MR. BRYAN REBUFFED

MINNESOTA'S STURDY FARMERS CHEERED FOR MAJOR M'KINLEY.

At All Stations in the Little Towns They Assembled in Force Wearing Yellow Badges.

TWO SPEECHES AT DULUTH

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO "LADIES ONLY" LAST EVENING.

What the Scheming Agitator Said to Women in His Talk at Minneapolis—Gold Men Denounced.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—Candidate Bryan arrived here this evening, and made two speeches to-night. One was to "ladies only," in the Lyceum Theater, and the other was delivered in a street-car barn. At the latter meeting he was presented with a silver ink bottle.

Mr. Bryan had good reason for thinking several times to-day that he had struck the "enemy's country," for he met with a severe rebuff at two or three towns in Minnesota; and the rebuffers were not "rah! rah! boys," either, as at Yale. They were sturdy farmers who do not take kindly to the Popocrat's free-silver and State rights doctrines. Anoka was the first stopping place of the Bryan palace-car train after it left Minneapolis this morning. Very few people were gathered there, and the citizens, not having paid the necessary tribute to secure a speech, Mr. Bryan talked less than three minutes. His audience was cold and irresponsive, and he was greeted with cheers for McKinley. At Elk River, however, where the people also had refused to be bled for Popocracy's sake, Mr. Bryan was severely frost-bitten. Several hundred people had assembled to see the agitator, and nearly every one cheered so long and loud for the Republican nominee that Mr. Bryan's voice could not be heard. The train stopped there only two minutes. At Big Lake there was a solitary Popocrat among the farmers at the station. At least there was but one who showed his colors. At St. Cloud, when Mr. Bryan was interrupted by a Republican, he said:

"I am glad there are a few of them left, because, you know, it must always be satisfying to a man who stands on the Republican platform, as they are getting to be so few, that he will draw a high price when they come around and want him for a museum."

When the train arrived at Little Falls Mr. Bryan found awaiting him a crowd of Republicans wearing yellow badges, and they still wore them when he left. The "Boy Orator" was not interrupted, but there was a decided chill in the air while he was speaking. Mr. Bryan said:

"Sometimes I find persons who are in the condition of a gentleman described out in Nebraska. A lady down there said she had a brother who was a gold man without any gold. You talk to a Republican about bimetallism, and he will tell you he is just as good a bimetallist as anybody, but when you come to see what sind of a paper they print their badges on you find it is yellow. My friends, the Lord has made it impossible for a man to conceal his real identity. When you find a man who talks about liking both metals and who is a gold-standard man, you will find his yellow will crop out on all occasions. And most of them are in the condition of the man in Nebraska—being gold men without any gold. The trouble is, my friends, the gold-standard advocates dare not proclaim the results of the policy they advocate. Let them, instead of wearing yellow badges, print on a card, 'We are American citizens, but we think this Nation is not big enough to attend to its own business,' and then go out and face the condemnation of the yellow men."

At Staples several hundred people were assembled, and the prevalence of yellow badges caused Mr. Bryan to say:

"The gold papers always say that there were no men of prominence on the platform; they call attention to the absence of the bankers and railroad presidents, and say that somehow these interests are against the candidate. My friends, they overlook the fact that a big man does not vote any further than a little man. A big man has only one vote, and sometimes he is so connected with business interests that he can't control that. According to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence all men are equal. You can't judge a cause by asking whether a man is prominent or not. Truth is truth and right is right even if they do not have bankers and railroad presidents on their side.

At Brainerd, a railway junction and one of the principal towns on the trip, there was a good crowd, among which were many Republicans. Mr. Bryan said:

"I do not find it in my heart to criticise the man who wears the Republican badge under compulsion. These are hard times, and they will be harder than this if the gold standard continues, and I do not wonder that a man who has a job does not like to risk having his job taken away from him because he insists upon being an American citizen. Some one has said that a man wears the Republican badge to save his employment and votes for free silver to make his job worth saving."

Similar speeches were made at Aitkin, Carleton and West Superior, where short stops were made.

The train entered Duluth at 6 p. m. After dinner Mr. Bryan was escorted to the Lyceum Theater where he spoke to "ladies only." He told the women that a dollar could not be compared to a yardstick, as claimed by the supporters of the gold standard, and in the ten minutes during which he spoke he devoted himself almost entirely to the discussion of the yardstick proposition along the same lines pursued by him many times before.

