city of Indianapolis on the second day of this month nominated Gen. Palmer of the State of Illinois [applause] and Gen. Buckner of the State of Kentucky [applause] as the nominees for the high offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. We are here to-night to officially and formally notify them of the nominations which were conferred upon them.

"I shall not, my friends, on this occasion undertake to discuss the causes which led to the assemblage of that Convention. They have already passed into history, and we are willing that future generations shall judge whether those assembled in that Convention were the true Democrats of this country or not. [Applause.] The addresses that will be made this evening by the distinguished orators, and the responses that will be made by the candidates, will occupy a sufficient length of time, and therefore I shall not detain you any longer than to simply say that the National Committee, after having accomplished its work, after being thoroughly convinced that it was right, submitted its action to the highest Democratic authority in this country, and I have the responses which were received in answer to their invitation, from distinguished Democrats, which I will now read."

Mr. Bynum also read letters that from Secretaries Francis and Lamont, and these were received enthusiastically, and the tumult did not subside until Mr. Bynum rose to introduce Senator Caffrey. It was a dramatic incident.

Senator Caffery's speech of notification was delivered in a rather monotonous manner until the last. He held his typewritten manuscript in his hand and flourished it and at times consulted it.

When he spoke of the man who captured the Convention with a "metaphor," some one in the audience called out derisively, "And stole it at that." At the close, when he addressed Gen. Palmer by name, the old soldier rose and faced the band.

Senator Caffery's peroration was spoken with great feeling and force, his references to the standard of the party which had waved over Jefferson, Jackson, and Cleveland, his tribute to the Constitution and his pledge that it should ever have the support of the soldiers who wore the gray, were earnestly and touchingly delivered, and stirred the audience profoundly. All rose then while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

CAFFERY'S SPEECH TO PALMER.

Senator Caffery said:

"GEN. PALMER: I am charged with the pleasant duty of notifying you, on behalf of the National Democratic party, that you are its nominee and candidate for President of the United States. Under ordinary circumstances no elaborate or extensive statement of the causes which led up to your nomination would be appropriate, but the Democratic party is no longer solid. The Chicago platform shaped and drove the wedge that has separated it in twain. A comparison of the platforms adopted at Chicago and at Indianapolis discloses the reasons for the separation.

"You, sir, stand on a platform adhering to the ancient and accepted doctrines of true Democracy. It declares in unequivocal terms for a tariff for revenue only; the gold standard, with silver as subsidiary coinage; the divorcement of the Government from the banking business with a safe and elastic currency, under governmental supervision, 'measured in volume by the needs of business;' the independence and integrity of the judiciary of the country; individual freedom and right of private contract, and the enforcement of Federal law by the President.

"No uncertain sound comes from Indianapolis. Clear, distinct, and emphatic, its utterances have penetrated every nook and corner of the republic. The Chicago platform is precisely the opposite of these principles. That great principle of 'tariff for revenue only' is denuded of its Democratic force by dropping the word 'only,' thus leaving a wide margin for Republican heresy to creep into this cardinal tenet. You and the public know the deadly thrusts made in the Chicago platform at the Supreme Court, at the President's power to suppress riot, affecting Federal property or authority, and at freedom of contract. You and the public know of the attack on the public credit and honor; on the present money standard, and of the threat of unlimited issue of paper money by the Government. It is needless to specify the departures from the Democratic doctrine contained in the Chicago platform. The world knows them and is amazed at them."

Senator Caffery then gave a sketch of the steps that led up to the attempt at Chicago to degrade the standard of value, repudiate national obligations, and strike at the right of private contract. He continued:

"The nominee of the Chicago platform propounds that 'the free coinage in the United States alone of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold will take away from gold 'just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States.' He further says: 'We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 cents per ounce throughout the world.'

"We have here two propositions which together form the keystone of the bimetallic arch. Take away from gold in the United States just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States.' He further says: 'We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 cents per ounce throughout the world.'

"Sir, in your hands I formally place the standard of our party. It waved over Jefferson and Jackson and Cleveland, and it now waves over a distinguished patriot, who in peace and in war has signalized his devotion to his country.

