sure that he will get his money back, with lawful interest, when it is due, will lend freely.

I close as I began, by reminding you that men and nations can only prosper by giving heed to the lessons of experience. When a boy I had a pet raccoon that used to come into my bedroom in the summer nights. He wished to investigate the lighted candle. He put one paw into the flame and took it out suddenly; he repeated the experiment with his other paw, with the same result. Not satisfied, he stuck his nose into it and singed his whiskers, which seemed to satisfy his curiosity. Have we not experimented with the Democracy enough?

FEARS OF HAWAIIANS.

Japanese May Soon Overrun and Control the Sandwich Islands.

SEATTLE Wash., Sept. 4.—H. G. Whitney, ex-Postmaster-general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands, and says it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States, the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 25,000 and are coming, Mr. Whitney states, at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it only a question of a few years until Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized people, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEAL PIRATES CAPTURED.

Two British and One American Ships Captured in Alaskan Waters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A telegram was to-day received by Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, from Captain Hooper, at Unalaska, in command of the Bering sea patrol fleet, stating the cutter Perry had seized the British schooners Ainoka and Beatrice and the American schooner James G. Swan. All were caught sealing inside the prohibited area. The British schooners, according to orders, were turned over to the commander of the British ship Pheasant. The American vessel, no doubt, was sent to her home port, probably Sitka or San Francisco. These make five seizures during the present season.

THE BRYAN CLAQUER

MINGLES IN THE CROWD AT EVERY POINT TO START APPLAUSE.

His Services Were in Great Demand at Elkhart Where Enthusiasm Was Very Scarce.

VETERANS FOR SOUND MONEY

STRONG CLUB IN BOONE COUNTY TO HELP DOWN JOE CHEADLE.

Secretary of State Owen Gives Montgomery County Silverites Points to Think About.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 4.—The reception given Candidate Bryan and wife and Governor Matthews in this city yesterday was disappointing to all Popocrats in attendance. The committee on arrangements got into an inextricable snarl over the reception, each one being so anxious to get some personal glory out of the affair that he wanted it conducted in his own peculiar way, and at some place that would shed additional luster on him. There was much confusion in transferring the guests from the train to a carriage, but it was finally accomplished, and Mr. Bryan and his wife were driven to a hotel. The demonstration was by no means enthusiastic, and every cheer for Bryan was met by another correspondingly strong for McKinley. The regular and excursion trains brought in 1,605 people, and many farmers came in from the adjacent country. A very liberal estimates places the number present at five thousand, and a very large proportion of that number was made up of Republican voters, women and children. The absence of enthusiasm was the most noticeable feature, and the "great applause" and "laughter" so plentifully inserted in the press reports were scattering, indulged in by comparatively few, and, for fear the crowd would not know when to applaud, R. M. Johnson and an old man named Bradeshaw, who is following the Bryan party and who claims to come from Kentucky, invariably sprang to the front and gave the cue. The most disappointing part of the affair was the candidate's speech. His address was a rabid harangue, an attempt to array every man who hasn't a dollar against the man who has, and the West against the East. When he left the grounds for the train which conveyed him to South Bend, he had no escort, and the crowd did not follow him or make any demonstration whatever. Aside from three or four saloons and a couple of lunch stands there were no decorations in the city, and no municipal recognition whatever of the advent of Mr. Bryan. Not a factory nor a business house closed, and while it was regarded by Republicans before Mr. Bryan's arrival as necessary to secure the appearance here of some celebrated speaker to offset Mr. Bryan's effort, this is now regarded as almost or quite unnecessary.

OWEN AT CRAWFORDSVILLE.