At the meeting in the car barn Mr. Bryan said in part: "It gives me great pleasure to advocate our cause anywhere, but it gives me special pleasure to advocate our cause among the people, who, like the people of Minnesota, have laid aside differences on minor questions and joined in a supreme effort to wrest this government from the hands of those who would make the people bows and drawers of wood and drawers of water. It gives me pleasure to defend that cause in a State where Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans have united on State, congressional and electoral tickets. My friends, too often in the past those who have labored for a common purpose have counteracted each other's efforts because they have gone in different organizations and supported different candidates, but in this campaign we are welding together those three divisions of one great army, and nowhere has the welding process been more effectual than in the State of Minnesota. I am glad to come to this State. I am glad to be where the reform forces have joined in the nomination of so grand a man as their candidate for Governor—John Lind. I am glad to speak in a congressional district where the reform forces have taken up and are following the leadership of so gallant a champion as Charles A. Towne. * * *

"It is useless to have a President who will sign a bill unless you have a Congress and Senate which will afford him an opportunity to sign a bill, and in this campaign, while we expect not a bare majority, but an overwhelming victory, we must always remember that it is possible that Congress may turn upon the vote of a single member, and that member whose vote turns the vote in Congress may be elected by a single vote in his district, and I beg you to remember the responsibilities that rest upon you in an hour like this and leave no effort undone to give a majority in the House and to give a majority in the Senate as well as to elect a President in favor of the free coinage of silver without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

A voice: "You won't veto it, will you?"

Br. Bryan: "I will not, but I want you to have two-thirds, if possible, in both houses, so if any change should come to me and I should veto it I want you to have enough votes to pass it over my veto. But, my friends, you need not have any fear about my vetoing a measure which is in harmony with the platform on which I stand. I have been taught to believe that platforms are guides to those elected—not merely a means by which one may be elected, and you may rest assured that what is in that platform I believe in, and that no power on earth will prevent me carrying that platform out so far as my ability may go.

"I desire to thank organized labor in this city for having completed the equipment, so that I am now prepared to sign that bill whenever it reaches me, without depending on anybody else for pen or inkstand or ink. The golden pen and the silver holder and the ink presented to-night shall be preserved, and if, by the suffrages of my countrymen, I am placed in that highest office within the gift of the people of all this world these things shall be used for the purpose for which they were intended, and I shall be glad that when the deed is done I will be indebted, not to financiers, not to trusts, not to corporations, not to syndicates, but to the laboring men for the equipment."

Mr. Bryan's party left here to-night at 11:30 over the South Shore railroad under the charge of the Michigan delegation en route for the lower peninsula of Michigan. His first speech will be at Iron Mountain, to-morrow at 1:45 p. m. The second will be made at Ishpeming, at 6:30, and the third at Marquette at 7:30. Mr. Bryan will leave Marquette at 10 o'clock for Mackinaw City, where he will arrive Thursday at 7:30 a. m.

"TO LADIES ONLY."

What the Silver Quack Said in His Speech to Women.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13. — Perhaps the most unique feature of Bryan's visit to Minneapolis was his address last night at the Lyceum Theater to an audience made up exclusively of women and presided over by a woman. There were 2,000 women present and Mrs. Frank A. Valesh presided. When Mr. Bryan arrived, about 10 o'clock, the ladies arose en masse, waved their handkerchiefs and flags, clapped their hands and called his name—in fact, did everything men might have done except give three cheers and a tiger. Mr. Bryan said, in part:

"I believe this is the first political meeting where a candidate has addressed his remarks to ladies entirely in the discussion of an economic question, and yet I offer no apology. On the contrary, I deem it not only a great privilege, but a great honor. My experience teaches me that the mother and the wife are important parts of the family. In fact, I would rather have the wife on my side in the beginning of a campaign than to have the husband, if I could only have one. And I will tell you why. Because if I have the wife I am almost sure to have the husband before the campaign is over, and if I only have the husband I am never sure of him. A lady who was canvassing down in Nebraska, the other day, gave utterance to one of the best things which I think this campaign has enjoyed. She was canvassing and called at our house to get some literature on the silver question to circulate as she went from place to place, and while there she said that she had a brother who was a gold man without gold. She said she could understand how a man could be a gold man who had gold, but she could only pity the gold man who was without gold, and you know, my friends, that that is the condition in which a large majority of the gold men are—gold men without gold—and when you find the gold man without gold you can find one whom you can convert, because while the gold standard is a good thing for a few in this country the gold standard is a bad thing for the great mass of the people, and the reason why our cause grows from day to day is found in the fact that arguments in behalf of bimetallism appeal to the heads and to the hearts of the American people, and the gold standard appeals only to the heartless. (Applause.)

