TOO WET FOR HIM TO LAND.

Continued from First Page.

back to the city shortly after 6 o'clock. The landing was made at West Thirty-fourth-st.

Half an hour after his arrival at the Waldorf Li Hung Chang had his supper and at 9 o'clock retired.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

LI HUNG CHANG TO ATTEND A LUNCHEON AND A DINNER, TO SEE THE CIVIC PARADE AND RECEIVE AN ADDRESS.

To-day's programme arranged for Li Hung Chang's entertainment begins at an early hour this morning. A committee from the various foreign boards of missions of the United States will at 9 o'clock, through its chairman, the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, present an address to Li Hung Chang at his reception rooms in the Hotel Waldorf. The address will be congratulatory and grateful in character; congratulatory for the immense work the Viceroy has done for the advancement of China; grateful for the great friendliness he has shown American residents, and especially American missionaries in China. Among the members of the committee who it is planned will be present are the Rev. Drs. Judson Smith and W. S. Langford, and H. N. Colb and A. B. Leonard.

After the presentation of this address the Viceroy will devote the rest of the morning to receiving those who may call upon him. At noon he will take a rest of about an hour and have a slight luncheon.

At about 1 o'clock the Viceroy and his suite will leave the Waldorf in carriages, escorted by mounted police, to go to the Merchants' Club downtown. The Viceroy will be entertained there at luncheon and there will be a large gathering of men present. Mayor Strong will preside, and Governor Morton has signified his intention of being present.

The Viceroy and his suite will leave the Merchants' Club at 3 o'clock and proceed through the gayly decorated streets of Chinatown on their way to Union Square. The Chinese residents of the city have been looking forward with great pleasure to this visit.

After seeing his countrymen who have adopted America as their home, the Viceroy and his suite will proceed to Union Square, where the reviews are to be held.

Arrangements for the municipal show at Union Square have been made with care, and they include the parade of 500 policemen under the command of Inspector Cortright. The Inspector and his staff in the parade will be followed closely by the bicycle squad and the mounted squad, after which will come eight commands of marching men under Captain Westervelt, Captain Kirchner, Captain Brown, Captain Martens, Captain John Grant, Captain Dean, Captain Groo and Captain Donald Grant.

Inspector Cortright's staff will be Sergeant Richard Coffy, of the Morrisania station; Sergeant Robert J. Wallace, of the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station and Sergeant James Donovan, of the West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. station. The police after passing in review will go down Fourth-ave. and through Fifteenth-st. to Irving Place, where they will disband.

After they have passed by a second alarm of fire will be rung from the box at the plaza, perhaps by Li Hung Chang. The Fire Department apparatus will respond from different directions, all appearing in front of the Everett House, where an exhibition drill will be given. After the drill exhibition is over the firemen will pass in review, going up Fourth-ave to Eighteenth-st. and then to their quarters. After the firemen disappear the street cleaning men will march westward past the reviewing stand to Fifth-ave. and Sixteenth-st., where they will be dismissed. They will be under the command of Assistant Superintendent H. C. Cushing, who yesterday gave out the following order of march for the parade:

Band. Assistant Superintendent H. C. Cushing and aids. Sweepers, commanded by District Superintendent Saalye; divided into twenty squads of twelve men each, commanded by section foremen, and in the following order: 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th districts. Foreman Michael Herlihy commanding stable G, Foreman W. P. Rafferty commanding stable B, Foreman F. M. Allison, commanding stable A, Foreman M. J. Feizzel commanding stable H.

Two sweeping machines in operation will bring up the rear. The column will be formed preparatory to the march on East Sixteenth-st., the head resting at Union Square.

The orders say that the hose carriages may be decorated and stable flags and prize banners carried, but that "no cigarette or other smoking will be allowed."

After the review the Ambassador will return to the Waldorf and have a slight rest and repast before setting out for the dinner at Delmonico's, given in his honor by the Chinese Consul and merchants of this city. There will be about one hundred and fifteen persons present at the dinner, among them being a number of invited guests, including Governor Morton, Mayor Strong, Collector Kilbreth, Police Commissioners Grant and Andrews, ex-Secretary of State Foster and General Nelson A. Miles. The main dining-hall of Delmonico's has been decorated for the occasion after a plan prepared by the Chinese, who have exerted their originality with striking results. The Viceroy will sit at the head of a large round table facing the entrance to the hall and the assembled diners. Opposite him will sit the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu. Upon this table will be three centre pieces, a large dragon, with bronzed outspread wings and a golden body, standing on a rock; a Chinese chariot and a floral piece. There will be twenty-nine persons about this table.

Radiating from near the centre to the corners of the hall will be four tables, at each of which will be seated eighteen persons, and from each of the two sides of the room will protrude a table seating seven of the Viceroy's suite. The decorations about the walls and ceiling of the hall are elaborate and artistic, the Chinese flag being a prominent feature everywhere. An orchestra will be in the balcony.