His Sound-Money Talks Sets Democrats to Thinking.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 4.—Hon. W. D. Owen, Secretary of State, spoke on the political issues of the day this evening at the Y. M. C. A. hall. Mr. Owen was escorted from the hotel to the hall by the Morton Club, drum corps, bicycle club and band. The speaker was greeted by a large audience and was introduced by Judge Thomas. He presented the sound-money question in a forcible manner and had many Democrats to hear him. One of them remarked that the speech had put new light on the subject and now he would do some thinking. Mr. Owen is a favorite in this city, having preached here a long time ago. His financial views will have much weight with thoughtful people.

A McKinley club was organized at Newmarket last night with over ninety members. The new officers are: T. Y. Hall, jr., president; William Parson, vice president; Ed Hampton, second vice president; John L. Warbritton, secretary; John M. Glover, treasurer.

VETERANS' M'KINLEY CLUB.

Old Soldiers in Boone County Can't Stand Joe Cheadle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, Ind., Sept. 4.—The manner in which the old soldiers are rallying to the support of McKinley and sound money is an inspiration to the younger generation of Republicans here. Last night they held a mass meeting here and organized a veterans' McKinley club, with 285 names enrolled. Many of those present made eloquent speeches, which breathed undying devotion to the Republican party and its principles. Private Joseph B. Cheadle came in for several hard raps. Nicholas Bennett was elected president of the club, John W. Skiff secretary, W. H. Hostetter treasurer. Vice presidents for each township were appointed, and an effort will be made to bring as many of the veterans throughout the country into the organization as possible. Every member pledges himself to do all in his power to help elect McKinley, Mount and Landis.

Johnson's Campaign in Rush.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RUSHVILLE Ind., Sept. 4.—Congressman Henry U. Johnson has had a highly satisfactory week's campaign in Rush county. Opening with a big meeting at Carthage Tuesday night, he spoke to another Wednesday night at Arlington. Yesterday afternoon he addressed a large open-air gathering at Milroy and spoke to-night at New Salem. To-morrow afternoon he closes in Rush county at Falmouth. Next week he will give to Fayette county and the week following to Franklin, and then his services will be at the disposition of the congressional campaign committee. Mr. Johnson draws large audiences everywhere. He is at present, owing to recent ill health, making but one speech a day. He is regaining strength rapidly, however, and expects in about a month to enter the campaign for two speeches daily. The addresses of Mr. Johnson are masterly efforts, dealing as they do with economic questions from the standpoint of one whose experience in public affairs qualifies him to speak. His work in Rush county has done great good, and has done more to flatten out the fallacies of the free-silverites than any speaker who has so far campaigned in Rush county.

Watson Speaks at Plymouth.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Sept. 4.—Congressman James E. Watson, of Rushville, addressed the people of this city and vicinity at the McKinley club room last night. It was the most enthusiastic meeting held here during the campaign. Mr. Watson dwelt mostly on the money question, by request, and his telling arguments were received with great satisfaction. He clearly proved that the Republican party is the best friend of silver and always has been. He also proved the cause of the financial distress in this country is not the need of more money, but the need of more work for the wage earner, whose present condition was brought about by the repeal of the McKinley tariff act and passage of the Wilson bill. Mr. Watson received an ovation at the close of his address. The meeting was greatly enlivened with telling campaign songs by the McKinley Glee Club. The Republicans of Marshall county are wide awake and will make a good showing at the polls in November.

Mount at Hartsville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Sept. 4.—Hon. J. A. Mount, Republican nominee for Governor, addressed 1,500 people at Hartsville yesterday. People came from all directions, including several large delegations from neighboring towns. The people were eager to hear the words of Mr. Mount concerning the great issue—money, and what relation it bore to the farmer, and crowded close around the stand and listened attentively, no one leaving during the meeting. Many farmers of Decatur county drove twenty miles to hear Mr. Mount, and came away well informed after hearing his convincing argument for sound money. Hon. M. R. Sulzer, nominee for Congress, followed Mr. Mount, his speech being frequently interrupted with applause. Dr. Elrod entertained Mr. Mount, Mr. Sulzer, Mr. Caskey, district committeeman, and others.