"The reason why mothers are taking such an interest in this campaign, the reason why the wives are feeling a deeper interest than they usually feel is because they are becoming acquainted with the gold standard. They know that instead of being a just measure of deferred payments the gold standard has become a measure of deferred hopes, and hope deferred maketh the heart sick. * * * The value of a dollar depends on the number of dollars. You can make dollars dearer or cheaper by changing the quantity. Suppose that we were invited in and had enough wheat in the inclosure to last us a year, and taking supply and demand into consideration, wheat was worth a dollar a bushel; and suppose that the wheat was gathered into two great piles, and one woman owned one pile and another woman owned another pile, and suppose that the owner of this pile of wheat should read in the papers that that pile of wheat had been destroyed by fire and that the people, instead of having both piles for their year's supply, must all be fed from this pile. Now, what would be the result? Every bushel of wheat in this pile would rise in value. Why? Because the demand for wheat remained the same, and the supply of wheat is cut in two; now, what is the second thing you learn? That the lady who owns this pile of wheat will profit by the rise in wheat, and what is the third? She will be glad that it was the other pile of wheat that burned instead of hers.

"Now, that is a simple question. Let me apply it to silver. We have about four billions of silver money and about four billions of gold money in the world. Suppose we destroy one pile and make the other pile do service for both. What is the result? The demand for money remains the same and the supply of money is cut in two. The result must be that the value of each dollar will rise. When wheat raised in value a bushel of wheat brought more money; when money raises in value a dollar buys more wheat. What is the second result? The people who own the money or who own contracts payable in dollars profit by the rise and they are very glad of the rise.

"It has been said that woman is the conscience of the human race, and I indorse the proposition. I believe that woman can grasp the great principles of justice and can detect right from wrong, probably with more clearness, more quickly, than men, because they are not surrounded by so many of the influences which may prevent an understanding of the truth of these questions." Then Mr. Bryan made his usual speech about the effects of the gold standard, and concluded as follows:

"Show me a man who is oppressed, who is suffering from the effects of vicious legislation; show me a man who has confidence in the future of the human race, and I will show you a man, I care not where he lives, who is offering up a silent prayer for our success. Show me the Pharaohs of the world who could make those under them make bricks without straw; show me the oppressor, show me those privileged classes intrenched behind laws of favoritism, and I will show you people, I care not in what nation they live, who are not only sympathizing with, but willing to send money to help our opponents fasten the gold standard upon the American people."

"OLD GLORY" PULLED DOWN.

Murderous Turks Showed No Respect for the American Flag.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.—A letter was received in New Haven yesterday from a woman missionary of the American board located in the Armenian quarter at Constantinople. The letter enters into a detailed description of the recent riots. The mob gathered in front of the building and the frightened servants flung out the American flag. They pulled down the flag and looted the building. A few days later the action was repeated and the supplies for the Armenians were plundered. The writer says that during the riots she saw the streets strewn with dead bodies, mostly children, to the number of 600, and gives most pathetic details of scenes described by survivors. A copy of the letter will be sent to Secretary Olney at Washington.

GREEN GANG BROKEN UP.

Two Members Killed and Two More Taken Into Custody.

VINITA, I. T., Oct. 12.—The notorious Green gang of desperadoes was given a hard blow today by United States Marshal Samuel Rutherford and his men. Bill and Edward Green were killed, Arthur Green, the youngest brother, was shot and captured and Milton Barker was also taken into custody. Sunday Marshal Rutherford learned that the Greens and their band had planned to rob the postoffice and railway station at Oologah and hold up the passenger train due there early this morning. The officers planned to intercept the outlaws and succeeded in getting the three Green brothers last night at a crossing on the Verdigris river.

The Niagara Falls Suicide.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—It now seems almost certain that the mysterious suicide who ended his life so tragically yesterday by jumping over the parapet at Prospect Point into the water, was A. J. Barton, of Oil City, Pa. A letter has been shown the chief of police which was written by Barton and indicates that he had been made crazy by the rejection of his advances to a young girl of this city. Telegrams have been sent to Oil City. The general description of the suicide corresponds to that of Barton.

Tynan Released.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Mrs. P. J. Tynan received a cablegram from her husband this afternoon which said: "Am released. Hope to greet you in New York."

For Indigestion

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. S. H. Moore, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I have used it in my own family in cases of indigestion and general debility, with entirely satisfactory results."

STILL HAS TWO TAILS

POPOCRATIC TICKET NOT YET RELIEVED OF ITS BURDEN.

Both Sewall and Watson May Continue to Wag Until Removed from Public Notice on Nov. 3.

MANIFESTO TO POPULISTS

THAT IS INTERPRETED AS A REBUKE TO THE GEORGIA TAIL.

