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MR. BRYAN TO BOLTERS

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS AGAIN URGED TO UNITE FOR GOEBEL.

Another Day Spent by the Nebraska Orator in Touring the Blue Grass State.

JUNCTION CITY, Ky., Oct. 17.—The second day of William J. Bryan's Kentucky campaigning trip was spent in the central part of the State, under unfavorable weather conditions. The start was made from Louisville this morning at 6 o'clock. A heavy rainstorm prevailed and continued throughout the day. Frankfort, the capital city, was reached at 8 o'clock and, as the guests of ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, the party had breakfast at the Capitol Hotel. Despite the rain and the early hour a large crowd assembled in the opera house to hear Mr. Bryan, who urged the election of the regular Democratic state ticket. The lengthy speech of the day was that delivered at Lexington, in Chautauqua Hall before, perhaps, the largest gathering of enthusiastic followers met during the day's trip. There was a large and demonstrative assembly at Mount Sterling, the meeting being held in the open courtyard while the rain came down in torrents. There were friendly crowds at Versailles, Richmond, Winchester, Stanford and Junction City, where a stop was made for the night. Ex-Governor McCreary and party boarded the special at Winchester and accompanied the train to Junction City. A number of ladies were guests during a portion of the day and were entertained by Mr. Bryan.

Judge Norton introduced Mr. Bryan at Lexington as the man who "came with a message of warning and advice to the Democracy of the State and Nation," to which Mr. Bryan replied, in part, as follows:

"I have no authority to give you advice. I have no desire to urge upon you action that your conscience and judgment do not justify. I am nothing but a private citizen. I speak as a private citizen to private citizens. I have my opinion and my reason for it. You need not accept my opinion unless the reasons which influence me are sufficient to satisfy you. I recognize that a man's vote is his own, that he ought to do with it what he thinks is best. Probably I am more liberal in my views on the subject of the right to bolt than some are. I want to present another phase of the bolting question and I trust that the bolters will be as diligent in spreading my views upon the bolter's responsibilities as they were to spread my views upon the citizen's right to vote.

HARMONY IS NEEDED.

"I recognize the right of any man to vote as he pleases and I have never yet condemned a man who made his vote represent his conscience and his judgment, no matter where that vote was placed. If, in this campaign, a Democrat believes that he can serve Democracy best by voting for a Republican Governor, I want him to do it. I don't believe, however, that that is the best way to advance the principles of Democracy. I do not believe that in a great contest like this you can afford to withdraw your support from the Democratic ticket.

"I would not deserve your confidence if I stayed in Nebraska and allowed bolting Democrats to play on my name. If bolting Democrats want to vote for Republicans, or for a Democrat put up in opposition to the regular nominee of the party, let them do it, but let them come out boldly and state their real object and not claim they are doing it to save me.

"I know something of bolters. There were some in 1896. [Laughter.] Only the bolters of 1896 said they bolted because of principle, and a bolt against a principle is higher than a vote against a person. I regard a principle as infintely more important than a person. What did the bolter do in 1896? He helped to elect the President and everything that the Republican President has done that bolter who helped to elect him is responsible for. Your Governor signs the credentials of the electors who represent the people of this State in the electoral college, and sometimes the election is close. It was close in 1896, if I am not mistaken. [Laughter.] I have my suspicions that it was closer on the count than it was on the vote. [Laughter and applause.] I have heard it said that General Hardin was defeated in 1895 because a great many men who had a right to vote did not put their votes into the ballot box, and I have a suspicion that we lost Kentucky in 1896 because a great many votes were put into the ballot box that had no individuals entitled to vote behind them. [Applause.]

"I know that the contest in which we are engaged is a great contest—a contest where victory is so important to the great aggregations of wealth that they contributed to a campaign fund the most magnificent ever used in any campaign in the United States. Victory was so important to them that they raised a fund which I think I may safely say was larger than all the campaign funds used by the Republican party from the day that Fremont ran to the day when Hanna took charge of the organization. Men who feel that victory is so important to them financially will bring to bear all the influence they can to control the action of the people, and I am afraid that in a very close place they might be able to manufacture votes if necessary. [Applause.] When such pressure is brought to bear upon those who stand in authority, I would rather have a Democratic Governor to certify to elections than a Republican Governor.

REFERS TO HIMSELF.

"It has been suggested to me that this bolting convention indorsed me for the presidency. I appreciate the good will and confidence thus expressed, but, my friends, I would be unworthy of the confidence expressed by those bolting Democrats if I did not place the principle involved above a personal compliment. [Applause.] I have a right to believe that the Democrats in this State will vote in 1900 for any Democrat whom they please, that they will want a Democrat who is true to the principles in which they believe and one who can advance the cause to which they are wedded. If I am that man I shall be entitled to a vote, but I would not deserve your confidence if I would stay in Nebraska and aid the bolting Democrats to elect a Republican Governor in Kentucky. I am interested in the triumph of these principles. I have talked for them before they were written in the Chicago platform. In this very building, in June or July, 1895, a year before there was a Chicago platform, I stood upon this floor and defended the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. [Applause.] I stand to-day where I stood then. [Applause.] Some have criticized the members of the national committee for taking part in this contest. I received a telegram this morning from St. Louis, signed by J. D. Johnson. Let me read it to you:

"'Jones, Stone, Whitmore, Caruth, Cook and many other friends congratulate you, Goebel, Blackburn and other Kentucky Democrats on splendid reception in Kentucky. Success in Kentucky means success in the Nation next year.'