"Never before was the parricidal hand of the Democratic party raised against the authors of its existence, the Constitution. Never before was its suicidal hand raised against its own existence. When we plead for the Constitution we are called traitors. When we pull down the felonious hand raised to destroy our party we are called bolters. With a firm resolve to do our duty by our country and by our party, with a reliance on the sober second thought of our infatuated brethren, and on the vindication that honest purpose and sound judgment always secure from awakened reason we repudiate the Chicago platform as un-American and undemocratic, and hoist the flag of true Democracy that will never be lowered so long as there are patriotic hearts to revere it and patriotic hands to maintain it.

"We all know that your exalted patriotism places country before party, and that the assault on the Constitution of our country by the Chicago platform will be resisted with the same courage which you displayed on many a bloody field in its defence. We know that your devotion to your party is only surpassed by your love for your country, and that the flag of Democracy which you unfurled will ever be carried in the forefront of battle wherever its foes assail or its betrayers soil it.

"And, sir, your hands will be held up in your noble fight for the Constitution and Democracy by the soldiers who wore the gray. Their patriotism is aroused by the blending of the colors; the blue and gray meet and melt into the colors of promise, wherever every tint is an inspiration and every hue a call to duty. And Democracy and the country rejoice that a soldier of the Union and a soldier of the Confederacy unite in peace to defend their common country, its noble Constitution, and the great party which has upheld both since the foundation of the republic."

GEN. PALMER'S ACCEPTANCE.

Gen. Palmer read his speech with ease and dignity, but with a voice scarcely adequate to the size of the hall. Its good taste and graceful references to the war and to his fellow nominee were all that Kentuckians and Southerners could ask.

The verdict of the most critical hearers was that it could not have been in better taste. His answer to the Popocratic charge that he, too, had resisted Federal interference when Governor of Illinois, was regarded as complete and effective.

Gen. Palmer said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: You give me official information that delegates representing the National Democracy of forty-one States, lately assembled in convention in the city of Indianapolis, honored me by designating me the National Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and that the Convention associated with me in the formal temporary leadership of that great historic party of the United States, an eminent citizen of Kentucky—a citizen distinguished in arms and as a patriotic Chief Magistrate of his and my own native commonwealth.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Gen. Buckner and I were once, in a modest sense, representatives of opposing opinions upon fundamental questions relating to the powers of the United States and of the respective states under the Constitution. We met on the battlefield, where great public controversies that admit of no other method of solution are determined. I know he did his duty, and I trust the country believes that I did mine.

"The nominations made by the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis prove more conclusively than anything which has occurred within the last thirty years that the American people are again united; that our hopes, our rights, our duties, and our interests are the same; that the lofty and patriotic mission of the National Democracy is to maintain peace and order, defend constitutional liberty regulated by just and equal laws, and if possible avert from the country repudiation, bankruptcy, and national dishonor.

"I accept the unsought honor and responsibility imposed upon me by the National Democratic Convention. I accept them as proof that my Democratic fellow-citizens confide in my devotion to Democratic principles so clearly and accurately defined in the proceedings of the Convention. It was known to the delegates to the Convention before this honor was conferred upon me, and is well understood by the country, that my public services commenced more than fifty years ago, and that since that time I have taken an active, earnest part in the discussion and settlement of every public question which had at the time sufficient importance to attract popular attention.

"My opinions and my public acts have been an open book to be read by my contemporaries. I have been at all times controlled by my own convictions of duty, and I have now no one whom I can properly invite to share my responsibilities. Taught by Jefferson, I opposed slavery when it existed. Inspired by Jackson, I defended the union of the States to the extent of my ability, and influenced by his example, when my conduct as a military officer was challenged as violative of law, I voluntarily submitted myself to the jurisdiction of the civil courts.

"When Governor of my adopted State, while I opposed and by peaceful means successfully resisted the interference of the United States by its military forces in the purely local concerns of the State, I distinctly conceded the right, and asserted the duty of that Government to enforce within the States or elsewhere its own laws by its own agencies.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The matters to which I have adverted are but reminiscences, they relate and belong to the past. Our duties as lovers of our country are present, and we must meet and deal with existing conditions, and to these the late National Democratic Convention addressed itself. Its platform asserts truths which can be demonstrated, and it correctly defines Democratic principles. It asserts that the Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual, consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

"It also asserts that the declarations of the Chicago Convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform, and court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

"It then asserts with earnestness and in terms which will not satisfy those who assert it to be the duty of a Democrat to first vote the ticket and then read the platform, that in view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that Convention nor be bound by its acts.