The Viceroy will remain, as is his custom at public entertainments, only about an hour.

PHILADELPHIA'S WELCOME.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31 (Special).—Mayor Warwick to-day appointed a reception committee of forty-five leading citizens and city officials, who will have in charge the entertainment of Li Hung Chang during his visit to this city on Thursday. The committee includes ex-Mayor Stuart, John Wanamaker, General E. Burd Grubb, Colonel A. K. McClure, L. Clarke Davis, Charles C. Harrison Provost, of the University of Pennsylvania; John Russell Young, Presidents Miles and Hartmann, of the Select and Common Councils; P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Frank Thomson, first vice-president; Charles H. Cramp, Thomas Dolan, John H. Converse and the heads of the city departments.

The committee will meet the Chinese Ambassador at the Germantown Junction Station on the arrival of his train, about 9 o'clock, and, escorted by the City Troop, will proceed down Broad-st. to Chestnut and down Chestnut to Independence Hall. There Mayor Warwick will welcome him. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum will be visited, and then the guests will go to the Hotel Walton. After luncheon Earl Li will attend a reception at the Union League Club. At the close of the reception the visitors will take a train for Washington.

PLANS FOR THE WASHINGTON TRIP.

NO OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The arrival of Li Hung Chang in the Nation's Capital will not be characterized by any official proceeding whatever on the part of this Government. That incident closed with the ceremonies in New-York on Friday last. The great statesman from the Orient, upon his arrival here early next Thursday evening, will, with his suite, be escorted directly to the Arlington Hotel. The apartments they will occupy number sixteen different rooms, and are the same as those used by President Cleveland on the occasion of his arrival in Washington immediately preceding his second inauguration. It may be that in the course of his brief stay in the city a State reception will be tendered to the Viceroy by Secretary Olney, similar to the courtesy offered to the Infanta Eulalia on the occasion of her well-remembered visit, and if this is agreeable to the Ambassador he will have a chance to meet all the members of the Diplomatic Corps now here, while it is probable that others now enjoying their summer vacations will return and pay their respects to the great man from the Asiatic world. There will be entertainments given by the Chinese Minister at the legation building, on Columbia Heights, but these will be altogether private in their character.

While Li Hung Chang was off on his trip up the Hudson yesterday the preparations for his further entertainment were being made. As already announced, the Viceroy will start for Washington on Thursday, and after a brief visit there, will go on to Niagara Falls and across the line into Canada, where he will be turned over to the Canadian Government, whose officials will escort him across the Continent to Vancouver, whence he sails for China. The Pennsylvania Railroad is fitting up a special train to carry Li Hung Chang from Washington to Niagara Falls. George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania road, yesterday sent a telegram to George H. Daniels, of the New-York Central, saying that Li Hung Chang and his party would leave Washington on Saturday afternoon and the special train would run to Canandaigua over the Pennsylvania system, where it will be transferred to the tracks of the New-York Central and be placed in the charge of Mr. Daniels. The train is expected to reach Canandaigua at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. Here a big engine will be attached to it and the run to Niagara Falls will be made in as short time as possible. The day will be spent at Niagara Falls and on Monday Li Hung Chang will continue his journey toward the setting sun.

T. E. Roselle, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel in Washington, called upon Li Hung Chang's secretary yesterday to arrange for the entertainment of the Chinese party while in Washington. Mr. Roselle said after his interview with the secretary that the apartments reserved for Li Hung Chang and his suite in Washington consisted of one whole floor of the hotel, and that the same rigid rules for privacy would be enforced that had been followed at the Waldorf. John W. Foster will be in Washington when the Ambassador is there. Mr. Foster said: "I would entertain Li Hung Chang at my house if it was open, but it is closed up, and my family are in the country. I suppose that there will be a constant round of sight-seeing and receptions while in Washington, although I do not know much about it, and beyond a doubt the party will be eminently comfortable at the hotel."

EXCITEMENT DYING OUT IN CHINATOWN.

The excitement which the decorations of Chinatown have aroused had begun to thin out somewhat by yesterday morning, and the crowds there were much smaller than they were on Sunday. The dismal rain which muddied the streets later in the day put almost all the visitors to flight, and the streets had more of a normal appearance than they had had for some days before. The display of color formed a striking contrast to the muddy aspect of the pavements and the dingy housefronts, unrelieved by sunshine. But the gay flags themselves seemed to have suffered severely from the rain, and hung in damp and dejected folds where they had streamed proudly out on the air before. In one place the colors of a long strip of American bunting had run down into a yellow strip of Chinese bunting below, and the general effect was a painful reminder of the instability of earthly things. Music was not as prevalent in the streets as it had been, but the Chinese Theatre was in full blast, and made life noisy in its vicinity.