His Removal Discussed by Chairman Butler's National Committee, but No Definite Action Taken.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—A meeting of the executive committee of the People's party was held at the Sherman House to-day. All members were present with the exception of John S. Dore, of California. After hearing reports from members present and especially from H. W. Reed, of Georgia, who spent several days with Thomas E. Watson, the committee decided to issue a manifesto, which is given below. The members of the committee admitted after the meeting that the manifesto is in the nature of a rebuke to Thomas Watson, who has been calling on all Populists to keep in the middle of the road without paying attention to either of the other parties. Early in the afternoon Senator Marion Butler said that Mr. Watson would remain on the ticket and that his removal had not been discussed. A different story was given out after the meeting, when it was said that Mr. Watson had been the chief subject under discussion during the day. The manifesto follows:

"Your national committee indulged the hope that the patriotic action of the People's party in national convention in subordinating the interests of party to the success of the vital issues involved in this campaign would be met by equally unselfish devotion to a common interest on the part of the Democratic party and that all the friends of silver could present a solid front against the minions of greed by supporting one ticket, the truly co-operative ticket, Bryan and Watson. But this hope being disappointed there were but two courses left, one of which must be adopted.

"First—To run a straight Bryan and Watson electoral ticket in every State, which, on account of the failure of the Democratic party to support this ticket, would have affected the same result in this campaign that would have followed the nomination of a straight Populist ticket at St. Louis, namely, the election of McKinley and the triumph of the gold standard. It is true that the Democratic party would be responsible even to a greater extent than ourselves for such a result, but to permit evil to triumph on such grounds would convict us as well as them of a lack of patriotism and narrow partisanship that would deservedly forfeit to us the confidence of the American people. Remember that two wrongs never make a right. * * *

"The other course left open to your committee that was consistent with the action of the convention in nominating Mr. Bryan was to do everything in its power to unite the voters of the country against McKinley, and to overcome the obstacles and embarrassments which, if the Democratic party had put the cause first and party second, we would not have encountered. This could be accomplished only by arranging for a division of the electoral vote in certain States, securing as many electors for Bryan and Watson and conceding so many to Bryan and Sewall. At the opening of the campaign this, under the circumstances, seemed the wisest course for your committee and it is clearer to-day than ever it was the only safe and wise course if our votes were to be cast and made effective for the relief of an oppressed and outraged people.

"Following this line of policy your committee has arranged electoral tickets in three-fourths of the States and will do all in its power to make the same arrangement in all of the States. By perfecting this arrangement and every sincere opponent of the gold standard giving loyal support to these joint electoral tickets, the People's party will not only secure in the Electoral College for Bryan and Watson several times as many votes as we could have possibly secured by making a straight fight, but we will secure the defeat of McKinley and the gold standard, which should now be the greatest desire of every citizen who believes in the principles of true Democracy as taught by Jefferson, and of true Republicanism as represented by Abraham Lincoln.

"By this arrangement we can unite a large majority of the voters of America on our joint electoral tickets. Therefore, the only hope of the money power and trusts is to divide and conquer. The Republican managers and their gold Democratic allies realize this, and are putting forth every effort to accomplish this end. They have had their emissaries on hand everywhere, trying to prevent joint electoral tickets from being arranged. Failing in this, they try to find Populists and silver Democrats who can be induced, on one pretext or another, to refuse to join in the joint electoral tickets. They either have secured or will secure the services of every man that money can command to breed dissensions and divisions. The danger lies in the possibility of a certain portion of the rank and file of the People's party being misled by so-called leaders, who, for reasons best known to themselves, or for want of reason, are advising voters to rebel against the joint electoral tickets and put up separate electoral tickets or to withdraw their support from the joint electoral tickets.

"Some of the Democrats of revenue stripe, who are not yet weaned from the flesh pots of Egypt, but are sticklers for regularity and are nominally supporting Mr. Bryan, while secretly and in every underhanded way are trying to accomplish his defeat, are advising against the joint electoral tickets, and, failing in this, then advise Democrats to scratch People's party electors, and already a few so-called Populist leaders are advising the rank and file of our party to strike back by refusing to support the Democratic electors on the joint electoral tickets. This is a trap set by the gold bugs, who are rejoicing that few honest men have fallen into it. These reports to-day are the only ones that buoy up the hopes of the Republican managers, and the Democrats and Populists who are thus engaged are doing just what the gold men most desire. Therefore, we appeal to every Populist who may have been misled by such mistaken or false pleas of pretended loyalty to the People's party into refusing support to such joint electoral tickets, to stop and consider the results of such conduct and refuse to be influenced by either misguided or corrupt men."

The remainder of the address is devoted to denouncing the Republican party and eulogizing the Populists. It is signed by Marion Butler, chairman; J. R. Sovereign, H. W. Reed, Geo. F. Washburn, John W. Breidenthal, M. C. Rankin, C. F. Taylor and J. A. Edgerton, secretary.