"The Convention held in Indianapolis then declares, with force and exactness, the Democratic doctrines with respect to taxation, whether by tariffs, excises, or by direct imposition, and asserts that none of these can be rightfully imposed except for public purposes, and not for private or class benefit, and reaffirms the historic Democratic doctrine of a 'tariff for revenue only.'

"It is then asserted by the Convention in its declaration of principles that 'the experience of mankind has shown that by reason of their natural qualities gold is the necessary money of the large affairs in commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the production of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenceless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency which offers continual profits to the monied classes at their cost.

"'Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of contracts, and thereafter, by likewise entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues. To this long-established Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of dollars therein of very equal value issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.'

"This language is but a reiteration of the terse demand of the Democratic platform of 1892, that 'every dollar coined or issued by the Government shall have equal power in the market and in the payment of debts.' The Convention which assembled in Chicago in July of the present year, in demanding the unlimited coinage of silver dollars on the ratio of 412½ grains of standard silver to 25.8 grains of standard gold, with full legal tender quality for all debts and dues, public and private, offer to the country a scheme from which every voter may expect whatever advantage to the country or himself his reason, or even his imagination, can suggest.

"The advocates of the unlimited coinage of full legal tender silver do not agree as to what will be the consequence of the adoption by the United States of their favorite proposition. A more intelligent know that it is impossible by law to give to silver bullion or silver coin a local value in the United States; and, therefore, Mr. Bryan, who must be regarded as the official interpreter of the free silver dogma, asserts his belief that the unlimited coinage of legal tender silver by the United States alone would increase the value of silver bullion, which is to-day 67 cents per ounce, to $1.29, and he asserts his belief that under an unlimited silver dollar, containing 412½ grains of standard silver coined by the authority of the United States, would be of equal acceptability and value with the dollar containing 25.8 grains of standard gold in all the markets of the world.

"It is something that this opinion has no support in the experience of mankind. It is enough for present purposes to say it has no foundation other than the confident assertions of those who share in that belief. No party in the country has ever declared in its favor. The advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver. They not only undertake to maintain commercial parity in value of about 434,502,041 silver dollars already coined by the United States under the authority of the act of the 28th of February, 1878, and of July 14, 1890, and of all the silver dollars that hereafter may be coined, but they assume the task of advancing the value of the silver coinage of all the nations of the world to an equal acceptability and value with the coinage of gold. The expectations of such of the advocates of free coinage of silver are realized it would be difficult upon their own premises to perceive what would be gained by those who expect cheaper money.

"Accepting their claim that under free coinage the dollar of silver would become of equal acceptability and value, and equal power in the markets and in the payment of debts, throughout the civilized world the silver dollar would then be as difficult to procure as the dollar of gold is now. They complain now that the dollar of gold has too much purchasing power and is too difficult to obtain.

"But is the real expectation of the great body of supporters of free coinage of silver, and one much more in harmony with the experience of mankind, is that the unlimited coinage of silver would give to the country a depreciated and cheaper dollar, which would enhance nominal values and be used in the payment of debts, but would be attended and followed by the ruin of all industries, the destruction of public and private credit, and irreparable mischief.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, our platform reiterates its the maintenance of the Democratic faith. Many of our associates, deluded by deceptive sophistries, are supporting a coalition which disavows the traditional faith of the Democratic party. The best we can hope for them is that they may be defeated, and when defeated, they may return to the safe paths that they have heretofore trodden."

Col. John R. Fellows of New York notified Gen. Buckner of his nomination, and their addresses stirred the audience to tremendous enthusiasm.

Col. Fellows's oratory was the triumph of the evening. He had a theme that accorded with his tastes and feelings.

Gen. Buckner did not read his speech, and it was observed that he spoke though his voice is untrained in public speaking and was hardly loud enough for the rear of the house. He looks more of a soldier than his distinguished colleague, and is a handsome man whose beautiful head of abundant hair makes him a marked figure anywhere he goes. One of his best hits was his likening the "regularity" of the Chicago Convention to the "regularity" of Benedict Arnold's proceedings. He capped this by the remark that Washington and his compatriots were the bolters of that day.

BUCKNER'S SPEECH.