"If there are reasons in this State that make it necessary for you to elect a Republican Governor and a Republican senator, then give those reasons, and do not put it on the ground that you are trying to help nominate me in 1900. Do not put it on the ground that you are trying to save the cause of free silver. I know these men who have been fighting for free silver; I have come in contact with them. I know their character, I know what they have done for Democracy, and I would rather trust the judgment of such men as Stone, and Jones, and Wettmore, and Johnson as to what is best for Democracy than the judgment of the railroads. The railroads have been in politics before. We have them in Nebraska, and I know in 1896 nearly every railroad in this Nation was hauling men to Canton, O., to uphold the Nation's financial policy. [Applause.] I am not willing to believe that they are specially interested in the triumph of the Chicago platform which declared in favor of arbitration of differences between labor and capital and opposed government by injunction.

"I want to leave you with the suggestion that, while every citizen has a right to vote as he pleases, while every citizen owes it to himself, his country and his God to vote according to his conscience, yet every intelligent citizen is responsible for the consequences of his act. If every candidate on the bolting ticket was my brother, I would not advise any one to vote the ticket and thus aid in the election of a Republican Governor." [Applause.]

At Richmond, late this afternoon, the crowd rushed in upon Mr. Bryan, breaking the carriage windows and insisting upon escorting him back to the train. Among other things Mr. Bryan here said:

"I believe, my friends, that the Democrats of any State can afford to lay aside their personal preferences and animosities in order to join together and announce to the people of this Union that on the great principles to which the Democratic party is now wedded the people can be relied on and that this fall, and next fall, and hereafter, the people of Kentucky will stand for the Chicago platform, for silver as well as gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, stand for the greenbacks as against the bank notes, stand for a small army as against a large army, stand for laws to annihilate the trusts and stand for a republic as against an empire." [Applause.]

After visiting Harrodsburg and Shelbyville to-morrow morning Mr. Bryan will reach Louisville at noon. He and others of the party will be guests of the Elks' carnival. There will be a barbecue in the afternoon and a parade, in which the Chicago Democratic Marching Club will participate. Late in the day the special will leave for Covington, the home of Mr. Goebel, where the final meeting of the Kentucky trip will be held at 7 o'clock. From Covington Mr. Bryan goes into Ohio for a campaign of several days.

Fusion Ticket in Hamilton County.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—There will be a fusion ticket against the straight Republicans of Hamilton county this year. The Democrats and "citizens" held conventions to-day and appointed a joint conference committee, which agreed on a fusion ticket. The report was presented to both conventions and adopted. It was agreed the independent Republicans should get one of the three senators, four of the ten representatives, both of the two members of the board of control, two of the three justices of the peace, county commissioner and infirmary director. The Democrats get the county solicitor and treasurer. It is understood the concessions made by the Democrats to the independent Republicans for local offices were in accordance with the wishes of Hon. John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

NEGROES WERE TO BLAME

Committed an Unwarranted Assault on the Indians at San Carlos.

GLOBE, Ariz., Oct. 17.—Information regarding the disturbance between negro soldiers and Indians at the San Carlos agency has been received as follows: There had been friction between the soldiers and Indian police and on Friday night, Oct. 13, twenty-seven soldiers left the post bent upon mischief. About half their number went to the Tonto Indian camp, situated below the officers' quarters, near the Gila river, where insults were offered the squaws. The insults were resented by the Indian bucks, who ordered the soldiers away from the camp. Thereupon the soldiers attacked the Indians with mesquite clubs, beating four of them into insensibility and severely injuring several others.

The Indians, while they showed a great deal of self-restraint, were nevertheless incensed over the unwarranted attack and the bitter feeling has extended to other camps, involving all the Indians under the supervision of the San Carlos agency. The Indians demanded the punishment of the soldiers who participated in the assault, agreeing that if the culprits were arrested and punished the incident would be closed, otherwise they would take the matter into their own hands, and threatening to exterminate the soldiers. There are probably one thousand adult male Indians at the agency, all armed, and the consequences of an outbreak are viewed with much apprehension. Thirteen soldiers implicated in the assault on the Indians have been arrested and will probably be held for trial in the United States Court. An Indian policeman who was seriously injured by the soldiers is not expected to live. His death might greatly complicate matters.

DEWEY'S VISIT TO CHICAGO.

Date Provisionally Fixed and a Great Programme in Preparation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Definite information has been received from Admiral Dewey that he will visit Chicago between Nov. 15 and Dec. 1 and arrangements are being made for a two days' festival in his honor. The programme will include military and civil parades, a military ball and the presentation of a gold or silver service. These plans were outlined at a meeting of the general executive committee on entertainment held to-day.

On the first day of the festival a grand military and civil parade will be held, in which these bodies are to be invited to participate: United States troops, state militia of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky, Grand Army of the Republic, veterans of the Spanish-American war, Confederate associations, naval reserve associations and the naval militia, all labor organizations and civic societies, the Governors and staffs of States furnishing militia for the parade, government officials at Washington, local government and state officials, United States judges, both houses of Congress, Illinois General Assembly, judges of Cook county, state judges and officers and crews of Dewey's fleet. High School pupils and scholars in the seventh and eighth grades of the grammar schools will be invited to assemble about the Logan monument to sing patriotic songs. General Thomas M. Anderson was appointed grand marshal of the parade.