A native of the West Indies took refuge in a Chinese restaurant at No. 14 Mott-st., in the afternoon, and quarrelled with one of the occupants, Ma Hong by name. The atmosphere seemed conducive to bad temper, for he hit the Oriental a sharp blow over the eye with his umbrella. Ma Hong complained to the police, and his assailant was taken to the Elizabeth-st. station, where he was charged with assault. He said that he was Pedro Nartinez, twenty-seven years old, living at No. 14 East Thirteenth-st. He was remanded for hearing to-day.

In the evening the quarter took on a livelier appearance than in the daytime. Many Americans mingled with the Chinese, who promenaded Pell, Mott and Doyer sts. The Chinese stores did a good business and the restaurants were filled with American patrons. Many of the merchants with an eye to business, and in order to keep out curious people who would merely crowd their stores, charged 5 cents for a five minutes' visit to their places. There were plenty of pyrotechnic displays and a constant explosion of firecrackers made the celebration extremely noisy.

CONTROLLER ECKELS'S VIEWS.

HE BELIEVES THAT M'KINLEY WILL CARRY ILLINOIS BY OVER 100,000 MAJORITY.

Indianapolis, Aug. 31.—J. H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, was one of the arrivals this evening. He is sanguine concerning the personnel and results of the Convention. "From what I can learn," he said, "the Convention will fully represent the sound-money sentiment of the Democratic party, and the attendance will be all that could be expected."

"What is the situation in Illinois?" was asked the Controller.

"I believe," was the earnest reply, "that McKinley's majority will be over 100,000. My own county, La Salle, is a fair sample of the condition of things. It is the largest county outside of Cook, and gives the largest Democratic majority usually. Of the voters who cast their ballots for Cleveland in 1892, at least 2,500 will not vote for Bryan. On the other hand, there are not 200 Republicans who will vote for him. There is no silver organization there, and that is true of the counties generally in the State. There is no bolt among the Republican farmers of the northern part of Illinois. The opposition to Bryan among Democrats is not confined to the Germans alone, but the old-line Irish Democrats as well refuse to support him."

AN ATTEMPT AT TRAIN-WRECKING.

DASTARDLY WORK NEAR BALTIMORE—OVER 500 PERSONS ON THE TRAIN.

Baltimore, Aug. 31.—An attempt was made yesterday, near Camp Parole, a small station on the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, to wreck the Bay Ridge excursion train, which left Washington at 1:30 p. m. Several ties had been placed upon the track, and it was only by the quick work of Engineer Coleman that a disaster was averted.

The train was brought to a stop a few feet from the ties, the engine afterward pushing the obstruction from the track. The train consisted of ten cars, and there were 550 passengers. It is believed that the ties were placed upon the track by negroes.

INJURED AT THE HIGHLANDS.

John H. Scott, forty-eight years old, a boss carpenter, of this city, living at No. 605 Nelson-ave., Jersey City Heights, was taken to Hudson Street Hospital last night from Pier 8, North River, suffering with a fracture of his right thigh. He was brought to the city on the Sandy Hook steamer Monmouth from the Atlantic Highlands about 10 o'clock. Mr. Scott, with his wife and daughter, were out driving at the Highlands, where they are staying, when the horse took fright at a passing train and ran away. The wagon was almost upset, and Mr. Scott was thrown out on the ground. His wife and daughter remained in the buggy, while he was dragged a considerable distance before the horse was stopped, having clung tightly to the reins. When picked up it was found that his thigh was broken, and he was also suffering from numerous bruises. The injured man was attended by Dr. Cameron, and then Mr. Scott was carried on the boat and brought to this city, accompanied by his wife.

SEWALL LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Senator Butler, of the Populist committee, to-day received a telegram from North Dakota stating that a complete fusion of Populists, Democrats and silver Republicans had been effected, the Populists getting all the electors for Bryan and Watson, the others the Congressmen and State officers.

THE GOLD DEMOCRACY.

IF THE PARTY HAD WAITED.

From The Albany Journal.

If the party had waited, there would be no convention at Syracuse, none at Indianapolis, and the cohorts of Repudiation and Revolution would have had the old Democracy securely in their clutches.

But as it is, patriotic Democrats have arisen who have taken steps which will redeem and save the Democracy, no matter how it may be eclipsed this week.

A CANDIDATE FOR DEMOCRATS.

From The Boston Herald.

Colonel Watterson should be an easy candidate for Democrats to vote for, he is so earnest, so honest, so frank, so chivalrous, and, withal, so picturesque. If he is not a very young man, the atmosphere of youth is all about him, including a large share of its energy and enthusiasm.

THE HONEST-MONEY DEFECTION.