Gen. Buckner said in his speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. FELLOWS: I cannot fittingly express my acknowledgment to you, Mr. Fellows, for the very graceful and eloquent terms in which you have announced to me the action of the National Democracy. I know, sir, that a spirit actuates that Convention at Indianapolis which looked more to that general principle of Democracy, that spirit of nationalism, rather than any merit in me in selecting its candidates.

"It was known that I had been prominent on the border in advocating the true principles of Democracy, but not. Mr. Chairman, for any merit in me, but because of that spirit of nationalism which always pervaded the Democratic party, that feeling crystalized around me as an object to be associated with his gallant chieftain in blotting out all past differences and sectionalism. [Applause.]

"I accept that position, Mr. Chairman, and discharge that duty with as much willingness as I ever discharged any on earth [applause] to be associated with the movement which blots out all sectional lines forever and makes us one people and one nationality. [Applause.]

"It is time that this ancient spirit of democracy should be revived. We have had among us parties builded up heretofore upon sectional hate, parties which have advocated special interests at the expense of all other interests.

"We have had that great Republican party, ruling and controlling the destines of this country, built upon hatred and antagonism to nearly one-half of the country. But now at the very moment that that party has announced that it will cease the contention of one section against another, that hereafter it will be a national party, there springs up against and among us another party professedly built up on sectionalism, professedly and urgently insisting that one special interest in this country, that of the greedy silver miner, shall build up at the expense of every other citizen in the land. [Applause.]

Republican Judiciary Convention in Brooklyn.

The date for the Republican Judiciary Convention for the nomination of four candidates for the Supreme Court in the Second Judiciary district has been fixed for Saturday, Sept. 26, at the County Court House, in Brooklyn. There are already a dozen candidates for the nominations. If the plans of some of the Republican managers are carried out, there will be no fusion with the Democrats on any of the candidates. The leading Republican lawyers of the district are, however, in favor of endorsing Justice Brown, who will lead the Democratic ticket. It is understood that ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin would like to find a place on the ticket for Thomas E. Pearsall, who was beaten by William J. Gaynor three years ago.

BRYAN CROSSES MISSOURI.

HE STARTS EARLY WITH TWO SPEECHES IN KANSAS CITY.

Causes the Arrest of Two Alleged Pickpockets at Huntsville—Short Talk to 5,000 People in the Public Square in Moberly—He Stops at Every Station.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12.—William Jennings Bryan made two speeches in Kansas City this morning, one to the workmen of the two Kansas Cities in the packing house district, and the other to a vast crowd of people at the corner of Eleventh street and Grand avenue, up town. The Armour people gave all their employees an hour to see and hear Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was met at Leavenworth by a special committee to escort him to this city, where he arrived at 6:30 o'clock. At 7 o'clock he addressed a crowd of 10,000 workmen in the bottoms. He spoke as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: This is a little earlier than I usually commence my morning's work. [Laughter]. I am very glad to be able to speak to you even for a moment. Some of our opponents tell us that the thing to do is to open the mills instead of the mints. That reminds me of the man who said that his horse would go all right if he could just get the wagon started. [Laughter and applause]. It is putting the cart before the horse. What use are the mills unless the people can buy what the mills produce, and how can you start them as long as those who produce the wealth of this country, particularly the farmer, are not able to get enough out of what they raise to pay their taxes and interest? [Applause]. There is no more effective way of destroying the markets for what the mills produce than to lower the prices of the products the farmer has raised, so that they will not bring him enough to pay him for raising them."

After the address on the bottoms he was escorted to the Coates House for breakfast, where he met the Reception Committee from St. Louis, after which a special was formed and he was taken to the corner of Eleventh street and Grand avenue, where he spoke from his carriage to an audience of 25,000 people. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"I want to suggest a proposition for you to bear in mind in the discussion of the money question. Our opponents tell us that we are going in the face of natural laws. I assert that the advocates of free coinage are the only people in this campaign who base their arguments upon natural laws. [Applause]. The law of supply and demand is the great law of trade, and we apply the law of supply and demand to the money question and say that when you increase the demand for gold you raise its price, just as you raise the price of anything else by increasing the demand for it, and that when you raise the price of gold in a gold standard country, you lower the price of all the products which are measured by money."

