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Mr. Bryan has not made a speech for a month past that did not in one way or another demonstrate his unfitness to be President.

After the election it will be found that the only change the American people wanted was from a first to a second administration of William McKinley.

"I would rather encourage rebels in arms against the United States than not be President. If that be treason, make the most of it." Mr. Bryan has not said this, but he acts it.

It is barely possible that Mr. Bryan's stupendous vanity makes him think he could have accomplished greater results in Cuba than President McKinley has done, but nobody else will believe it.

The only prices which have advanced since January are those of agricultural staples—wheat, corn, cattle, hogs and cotton. On the other hand, staple manufactures have fallen from 9 to 40 per cent.

The foreign policy of the present administration has added enormously to the prestige of the United States throughout the world. What kind of a foreign policy would we have with Mr. Bryan as President?

Betting does not prove anything, but it is an indication of the drift of opinion. In no former campaign were there ever as great odds offered on any candidate as are now being offered on McKinley, and generally without takers.

The Governor's proclamation of Oct. 26 as Arbor day comes pretty late to insure general observance, but much can be done to strengthen the growing sentiment in favor of tree culture. To attain practical results some progress must be made in this direction every year.

The first installment of volunteers returning from the Philippines will reach San Francisco about Dec. 1. If they could get home before the presidential election ninety-nine out of every hundred of them would vote against the candidate who is encouraging the insurgents there.

In the history of the world there is no parallel to the improvement and progress made in Cuba during the brief period of American rule since the evacuation of the island by the Spanish. The results accomplished there are a splendid refutation of the Bryan gabble about imperialism.

By some strange mistake the Hearst Journal includes the cotton bale trust in its array of trusts figuring in its cartoon, "The McKinley Minstrels." If Chairman Jones "gets after" Willie Hearst he'll make him bounce that cartoonist. P. S.—The ice trust is not present, out of deference to Mr. Croker, as the head of the Bryan-Tammany trust.

Senator Fairbanks opened his speech at South Bend thus: "I have opened the campaign in seven States, and it is with a feeling of deep gratification that I come to you with the assurance that William McKinley will be re-elected President of the United States." Senator Fairbanks is very conservative and as little disposed as any man in public life to make loose statements.

After his renomination in 1864 Abraham Lincoln said to a committee of the Union League which called to congratulate him that he did not "allow himself to suppose that either the convention or the league had concluded he was the greatest or best man in America, but rather that they had decided it was not best to swap horses while crossing the stream." While Mr. Bryan is putting things into Mr. Lincoln's mouth that he never said he might quote this recorded utterance of his.

Hon. Don M. Dickinson's statement of reasons for voting for McKinley and Roosevelt is like those of thousands of other patriotic Democrats who are placing country above party. Mr. Dickinson says he hoped for a time that he might conscientiously stay away from the polls and not vote at all, but the growing viciousness of Mr. Bryan's course leaves him no alternative but to vote the straight Republican ticket. Such Democrats are an honor to the party name which Bryan has dragged in the mud.

According to Governor General Wood, who is now in Washington, progress and prosperity in Cuba are at high tide. He says the sugar and tobacco crops alone are worth $100,000,000, and all industries are prosperous. General Wood says he does not anticipate any trouble whatever in the constitutional convention, which is to convene Nov. 5. The people of the island, he says, are as anxious to have a quiet, orderly and successful convention as would be a similar body of people in the United States. The work done by the administration in Cuba reflects the greatest possible credit on the American government.

PREACHING DISSENSION.

Several weeks ago Mr. W. E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, announced the plan of campaign which Boss Croker had devised for Mr. Bryan when in New York. It was to make the trust the paramount issue and to make it appear to the thousands of mechanics and employes throughout New York city that they are not getting their share of the joint products of labor and capital. That is, Mr. Croker planned that Mr. Bryan should go up and down New York, and in its prosperous manufacturing cities and towns attempt to array employed against employers. Those who have read the reports of Mr. Bryan's speeches will see that he has carried out the Boss's instructions. Elsewhere he has tried to array workingmen against those who employ them, but in New York he attempted little else. If the Croker-Bryan scheme had been successful in New York strikes and disagreements would have followed the tour of Mr. Bryan. Having preached the heresy of discontent, it is fair to assume that the Croker-Bryan combination would be delighted to have strikes in all the great industries of the country at once. These men and those in accord with them are at war with the peace and the general prosperity of the country. They are not only dangerous, but they are the foes of that harmony which is essential to the well-being of the country.