If, in walking about the streets, you see extraordinarily stylish sack suits, with broad, high shoulders, close fitting at the waist and very full about the hips, you may be assured that they were made by Young & McMurray or in the East. You will recognize the style. The effect is very swell. We are the only house in Indianapolis that is making strictly up-to-date clothes. YOUNG & M'MURRAY.

ANOTHER BUSY DAY

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND PARTY GIVEN LITTLE REST.

Visit to the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home in the Morning and Speech-Making Till Near Midnight.

ADDRESSES IN THREE STATES

PATRIOTIC GREETINGS TO CROWDS OF WISCONSIN PEOPLE.

Brief Talk at Michigan City, Ind., and Addresses in Michigan Towns—Carriage Ride at Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The train bearing the presidential party from the north slipped into Chicago at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon, was transferred to the Michigan Central tracks and left for Michigan points and the East immediately. As the train passed through Lake Forest the golf links were deserted and the players surrounded the station, cheering lustily. A short stop was made and President McKinley bowed to the throng, but there was no speaking. When the train arrived at the Northwestern station here a guard of policemen was stationed beside the cars. There was not a large gathering of people, as few apparently knew the President was to arrive. Most of the people who crowded around the rear car, containing the President, were passengers awaiting trains. President McKinley did not appear and no speeches were made. A few friends entered the President's car during the ten minutes' wait and greeted him. The train was then transferred to the Michigan Central tracks and left at once for Kalamazoo, Mich., and the East.

Notwithstanding the fact that President McKinley did not retire until 4 o'clock this morning, being kept up by the banquet given by the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, he was up bright and early, and at 9:30 the party was driven out to the national Soldiers' Home, in the extreme western portion of Milwaukee. Arriving at the home, the President's salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the First Light Battery, Wisconsin National Guard. The President addressed a few words of greeting to the old veterans. He said he had no time to make a speech, but that it gave him a great deal of pleasure to meet and greet his old comrades, and expressed the wish that the soldiers present convey to their sick comrades his very best wishes for their speedy recovery.

En route from the Soldiers' Home to the train the President stopped at the E. Allis Company's iron foundries and made the following remarks to 2,000 workmen:

"As I have been journeying through the country I have been greeted with a warm cordiality by my fellow-citizens, but at no place have I had a reception that has given me more genuine pleasure, more real satisfaction than the greeting of this city's workingmen—of this great establishment and the other great establishments—about the buildings in which they toil. I congratulate you all upon the prosperity of the country. I congratulate you that employment now waits upon labor and labor does not longer wait on employment. The employer is looking for the laborer and the laborer not for the employer; and I am glad to note from one end of the country to the other universal demand for labor. I thank you more than I can find words to express for your generous greeting, and, wishing you all good things, I bid you good-bye."

The streets traversed by the presidential party were thronged the entire distance with people, including many thousand school children, and the President was kept busy bowing his acknowledgments of the hearty greeting. The President bade good-bye to Wisconsin's metropolis a few minutes after 11 o'clock.

SPEECH TO TOILERS.

The train, after leaving Milwaukee, made a short stop at Cudahy. Stops were also made at Racine and Kenosha, Wis., where the President talked briefly. There were large crowds in attendance at both places and great enthusiasm was shown. Members of the Cabinet made a few remarks. At Racine the President said:

"My Fellow-citizens—I would be indifferent indeed to all human sensibilities if I was not moved by the welcome of this great assemblage of my countrymen. I am glad to stand in this city of diversified industries and busy toilers and look into the faces of the people who have made your city what it is.

"This is a Nation of high privileges and great opportunities. We have the free school, the open Bible, the freedom of religious worship and conviction without restraint. We have the broadest opportunity for advancement, with every door open. The humblest among you may aspire to the highest place in public favor and confidence. As a result of our splendid free institutions the great body of men who control public affairs in State and Nation, who control the great business enterprises of the country, the railroads and other great industries, came from the humble American home and from the ranks of the plain people of the United States. [Great applause.]

"I have no sympathy with that sentiment which would divide my countrymen into classes. I have no sympathy with that sentiment that would put the rich man on the one side and the poor man on the other—labor on one side and capital on the other [applause]—because all of them are equal before the law, all of them have equal power in the conduct of the government. Every man's vote in the United States is the equal of every other on that supreme day when we choose rulers, and congresses, and Governors and legislatures. [Applause.]

"Our citizens may accumulate great wealth, and many of them do, but they cannot take it with them, nor can they entail it from generation to generation. He who inherits must keep it by his own prudence or sagacity. If he does not it is divided up among his fellows.

"My fellow-citizens, I am here only to speak a word of thanks and of gratitude for this welcome. Our country is more prosperous to-day than it has ever been before. It is more patriotic at this hour than at any hour in all its history. Our thoughts, our prayers go to the brave men in the distant islands of the sea, who are upholding the flag of our country in honor. [Great applause.] And while they are doing that we will uphold them. [Cries of 'Good!' and applause.] All hostilities will cease in the Philippines when those who commenced them will stop [applause], and they will not cease until our flag, representing liberty, humanity and civilization, shall float triumphant in every island of the archipelago under the undisputed and acknowledged sovereignty of the Republic of the United States." [Long continued applause.]