Senator Butler said to an Associated Press reporter after the meeting: "We are very well pleased with the result and have no doubt that it will bring many more voters to our side than we would have received under other circumstances. There have been many small points of difference among the members of the committee, and we wished to get them out of the way, and to present a solid front to our opponents. We have settled all these differences, and the committee was unanimous in support of the statement we have issued. If the committee had been divided upon it, we never should have issued it."

"It is said by some that the action of the committee is a direct slap at Mr. Watson?"

"Well," said the Senator, "if it is it is the kind of a slap he would like very well to have repeated. I have no doubt that with a slap of that kind sent on one cheek Mr. Watson would gladly turn the other cheek for a repetition of the blow. Seriously, though, it is not a slap at Watson in any way and it is not so considered by any member of the committee. Mr. Reed, of Georgia, who is the personal friend of Mr. Watson, was present throughout the meeting, and gave his consent to the statement. That does not look as though he considered that Mr. Watson was being slapped to any great extent. The whole thing is right here—we must support the electoral ticket which is opposed to McKinley, for if we do not, McKinley might get the electoral vote, and then where would Watson and Sewall be? They would be nowhere, of course. If we don't get the electoral vote for the head of the ticket, all questions as between Watson and Sewall ends right there. It is a case of giving up minor considerations for the head of the ticket—nothing more, nothing less. Our only aim is to keep McKinley from getting the electoral votes, and with this end in view we have settled our differences, and closed up our lines for the fight. The statement covers that ground plainly."

Regarding the formation of fusion tickets in all the States, Senator Butler said: "We hope to have fusion tickets in all of them, but there may be a few in which we will be unable to bring it around. We have fusion tickets in three-fourths of the States now."

In an interview to-day Chairman Butler said: "Bryan's chances are improving every day. There has been a perceptible change in the last two weeks. Illinois is doubtful. Bryan, however, can be elected without Illinois. Michigan, Minnesota or Iowa. Ohio is trembling in the balance. The reaction in that State in favor of free silver is simply tremendous and it is an even-money bet that the State will go for Bryan. If our treasury would permit it we would flood the State with speakers. If the sentiment continues to grow in our favor in the State at the rate that it is now growing there is no doubt but what the State will go for Bryan and by a large majority. In Kentucky there is a hard fight, but fusion makes it safe."

WORK OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Annual Report of General Greely to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—In his annual report to the Secretary of War General Greely, the chief signal officer, says that the military telegraph lines running through mountainous and desert regions have been maintained in excellent order during the past year. The commercial business over the lines has largely increased, and the receipts now amount to one-twelfth of the cost of operation of the entire signal corps. A very superior system of using the lines at once for both telegraph and telephone has been perfected by Captain Allen, of the signal corps, and with instruments weighing only sixteen pounds, including battery, one soldier may be telegraphing a message in Morse while another is telephoning another message over the same line. This system has been severely tested up to a distance of 625 miles with perfect results. With these instruments the operators were also able to establish communication over a grounded cable in San Francisco bay, over which no ordinary Morse system would work, a most valuable feature for military purposes.

A chapter in the report tells of the experiments made abroad to develop the use of balloons in warfare, which General Greely says is an another American idea, originating with General Fitzjohn Porter early in the late war. He concludes that no movable balloon has yet met the requirement, notwithstanding the expensive experiments made in Europe, and that while the flying machine, thanks to the work of Maxim and Langley, is near at hand, the present recourse of the army must still be in captive balloons.

In conclusion General Greely speaks of the great interest shown in signal work by the National Guard, and he asks permission to meet their requests to be supplied with the necessary instruments for drilling.

IRELAND IN THE EAST.

The Archbishop at Washington—Reception to Monsignor Martinelli.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Archbishop Ireland arrived here to-night from St. Paul. He declined to make any reply to the criticism of his public advocacy of McKinley's cause, saying that there was a time for silence and one for speech. His visit East it is believed is fraught with a good deal of significance. After paying his homage to Mgr. Martinelli he will go to New York to make his adieus to Cardinal Satolli, who sails this week, and upon his return will visit Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore. He is a director of the Catholic University and will be present at the meeting of the directors, to be held on the 21st to select the successor to Bishop Keane, whom the Pope deposed as rector of the University. Archbishop Ireland declines to comment on the resignation of Bishop Keane or to express an opinion as to whether it indicates a hostile policy on Rome towards those of the hierarchy in America, like himself and Bishop Keane, who have opposed the Ultramontanists.