It is useless to deny this charge. Mr. Bryan said that the Republicans propose to build forts and place garrisons near every large town and have soldiers at hand to repress the outbreaks of labor. If any considerable number of wage-earners believed this statement, trouble could be expected any day. Wage-earners do not believe it because they are intelligent men. Mr. Bryan said: "Labor asked for arbitration and it is given an army." In all Republican States in the North there are arbitration boards, which have been instrumental in settling hundreds of disputes. Labor leaders quite generally and employers of labor now try to avert strikes. Federal soldiers have not been requested of the President by any Republican Governor in twenty years. They rely upon arbitration and other influences.

Because wage-earners generally know that Mr. Bryan is trying to deceive them regarding the attitude of capital and employers toward them, they take no stock in Mr. Bryan or Mr. Croker—a fact these worthies will understand when the votes shall be counted.

THE PRESENT DANGER.

The very fact that the drift is setting strongly in favor of the Republicans in this State involves a danger in the last hours. It is that overconfidence which may lead thousands of earnest men to cease to put forth their best efforts every day until the polls shall be closed. It is now well known that the Democratic managers are reserving their efforts and their means for the Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday before the election. In this city it will be found that the managers will have money with which to attempt to capture what is known as the floating vote. This must be guarded against. Beyond this there are thousands of voters who are not quite persuaded in their own minds. If such voters are looked after by Republicans who are their neighbors and friends a large part of them can be attached to the Republican column. If, on the other hand, such voters are left to themselves from this time on, the chances are that the waverers may be won over by Democrats during the last two or three days before the election.

In view of these conditions it is the duty of every man who believes that the best interests of the country and the prosperity of the people demand the re-election of President McKinley to redouble his efforts from this time on. Let such men ascertain for themselves the voters about them who may be in doubt and use all their influence to win them to the Republican side. Let them remember that no effort is so effective as that of neighbors and friends whose interests are identical with those with whom they associate. Therefore, do not let up; press the work with renewed vigor; do not wait for committees; go in and win men for the cause. It is a time when winning is easy.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

Sometimes after a long period of nasty, unsettled weather, in which the vicious elements of nature seem to be striving for the mastery, there comes a violent storm in which nature expends herself, and this is followed by a clearing up and settled weather, with purer atmosphere and better conditions. It is a clearing-up storm. It looks as if the present campaign may have a somewhat similar effect in politics. Bryanism has been brewing for a long time. Populism, anarchism, free silver, paper money inflation, etc., have been forging to the front and battling for the mastery for several years past. Bryanism did not begin with the nomination of Mr. Bryan in 1896. That was the fruitage of years of germination and growth. Populism under different names had been active many years. The active free-silver propaganda dates from March, 1895, when the organization of the "American bimetallic party" was decided upon by a conference at Washington and an address issued to the people. The address called on all the friends of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 to rally to its standard. At that time Mr. Bryan was a member of Congress, and he attended the conference, but was not mentioned or thought of as a candidate for President. The free silver address said: "If the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for President it would name Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, but not having such authority it can only suggest the name." On March 14 the Nevada Legislature passed resolutions indorsing Mr. Sibley and the new silver party. Free silver clubs began to be formed, the silver mine owners organized and the country began to be flooded with free silver literature. Mr. Bryan was not the man to let the silver hobby pass by without trying to mount it. He did mount it, and he also mounted populism and still posed as a Democrat. The next year his "crown of thorns and cross of gold speech" at the Chicago convention nominated him, and since then he has been the recognized leader of free silver, populism and all the elements of discontent and bad government. His second nomination was simply the culmination of the vicious influences that nominated him in 1896. His present campaign has been as much worse than his first one as that was worse than any previous one. In his present campaign he has become the open and shameless advocate of everything that is bad in American politics and has assumed his true character as an unscrupulous demagogue, dangerous agitator, fomenter of strife and enemy of the country's prosperity and honor. That he will be overwhelmingly defeated there is no doubt whatever, and there is reason to hope that his defeat will be the end of a clearing-up storm in American politics. It certainly will be the end of 16 to 1, the end of sugar-coated anarchism in the guise of Democracy, the end of open fraternization with those who are fighting against the flag, and the end of what is now known as Bryanism. At the same time it will probably be the beginning of the revival of true Democracy and the purification of the political atmosphere generally. Bryan's present campaign marks the lowest ebb ever reached in American politics, but his defeat will probably mark the beginning of a reaction which will show that good may come out of evil.

LIBERTY AND EMPIRE.