After this address he was driven to the Union Station, where he took a special Wabash train in waiting for his journey across the State to St. Louis, the train leaving Kansas City at 9:45 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan has made a change in his costume. He has abandoned the white hat and coat, and now wears a brown slouch hat, dark overcoat, and dark suit.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE TRAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—The special car engaged by the St. Louis contingent for Mr. Bryan and themselves was crowded all along the route from Kansas City to St. Louis. Gov. Stone of Missouri greeted Mr. Bryan at the train, and then introduced him to the other members of the party, which included Lon V. Stephens, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Mrs. Stephens, and John I. Martin, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Chicago Convention.

Stops were made at every three or four stations on the road, and Mr. Bryan made short speeches to the crowds that had assembled to greet him. An exciting incident occurred at Salisbury, where the train stopped a minute. With the experience of his party with pickpockets during his recent trips through New York and Ohio fresh in his mind, Mr. Bryan had been watching with suspicion all the morning the actions of some men on the train, who would get off at every station and circulate among the crowds. At Salisbury the throng about the train was large. Mr. Bryan had just begun a speech, but stopped suddenly and, with pointed finger indicating a particular place in the gathering, cried out, "Hold on! There are two pickpockets operating down there." The crowd began in an immediate rush, but before those on the train could see the result of Mr. Bryan's detective work the signal to start was given.

Mr. Bryan's detective work met with success at Huntsville, where his train arrived at 12:30 P. M. He had spoken to Col. John I. Martin of St. Louis about the men whom he believed to be pickpockets, and as Col. Martin and Mr. Bryan stood facing the Huntsville audience the former asked the candidate if he saw the suspicious men in the crowd.

"Yes, there they are," said Mr. Bryan.

The two men indicated by him were moving around through the people, acting very suspiciously.

The town marshal, who was with Col. Martin on the train platform, called out that there were pickpockets in the crowd, and the two men to whom Mr. Bryan had pointed made a dive for the outskirts of the throng. "Stop them, farmers," cried Col. Martin, and in an instant the two men were in the hands of half a dozen sturdy men. They were carried off by their captors, and all Mr. Bryan and those accompanying him knew about them was that they had railroad checks in their hats, showing that they were train passengers.

At Moberly Mr. Bryan was taken from the station house to the public park in a carriage covered with bunting and drawn by four horses. A mounted escort went along. More than 5,000 people were gathered in the square, and they cheered the candidate with a vim as he came on the speaker's platform with Mr. Stephens, the Democratic candidate for Governor. To his audience Mr. Bryan said he did not come to Missouri because it was necessary, but simply because he felt glad to be so enthusiastically supporting the Democratic ticket. The so-called "silver craze," which the opposition were calling a lunacy, was spreading so rapidly that by election time there would not be goldbugs enough left to furnish inmates for the insane asylums for the "silver lunatics."

Mr. Bryan was driven back to his train, followed by a crowd of cheering people, and resumed his journey to this city.

SPEAKS TO THREE BIG AUDIENCES IN ST. LOUIS

Three big audiences were addressed by William J. Bryan to-night. He reached St. Louis from Kansas City at 6:15 in company with Gov. Stone, Lon V. Stevens, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, and other prominent politicians, and was greeted at the Union station by a crowd of several thousand people. After supper at the Planters' Hotel, Mr. Bryan at 8 o'clock started out on his round of speechmaking, going from place to place in a special trolley car.

Concordia Park, the Auditorium, and Sportsmen's Park were the places at which he spoke. Concordia Park has a great open amphitheatre, its terraced sides forming the seats for the multitudes that have gathered there.

To-night every bit of space on the floor and on the terraces was taken by spectators, and when Mr. Bryan arrived he found an audience of between 15,000 and 20,000 people. He was introduced by H. J. Brady, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and made an address half an hour long.

The great Auditorium, where Major McKinley was nominated by the Republican Convention, is more than three miles away, and when Mr. Bryan arrived there at 8:45 he found the interior packed from floor to ceiling with people. The heat was enervating and several women fainted. "Private" John Allen, Congressman from Mississippi, entertained the vast audience until Mr. Bryan arrived. It was intended that Mr. Bryan should be introduced by Virgil Rule. But Mr. Rule could not still the tumult that raged when the Democratic candidate appeared. Men and women stood on chairs and waved hats, handkerchiefs, and fans. The applause lasted ten minutes, and ceased only when Mr. Bryan, taking matters into his own hands, waived the introduction and began his address.