From The Omaha Bee.

The defection of the honest-money Democratic newspapers must contribute in no small degree to Republican success, for its effect will be to persuade hundreds of thousands of Democrats that the absolutely sure way to vanquish the free silverites is by supporting the Republican ticket, and thus administer to the currency debasers and repudiationists a defeat so decisive and overwhelming that no such financial heresy will appear in American politics again for at least a generation.

NOT ENTIRELY HARMONIOUS.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

The fact that the Indianapolis Convention will have delegations present from every State in the Union seems to indicate that the harmony which is brooding over the hosts of the Democratic party is not altogether so harmonious as it should be to make a perfect success of the part.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31.—The Board of Safety this evening removed the entire detective force owing to charges made against the detectives during the recent impeachment trial. The old men, with the exception of James Gorley, who was discharged, received places on the regular police force. Ex-Chief William Owens was made a captain of police, to succeed Captain "Jake" Heger, who was made chief of detectives.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 31.—Deputy marshals working in the Osage country claim to have definite information that George Taylor, the escaped murderer of the Meeks family, is hiding with a band of outlaws in the eastern part of that reservation. A raid is being planned by a large number of officers, who expect to capture many criminals.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Emmet R. Schall, at one time well known in business circles, committed suicide in a bedroom at his residence, No. 3,222 Prairie-ave., late Saturday evening.

Detroit, Aug. 31.—Frank Beaubien, travelling agent, of No. 829 Fourteenth-ave., shot his wife in the back at 10:30 o'clock this morning. He then blew his brains out with the same weapon. Beaubein is forty years of age. He had considerable money left to him about six months ago, and has been drinking heavily ever since. His wife's remonstrances against his conduct caused numerous family quarrels.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 31.—In Whitesboro early this morning occurred a fire that destroyed $23,500 worth of property, upon which there was insurance of $11,500. The property destroyed was the large general store of H. H. Victoria, two dwelling-houses owned by J. B. and D. C. Whitten and the building in which the postoffice was situated. There is no fire department, and the flames were combatted by bucket brigades until assistance was sent from Utica and Yorkville.

Pittsburg, Aug. 31.—An unknown man with remarkable foolhardiness ended his life at Jack's Run, Allegheny, early this morning by placing his neck on the rails of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and calmly awaiting the approaching engine of death. "I do this to save others," was written on a slip of paper found in his pocket.

BRYAN AT CLEVELAND.

HE SPILLS A FEW MORE SPEECHES ALONG THE WAY.

CHEERS FOR M'KINLEY FOLLOW SOME OF HIS UTTERANCES—INCIDENTS OF THE CANDIDATE'S JOURNEY.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan left Lakewood at 7:30 o'clock this morning on the little Chautauqua Lake steamer Celeron, accompanied by a number of people from Jamestown. At Bemus Point the boat made a landing long enough to permit the candidate to shake hands with about a hundred people. A crowd of about the same number greeted him at the Chautauqua Landing, when the Celeron arrived at 9:15 a. m. There were cheers for Bryan and counter-cheers for McKinley. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were taken in charge by Guy H. Fuller, the postmaster, and driven around the famous Assembly grounds. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan drove to Prospect Park, where Mr. Bryan, despite his assertion that he would not speak, made a three-minute speech to 500 people. He was introduced by Mr. Fuller.

SAW NO PALACES OR HOVELS.

Mr. Bryan said: "This visit has no political significance. When I found I was so near Chautauqua I could not withstand the temptation of visiting this place." He said he had a great regard for the work done at Chautauqua, and that the Chautauqua platform was broad enough to allow the discussion of every question. People who come here carry away ideas which can only be productive of good to the citizens of a country like this. After visiting various parts of the grounds I was pleased to note that it had a very democratic appearance; there are no palaces and no hovels."

Ripley, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Mayville, which is the home of Judge Albion W. Tourgee, who is at present stumping for Major McKinley, was reached by the Bryan party at 10:30 a. m. Mr. Bryan spoke here from the balcony of the hotel to 400 persons, and his reference to Judge Tourgee's books caused laughter from the crowd that heard him. He said that Mr Jefferson had the correct idea when he said that governments were founded in jealousy, not in confidence, that confidence was everywhere the parent of despotism. The speaker continued as follows:

Show me a people who are so confident in their leaders that they take no part in the details of government and I will show you a people whose leaders look out for themselves, not the interests of the people. Show me a people who, instead of having too much confidence, are jealous of their liberties; are watchful of their public servants, and are careful as to the policies proposed by the different parties, and I will show you a people that have a good government. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bryan here repeated the argument as to bimetallism which he used at other places. In conclusion he said:

You are familiar with the old expression of making bricks without straw. I want to say to you, my friends, that no system, no policy has been contrived by the mind of man so calculated to make the toiling masses make bricks without straw as the gold standard. (Cheers.) And I want to suggest to you that the man who goes to the financiers and syndicates to secure their aid in restoring a policy that is good for the American people goes on a fool's errand. I thank you.