The position of the Bryanites that the extension of republican government is dangerous to liberty is insulting to the American people, and opposed to history and common sense. It assumes that republican government is only good within certain limits and for certain people, that its blessings should be restricted, and that it is weakened by expansion. If that were true the government of the United States should have been growing weaker every day since its establishment, instead of which it has grown stronger. Republican government has not been weakened by any of the numerous acquisitions of territory we have made, and it would not have been strengthened by dividing our domain in two, as was attempted in the civil war. Liberty is not endangered by extending its blessings. If republican government is a good thing in the western hemisphere, it is equally good in the eastern; and if the light of liberty is ever to shine around the world, it must be advanced from outpost to outpost. The poet who wrote "Westward the course of empire takes its way" did not add that it should stop at San Francisco or even at Hawaii, nor has any real believer in republican government ever doubted that it is as good for people in the tropics as for those in the temperate zone.

Thomas Jefferson scouted the idea that a republic can be preserved only in a small territory. "The reverse is the truth," he wrote.

The history of the other countries besides our own shows that liberty is not endangered by territorial expansion. There is no freer people in the world than the English, and their freedom has grown with their extension of the British domain. Indeed, it is a singular fact that the growth of British liberty is almost coterminous with the expansion of British empire. The policy of British expansion began about 300 years ago, and that period has witnessed nearly all the great victories that have been won in England for free government, popular rights and personal liberty. Habeas corpus, the bill of rights, freedom of the press, popular suffrage, the abolition of monopolies and other extensions of liberty have all come in England during the period of territorial expansion. The British empire was never so extensive as it is to-day, and the rights of Englishmen were never so sacred and secure. Anglo-Saxon liberty and law are warranted to keep in any climate, and wherever they have gone Anglo-Saxon civilization has followed. This is one of the great facts of history, and so palpably true that it may be said there has been no expansion of modern civilization, free government or liberty without either a previous acquisition of territory or expansion of empire. So far from republican government being weakened by extension it is made stronger, and instead of liberty being endangered by territorial expansion, all history proves that it is broadened and strengthened. Those who doubt that republican government can stand a sea voyage, or who fear that liberty will not bear transplanting are not worthy to be called Americans.

A reader in Mansfield, Ind., says that a Democratic speaker stated that the money received from revenues is sent to Washington and loaned to the national banks at 1 per cent., to be loaned back to the people at from 6 to 12 per cent. He asks if that is true. It is not. Now, as for many years, the money collected by the revenue officers is deposited in the banks in the vicinity of its collection, such banks depositing bonds to secure the government against loss. This money is taken from these banks as it is needed. Some of it may be in the banks a few days and some of it may not be called for for weeks. In other words, the government does just as the business man does; he deposits his money in a bank for safe-keeping and checks it out as he needs it. The bank loans the money of the government and the money of other depositors, being sure to have enough in its vaults to meet the demands of the treasury.

From military headquarters at San Francisco comes the announcement that the first installment of returning volunteers from the Philippines will leave Manila Nov. 1, and from that time until next June they will return at the rate of from 4,000 to 5,000 a month to the aggregate number of about 25,000. On their arrival at San Francisco they will be mustered out. Of course, this movement takes place by order of the President, in compliance with the law, which limits the term of enlistment of the volunteers to July 1, 1901. It is a very effective answer to the silly talk about imperialism. By the first of next July all of the volunteers now in the Philippines will have been mustered out, the only troops retained there being regulars, and the regular army will revert to its old number. This is American militarism.

Suppose that William Jennings Bryan should happen to be elected President and that during his administration the Porto Ricans should rebel against the United States, take up arms and demand their independence, what would he do? Would he obey his oath of office and use the army and navy of the United States to suppress the rebellion, thus incurring the risk of being called an imperialist by his friend Altgeld and others like him, or would he do as he says President McKinley ought to do in the Philippines—haul down the flag and let them go?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Hope for the Future.

Palmist—Yes, you will live to see thirty; it is plainly indicated by this line.

Patron (eagerly)—Thirty years or thirty cents?

Calculated to Please.

"Dolly, is your new young man intelligent?"

"Well, pa, he's just about right; he doesn't understand politics any better than I do."

The Revolt of the Crammed.

"What is the object of your girl's country club, Clara?"

"Oh, to have some place to go when we hear that our literary club is going to meet."

A Hard-Luck Triumph.

"Please, sor, gimme a dime, sor; I wus once a great success—but success roolned me, sor."

"Ruined you—how was that?"

"Oh, it made me so stuck up that I quit workin', sor."

The Place to Economize.

"I believe I've got malaria."

"Well, William, buy 5 cents worth of chamomile, and I'll make you some tea. We can't afford any doctor's bills until after I get the girls and myself fitted out for winter."

Of Course.

Professor—There are only two kinds of scientists.

Inquiring Mind—What are they, professor?

Professor—Well, we classify them as bacteriologists and way-back-teriologists.

When the Tug Is Over.