BRIEF ADDRESS AT KENOSHA.

The President made a short address at Kenosha, saying:

"My Fellow-citizens—I very much appreciate and value the great receptions which have been accorded to the members of my official family and myself as we have journeyed through our vast country. I never meet a great concourse of people like the one which stands before me, representative, as it is, of American life and character, carrying the flag of our country borne by the veterans of the civil war, and by the newer soldiers of the Spanish war, and the children and all the people having love of country in their hearts, that I do not feel that the free institutions which were so wisely established by the fathers will be forever safe in the hands of the American people.

"I am glad to be in this busy hive of industry, where every man can find work and wages, where all the people are contented and happy and prosperous and where all of them love the flag and would have it sustained wherever it floats. [Great applause.] The patriotism of the country was never higher than at this moment, and there is just one thing in the mind of every true American to-day, and that is that our flag, which has been assailed in the Philippines, shall be triumphant, and those who assail it shall be defeated. [Enthusiastic applause.] And hostilities in that distant island of Luzon will cease whenever all the people recognize the authority and sovereignty of the United States." [Long continued applause.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAUKEGAN.

At Waukegan, Ill., where a big crowd had gathered, the President said:

"Mr. Mayor, My Fellow-citizens—I thank you one and all for the words of welcome spoken in your behalf by the mayor of this enterprising city. I am always glad to meet the people whom it is my privilege and honor, for the time, to serve. I am glad to confess in any presence that I never meet my countrymen in public assembly that I am not assisted in the great responsibilities which, by your suffrages, I am carrying, and that I am not strengthened by such commingling with them. The counsels of the people in a government like ours are always noble and unselfish. The will of the people is the law of the land, and I am glad to know not only what my countrymen are thinking about, but to be advised by them always of what they think is right and what is best in administration and government. For, after all, the great body of the people have a single interest, that of having their government wisely, faithfully and honestly administered. They have little care for mere individuals, except as the individual may serve them best, and best represent the principles which are dear to them in governmental policy.

"Above all else you want your government administered with integrity and for the equal benefit of all. [Applause.] You want your government not to be the representative of one class of people, or still another class of people, but of all the people, and to embody in that government the best aims, the noblest aspirations of all. And so I shall go back to the great duties of my office cheered by your encouraging words, strengthened by your happy faces, in which I read devotion to country and an increasing love for our free institutions. [Applause.] I shall go back, feeling that I carry with me the purposes which are in your hearts; and if I can carry those purposes into public administration then I will have achieved the highest office of a public servant. [Applause.]

"I think I know—I am sure I know—what is uppermost in every mind here to-day. You are thinking of your country—not of its interests here at home; for with them you are fairly satisfied and feel that they are secure. You are thinking of the vast interests of the government in the new possessions which have come to us by the fortunes of war. Your hearts go out to the brave men in the distant islands of the Pacific, where they are maintaining the sovereignty of the United States over a territory ceded to us by Spain, by treaty, which has the solemn sanction, not only of the ratifying power of the Senate, but of the entire Congress of the United States. [Great applause.]

"I cannot, my fellow-citizens, misread your purpose and your conception of public duty. I am endeavoring, as I am bound to do by the Constitution of the United States, to execute the law in every foot of territory that belongs to us. [Applause.] Rebellion has been raised against our authority in a territory that is as much our own as Alaska or the District of Columbia, or any Territory of the United States [applause], and that rebellion will be put down [enthusiastic applause], and the authority of the United States will be made supreme. [General cry of 'Good.'] Some people say the President is carrying on an unholy war in the Philippines—an unholy war to uphold the holy banner of the free, which these children carry in their hands, and which represents the sovereignty of the Republic against those who are attacking it. [Great applause.] The people of the United States never had an appeal made to duty which was in vain.

"Good-bye, and God bless you all." [Long continued applause.]

SPEECH TO STUDENTS.

President McKinley spoke to a large crowd of students and Chicago suburbanites at Evanston, Ill. He said:

"My Fellow-citizens—I am glad to receive the welcome of this city of culture and homes. I am glad to meet all the people and the students of the great university located here. I have the honor to be an alumnus of that institution and it is a great distinction to be on that honored roll. [Applause.]

"There will be much in the future resting upon the young men of the country—the educated young men—and fortunately under our institutions every young boy has an opportunity to get a liberal education to fit him for every occupation and calling of life. The responsibilities which rest upon this Nation at this time are serious and grave, but our duty is clear and plain and unmistakable, and it is our duty to follow its commands and meet the responsibilities resting upon us with courage and manfulness and wisdom.

"The authority of the United States is assailed in one of the islands of the Pacific. That authority will be established in that island. [Great applause.] The boys who carry our flag in that distant sea will be sustained by the American people [great applause], for the flag they carry there is the flag we carry here. [Great applause.] It is the flag of our faith and our purpose; it is the flag of our love. It represents the conscience of the country and carries with it wherever it goes education, civilization and liberty. [Enthusiastic applause.] And let those who will lower it [cries of 'Never.'] Peace first, then government afterward, giving the largest liberty possible and the largest participation in government of which the inhabitants are capable." [Long-continued applause.]

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT SPEECHES.