Offut Advertised Himself.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Sept. 4.—Capt. John Worrell spoke last night at Trafalgar, an old stronghold of Populism and Democracy. He had a good audience and his remarks evidently made a strong impression. During his two hours' speech he was accorded the very closest attention by all excepting two or three, one of whom was J. G. Offut, who was a candidate before the last Democratic convention for Secretary of State. He persisted in talking to his neighbors who were anxious to listen to the address, annoying the speaker and others greatly. The Democratic leaders in the old stronghold of the county are becoming greatly alarmed at the interest in the cause of sound money.

Meetings at Windfall.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WINDFALL, Ind., Sept. 4.—The Hon. Patrick O'Donnell, of Chicago, held a most enthusiastic and successful meeting here last night. Nearly a thousand people heard him. Wednesday evening the Hon. Frank Harness, of Kokomo, who is the Republican nominee for prosecuting attorney for this judicial circuit, addressed a large and most enthusiastic Republican meeting at the South Union schoolhouse, two miles south of this place. The house was packed and many stood outside for want of room in the house. The Windfall drum corps and glee club furnished music. For two hours Mr. Harness held his audience. The speaker was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged cheering.

Marsh's Speech in Ridgeville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RIDGEVILLE, Ind., Sept. 4.—Hon. A. O. Marsh addressed an audience of five hundred, including many ladies, at Shilling's Hall, in Ridgeville, Thursday night, confining himself principally to the money question. Many Democrats were present and accorded the Judge a patient hearing. The Lynn quartet was present. A delegation from Winchester, headed by County Chairman Canada, was present and went away well pleased with the outlook in the "Mississinewa country." Wednesday evening a McKinley club sixty-four strong was organized at Olive Branch, six miles south of Ridgeville.

Griffiths Dresses Down Mr. Cheadle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHARPSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 4.—John L. Griffiths addressed one of the largest audiences to-day ever gathered at Sharpsville. His speech abounded in wit, humor and eloquence. He reviewed at length and with great force Mr. Cheadle's political career, and showed the inconsistency and absurdity of his selection as the representative of a party he had always denounced. For two hours Mr. Griffiths entertained and instructed his hearers. It is pronounced by all who heard it as one of the most convincing and powerful speeches ever delivered in Tipton county.

Ridpath Not Recently Reformed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Sept. 4.—For several weeks local Democrats, when asked to name a prominent Republican who had joined Democracy, referred to John Clark Ridpath. Yesterday the Rockport Democrat published a letter from Mr. Ridpath saying that he had voted for Lincoln, twice for Grant, once for Hayes, but that since 1880 he "had voted independently for the party which seemed to me the most deserving and patriotic, though the choice has sometimes been a hard one." Thus it is shown that for sixteen years he has not claimed to be a Republican.

Marcus R. Sulzer's Meetings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Sept. 4.—Hon. M. R. Sulzer, Republican nominee for Congress, has been addressing the people in this end of Jennings county this week, and spoke at Zenas to-night, and will close to-morrow night at Commisky. The houses have been inadequate to whole the crowds, many having to stand upon the outside near windows in order to hear. Delegations have gone from place to place to listen to his eloquent appeals for sound money. The people in this district are very much in earnest for McKinley and Sulzer.

Hardy Is Popular at Linton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LINTON, Ind., Sept. 4.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds that was ever in this city to-night greeted Hon. A. M. Hardy, Congressman from this district, who spoke for two hours. There were three thousand people, composed mostly of miners and farmers. Mr. Hardy is very popular in this section and his sensible speech on protection and sound money was greeted with hearty applause throughout.

Puntenny Formally Withdraws.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind., Sept. 4.—In a letter to State Chairman Holt, Hon. George W. Puntenny, of Rushville, the nominee of the Democratic convention for Congress, has withdrawn from the race. The contest is now between Henry U. Johnson, the Republican candidate, and Dr. Robinson, the fusion candidate.