"Well, these hard-working political candidates will all get a rest after the election."

"Yes; the successful ones can then quit smiling if they want to; and if the defeated ones still smile they will use other muscles."

SOME ARTISTIC WORK

ANNUAL EXHIBIT OF INDIANA CERAMIC ASSOCIATION.

The Work of Many of the Exhibitors Is Worthy of Commendation —A Description.

The Indiana Ceramic Association began its annual exhibit yesterday, and last night the annual reception was held in the parlors of the Bates House, where the exhibit is also shown. The officers of the club, including Mrs. Walter Stubbins Day, Mrs. O. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Mary Woodsmall, Mrs. W. H. Welch, Mrs. J. H. Orndorf, Mrs. T. E. Hadley, Mrs. T. B. Adams, of Shelbyville, and Mrs. Katharine Austin received the guests and they were assisted in entertaining by the members of the local club.

The exhibit of china painting this year is larger and more varied than last year, besides showing a number of new studies. One of the handsomest pieces shown is a punch bowl done by Mrs. David Adams, of Shelbyville. The coloring is the most delicate and on the inside of the bowl, forming a sort of border, are nude figures, representing hearing, tasting and smelling. On the outside of the bowl are cupids in medallions, and outlining the bowl is a deep border of raised gold in different shades. Mrs. Adams also shows some miniature work. Mrs. Wilmer Christian has a pretty exhibit of small pieces. One, a nut bowl, done in acorns in the browns and yellows, is very pretty, but most of her work is in violets, showing the different shading. A very handsome claret pitcher in violets and an odd-shaped almond dish in blue violets and a dainty fruit dish in white violets are among the number.

Miss Myrtle Taylor has one of the largest exhibits. One of the special features of her work is the striped effect in coloring, which is both original and striking. Her full-blown roses are also beautiful, and are about the only ones shown in the exhibit. Mrs. Walter Stubbins Day is another of the large exhibitors, and she shows a wide variety of subjects. One, which is entirely new in Indianapolis, is painting on glass. One piece, a tall water picture, with a figure of a mermaid in the water, is particularly noticeable. Another piece in the exhibit worthy of notice is a large lamp done in a fleur-de-lis pattern and an ice cream set in a thistle design, both beautifully done in coloring and design. Mrs. John J. Garver has a small exhibit, the most noticeable piece being a handsome figure piece, called "The Sisters." Mrs. O. C. Wilcox has a large exhibit, and one of the handsomest pieces in the whole exhibit is her work. It is a tall candelabra, the painted bowl mounted on wrought iron of curious design. The bowl is painted in double violets, beautifully shaded. She also shows two French placques, one in asters and the other in roses, both mounted in Florentine frames on black velvet.

Mrs. James H. McKernan has a small exhibit, including a pretty miniature of "Pandora." Miss Alice Brown shows, in her collection, a handsome verbena tray, and her work in asters is very good. Mrs. T. E. Hadley shows the most original and the largest exhibit of conventional work in the entire exhibit. She shows several beautiful plates. Miss Flora Greenstreet has one of the prettiest collections in the exhibition. A salad set in sea grasses and sea weeds is one of the most striking. Her jewel and paste work is also beautiful, and she has several handsome pieces in this work. Miss May Reynolds has one of the most charming exhibits in miniature work. A dainty tea set, done in hawthorne blossoms in blue and gold, is among her collection. She also shows a Van Dyke head, mounted in a Flemish frame, which is very creditable. Mrs. J. H. Orndorf has an exhibit of beautiful figure work. Mrs. W. H. Welch has a pretty exhibit, the special feature of which is the combination of floral design and scroll work, which is very charming. Mrs. Cora J. Richereek shows a pretty fancy vase with the figure of a water nymph. Mrs. Pink Hall shows several dainty pieces in corn flowers and asters.

Mrs. A. P. Herron exhibits a handsome punch bowl in red and pink roses, the coloring of which is very delicate and pretty. Mrs. Woodsmall's exhibit consists chiefly of figure work, and she shows several handsome pieces, among which is a placque with a fisherman's head. Mrs. Thomas Herrington has some dainty pieces on exhibition, among which is a miniature set of rhinestones of a little girl. Miss Daisy Atland has quite a large exhibit. Very noticeable is a large vase with a figure of Queen Louise. She also shows a very pretty tankard done in grapes. Miss Nettie Shover's exhibit is particularly noticeable on account of the beautiful poppies on several of the pieces. She also shows a tankard with a monk figure which is very good. Mrs. T. H. Renkert has a handsome fruit exhibit and Miss Helen Stubbs, of Richmond, shows some beautiful miniature work. One miniature of a pompadour head was done in Paris, and is very beautiful and dainty. Other exhibitors are Miss Cora Ertel, Mrs. Albert Henley, who shows an odd vase done in pine cones. Mrs. Frank O'Hyver, Mrs. G. W. Fleming, of Shelbyville, Miss Etta Wingate, of Shelbyville, Mrs. T. B. Adams, of Shelbyville, Mrs. Stubbs, of Richmond, and Mrs. Charles F. Kramer. The exhibit in the parlors of the Bates House continues throughout the week.