HIS AUDIENCE CHEERED M'KINLEY.

As Mr. Bryan bowed his thanks, some one in the crowd called for "Three cheers for William McKinley," and the cheers were given with apparent good will.

Mr. Bryan arrived here at 1:30 p. m. after a rather uninteresting drive across country from Mayville. Many houses in the town here are decorated with banners bearing the names of Bryan and Sewall, while not a few have McKinley lithographs. The candidate and his wife took dinner at the house of Lyman Bennett, with Charles Corbett, a member of the Democratic State Committee; Postmaster J. A. McGinnis and other supporters. Mr. Bryan made a speech here to a large crowd, and started for Cleveland over the Lake Shore road at 3:05 p. m. His speech was delivered in Tallman's Grove, where the Knights of Maccabee were holding a picnic. His audience numbered 2,000 and was fairly enthusiastic. Two brass bands headed the Knights, who accompanied Mr. Bryan to the grove and afterward escorted him to the train. In his speech Mr. Bryan told the people that in electing delegates to the Buffalo Convention they should know how each delegate was to vote on the proposition to indorse the Chicago platform and ticket.

USEFUL AS AN ATTRACTION.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Chief Officer W. S. Stringham, who took care, however, to say that he did not indorse him, but had produced him here as an attraction for the people. As the question was one on which they desired to hear Mr. Bryan, he hoped that they would give him close attention. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

I desire to speak to you for just a short time about this campaign. But, before proceeding to discuss any political question, I desire to thank the members of this fraternity for the privilege which they have given to me of meeting the people here assembled. I shall not ask the members of the fraternity to indorse anything that I say. I recognize that the order is a non-partisan order, as it must be, and, therefore, politics ought to have no place in its consideration. That is, so far as the order is concerned, although members of all orders must be, as citizens, interested in any question that is before the American people. Not only do I appreciate the courtesy which the Maccabees have extended, but I appreciate the work which that order and other orders are doing. I am, myself, a member of the similar orders, and I speak what I believe when I say that they are doing a great and important work among our people. (Applause.) This is the last opportunity which I shall have to say a word in the State of New-York. For the last week (or almost a week) I have been travelling and meeting the people. I am greatly pleased with the interest which is being taken by the people of New-York in the issue of this campaign. I am able to take back to the people of the West the news that I have met with a very hearty reception in Wall Street, and I have met with a hearty reception in every other part of the State of New-York. (Cheers.) And I have come to believe that there is among the masses of the people of New-York about as little love for what is known as Wall-Street as you will find in any Western State (cheers); and as this is my farewell meeting in the State for the present, I desire to submit just a word to the people of New-York.

First, to the members of the Democratic party. I have been gratified to find that so few—few relatively—of the members of the Democratic party are going to oppose the platform and ticket nominated at Chicago. I desire to say a word to the Democrats of this State who believe that the State Convention ought to indorse not only the candidates of the Chicago Convention, but the platform on which these candidates stand. (Cheers.) If there is any person here who thinks that the Democratic party of the State of New-York ought not to indorse the candidates and platform, what I shall say is not addressed to such person, but to those who believe that the State Convention, to be held in this State in about two weeks should indorse both platform and candidates. I desire to offer one suggestion. We have had a great fight in the Democratic party, one of the most memorable contests ever waged in the United States, and those who advocate the free coinage of silver have won by carrying their cause not to conventions, but to the people themselves, the source of all political power. (Cheers.) If we had waited until the Convention assembled at Chicago and then made our appeal to the delegtes who had been sent there uninstructed and without regard to the money question, we should have been defeated, but we saw that the strength of bimetallism was in the rank and file of the party, and recognized the Democratic idea that power comes up to the machinery.

AN EYE ON THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

That power comes up to the machinery of the party from the people themselves, and does not go down from the machinery to the people. We commenced with the sovereigns, and we instructed the delegates from the primaries to the precincts, and from the precincts to the county, and from the counties to the States, and from the States to the National conventions. That is the way this contest has been fought, and it is the only hope of those who are trying to secure justice for the masses of people. If you want the State Convention to support the Chicago platform and ticket there is only one way to be sure of it, and that is to let no man go to any convention, small or great, until you know where he stands on this question, and know that he stands by you. (Applause.) No man who wants to do what is right will refuse to let the people know what he will do when he gets to the convention. And when you find a man who refuses to tell you what he is going to do, when you find a man who will not take you into his confidence, tell him that no power on earth can get you to take him into your confidence. (Applause.) The men who assemble at conventions do not go there as individuals. They go as representatives. They do not go to act for themselves. They go to act for you who sent them. And you not only have a right to know what a man is going to do when he gets there, but you have a right to tell him what to do and to bind him with instructions to do it.