2,000 Republicans Heard the Speech.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 4.—Hon. Patrick O'Donnell, of Chicago, addressed a crowd of 2,000 Republicans in the courtyard tonight. His presentation of the issues was masterly and enthusiastically received.

Mr. Roots's Campaign Work.

Rushville Republican.

Hon. Frank T. Roots, of Connersville, illustrates his speeches by means of the blackboard and Coin's charts, presenting the subject clearly and enabling his audience to see and fix in their minds the correct ideas and figures. Mr. Roots characterizes the free-coinage issue adopted by the Democratic party at their Chicago convention as a shrewd political move to shirk the tariff question, after their ruinous policy of the past three years. He has adopted a novel way of enforcing his arguments on the financial question by the use of charts and coins. He has in his collection an old Pine-tree shilling bearing date of 1652, and a dollar of 1795, coined under the first coinage act of 1792. He has also different sizes of coin-silver discs, which he uses to show the relative size of the silver dollars, at the various ratios. This makes it very clear to the least-informed of his hearers what the relation between the two metals has been and what size the dollar must be at 32 to 1, to be an honest dollar. These discs were carefully made for him out of standard silver by Duhme & Co., the well-known Cincinnati jewelers, and are perfectly accurate and reliable.

Indiana Political Notes.

Judge George W. Grubbs, of Martinsville, spoke at Boston Thursday night to an audience that more than filled the town hall.

A McKinley club was organized at Rosston Thursday night with fifty-five members. Boone county is being organized more thoroughly than ever before.

The Railway Men's Sound-money Club, of Richmond, has arranged for a meeting on Sept. 16, to be addressed by Vice President Brooks, of the Pennsylvania.

THE FAIR WILL CONTEST.

Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Fair to Testify Soon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Herman Oelrichs and his wife, and Miss Virginia Fair, are on their way from New York to this city, to become witnesses in the will contest. It is twenty-two months since Senator Fair died, and his son-in-law and two daughters are said to be very impatient over the slow progress being made in settling the estate. Charles L. Fair is contesting the Mrs. Nettie Craven-Fair pencil will.

Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair are on record as being in favor of probating the pencil will. Charles Fair was originally in that position himself, but not long ago George A. Knight, his attorney, withdrew his petition in favor of probating the pencil will and entered a contest against it. Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Fair, notwithstanding the court record, are opposed to the pencil will now. For some reason, however, Attorneys Lloyd and Wheeler, on their behalf, have not yet seen fit to withdraw their petition for probating the pencil will.

There will be an agricultural exposition at Kiev, Russia, from July to October, next year, and in the opinion of United States Consul Stephen, at Annaberg, the United States should be represented, although our exhibits may not compete for prizes.

REDS' CHANCES WANING

NOW LOOKS LIKE SPIDERS WOULD PLAY FOR THE TEMPLE CUP.

Cincinnati Defeated by New York and Brooklyn by Cleveland—One Won and One Tied by Baltimore.

To-Day's Western League Games.

Indianapolis at Minneapolis.
Columbus at St. Paul.
Detroit at Kansas City.
Grand Rapids at Milwaukee.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P'r C't.
Minneapolis	113	74	39	.655
Indianapolis	111	67	44	.604
St. Paul	116	66	50	.569
Detroit	113	64	49	.566
Kansas City	112	59	53	.527
Milwaukee	121	55	66	.455
Columbus	119	40	79	.336
Grand Rapids	121	38	83	.314

New York	15	Cincinnati	5
Baltimore	9	Chicago	4
Baltimore	11	Chicago	11
Cleveland	7	Brooklyn	3
Philadelphia	5	Pittsburg	3
Boston	13	St. Louis	3
Washington	17	Louisville	3
Washington	6	Louisville	5

To-Day's National League Games.

Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Cleveland at Boston.
Louisville at Baltimore.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P'r C't.
Baltimore	111	77	34	.694
Cincinnati	113	70	43	.619
Cleveland	112	69	43	.616
Boston	116	66	50	.569
Chicago	116	65	51	.560
Pittsburg	112	61	51	.545
Philadelphia	114	55	59	.482
New York	116	55	61	.474
Brooklyn	113	53	60	.469
Washington	112	46	66	.411
St. Louis	115	35	80	.304
Louisville	111	29	82	.261

DROPPED ANOTHER.

Cincinnati Badly Defeated by New York in Yesterday's Game.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The New Yorks batted Foreman hard to-day and won easily. Seymour was knocked out of the box in the third inning and Sullivan replaced him. The game was called in the seventh inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 2,400. Score:

								R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	9	3
New York	3	4	1	3	0	4	*	15	14	4

Batteries—Seymour, Sullivan and Wilson; J. Foreman and Peitz. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; New York, 7. Bases on balls—Off Foreman, 7; off Seymour, 4; off Sullivan, 2. Struck out—By Foreman, 2; by Seymour, 2; by Sullivan, 6. Two-base hit—W. Clark. Home runs—Miller, Van Haltren, Joyce. Stolen bases—McPhee, Vaughn, Smith, Erwin, Van Haltren. Double play—Joyce and Beckley. Passed ball—Peitz. Time—1:50. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 2,400.

"Old Anse" Put Off the Ground.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—The champions took the first game very easily from the Chicagos to-day and tied the second after an uphill fight which was ended by darkness after eight innings. Anson was put out of the game and then ordered off the grounds in the first contest, which was liberally punctuated with wrangles over close decisions. In the second the visitors got six runs in the first inning through Hoffer's wildness, but the home team got enough hits and bases on balls from Friend to keep within winning distance and in the fifth inning Anson put Briggs in the box. Attendance, 5,597. Score of first game:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	*	9	13	3
Chicago	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	10	5

Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Griffith and Donohue. Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Ryan, Everitt (2.) Three-base hits—Griffith, Reitz (2), Brodie. Sacrifice hit—Ryan. Stolen bases—Keeler, Kelley (3), Robinson. Double plays—Pfeffer and Anson (2); Jennings and Doyle (2); Keeler and Doyle; Pfeffer, Dahlen and Everitt; Doyle (unassisted.) Base on balls—Off Griffith, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Griffith, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Emslie.

Second game:

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	11	8	6
Chicago	6	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	11	10	4

Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Friend, Briggs and Donahue. Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 5. Two-base hits—Doyle, Dahlen, Donahue. Three-base hits—Ryan, Robinson, Hoffer. Home run—Kelley. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Stolen bases—Donahue, Everett, Keeler (3), Brodie. Bases on balls—Off Hoffer, 3; off Friend, 5; off Briggs, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Friend, 2; by Briggs, 1. Struck out—By Hoffer, 4; by Briggs, 2. Wild pitch—Hoffer. Time—2:20. Umpire—Emslie.

Senators Defeated Colonels Twice.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Emig, Louisville's new pitcher, was hit hard in the first game to-day. In the fifth inning thirteen men went to bat and nine runs were scored. There were many brilliant plays in the first game, Demont, Selbach and Pickering carrying off the honors. In the second game the Colonels made a good fight, but McJames was more effective than Frazer. Selbach was hit by the pitcher and was succeeded by Abbey. Attendance, 4,100. Score of first game:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	1	0	9	3	0	4	*	17	14	3
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	8

Batteries—King and Farrell; Emig and Miller. Earned runs—Washington, 8; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Farrell, Smith. Home run—Cartwright. Stolen bases—Lush (3), Selbach (2), King, Clark, Rogers. Bases on balls—Off King, 3; off Emig, 5. Hit by pitched balls—O'Brien, Lush, Demont. Struck out—By King, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Lynch.