CAPT. TARLTON WRITES.

Over Twenty-Five Men in His Regiment Killed or Captured.

Lieutenant Charles S. Tarlton, who is stationed at present on the Island of Luzon, P. I., has sent to Attorney General Taylor a blue print of the first map of Tayabas province, drawn by himself at the instance of General Schawn. The map shows the provinces which the United States troops are garrisoning, and is a finely executed piece of work.

Accompanying the map was a letter from the lieutenant, in which he states that smallpox has been very fatal among the American troops. Seven out of ten who are smitten with the disease die, the lieutenant says, but the rain and wind are stamping it out, and the health of the troops is expected to greatly improve. The lieutenant says that the regiment on entering the province of Tayabas found a well organized force equal to that of its own. "But they were attended to," said Lieutenant Tarlton, "and as the men say, 'were mustered out of business.' Another regiment has been organized, however, and this time from among the Ladrone and Tulisans, which have for years infested this district, and these 'critters' are giving us some trouble, having met with considerable success, and having killed not a few of our men.

"It may surprise you when I tell you that they have killed or captured over twenty-five of our men and captured about thirty-eight of our rifles. They have also given us no end of trouble in keeping up our telegraph wires, of which we have put up 110 miles."

In conclusion the lieutenant says that the "boys" are looking for better times now, as the work has begun to let up some. "But like everybody else," he said, "I am looking forward to the time when our boat turns its prow towards home. It has been a hard campaign, but well liked by those who have the soldier in them."

SARAH A. KINDER DEAD.

Belonged to a Family of Pioneers—Other Deaths.

Sarah A. Kinder, the daughter of Isaac and Maria Kinder, pioneers of this county, died yesterday at the home of her nephew, Trustin K. Igoe, 532 Lockerbie street.

Her father came to this county with his bride in 1819. Soon after he purchased a farm that of late years was known as the Sutherland farm, on Fall creek near the end of College avenue. About 1831 he built what was called "Kinder's Folly," a three-story brick structure fronting on Washington street, so called because it was such a large structure for the times. This was on the site where is now located the Pembroke Arcade. There Mr. Kinder lived for many years and had a general merchandise store. Here Miss Kinder was born. She was one of thirteen children, all of whom are gone, excepting Mrs. Mary Kinder Trumbull, widow of James L. Trumbull.

Miss Kinder's life was one of many sorrows. For more than ten years she nursed an invalid mother. Then later she was the constant companion of her sister, Mrs. Richard K. Clark, who was for many years helpless. Yet she was always cheerful, quietly bearing the burdens placed upon her. For more than fifty years she had been a member of Roberts Park Church, of this city.

A little over four years ago she went to Europe, where she stayed for two years, visiting most of the principal cities. This trip was one of the bright spots in her life, and as she was a woman of education and refinement, it was always a pleasure to her friends to hear her tell of the many interesting things she observed. The trip was marred, however, by the fact that while in Europe she had a slight stroke of paralysis. She returned home looking forward to a happy reunion with the members of her family at the old home on Lockerbie street, when again affliction came in the death of a loved sister, Mrs. Maria McLaughlin, who lived in Kansas, but was brought to the old home here for burial. Miss Kinder's death occurred on the second anniversary of this sister's death.

William N. Currens Dead.

William N. Currens, who had been for a number of years custodian of the Majestic building, died at his home, 630 South East street, Monday night, of uraemic poisoning. Mr. Currens, who was familiarly known as "Captain," took charge of the Majestic building in 1896, and prior to that time was custodian of the Commercial Club. In speaking of him, last night, Samuel D. Pray, secretary of the Indianapolis Gas Company, said that he had never known a more genial or kindly man. "He did not have an enemy in the world," said Mr. Pray, "and every one liked him." Mr. Currens, who was about sixty years old at the time of his death, was a veteran of the civil war, in which he rendered honorable service. No time has been set for the funeral, it being the intention to delay it as long as possible, in order that a son, who lives in Pennsylvania, may be present.

Medical Student's Death.