It was the same story over again at Sportsmen's Park, which Mr. Bryan reached at 10:15. The crowd there was equal to that at the Auditorium and was quite as enthusiastic. The introduction was made by President Wickard of the Travelling Men's Club.

PALMER AND BUCKNER PLANS.

Speaking Tours of the Candidates—Both to Appear in New York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—Senator Palmer will make his first speech of the National Democratic campaign at Decatur, Ill., on Sept. 27 or 28. Gen. Buckner will speak at Nashville on next Monday night and at Memphis on the following Wednesday night, with Col. John R. Fellows of New York. On Friday night Gen. Buckner, Col. Fellows, and the Hon. W. D. Bynum will speak at Lexington.

About Sept. 25 Gen. Buckner will go to Richmond, Va., to speak in response to an invitation from the National Democrats of that State. These arrangements were made this afternoon at a conference between Mr. Bynum, who is Chairman of the National Executive Committee, and the two nominees in Gen. Palmer's apartments at the Galt House.

Mr. Bynum said the nominees would make a number of speeches in the South and that the dates would be announced as soon as Gen. Palmer could return home and get his law practice into shape. Mr. Bynum will go to New York on Monday to meet the National Democratic leaders of that State and appoint the New York member of the National Executive Committee. He will open headquarters there.

Gen. Palmer will go home to-morrow night, but Mrs. Palmer will not travel on Sunday. Mr. Bynum said to-night that a big demonstration would be arranged for in New York later, at which Palmer and Buckner would speak.

THE MARGARITA HERE.

A. J. Drexel's Splendid Steam Yacht Arrives from the Clyde.

A. J. Drexel's new British-built steam yacht Margarita arrived here yesterday morning from Troon on the Clyde, where she was built by the Alisa Shipbuilding Company, after a passage of eleven days and five hours.

The Margarita, which is one of the largest and finest steam yachts afloat, was designed by G. L. Watson of Valkyrie fame. She is 285 feet long and 33 feet 6 inches beam. Her gross tonnage is 1,142.87 and her net register 467.63 tons. She is schooner rigged and carries a light yard on her foremast. She has twin screws and triple expansion engines.

The hull shows a very handsome and powerful vessel, her plans embody all the latest improvements and devices, and the capacious cabins are finished and decorated with a lavish splendor quite unequalled. The hull is painted white, with a gilt scroll along the trail board.

The stem has an easy rake, and the flare of the bow has been designed to keep any head sea from getting on deck. The counter is built with Watson's well-known tilt and easy lines, and free from the heaviness which the large tonnage of the yacht suggests.

A sun deck extends over half of the yacht from rail to rail, forming the deck of the cabins, while there is also a deckhouse and smoking cabin, beautifully fitted up in oak and red morocco. There is also a library in the fore end of the sun deckhouse. It is below decks, however, that the Margarita shows herself to be one of the most magnificently equipped yachts afloat. The main feature of the dining cabin is a large and handsome glass cupola, which is covered in by an ornamented compartment of the shade deckhouse.

LIVED IN DIRT AND HAD $90,000.

He Left $1,000 to the Doctor, Who Thought Him a Charity Patient.

James Cahill, 80 years old, of 354 West Twenty-fifth street, died the other day and left $1,000 to Dr. J. Arthur Campbell of 320 West Twenty-second street. Cahill, who was a miser, had been an invalid for several years, and during the last few months had been attended by Dr. Campbell gratuitously.

The physician had no idea when he was called that the old man had any money.

Cahill lived with his nephew, James Cahill. Owing to his infirmities the old man contracted filthy habits, and before his nephew took him in he had been put out of several houses.

He dressed poorly, and no one thought he had a cent until one day several weeks ago Dr. Campbell came into a room unexpectedly and found him counting his bank books, which were strewn on a table. There were at least twenty of them.

They represented about $20,000 in deposits. On last Wednesday the old man died and left $19,000 to be distributed among his nephews and nieces and gave $1,000 to Dr. Campbell. Cahill was unmarried.

DR. SHELDON PROBABLY DROWNED.

His Coat and Hat Found on a Roosevelt Street Ferryboat.