Addresses at Michigan City, Ind., and Points in Michigan.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 17.—President McKinley was given little rest after leaving Chicago this afternoon. His first speech was at Michigan City, Ind., where the train stopped at 5:30 p. m. A big crowd had assembled, but no provision had been made for the President to speak, except from the rear platform of his car. As the chief executive emerged some of the local heavyweights in the front ranks endeavored to climb aboard and embrace the President. They were properly handled, however, by the officers on the train. After the President had concluded he introduced Secretaries Long and Hitchcock and Attorney General Griggs, the only members of his Cabinet remaining to finish the trip. Secretary Gage left the train at Chicago. The President said:

"This is an unexpected, but, I assure you, a much-appreciated greeting from my fellow-citizens of Indiana. I am glad to see the school children here, waving the flag of the country they love so much, the flag that means so much to all of us. I am glad to see the workingmen assembled here to-day and to know that in every part of our country they have employment and wages which bring comforts and hope and happiness to their homes."

When the train reached Three Oaks, Mich., every person within a radius of ten miles of the little town apparently had turned out to greet the President. The cannon contributed to the Maine monument fund by Admiral Dewey was won by Three Oaks and its enthusiasm was in full play when the President appeared. The President and the Cabinet were escorted through files of school children waving small flags, to a stand near the car. The President spoke briefly and introduced the Cabinet. All were cheered heartily, Secretary Long, however, being a high favorite.

At Niles the President was welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd. He spoke as follows:

"The name of your town is a very familiar one to me. It is the name of the town in which I was born in Ohio. So that some of the sweetest and pleasantest memories of my boyhood days are associated with the name. I am glad to feel from the presence of this large assembly at this time of the evening the assurance that you are here because of your devotion to your country, in your welcome to the chief executive of the Nation you express your love and loyalty to the government over which by your suffrage he presides."

AT BATTLE CREEK.

At Battle Creek the President spoke briefly to a large audience from a stand facing the square behind the railway station. A file of Michigan volunteers who served in Cuba was drawn up around the platform. The President said:

"I recall with the pleasantest memory a former visit I made to this city. Then you gave me a welcome, and a gracious welcome. To-night so far surpasses the former demonstration that I can do no less than to tell you that it deeply and profoundly moves my heart. On the occasion of my last visit I was discussing before the American people certain great economic questions. Those questions for the time at least have been settled, and I think happily settled.

"I come to you to-night to speak to you in a single sentence the gratitude of my heart for the splendid patriotism exhibited by the American people in the past eighteen months. Michigan was not only great in her devotion to country in the great civil war, but when the war with Spain came she was quick to respond to the call of country and her regiments were ready to do and die for the honor of the government, and to relieve the people of Cuba from an oppression under which they had suffered for so many years. Michigan remained with us in the war until peace came. Michigan will stand with us until the rebellion is suppressed in Luzon and the flag of the Union floats in triumph over every foot of territory in that island."

Kalamazoo entertained the presidential party in a novel way this evening while a carnival and street fair were in progress. The United Commercial Travelers, 2,500 strong, were delegated to furnish the entertainment. Senator Burrows met the President at Chicago and was reinforced by another committee at Niles. When the train reached here a hundred carriages drew up and a procession was formed, with President McKinley and Cabinet in front. Commercial travelers marched one on each side of the carriages, carrying flambeaus of red fire. The streets were decorated for miles and at least a hundred thousand people brought in by excursions thronged the sidewalks. As the President appeared cheer after cheer ran down the long line and was taken up by people in the booths on side streets. The drive lasted forty minutes and no speaking was indulged in. At 9 o'clock the presidential party boarded its train and departed for Jackson.

President McKinley spoke briefly at Jackson at 10:45 o'clock to-night. Several thousand people heard him and cheered to the echo. The train left at 10:55 for Cleveland.

SAW A POOL OF BLOOD.

A Witness Who Testified Yesterday at the Jester Murder Trial.

PARIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—Sensational evidence was adduced to-day in the preliminary trial of Alexander Jester for murdering Gilbert Gates. Last night the state had established the fact that Gates had disappeared at some point on the Hulen lane, east of Middle Grove, Mo. William Maxey, of Oklahoma, to-day testified that on Jan. 25, 1871, he met Jester alone with two outfits at the west end of the Hulen lane. He swore that in the rear wagon he saw a body, covered with a blanket, except the feet. At this point the two outfits left the lane and drove down a private road leading to the woods on Beebe's ranch. As he went west on the Hulen lane, the direction from which Jester came, witness said he saw a trail of blood in the snow and followed it to where there was a large pool of blood.

A NEW BOUNDARY LINE

MODUS VIVENDI RELATIVE TO THE ALASKAN DISPUTE.

United States to Control Tidewaters—Promotions That Pave the Way for Lawton's Advancement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Immediately on Secretary Hay's return to-day preparations began at the State Department for the completion of the modus vivendi relative to the Alaskan boundary. General Foster was hard at work upon the details of the modus and the expectation was that in the course of a day or two the agreement would be in effect. The negotiations of late have been entirely in the hands of Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, the British charge here. It has not been determined even yet whether the agreement defining the boundary temporarily shall take the form of a document signed by both parties, or be merely a series of notes, but in either case it will be just as effective as a regular modus vivendi, binding both parties to observe the boundary laid down temporarily. State Department officials are confident that Americans will have no cause to complain that their rights have been abandoned when the full scope of the agreement is made known; while on the other hand the Canadians cannot claim properly that they have lost any right that they have enjoyed.