The body of Isaac W. Hearn, a student at the Physio-Medical College, who died Monday at 520 North Liberty street of typhoid malaria, will be sent to his home in Portland, Ind., for burial. Hearn was married two months ago and had returned to this city to complete his course at the school.

Henry Schneider's Death.

Henry Schneider, cashier for L. S. Ayres & Co., and for twenty years in the employ of the firm, died at his home, 222 Wyoming street, of heart failure. He had been ill about five weeks. He leaves a widow and one child. The funeral will be held from the home at 2 p. m., Thursday.

Thomas Davenport's Funeral.

The funeral of Thomas Davenport, of 619 Dougherty street, who died Monday evening, will be held from St. Patrick's Church this morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Davenport was seventy-five years of age and had resided here for fifty years. He leaves a wife and three sons.

Funeral of John P. Charles.

The funeral of John P. Charles, formerly of this city, will be held to-morrow at Eaton, O., where he died yesterday morning. Mr. Charles was eighty-seven years of age and had many friends in this city.

COMPLAINT IS MADE.

It Is Said Police Surgeon Christian Is Derelict in Duty.

Effie Shelly, 409 West Ohio street, charged in Police Court with keeping an immoral house and with assault and battery, became hysterical after leaving the court room yesterday and it required the strength of three persons to restrain her. She was treated by City Dispensary physicians and later taken home.

The calling of the Dispensary physicians brought out a protest from them for being called in such cases, which they say is the duty of the police and fire surgeon Dr. Christian to attend. Matron Reisner said Dr. Christian was called about 9 a. m. and it was after 1 p. m. when he appeared. He was wanted later in the day and all efforts to find him were unavailing. Those about the police station said it was almost impossible for them to quickly secure the attendance of Dr. Christian when needed in emergency cases.

Complaint was also made that he did not properly attend cases when called, one of the instances named being the case of Mrs. Jordan Walker, colored, who was struck on the head with a hatchet. She had a deep gash about an inch long as the result of the assault. Blood flowed freely from the wound and Dr. Christian was called. After some delay he reached the station and after examining the wound by pressing his fingers about it said, "Oh, the wool will grow over that all right," then left without dressing the injury. The Dispensary physicians were called in the next morning to dress the wound and pull out the hairs which were causing inflammation. Efforts were made last night to locate Dr. Christian in order to ask him of the matters, but up to 10 o'clock he could not be located.

MAY LOCATE HERE.

Electrical Workers' International Union Wants to Come.

Business Agent Johnson, of the Electrical Workers' Union, yesterday received a letter from President Wheeler, of the International Union, who is now in Connecticut, saying that he was on his way to this city and would remain here until the local strike is settled. He wrote a letter of encouragement, and said the whole International Union is looking toward Indianapolis. The International Union is desirous of establishing its headquarters in this city, and if the strike is satisfactorily settled, Mr. Wheeler says, the international office will be moved here. Indianapolis is chosen because of its central location. The local union is doing what it can to assist in locating the international headquarters here.

BRYAN IN MARYLAND

HE SPENDS A DAY TRYING TO WIN BACK GORMANDOM.

Makes Speeches on a Variety of Topics, Including One Against the Cuban War Taxes.

TELLS WHAT HE WOULD DO

WERE HE IN M'KINLEY'S PLACE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Brief Speech at Washington in Which He Said He Would Kill Present Civil-Service Law.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—William J. Bryan devoted to-day to speechmaking in Maryland, speaking in succession at Rockville, Frederick, Bruceville, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Wesminister, Glyndon and in this city this evening. The Rockville meeting was the only one of the day that was not marred by rain. On account of the downpour most of the meetings were cut short, but the crowds in each case remained until Mr. Bryan had closed his remarks. The greeting extended to Mr. Bryan on his arrival here this evening and during the meetings held inside and outside of Music Hall was limited in numbers only by the capacity of the places in which the meetings were held and in enthusiasm only by the ability of the immense crowd to give expression to it. On arrival Mr. Bryan dined with several Democrats, including former United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Governor John Walter Smith and Mayor Hayes, of this city. Mr. Bryan's first speech was made on the platform erected outside Music Hall. He said in part:

"If you believe that a private monopoly is a blessing to this country vote the Republican ticket and you will get all the blessings you want. If you believe that a private monopoly is bad vote our ticket and all the power that the executive has will be employed to make it impossible for a single private monopoly to exist in the United States. If you believe in a large army vote the Republican ticket and you will get a large army. We want a small army and then want to make the government so good that every citizen will be a soldier when necessary to preserve the government and its blessings to posterity. If you believe in the colonial policy administered by England and now being administered by the United States in Porto Rico and in the Philippines vote the Republican ticket. But if you believe in the Declaration of Independence vote our ticket.