Second game:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	*	6	9	4
Louisville	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	5	10	1

Batteries—McJames and McGuire; Frazer and Dexter. Earned runs—Washington, 3; Louisville, 3. Two-base hits—Cartwright, McCreery, Demont, Pickering. Three-base hit—Rogers. Stolen bases—Clark, Demont. Double play—Dolan and Rogers. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 1; off Frazer, 3. Hit by pitcher—Selbach, Smith. Struck out—By McJames, 5; by Frazer, 2. Wild pitch—Frazer. Time—1:50. Umpire—Lynch.

Quakers Won in the Ninth.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The Phillies won a well-earned victory from Pittsburg to-day after eight stubbornly-contested innings. Almost the first ball pitched in the locals' ninth inning was hit by Lajoie for three bases. Hulen went out on a fly and Grady hit for two bags, followed immediately by Boyle's hit over the fence. The visitors could only get one man on base in their half. Both teams played an excellent fielding game, the errors made being somewhat excusable. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	10	2
Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	2

Batteries—Orth and Boyle; Hawley and Sugden. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hit—Grady. Three-base hits—Lajoie, Stenzel (2). Home runs—Boyle, Ely. Sacrifice hit—Cross. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Cooley, Donovan, Padden. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 3. Struck out—Geir, Lajoie, Orth, Hulen, Delehanty. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hawley, 3. Passed ball—Boyle. Umpire—Lally. Time—1:55.

Hart Pounded by the Bostons.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Bostons fattened their batting averages again to-day at Mr. Hart's expense. Stivetts and Tenny made home runs. Tenny's hit went into the 25-cent bleachers in right field. The fielding of the visitors was a great improvement over their work the past two days. A double play by McGann, Long and Stivetts was a feature. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	0	2	0	1	2	2	3	0	13	16	3
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Nichols and Bergen; Hart and McFarland. Earned runs—Boston, 8. Two-base hits—Tenny (2), Stivetts, Meyers (2), Collins. Three-base hits—McGann, Hamilton, Long. Home runs—Tenney, Stivetts. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Tenney, Cross. Double play—McGann, Long and Stivetts. Bases on balls—Off Nichols, 3; off Hart, 3. Hit by pitcher—Long. Struck out—By Nichols, 1; by Hart, 3. Time—1:50. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell.

Easy Victory for Cleveland.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 4.—Cleveland took things easy to-day, but had no trouble defeating Brooklyn. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	7	12	3
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1

Batteries—Wallace, Young and O'Connor; Harper and Grim. Earned runs—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Wallace, 3; off Harper, 2. Struck out—By Wallace, 2; by Harper, 3. Home run—Wallace. Two-base hit—Grim. Sacrifice hits—Tebeau, Blake, Shindle. Stolen bases—McAleer (2), McGarr, Wallace. Double play—Childs and Tebeau. Wild pitch—Harper. Time—1:55. Umpire—Hurst.

Franklin Won in the Eighth.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Sept. 4.—The Franklin ball club won its second victory from the Rushville team here this afternoon, the score being 6 to 5. The contest was exciting, both sides doing brilliant work. The batteries were: Withridge and Queisser for Franklin and Faucett and McInerny for the visitors. Score:

Franklin	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	6
Rushville	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5

Spencer Wins from Gosport.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SPENCER, Ind., Sept. 4.—Spencer defeated Gosport here this afternoon in a very interesting game. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Spencer	0	0	1	0	7	0	1	4	*	13	19	8
Gosport	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	6	6	6

Batteries—Spencer, Matthes and Michiner; Gosport, Neal and Soth.

Interstate League to Close.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 4.—The Interstate baseball season will probably be shortened from Oct. 2 to Sept. 15. President Powers was to-day taking a vote on the proposition, and it is probable that the clubs will vote in its favor. None of the teams shows an inclination to quit and it is the desire of the directors to end the season with a balance in the league treasury.

Baseball Notes.

The College Avenues defeated the Plainfields at Plainfield 6 to 1.