The purpose of this particular effort at a modus was to regulate the boundary line on the west side of the Lynn canal. The two parties had placed the line of demarkation on Chilcoot and White passes, right at the top of the passes, and there has never been the slightest friction at those points. But because of the fact that the westernmost of the three passes, namely, Chilcat pass, was fully forty miles removed from the sea, the same rule could not be applied by our representatives without great loss. Therefore recourse has been had to another expedient and the line of demarkation will run along the Klehana river and from a point near Kluckwan, cross to a mountain peak on the southwest. The effect will be to give the United States control of the tidewaters, the British being fifteen miles above, to maintain the American control to the new and important Porcupine country, and, lastly, to save the rights of all American miners who are now on the Canadian side of the line. It is understood the modus will live at the pleasure of both parties to it; there will be no date fixed for its expiration.

* * *

The President, through Secretary Root, has ordered the promotion to grade of brigadier general in the regular army of the following colonels: Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Col. Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry; Col. Samuel Overshine, Twenty-third Infantry; Col. Daniel W. Burke, Seventeenth Infantry. These officers are to be placed on the retired list at intervals of one day each. The War Department was able to make these changes owing to the retirement yesterday of General Shafter from the regular army. After they shall have been appointed and retired in order, one vacancy will be left in the grade of brigadier general in the regular army, and it is the impression that this place will be given either to General Lawton or General MacArthur.

A committee representing the citizens of Atlanta, accompanied by Representative Livingston, of Georgia, called on Admiral Dewey to-day to arrange the details of his trip to Atlanta. It was decided that, in company with Lieutenant Brumby, who is to be presented with a sword by the city of Atlanta, and a citizens' committee, the admiral will leave Washington on Monday night, arriving in Atlanta on Tuesday. He will review the military display in Atlanta, take part in the presentation of the sword and attend the dinner to be given by the Capital Club.

* * *

In the United States Supreme Court to-day an agreement was reached between the counsel on both sides for the postponement of the hearing in the controversy between the States of Louisiana and Texas over the yellow fever quarantine till next Monday. The postponement was reached for the purpose of allowing a full bench to be present.

* * *

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, $286,006,145; gold reserve, $255,216,227.

* * *

Patents were issued to Indianians to-day as follows: Thomas M. Bales, Dublin, grain cleaner; George W. Cook, Monroe City, vegetable cutter; John M. Held, Hyde, wagon brake; William Henry and G. O. Hermann, Indianapolis, coin holder and carrier; William H. Miller, South Bend, sprinkler and sprinkler head; Charles F. Moffit, Indianapolis, wrapper for glass chimneys, bottles, etc.; Marshall T. Reeves, J. N. Kailor and H. C. Clay, Columbus, gear casing; Robert C. Schemmel, Union City, device for turning back stays.

* * *

REFUSED TO TELL A LIE.

Preacher Detained Because He Said He Was an Ex-Convict.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Because he would not tell a lie Evangelist William Slomans, who arrived to-day in the second cabin of the Larentia, is detained at the barge office and may be sent to Glasgow. The first question asked each immigrant is:

"Are you an ex-convict?"

To this Slomans unhesitatingly replied: "Yes, I am."

Later Slomans told his story before the board of special inquiry.

"I was convicted eighteen years ago of stealing a watch," he said, "and was sentenced to a month in jail. It was in Winnipeg, Man. I was a cabinet maker, but I was out of work; it was winter and I was hungry. I stole the watch, but was afraid to sell it. In view of the circumstances the judge was most lenient. After my release I got work again, but later enlisted in the Nineteenth Battalion of the Dominion militia and served through the Riel rebellion.

"Thirteen years ago the glad light broke upon me and I became converted while reading the Bible in my room. I joined the Methodist Church, and after the usual probation I became a licensed exhorter. About eight years ago I left the Methodist Church and joined the Union Brethren. Since then I have been doing evangelistic work in Canada and England. I went to London last July to visit relatives. I have crossed several times, but this is the first time I have been asked if I had been a convict."

The board of inquiry was impressed with Slomans's story, and sent a telegram to one of the men Slomans gave as a reference, asking him to appear at a special meeting of the board. Slomans was taken to Ellis island for the night.

ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS

"AUNTIES" HOLD A SLIMLY-ATTENDED MEETING AT CHICAGO.

Attempt to Launch a Crusade Against the Policy of the Administration in the Philippines.

LETTER FROM MR. BOUTWELL

AND ADDRESSES BY J. STERLING MORTON AND CARL SCHURZ.

Latter Bitter in His Arraignment of McKinley, Who Is Accused of Slaughtering Innocents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The opposition of the anti-expansionists to the subjugation of the Filipinos took tangible form to-day in the meeting of about 160 delegates from different parts of the country to launch a crusade against the policy of the administration in the Philippines. The meeting was called to order in Central Music Hall by Temporary Chairman Edwin Barrett Smith, of Chicago. The committee on organization of the conference was appointed, as follows: George C. Mercer, Philadelphia; Frank H. Scott, Chicago; Dana Estes, Boston; Louis R. Ehrich, Colorado Springs, Col., and Paul F. Coste, St. Louis. Owing to the illness of his wife G. H. Boutwell could not be present, but a letter from him was read, as follows:

"Gentlemen—I am compelled by Mrs. Boutwell's long and continued illness to put aside, and at once, all thought of acceding to your request to me to be present at the conference of American anti-imperialists, to be held at Chicago the 17th day of the present month.