I do not, in making these suggestions, mean to advise any one of you how he shall act in regard to the indorsement of the action taken by the Democratic National Convention, but simply wish to suggest to you that if you wish to indorse that Convention, that is the only way you will be sure—that is, to know who are to speak for you as delegates, and to tell them also how they shall speak. That is the way in which this fight has been carried on. It is the way in which this fight must be carried on if the people are to have their wish expressed in convention. I have not in this campaign insisted that a Democrat shall vote for me merely because I was nominated by the Democratic party. I have insisted that a Democrat who believes that the success of this ticket nominated at Chicago would be best for his country, best for himself, best for his family and best for his neighbor, should regard the ticket as having such a claim upon him that he would have to support it. And I have been willing to concede that any Democrat who conceives that the election of anybody else would be better for the country than the election of the Chicago ticket has a perfect right to make his vote express what he thinks. But while I say that to Democrats, and when I concede to Democrats the right to leave their party, to desert their ticket and to support somebody else, I beg to assure you that I apply that same doctrine of independence to members of other parties as well as to members of the Democratic party. And if a Democrat who is engaged in some big syndicate has a right to leave the Democratic party because the Republican party is the friend of syndicates, then members of the Republican party who do not want the country to be ruined by syndicates have a right to desert the Republican party.

There are things in our platform which are offensive to some people. They were put there on purpose to offend some people. There is an old saying that "No thief ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law." No person who thinks that it is the great privilege of this Government to turn over the instrumentalities of government to a few people in order that they may prosper while the masses toil without recompense, is likely to be pleased with that plank in the platform which says that the Democratic party is opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace and to trafficking with syndicates which at a high price attempt to sustain the Treasury of the United States. They were never expected to like that. It was not put in there to make them glad. It was put in because the Democratic party intends to drive away these people and to stop the business of legislating for their advantage. When the Democratic party declared against trusts we did not expect the approval and support of those people who think that the Government has no right to stop a trust. When the Democratic party denounces trusts it simply means to say that the declaration contained in our first charter, the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, means something; that it means the Government shall stand ready to protect the individual citizen from any force, from any power, from any arm to be used for his injury, whether that opposing force be a private individual or a corporation. (Cheers.) We did not expect that that plank would draw the syndicates and trusts to us. But we have a right to expect that those of our citizens who are opposed to trusts and syndicates will be numerous enough to take the place of all who may be driven out of our party by such declaration.

The remainder of Mr. Bryan's speech was a repetition of former speeches on the silver question.

A SPEECH AT ASHTABULA.

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—The journey made by Mr. Bryan from Ripley, N. Y., to Cleveland was marked principally by a demonstration at Ashtabula, Ohio, where nearly 3,000 people gathered about his car and cheered him. Here Mr. Bryan opened his Ohio part of the campaign. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan went out on the rear platform of the car, and cheers were called for and given for the United States flag and for Mrs. Bryan. Mr. Bryan addressed the crowd, which was very noisy, but in a jovial temper. He said:

I understand that this is one of the places where it is not necessary for a Democrat to speak, as there are Republicans here who are running the campaign and making the speeches, and they do not need anybody to come in from the outside. My friends, I recognize your salute to the flag, and I stand upon a platform which declares that the people who owe allegiance to that flag are the only people who have a right to say what our financial policy shall be. In this country, where you have so many instances of Republicans who are coming out for free silver, I want you to ask yourselves one question: If this free-silver sentiment is a craze; if it has no substantial foundation; if (as our opponents say) it is founded on dishonesty and ignorance, I want to ask you how it is that honest-thinking Republicans are willing to leave the associations of a life-time in order to stand by the free coinage of silver? Why is it that you can find any number of men who, in the last three months, by study, have come to believe in that to which they were opposed? (A voice: "Because they are honest.") And how is it that you cannot find a Democrat who was for free silver three months ago and is opposed to it now unless he is a man who has a pecuniary reason for deserting the Democratic party? We have a cause that appeals to the intellect of the American people. We have a cause that appeals to the hearts of the American people, and for every Democrat who goes away from the Democratic party because of its attitude on the money question, because of its opposition to bond issues and because it is in favor of controlling and suppressing trusts in this country, we expect sixteen people to take his place. (Voice in the crowd, "16 to 1.") Sixteen to one has several meanings, but one of the meanings of 16 to 1, and the one which our opponents fear most, is that we will get sixteen men for every one we lose. (Cheers and laughter.)