The first reception to Mgr. Martinelli, the successor of Cardinal Satolli, since his arrival in this country was tendered to him to-night by Vice Rector Garrigan and the professors of Caldwell Hall at the Catholic University. It was purely a university affair. A dinner preceded the reception. Dr. Garrigan delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the faculty and Father J. W. Cummings on behalf of the students. Mgr. Martinelli responded very briefly, thanking those present for their cordial reception and predicting a great future for the Catholic University of America, which he described as one of the glories of the pontificate of Leo XIII.

INDIANAPOLIS CHOSEN.

This City to Be Next Meeting Place of United Presbyterian Y. P. C. U.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Indianapolis was chosen as the place for the next annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church. A spirited rivalry was shown between Indianapolis and Buffalo. The Buffalo people expected to win, but Indianapolis put up a strong fight, and won by a decided majority, which was afterward made unanimous. The convention will be held Aug. 18-23, 1897.

WOMEN RECEIVERS.

Three Appointed for the First Time by New York Courts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—For the first time in the history of New York State courts women were to-day appointed receivers in supplementary proceedings in insolvency. The appointments were made by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court of the county and are three in number, being Miss Rosalie Loew, Mrs. E. S. Werner and Mrs. Anita Haggerty, all members of the New York bar. The amounts involved in these proceedings are small and the bonds of the fair receivers were fixed by the court at $100 each.

Business Embarrassments.

NEWCASTLE, Cal., Oct. 13.—The Co-operative Fruit Company, of Newcastle, has filed a petition of insolvency. Liabilities, $77,599; assets, $68,259. There is due to Eastern creditors $40,000. This was the largest fruit shipping concern in northern and central California. Its business extended from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic and from Canada to Mexico. Late frosts and untimely rains are given as causes for the failure, the crops being too light for profitable handling.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 13.—In the United States Circuit Court here this afternoon a receiver was asked for the Kansas City World, the only remaining United Press paper in this part of the Southwest. The appointment is asked for by the Manufacturers' Paper Company, of New York, on a claim of $18,000 for paper furnished the publication.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Samuel McCall, of Worcester, has been appointed temporary receiver for the Union Loan and Trust Company. This action is taken pending a decision by the Superior Court on an application of the bank commissioners to have the affairs of the company wound up.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Eleven judgments, aggregating $90,930 were entered to-day by default against Erastus Wiman, of Staten island, in favor of Austin B. Fletcher on notes made between 1892 and 1895.

FLOATING ISLAND.

Hunters Having Sport with Imprisoned Foxes and Coons.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—After a year's anchorage on one side of Mombeshe lake a floating island containing about two acres became released, and is now floating in Wind lake, situated eight miles from this city, near Monroe. Hunters are having fine sport with the foxes and raccoons thus imprisoned.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

READING, Pa., Oct. 13.—Visiting Knights of the Golden Eagle from nearly every part of the United States met here to-day in annual convention. Reports submitted showed the present membership to be nearly 65,000. Supreme Chief Lyttle delivered a lengthy address, in which he reviewed his work during the past year. The order shows a healthy growth and increase all along the line.

More Work for Watch Makers.

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 13.—The Waltham Watch Company has posted a notice announcing that on and after Friday next the factory will run fifty-four hours per week instead of on half time. Two thousand hands are benefited.

OPPOSED TO BRYAN

BISHOP G. MOTT WILLIAMS LIKE ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

He Says Episcopalians Who Support the Chicago Platform Will Disobey Their Teachings.

SPEECH BY THOMAS B. REED

MONSTER REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT BUFFALO.

Mr. Hobart's First Speech—Secretary of Agriculture Morton's Views on the Political Situation.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 13.—Bishop G. Mott Williams, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Marquette, said to-day: "The Episcopal Church was most largely represented among the signatures of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the Constitution of the United States. She has never encouraged her clergy to be personal partisans, yet I would be a dumb guardian of my people should I hesitate to say that any member of the Episcopal Church who supports the Chicago platform will do so in the teeth of the moral teaching of his church. I have never been a party man and do not declare for any personal preference in this election, but I do declare for patriotism, mutual charity and confidence between the rich and poor, anti-sectionalism and honest money."

REED AT BUFFALO.