"We are not willing to deny the Filipinos the rights which we claim for ourselves, and before you vote to deprive men in the Philippine islands of a right and voice in their government ask yourselves what right you have to participate in this government if a Filipino has no right to participate in his government. Our plan is to deal with the Philippine islands as Congress dealt with Cuba. We want to give the Filipinos a government of independence and protection from outside interference while they work out their destiny. And if anybody tells you that we cannot haul down the flag in the Philippine islands, you reply that a Republican President has promised to haul it down in Cuba, and if a Republican President can haul it down within two hundred miles of our shores a Democratic President can haul it down seven thousand miles away.

FEARS INTIMIDATION.

"Now, my friends, it would be cruelty for me to detain you here longer in this rain. [Cries of 'Never mind; go on.'] You have your minds already made up? [A voice: 'Yes.'] Then work from now till election day to make this majority so large that money cannot purchase this election and no intimidation change the result. If a man threatens to discharge you because you vote the Democratic ticket tell him that if this country is prosperous as Republicans say it is, you ought not to have any trouble getting another job. [Laughter.] And, my friends, if conditions are such that a man having employment does not go where he can get another job, if he loses his present job, then conditions are nothing to brag of in this country. When will you be stronger to assert and defend your manhood? When the trusts have the monopoly of all industries, and when you have to go on your knees to the ground and ask some trust magnate for your daily bread, it will be too late. I want to say this in conclusion. Do not stop when you have voted the electoral ticket, but vote to send Democrats to Congress to carry out the Democratic plans. When the evening of election comes I shall listen for the returns from this State, and I hope that the reports will be such that I can sing 'Maryland, my Maryland.'"

Inside the hall Mr. Bryan said in part:

"In wondering what to take for a text to-night, it occurred to me that it might be profitable to call attention to the tendency of the Republican party to amend everything that we have been taught to believe sacred in the past. I think I can show you that the Republican party of to-day is attempting to amend the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the ten commandments. [Applause.] If I were to take these up one at a time, I think I could suggest an amendment proposed by the Republican party and you would recognize that in each instance the indictment made against the Republican party is correct, and if I were to take the ten commandments to begin with, I would call your attention to the charge that the Republican party has amended the commandment 'Thou shalt have no other Gods before me,' and make it read 'Thou shalt have no God but money.' Money is the only thing that the Republican party is giving importance to.

"On the trust question they have amended the commandment to make it read: 'Thou shalt not steal on a small scale.' In every State there is a law on the statute books against horse stealing, and if a man steals a horse, he will be put in the penitentiary. On our statute books there is a law against the organization of trusts or the monopolies to control the product or the price of any article of merchandise and the penalty is fine or imprisonment; but if a man steals a horse they hunt him with bloodhounds; if he organizes a trust they give him a banquet."

FIRST SPEECH IN MARYLAND.

Mr. Bryan's first stopping place after leaving Washington this morning was at Rock Hill, in Montgomery county. He spoke to a fair-sized crowd, repeating largely his previous utterances. At one point in this speech he said:

"Industrial monopoly rules at home, and after having brought the industries of this Nation into a great trust the Republican party now wants this Nation to join the international land-grabbing trusts and reach out for new fields to conquer. If you believe that an industrial monopoly is good vote the Republican ticket, for you can do so with the assurance that you will get all the monopoly you want, but if you are tired of seeing the independence of the citizens destroyed, if you are tired of seeing thousands and tens of thousands of laboring men depending to look for their bread to their employers; if you are tired to see the laborers of the soil enjoy a less and less proportion of the wealth they produce you can vote the Republican ticket with the assurance that this centralization of capital and government will continue; but if you want to open the door of opportunity to the young men of this country and plant in the heart of every child a hope and cause every citizen to have something to live for in this land you have got to leave the Republican party to give expression to your views. No one is satisfied with making the whole people victims of monopolistic extortion. The Republican party to-day wants to fasten upon the American people a standing army four times as large as the army was in 1896. When a Republican dares to defend the President's recommendation that the army be made 100,000 I want you to ask him to give a reason for that increase. Why do we want to add 75,000 soldiers to our military establishment? Do we need the increase? Have any of you asked for this?"

At Frederick Mr. Bryan said among other things: "You will hear people say that I, if elected, will not enforce the law. That is not the danger. They know that if I am elected I will put the same kind of striped clothes on a big thief that are put on a little one. And that is the reason why all the great lawbreakers are against us in this campaign," he continued.