You people here have discussed bond issues. I want to ask you, my friends, whether the citizens of this country who must be taxed to pay every dollar of the $262,000,000 of bonds issued—the workingman, the laboring man, the wealth-producing class, the business men—have not as much right to protest by their votes against bond issues as the syndicates have to fasten that policy upon the Government for another administration. If we must lose the Democrats who have profited by bond issues, why sought we not to gain Republicans who have suffered and will suffer by those issues. Are there any Republicans in this crowd? (Shouts of "No.") Are there any men in this crowd who have been Republicans? (Shouts of "Yes.") If there are any Republicans here who are going to vote the Democratic ticket lift up your hands. (Laughter and an uprising of hands.) I am glad to know that. Now, I command you to go out as missionaries and to bring this doctrine before all the people of our country. This is a peculiar campaign. It is developing more public speaking than any campaign that we have had since the war. Some of our opponents are afraid that if we have free coinage of silver we are going to be troubled with a 50-cent dollar. It will be a new experience to a people to be troubled with any kind of dollars now. (Laughter and applause.)

We do not expect the silver dollar to be a fifty-cent dollar. We expect that with the opening of our mints to free silver every ounce of silver will be worth $1.29.

Some one asked the candidate a question on the silver question when he concluded his address, and after Mr. Bryan answered this a number of other questions bearing on the main issue of the campaign were put to him by other people, his reply to each bringing cheers from the crowd.

Meanwhile a lively scene was going on around a window of the car, out of which Mrs Bryan leaned and distributed flowers from bouquets that had been presented to her. Men and women fought for the blossoms, and the scramble was at its height when the train moved out, followed by tremendous cheerings.

The next stop was at Geneva, where several hundred people were gathered, and more handshaking and cheering took place.

Madison furnished a unique reception which Mr. Bryan seemed to enjoy heartily. The members of the Madison McKinley Club, bearing their banner and wearing McKinley badges, marched up to the train and gave three hearty cheers for the Republican candidate. The train moved out before there was an opportunity for anything further, and the Democratic nominee waved his hat at his enthusiastic opponents as he sped on his westward journey.

At Painesville a committee from the Cleveland Sorosis, headed by Mrs. N. Coe Stewart, its President, boarded the train, laden with flowers for Mrs. Bryan, who is president of the Lincoln branch of the organization. Ex-Congressman M. A. Foran and others from Cleveland also joined Mr. Bryan there.

There was a handful of people to cheer the candidate at the pretty village of Mentor, famous as the home of Garfield.

HIS RECEPTION IN CLEVELAND.

Arriving at the Lake Shore station in Cleveland at 6:25 o'clock Mr. Bryan found packed as closely as anything short of suffocation would allow in and about the station building thousands of cheering people. It is claimed that 7,000 people came from Canton alone, and included in this was the Canton Bryan and Sewall Club, numbering 2,000 men. Many other Bryan and Sewall clubs came from towns in Ohio and Pennsylvania, nearly all bringing bands of music. Ten thousand people had gathered in and about the Lake Shore station to wait the arrival of the nominee's train, and a National salute was fired by Battery A, Ohio National Guard, as the train came in. More than 2,000 cheering, yelling men and boys clung close to the nominee's carriage from the depot to the Hollenden, and refused to fall back despite the efforts of the police.

After a hasty dinner at the Hollenden Mr. Bryan was escorted by many of the local and visiting silver clubs through highways packed closely with people to the Central Armory, where he spoke to a big meeting. There was nothing new in the address delivered. Later he spoke at Music Hall, where Mr. Bryan went immediately from the armory. Back to the Hollenden the candidate was hurried from Music Hall, and from the balcony he delivered another address to a concourse of people.

ROBBED THE BANK AS BRYAN PASSED.

Erie, Penn., Aug. 31.—The gang of sneak thieves and pickpockets who have been following William J. Bryan in his campaign tour and working the crowds that go to hear him speak made a haul this afternoon in Ripley, where Mr. Bryan made a speech on leaving for Cleveland. While the Bryan procession was passing E. A. Stringer's Ripley branch of the First National Bank of Westfield, the clerks went out to look at the candidate. When they returned all the ready cash, amounting to $363, was missing.

GOVERNOR MORTON IN TOWN.

Governor Morton came down from the Adirondacks yesterday forenoon and at once went to his apartments in the Hotel Renaissance. His visit to the city is due mainly to his desire to meet Li Hung Chang. He will attend the luncheon to be given in the Ambassador's honor at the Merchants' Club today, and pay his respects as Governor of the State to the great statesman from the Orient. The Governor also expects to attend the dinner at Delmonico's tonight, which is given for Li Hung Chang by the Chinese merchants. The Governor spent the most of the day at the Hotel Renaissance, but in the afternoon he went downtown for a short time to look after some business. He will probably return to the mountains to-morrow. He made no comment upon the political situation.

FAILURE OF A LUMBER COMPANY.