He Tells His Audience He Believes in Low Prices and High Wages.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Great enthusiasm prevailed here to-night when Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and Frank S. Black, of Troy, addressed the voters at Music Hall. Lowering clouds and dismal weather did not discourage the voters, who made a demonstration such as Buffalo has not seen in years. Preceding the speech-making at the hall there was a parade of the Republican clubs in which probably 10,000 men took part. The procession passed in review before Mr. Black, the candidate for Governor, at the Hotel Iroquois, while Speaker Reed was addressing the mass meeting. Music Hall was filled and great crowds were turned away from the doors. When Mr. Reed was introduced the audience rose en masse and gave him a splendid ovation. He spoke without notes, and in the main followed the general lines of his earlier speeches this campaign. He said in part, after discussing the tariff: "There is one thing that is absolutely outside of this discussion, and that is bimetallism. Bimetalism means the use by the world of gold and silver together. There is no proposition of that sort here. The only proposition that is made to us is to substitute for the monometallism that we have a monometallism that we have not. Who is there on earth that ought to avoid a depreciated currency? Why, certainly the salary earner. Well, but you say, 'Don't you think prices are low?' Yes, I do, but I can remember the sound of the dulcet voices of these very gentlemen declaiming that what the workingman in this country really wanted was low prices—and they got them. And how did they like them? Now, I am going frankly to say to you that I believe in lower prices growing lower right along and I am going to state to you another contradiction, apparently. I believe in higher wages, constantly increasing."

HOBART'S FIRST SPEECH.

McKinley's Running Mate Given an Ovation at Paterson.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Garret A. Hobart, the Republican candidate for Vice President, made his first speech of the campaign in Apollo Hall, Paterson, to-night. Senator Frye was to be the chief speaker and Mr. Hobart was to preside, but Mr. Hobart's townspeople demanded a speech from him. He was given a most enthusiastic reception. The cheering, when he appeared, continued for one minute and a half. Mr. Hobart, in part, said:

"I remember that our distinguished friend was our chosen speaker exactly four years ago. I regret to say, however, that, although I thought his argument the most masterful and convincing that I had ever heard, this city of protected industries gave a plurality for the Democratic ticket of fifteen votes. I will not go into ancient history for object lessons. What was the condition of our country at election time, 1892. Remember that we had the gold standard of value and the McKinley tariff, which existed till the Wilson bill was passed in 1894. In 1892 every mill and factory in this city and in this county was busy. Then wages went up and were at their highest in all centers where manufacturing was carried on. In 1892 we were at a flood tide of prosperity. The wages were higher than ever before. After November, 1892, industries were relaxed, confidence commenced to disappear, our credit became doubtful. Two millions of workers in the country, in less than six months, were out of work. We cannot even build a postoffice. Why? Because the government has not the money. In our own city of Paterson in the winter and spring of 1893 and 1894 men walked our streets with no work. It will be the duty of the Republican President, if elected, and a Republican Congress, if elected, to get back the prosperity we lost.

"Let me take this occasion to thank our Democratic friends in Chicago and my associates at St. Louis for making this time platforms on which the parties stand with issues squared, not to be misunderstood. The Republican platform says that this government shall not made a bad dollar to lodge where all bad dollars finally lodge, in the pockets of the wage earners. My own idea of an American dollar is that we should have the best in the world and it should interchange with every other dollar at 100 cents full value."

DELAYED BY A WRECK.

National Democratic Candidates Unable to Reach Nashville in Time.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13.—John M. Palmer and S. B. Buckner, who were to have spoken in this city to-night, did not reach the city until midnight, the delay being caused by a wreck on the L. & N. railroad. A large audience had assembled at the opera house, and was addressed by Dr. William Everitt, of Massachusetts, who spoke for the National Democratic ticket and platform. The National Democrats are greatly disappointed because of the failure of Generals Palmer and Buckner to reach the city.

Buckner and Palmer Entertained.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Senator John M. Palmer and ex-Governor Simon B. Buckner were entertained at the Queen City Club here to-day at breakfast by ex-Senator Julius Dexter, who is a candidate for elector at large on the Palmer-Buckner ticket. President M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four, S. N. Felton, of Anderson, E. S. Bliss, Edward Colston and ladies were among the guests. While many called on the distinguished visitors, no public meeting was held here. The national candidates, Manager Jacob W. Richards and others in their party left for Louisville at noon. They proceed thence to Columbia, Tenn., Pulaski, Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and other Southern points. Their closing tour will start from Chicago and include St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis and points in Illinois and Indiana.

SECRETARY MORTON'S VIEWS.

He Thinks Republicans Are Underrating the Enemy's Strength.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Secretary Morton has returned to Washington and resumed his official duties after an extended vacation in the West. He announced today that he would take no part in the elections, but added that if he were to vote he would cast his ballot for Palmer and Buckner, whose platform he regarded as satisfactory. His reason for not voting, he said, is the distance of his Nebraska home from Washington and the lack of necessity for his vote, which, he said, he would cast if it were likely to make any essential difference. The Secretary was not inclined to talk politics and said he did not care to discuss the situation and outlook.