"The Democratic party is not a sectional party. When you build a government upon the Declaration of Independence and administer it according to the ideas of Jefferson it is as broad and long as the Nation. If we were seeking some class legislation which would give to the few an advantage over the many we would have a sectional party because we would only appeal to those specially benefited by the legislation promised, but we are not trying to get your hands into somebody else's pockets. We are trying to keep other people's hands out of your pockets. Partiality in the government, favoritism in government, these have been the curses of government in the past; and the greatest fault that can be found in this or any other government is, instead of being administered as a government of the people and by the people and for the people, it is administered in the interest of a few who grow rich, who use the instrumentality of government against the great majority. I charge against the Republican party today that in all its policies it is ignoring the producer of wealth and disregarding the rights of the plain people in its effort to give some a great opportunity to exploit the rest."

During his speech some one in the crowd, evidently not well informed, asked him why he had signed the Paris peace treaty. "I did not sign it," replied Mr. Bryan. "I wasn't President, and there would have been no such treaty signed if I had been President."

BRYAN GROWS FUNNY.

Continuing his address Mr. Bryan said: "In this town there is a monument reared to a man who wrote 'The Star-spangled Banner.' Do you know that when you vote for a colonial policy you vote to destroy that as the national hymn? A Filipino can't sing 'The Star-spangled Banner.'"

After leaving Frederick Mr. Bryan made five and ten-minute stops at Bruceville, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Glyndon and Westminster. At Bruceville he talked concerning the Cuban war taxes, saying: "When you go to send a telegram you will find that 1 cent is paid by the man who sends it; when you go to give a check you find that 2 cents is paid by the man who gives it; and if you go to give a deed you find a stamp required. You find the Republican party has not had time to reduce these expenses, which have been laid on since the war commenced, but the Republican party has had time to reduce the tax on the national circulation so that the national bank has to pay only half what it paid on its circulation before the Spanish war broke out, and you have to pay more. Thus you will find that the Republicans are looking after the organized wealth and neglecting the people who are enjoying no privileges at the hands of the government."

In his speech at Union Bridge Mr. Bryan addressed himself especially to the trust question, but said nothing he has not said before.

At New Windsor Mr. Bryan contented himself with making suggestions regarding the various issues of the campaign, urging his audience to study the issues of the campaign and to vote as they believed to be right.

A stop of three-quarters of an hour had been arranged for Westminster, but the rain cut it short, and Mr. Bryan talked for only a few minutes. In his talk he advised his hearers that if they believed in the trusts, the large army and a colonial policy they should vote for the Republican ticket. "For," he said, "that party stands for all these policies." But on the other hand if they did not believe in them they should support the Democratic ticket, which was opposed to them.

In his brief speech at Glyndon Mr. Bryan adjured his hearers to bear in mind the responsibility of the voter at the coming election. It was always important, he said, that men should realize the importance of a proper use of the franchise, but it was especially so at this time, for if the policies of the Republican party should prevail in this country in what other country could the people who believed in the American doctrine of liberty be expected to make their fight? For the first time in our history the people of the United States were to be asked to turn their backs upon these cherished beliefs and return to the old imperialistic theory of government. Cain, he said, was the first to put that theory into practice, but instead of glorifying him the Lord had put a mark upon him and disgraced him. Mr. Bryan predicted that if this Nation persisted in its present course the punishment would come in time, and said that if we attacked self-government in the Orient we will certainly suffer in our own country in the end. He said that he had no doubt that if the questions which were involved in this campaign could be submitted to the people upon a ballot of yeas or nays 90 per cent. would oppose the Republican theory, but he was not sanguine that so large a majority could be secured in the approaching election, where the vote would be indirect. He hoped, however, that the Republicans who loved their party would obey the biblical injunction of chastening their party in order to correct it.

Mr. Bryan's special train arrived in Baltimore at 6 o'clock this evening. After his speeches he drove to the steamer Cambridge, on which he will go to Claiborne and thence on a flying trip through the eastern shore of Maryland.

BRYAN IN WASHINGTON.

He Tells Government Employes He Favors Limited Tenure of Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Hon. W. J. Bryan spent an hour and a quarter at the national capital to-day. His train arrived over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad from West Virginia at 7:55 this morning, an hour late. About 1,000 people were awaiting him at the depot. A force of three score policemen and detectives were distributed between the two depots to maintain order. As the train pulled in amid cheers of the waiting crowd ex-Judge William M. Springer, former chairman of the House committee on ways and means, an old colleague and warm friend of the Democratic candidate, stepped to Mr. Bryan's private car at the rear of the train and welcomed him. The two then passed down through the depot, followed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, and gradually worked their way to the entrance. Here an automobile was in waiting, and they were taken to the residence of Judge Springer, opposite the Capitol, where Mr. Bryan had breakfast. Col. Isa