"Massachusetts will be represented in the conference, but the State has already so declared its opinions that its further action can be forecast. The Democratic party has denounced the war in the Philippines, and the Republican party has refused to sanction the doings of the President, and it has traversed his policy by demanding peace and recognition of the right of self-government in those whom the President is seeking to subdue to his will.

"There are several points on which the conference may declare its opinions and announce its policy with entire freedom and with much power.

"First—The President should be held responsible for the war in the Philippines and for the sacrifice of life and the expenditure of treasure incurred in its prosecution.

"Second—The conference, in the name of the anti-imperialists of the country, should announce its purpose to oppose his re-election and its further purpose to oppose the election of members of Congress who may sustain his policy.

"Third—The conference may declare its intention to oppose the re-election of any member of Congress who may sustain an appropriation of men or money for the prosecution of the war. On these points there should be no compromise, no concessions.

"Thus far, the President alone is responsible. Should Congress indorse and sustain his policy we can then carry the contest into the States and districts for the purpose of unseating the men who may have supported and sanctioned the doings of the President.

"At present we are not in co-operation with any political party. Let us reserve and preserve our right of action and our freedom of action in the presidential election of 1900, until that contest has been organized, coupled with the understanding that it is our purpose to contribute to the defeat of any party that demands the subjugation of the Philippine islands. Our Republic, thus far, and certainly since the thirteenth amendment was adopted, has rested upon two great propositions: The equality of men in the States and the equality of States in the Union. The President's policy is an abandonment of both of these propositions and the substitution therefor of a colonial empire on the model of the British empire. We demand peace in the Philippine islands and the opportunity for the exercise of the right of self-government in Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the Philippine islands, and the only means by which our country can be saved from a disgraceful abandonment of the principles on which the Republic has rested for a long century and a degrading acceptance of wars and policies which we have denounced through the same period. Republic or empire? That is the question before the country."

J. STERLING MORTON'S ADDRESS.

J. Sterling Morton presided at the evening session, and upon introducing Carl Schurz, who delivered the address of the evening, spoke as follows:

"After 1,900 years of Christianity, intellectual growth and of a constantly improving civilization in which the tender kindness and loving teachings of the gentle Nazarene have been thrown like light into the uttermost parts of the earth we witness the most phenomenal paradox in governments which the race has ever experienced. The government of Russia, a government with the largest standing army in the world, declares for disarmament and proposes universal peace. But the great Republic of the United States, founded by Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and their compatriots, declares for war, conquest, subjugation and annexation. Russia would be the peacemaker, the United States the warmaker. In all history there is not another so striking and inexplicable antithesis. * * *

"That there are thousands of patriotic citizens of the United States who do not believe that it is wise to acquire distant, insular domains and attempt to make them a part of this Republic no one can doubt. The phrase 'United States' originally distinctly conveyed the idea of a government made up of separate States which were erected out of contiguous or adjacent territory. There could never have been created a federal government of the united States out of separate islands like those in the Gulf of Mexico and those in the Pacific archipelago. And the question now is: Can the United States absorb, assimilate and control such islands and govern them and their millions of people and maintain and stand upon the consent of part of the governed and upon the subjugation of the other part? Article 6 of the Constitution of the United States says:

"'This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.'

"The treaty of Paris which gave the United States sovereignty over the Philippine islands is therefore to be observed and obeyed 'as the supreme law of the land.' It is obeyed by those who protested against its ratification. And it ought to be almost revered by all those who with intense fervor advocated its passage by the Senate. The preamble of the Constitution says:

"'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

"To acquire insular territory in the Pacific ocean, inhabited by eight million to ten million of people of another race, who live under a tropical sun, is not 'to form a more perfect union.' To take these Filipinos by force of arms and benevolently assimilate them is not 'to establish justice.' It is not 'to insure domestic tranquillity;' it is not 'to provide for,' but to imperil 'the common defense.' It is not 'to promote the general welfare.' It will not tend 'to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' And yet for these purposes our forefathers 'ordained and established this Constitution for the United States of America.' We are assembled here for the purpose of avoiding dangers to this sacred instrument and the institutions which it has established and fostered."

SCHURZ ASSAILS M'KINLEY.

Carl Schurz was the chief speaker of the evening. Following are points from his address:

"The mendacius stories spread by our imperialists, which represent those people [the Filipinos] as barbarians, their doings as mere savagery, and their chiefs as no better than 'cut-throats,' have been refuted by such a mass of authoritative testimony, coming in part from men who are themselves imperialists, that their authors should hide their heads in shame; for surely it is not the part of really brave men to calumniate their victims before sacrificing them. * * *

"A peace treaty? [the treaty with Spain.] This was no peace treaty at all. It was a treaty with half-a-dozen bloody wars in its belly. It was in the first place, an open and brutal declaration of war against our allies, the Filipinos, who struggled for freedom and independence from foreign rule. Every man not totally blind could see that. * * *