"I personally hope for McKinley's election as between McKinley and Bryan," he said, "but I don't think any one of the candidates can rest on their oars with assurance. The Republican party is making a great mistake now in bragging of strength and not doing more work. There is no certainty until the election is an assured fact, and less noise and more work in convincing voters of the right principles and the right creed for them to support is needed. This failure to appreciate the strength of the opposition was evident when the election note was first sounded. I belong to a political party which belittled the extent of the free-silver craze in its own ranks. This is an unfortunate and mistaken idea, and the sooner the party managers put forth all their efforts to bring out all the votes possible the better it will be."

Coercion Denounced.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 13.—The second day's session of the International Typographical Union was largely given over to the transaction of routine business. The subject of the coercion of the labor vote in various parts of the country was brought up and the following resolution unanimosly adopted:

"Resolved, That the International Typographical Union denounces the efforts being made by certain corporations to coerce or influence their employes in their votes, as a defiance of the most sacred rights of the citizens as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and, believing that the permanency of republican institutions depends upon an honest ballot, we demand that the laws relating to the intimidation of voters, no matter to which class, rich or poor, the offender belongs, be rigidly enforced."

A communication was received from the International Association of Machinists protesting against the International Typographical Union undertaking to control the machine tenders in printing offices all over the land.

May Vote as They Please.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—Dougald Crawford, the big dry goods merchant who discharged a baker's dozen of his men last Saturday because they announced their intention to vote for Bryan and Sewall, has repented his action and to-day, over his own signature in a public letter, says he will take the men back. In part he says: "I have invited all of the men to return to my store and to occupy their former several positions without prejudice as regards the future and without loss of salary since they left my employ. A man in anger often makes mistakes, but I do not believe he loses any of his manhood by admitting this error. I desire every man in my employ to vote as he pleases, but I believe that every man who carefully studies existing conditions should vote for McKinley. To allow all of my employes to vote as they please and have ample time to do so, I have decided to close the store of D. Crawford & Co. at 1 p. m. on Nov. 3."

Registration at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The total registration in Chicago to-day was very heavy. At 1:30 this morning the total registration for the city, with one precinct missing, was 292,427, against 245,780 for the first day two years ago. It is now expected by the election commissioners that the total registrations will be 400,000, against 347,574 in 1894. In the First and Eighteenth wards, both democratic strongholds, the registration to-day was 6,769 and 7,281, respectively, against 6,064 and 7,054 in 1894. A heavy gain in the registration is shown in the strong Republican wards of the city. The Thirtieth ward, which registered 13,059 on the first day of the last registration, reported to-night 15,958, and the Thirteenth, always an overwhelmingly Republican ward, showed a gain of 3,000. The Fifth and Sixth, strong Democratic wards, show gains of 300 and 1,000, respectively.

Chairman Jones's "Gall."

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, gave out a statement to-night characterizing as absurd the figures showing the probable result of the election as given out by Senator Quay. Chairman Jones states that in all the States classed by Senator Quay as doubtful a complete and harmonious fusion between the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans exists, rendering it certain for Bryan. For the same reason he classes as doubtful the States of Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin, and claims for Bryan the electoral votes of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota and West Virginia, all of which were claimed for McKinley by Mr. Quay. The table given out by Chairman Jones gives eighty-one as certain for McKinley, 279 for Bryan and eighty-seven as doubtful.

K. of L. a Popocratic Annex.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The general executive board of the K. of L. is in session here at their headquarters looking after routine business of the order. At the close of the session to-night T. B. McGuire, of New York, and H. B. Martin, editor of the K. of L. Journal, gave out a statement to the effect that reports received from delegates indicated that Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio would go for Bryan. They said a letter had been received from Grand Master Workman Sovereign stating that Ohio and Illinois were certain to go Democratic.

Politics Hot in Kentucky.

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., Oct. 13.—When Colonel Ephraim McDowell, a Republican of Wise county, Virginia, attempted to speak in the interest of Bryan and free silver at Scottsville he was attacked by McKinley men and forced from the stand. Not since 1860 has politics been as hot as now in this section.

Heavy Registration in Jersey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—This was the last day of registration in New Jersey. The total registration in Jersey City, with one precinct missing, was forty thousand, an increase of about eight thousand over last year. The registration is by far the largest in the history of the city.

Sherman Talks to 20,000 People.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Oct. 13.—Senators Sherman and Burrows addressed an immense Republican meeting here this afternoon. Over 20,000 strangers were present, and the parade was two miles long.

General Political News.

The National Democrats of West Virginia got the requisite number of signatures to their petition yesterday, after which they filed their certificate. It is now said that they will be given a place on the ballot.

The Democratic central State committee of Connecticut has referred to State Secretary William C. Mowry notice of a contest to prevent the use by the gold-standard Democrats of the title "National Democratic" on their ballots. It is alleged that the title is calculated to deceive voters.