A coat and hat which were found on Thursday night on the after deck of the Roosevelt street ferryboat Wyoming by Henry Nickerson, a deckhand, were identified yesterday afternoon as having belonged to Dr. Benjamin A. Sheldon, who disappeared on Thursday evening from his home, 48 Morton street, Williamsburgh. It is now believed that Dr. Sheldon committed suicide by drowning. He was last seen alive by his widowed daughter, Mrs. Imogene Houston, a few minutes after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. The Wyoming left the slip at the foot of South Eighth street for the slip in this city at a few minutes before 8 o'clock. When the boat reached the slip Nickerson found the coat and hat. Mrs. Houston identified the articles as having belonged to her father.

JOHN MOST DISCOURAGED.

New York Anarchy Too Tame for Him and He Wants to Go West.

John Most, the veteran Anarchist, is much dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the East, and thinks that anarchy is in a bad way here. In his last edition of the *Freiheit* he complains bitterly of the apathy of the Anarchists, and says that "if he had seen Moses and the Prophets," which is German slang for saying if he had the money, he would go to the far West and live in retirement or found a colony.

"I am done with the days," that his would not further the cause of the social revolution to any great extent. The present state of affairs in New York does not suit me. There is a dulness and dry rot about anarchy here which has discouraged and disgusted me."

Two Wrecks of Wednesday's Hurricane.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The steamer Hestia, from Glasgow, took two crews off disabled vessels off the Delaware Capes yesterday and landed them here to-day. One of the disabled vessels was the barkentine M. E. Dean, from New York, the other the barkentine Hattie Louise, from St. Marthas, Cuba. The Hattie Louise's mainmast had been blown out in Wednesday's hurricane and her Captain had been killed.

Whitehead Coming Here.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Whitehead, one of the recently released dynamiters, who, after receiving his liberty, escaped from his friends in Ireland and wandered about the country in a distressful mental state, will embark to-morrow at Queenstown for New York.

POPOCRAT PLANS IN BROOKLYN.

Two Receptions Arranged for Candidate Bryan.

The sixty-three delegates from Kings county to the Buffalo Convention met last night in Brooklyn and elected Bernard J. York Chairman of the delegation. It was said that the Kings county men would favor Fred Cook for the head of the ticket, and would make a fight for Edward M. Grout for the second place. It was also said that Assistant District Attorney Ridgway would be placated by getting a nomination for Congress.

The Campaign Committee has decided to give Mr. Bryan two receptions on the occasion of his visit to Brooklyn on Sept. 26. One will take place at the Academy of Music under the direction of the regular organization, and the other at the Clermont Avenue Rink under the direction of the Central Labor Union. Mr. Bryan is to speak at both places.

Buffalo's Sound-money Democratic Committee.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—Wilson S. Bissell heads the Advisory Committee appointed to-day by ex-Mayor Charles F. Bishop to conduct the campaign of the Democratic party reform organization for Palmer and Buckner.

Among the other members are Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Collector of the Port; Postmaster Howard H. Baker, Health Commissioner Ernest Wende, George Bleistein of the Buffalo *Courier*, and forty-five other leading business men.

State Committee Meeting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 12.—Chairman Hinkley announces that the State Committee will meet in Buffalo, at the Iroquois House, on Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock.

Named for Congress.

First district, Connecticut, E. S. Henry, Rep.*
Fifth district, Kentucky, J. D. Bastin, Dem.
First district, Louisiana, John Fitzpatrick, Dem.
Second district, Louisiana, R. C. Devey, Dem.
*Renominated.

Named for the Assembly.

John H. Olivett of Poughkeepsie by the Democrats of the Second Dutchess district.
Charles E. Hart, President of the Orleans County National Bank at Albion, by the Democrats of Orleans county.

Mme. Calllas (Mrs. Barnum) Returns.

Mme. Demetri Callias, formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum, arrived here yesterday on the steamship La Touraine and is at the Plaza Hotel.

The Weather.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.
9 A. M.	72°	78°	6 P. M.	74°	83°
12 M.	75°	80°	9 P. M.	75°	80°
3 P. M.	78°	82°	12 Mid.	71°	74°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.

For New England and eastern New York, fair, preceded by light showers on the south coast; cooler, northerly winds.