Plainfield defeated Danville on the Danville grounds Thursday by a score of 27 to 9.

Minneapolis is clinching its hold on the flag. It is pretty nearly a forlorn hope now with the champions.

The Curries defeated the Howards at Thorntown yesterday by a score of 4 to 3. Batteries—Honer and Woodey; Loveless and Coleman.

The Pioneer Press says Glasscock is doubtful whether he cares to play in St. Paul another year, as he thinks the spectators do not appreciate his work.

No games were played by Western League clubs yesterday. Rain fell at Minneapolis and Kansas City, and the Grand Rapids game scheduled for Milwaukee was played early in the season.

Viox, the sensational infielder Manning farmed to Richmond, Va., is playing a nice game at third base, but his hits are so far apart that it is hard to find one in the scores of games in that league.

Bobby Wheelock stands well in Grand Rapids with the fans, even if Deacon Ellis did not use him right. Two amateur teams are going to play benefit games to-day and to-morrow, and Bobby receives the coin as a testimonial from the baseball public.

Stewart played "dirty" ball yesterday in the third Milwaukee-Indianapolis game, driving his elbow into Spear's stomach as the latter slid to second base. Spear was safe, but he rolled off the bag while in pain, and Monasseau called him out.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

When Nichol received his salary yesterday he was docked $25 by Glenalvin, who alleges that he struck out intentionally in Kansas City. If Nichol knows his business he will get the money back from the management of the Brewers before he signs a contract for 1897.—Milwaukee Exchange.

Indianapolis and St. Paul will play a postponed game in St. Paul Sunday morning, according to the Globe. The champions of '95 are scheduled for a game in Minneapolis Sunday afternoon, but will run over to the saintly city early in the morning. The coming week promises to be exciting in Twin City baseball circles.

"Glenalvin does not cover half the ground that Taylor does at second. If the captain of the Brewers desires to make a satisfactory change to the patrons of the game, he will relegate himself to the bench, place Taylor at second and put McHale at short." This is a cruel stab a Milwaukee paper takes at the captain-manager.

Grand Rapids did not appear at Milwaukee Thursday, and umpire McDonald gave the Brewers a game by the score of 9 to 0. The Gold Bugs stopped off at Winona and played there. They say they played off the game scheduled for Thursday early in the season, claiming the record shows that Milwaukee has already played all but five games with Grand Rapids, with schedule dates for Sept. 5 and 6 at Milwaukee, and Sept. 21, 22 and 23 at Grand Rapids.

Glenalvin owed pitcher Borchers money for playing in the Pacific League, and when he was released by Milwaukee, Borchers demanded his back money from Glenalvin. On being refused, he took a hard fall out of Glen., blacking both eyes and pounding him up generally. Verily, the life of the baseball manager is sometimes as unpleasant as that of the umpire, but, oh, how the Columbus fans would have enjoyed seeing the mouthy Milwaukee manager get that thumping.—Columbus Journal.

"Buck" Weaver bit on a moss-covered play yesterday engineered by Wood, the Hoosiers' catcher, and was put out at the plate. In the sixth inning Weaver bunted safely, went to third on Hartman's single, and when the latter started for second Wood swung his arm as though he intended to throw the ball to Stewart. The feint was successful, and Weaver came toward the plate so fast that Wood touched him with the ball before he could recover from his surprise.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Bodies of Rev. Reeser and J. D. Love Found on the Juniata's Banks.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—The bodies of Rev. Thomas F. Reeser, pastor of the Evangelican Lutheran Church of this city, and one of the most prominent clergymen of central Pennsylvania, and John D. Love, a leading merchant of Hollidaysburg, were found lying on the banks of the Juniata river, near Flowing Springs, to-day. The two gentlemen had been spending yesterday on a fishing trip, and in some unknown manner were drowned. The Rev. Mr. Reeser held pastorates at Williamsport, Pa., and Freeport, Ill.

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