"Let us recapitulate. We go to war with Spain in behalf of an oppressed colony of hers. We solomnly proclaim this to be a war—not of conquest—God forbid!—but of liberation and humanity. We invade the Spanish colony of the Philippines, destroy the Spanish fleet, and invite the co-operation of the Filipino insurgents against Spain. We accept their effective aid as allies, all the while permitting them to believe that, in case of victory, they will be free and independent. By active fighting they get control of a large part of the interior country, from which Spain is virtually ousted. When we have captured Manila and have no further use for our Filipino allies, our President directs that behind their backs, a treaty be made with Spain transferring their country to us; and even before that treaty is ratified, he tells them that, in place of the Spaniards, they must accept us as their masters, and that if they do not, they will be compelled by force of arms. They refuse, and we shoot them down; and, as President McKinley said at Pittsburg, we shall continue to shoot them down 'without useless parley.' * * *

"From all these points of view, therefore, the Philippine war was as unnecessary as it is unjust. A wanton, wicked, and abominable war—so it is called by untold thousands of American citizens, and so it is at heart felt to be, I have no doubt, by an immense majority of the American people. Ay, as such it is cursed by many of our very soldiers whom our government orders to shoot down innocent people. And who will deny that this war would certainly have been avoided had the President remained true to the national pledge that the war against Spain should be a war of liberation and humanity, and not of conquest? Can there be any doubt that, if the assurance had honestly been given and carried out, we might have had, for the mere asking, all the coaling stations and facilities for commercial and industrial enterprise, and freedom for the establishment of schools and churches we might reasonably desire? And what have we now? After eight months' slaughter and devastation, squandered treasure and shame, an indefinite prospect of more and more slaughter, devastation, squandered treasure and shame. * * *

"I know the imperialists will say that I have been pleading here for Aguinaldo and his Filipinos against our Republic. No—not for the Filipinos merely, although, as one of those who have grown gray in the struggle for free and honest government, I would never be ashamed to plead for the cause of freedom and independence, even when its banner is carried by dusky and feeble hands. But I am pleading for more. I am pleading for the cause of American honor and self-respect, American interests, American democracy—ay, for the cause of the American people against an administration of our public affairs which has wantonly plunged this country into an iniquitous war; which has disgraced the Republic by a scandalous breach of faith to a people struggling for their freedom whom we had used as allies; which has been systematically seeking to deceive and mislead the public mind by the manufacture of false news; which has struck at the very foundation of our constitutional government by an executive usurpation of the war power; which makes sport of the great principles and high ideals that have been and should ever remain the guiding stars of our course; and which, unless stopped in time, will transform this government of the people, for the people, and by the people into an imperial government cynically calling itself republican—a government in which the noisy worship of arrogant might will drown the voice of right; which will impose upon the people a burdensome and demoralizing militarism, and which will be driven into a policy of wild and rapacious adventure by the unscrupulous greed of the exploiter, a policy always fatal to democracy."

A. H. Tolman, of Chicago, also spoke. Like Mr. Schurz, he arraigned the President and concluded with these words:

"Fellow-citizens—I warn you against the constant talk about good government. President McKinley promised 'good and stable government' to the Filipinos; we talk about giving 'good government' to the discontented Cubans. The great principle for which this country stands is not good government, but self-government. The American idea is not that self-government is necessarily the best government; the true American idea is that wherever it is at all possible self-government is a better thing than the best government. Good government means that the governmental machine runs well; but self-government produces the best men. Self-government is the best man factory. Self-government is the American idea. Let us remember this. And let Lincoln's noble words once more ring through our minds: 'Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves and under a just God cannot long retain it.'"

"One Year's Seeding, Nine Years' Weeding."

Neglected impurities in your blood will sow seeds of disease of which you may never get rid. If your blood is even the least bit impure, do not delay, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. In this course there is safety; in delay there is danger.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.

Mexico Has One on Her Hands with the Warlike Maya Tribes.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 17.—Lieutenant La Canne, of the Mexican army, passed through here to-day on his way to New Orleans, where he will take charge of the gunboat Montezuma, recently purchased by the Mexican government. He will equip the boat with a crew of Americans and proceed with it immediately to the island of Cozumel, on the cost of Yucatan, where it will join the Mexican Mosquito fleet in the campaign now being waged against the rebellious Maya Indians.

Lieutenant La Canne says the land forces already have attacked the Indians, who are well armed and have been working for several months building strong intrenchments and defenses. It is reported that they are receiving substantial aid from residents of British Honduras and that some of their fortifications are manned with rapid-fire guns which were obtained by the rebels from that source.

Street Railway Association.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Street-railway Association and the third annual meeting of the Street-railway Accountants' Association began here to-day. In addition to the meeting of street-railway men there is an exhibition of street-railway supplies and devices. To-day's session was devoted to the annual address of President Charles S. Sargent and the reports of officers, and to a paper by Charles T. Yerkes on "Investments in Street Railways—How Can They be Made Secure and Remunerative?" The street-railway association is composed of officers of street-railway companies in all cities of the United States where street cars are in use.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Rapid consumption is often the penalty of trifling with a severe cough; but no such a catastrophe can occur if Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is taken before the disorganization of the lungs has commenced. Take time by the forelock and you are safe. Sold by druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

CLEAR COMPLEXION

Soft, White Hands, Luxuriant Hair

Are found in the perfect action of the pores produced by CUTICURA SOAP, a sure preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because a sure preventive of inflammation and clogging of the Pores.