Hannibal, Mo., Aug. 31.—The Harriman-Curd Lumber Company filed articles of assignment today. The liabilities are said to be about $110,000, with nominal assets, but no particulars can be obtained. It is feared that banks are heavy losers by the failure.

LODGE SPEAKS IN SALEM.

AN ABLE PLEA FOR THE ELECTION OF M'KINLEY.

HE CALLS UPON ALL GOOD CITIZENS TO UNITE IN DEFEATING THE PARTY OF REPUDIATION AND ANARCHY—REPLY TO GEORGE FRED. WILLIAMS.

Salem, Mass., Aug. 31.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was the principal speaker at a big Republican mass-meeting here to-night. The Senator delivered a vigorous and scathing arraignment of the Chicago platform and ticket, and urged all good citizens, irrespective of party, to vote for McKinley and Hobart. He spoke in part as follows:

We meet here to-day in the banner county of Massachusetts Republicanism. We are at the head of the Republican column, and there we shall be found next November, carrying higher than ever our majority for McKinley. This is the banner district in the State. You will return your Representative, who, in one year, has made such a brilliant reputation in the House, by a larger majority than ever before. You help to send two other strong and able Republicans to Congress, and your share in the majorities will this year be larger than ever.

This is Essex County, where the Puritans first landed. The beliefs and qualities of the Puritans have gone with their children from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They have never failed in the past. They will not fail the country now. Nowhere in public speech shall I ever say anything which does not represent my own honest beliefs, but in this presence, among my own people, above all other places in the world, I could not fail to speak from my deepest convictions.

I say to you first that I regard the result of this election as more important than any in our history, with a single exception. This is not the ordinary campaign statement, but the exact truth, as I see it. A great party organization in the country has fallen into the hands of men who assail the foundation principles of free American government. No man and no men can make issues, and those which rise largest before us come there from the operation of forces which we cannot control. Yet each of us for himself can select that which seems to him most vital, and rank the questions of the hour as they appear to him. To me the unity of my country, for which our brethren died by thousands, is more sacred and more dear than all else.

WHY BRYAN SHOULD BE BEATEN.

When I see the masters of a great party in a great National Convention appeal to sectional feeling, denounce their brother-Americans, and even call from its grave the mouldering corpse of buried Secession, I look upon those men as false to the principles of patriotism and unfit to be trusted. When I hear the candidate of one great party speak to a part of the United States as "the enemy's country," I know that he ought to be defeated as no candidate has ever been defeated before.

When I read the letter of another candidate and find that he denounced sectionalism and looks with equal love on all parts of our country, and, swayed by political feeling, pleads for union and unity, I know that he is a patriot, that he will govern as he fought, and that the next President of the United States should be, aye, will be, William McKinley.

Next to the unity of my country I hold sacred the power given to the Nation's Chief Magistrate by the Constitution, which has made that unity a fact and preserved it against all comers. Next to the unity and power of the United States I set the authority of her courts. The Supreme Court of the United States has commanded the admiration of the civilized world. For more than 100 years it has sat in the Capitol and held the balance between contending interests and battling passions. It has interpreted the Constitution and done justice between man and man. It is human and not infallible, but in loftiness of character and equity of judgment it has come as near completeness as any human tribunal can ever come.

Respect for the courts and acceptance of their decisions have been one of the mighty bulwarks of the Republic. Never before have they been openly and wantonly assailed. Now comes a great party and denounces the courts, and proposes to pull down the Supreme Court and all the courts of the United States, drag their ermine in the dust and pack them to suit the whim or the passions of a fleeting political majority. A party capable of such a policy deserves the reprobation of all patriotic men and should be beaten to the earth.

THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS.

In discussing any question it is well to know exactly what we mean, and to clear our minds of cant. The proposition of the conglomerate silver party is that we should open the mints of the United States to the free coinage of all the silver in the world and agree to put the stamp of the United States on every 53 or 54 cents' worth of silver brought, mark it a dollar, and make it legal-tender. That is what is proposed, and it means that we should abandon the single gold standard on which we have been by law since 1873, and, in fact, since 1834, and substitute for it the single silver standard.

It is idle to say that we can keep both metals in circulation with the free coinage of silver by ourselves alone. It is impossible, and every man who knows anything about it knows it is impossible, and every honest silver man will admit it in private and a few of them in public. Any one who says otherwise says what is not true. We have, indeed, demonstrated the fact recently.

I am not going to argue now the comparative merits of the two standards. I merely wish to show that this contest is between the single gold and the single silver standard, and that there is no question of bimetallism involved whatever. As the case now stands, it must be either the existing gold standard, or, after a frightful convulsion, bringing untold injury and disaster, the single silver standard. "Under which king, Bezonian? Speak, or die." There is no third course, no half-way, no other result possible.

Mr. Williams