Look
Sharply to the condition of your health at this season, for peculiar perils assail the system.
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
Makes rich red blood; keeps the body healthy.
Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

COCKRAN FIRES CHICAGO.

12,000 PERSONS CROWD THE AUDITORIUM TO HEAR HIM.

88,000 Others Wanted to Be There but Were Unable to Get Places—Lots of Enthusiasm as He Unfolded His Argument—Half the Seats Given to Laboring Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Probably no other orator has received in Chicago such a welcome as that given to-night to Bourke Cockran of New York, who spoke in the Auditorium for honest money upon the invitation of the officers of the Honest Money League.

He addressed an audience numbering nearly 12,000 people, many of them women. The boxes were resplendent with beautiful costumes, and the whole audience was a strong reminder of a grand opera night.

For nearly a week the Executive Committee of the Honest Money League has been unable to supply even a small part of the applicants for seats. The Auditorium is one of the largest halls in the world.

Including the boxes, it will seat exactly 4,502 persons, and in the foyers in the rear of the main floor and in the balconies there is probably standing room for 3,000 more. For this occasion the large stage was fitted up to accommodate the 200 Vice-Presidents of the meeting, the guests, and other conspicuous men. Each inch of available space was occupied a few minutes after the doors were thrown open, and the crush was something terrific.

The demand for tickets began on Thursday of last week, and increased day by day until more than 40,000 applications had been received up to last night. The officers of the Honest Money League were well nigh distracted yesterday afternoon.

The telephone rang incessantly. The postman brought stacks of letters containing requests for seats, and the policeman at the door of the league's offices kept back a mass of applicants.

But all the efforts were useless. One-half of the seats were first given to the laboring men. The remainder were given out according to priority of application.

Mr. Cockran arrived in the city at 5 o'clock this evening over the Pennsylvania road and went to the house of Joseph Leiter, whose guest he will be during his stay. He rested until time to go to the Auditorium, receiving but a few of the officials and members of the Honest Money League.

It was a few minutes after 8 o'clock when he was escorted by Mr. Leiter and ex-Judge William A. Vincent into the Auditorium. He was recognized at once, and the audience arose almost to a man to cheer him. He bowed repeatedly in response to the applause before he sat down.

Judge Vincent made a brief speech of introduction in which he prophesied the certain victory of sound money, and alluded to the speaker of the evening as the foremost American orator and the stanchest of sound-money champions.

When Mr. Cockran arose and advanced to the footlights the cheering was renewed, and for several minutes he was unable to proceed. He was not in good voice and showed signs of weakness, but he soon had the crowd with him, and was interrupted frequently with outbursts of applause. Mr. Cockran was far from well, and his physicians advised him against making a second speech to an overflow meeting at Battery D, which had been arranged for.

This was a great disappointment to thousands who had hoped to hear him, but it was announced that the Honest Money League was negotiating to secure Mr. Cockran for another oratorical effort before the close.

Among the conspicuous men on the platform were ex-Congressman George E. Adams, Gen. Joseph T. Terrence, Owen F. Aldis, Samuel B. Raymond, Leon Mandel, ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, Gen. A. C. McClurg, Judge Thomas B. Bryan, William J. Hynes, Ralph Emil G. Hirsch, Horatio W. Seymour, H. H. Kohlsaat, Austin J. Doyle, Clarence I. Peck, Harry Rubens, M. Trumbull, F. S. Winston, W. D. Kerfoot, Rollin A. Keyes, J. B. Kirk, Robert Lincoln, Judge Thomas A. Moran, Murray Nelson, Arthur Dixon, John M. Clark, and J. V. Farwell.

Mr. Cockran said:

"We can have neither part nor act with a man who prosecutes a campaign upon assertions that are libels upon the greatest of our institutions and the patriotism of our citizens, the majesty of our republic, and on the virtue and intelligence of our people. I have followed all of his speeches since he left New York, and I cannot discover of what he complains, unless it be that the crime of 1873, which he calls it, has worked mischief irreparable to the people of this country. In my speech at Madison Square Garden I propounded to Mr. Bryan a question of great moment, but as yet I have received no answer. In one of Mr. Bryan's hundred speeches which he has since made, I quote this statement then that a debasement of the currency would necessarily work a reduction in the rate of wages paid to labor. Mr. Bryan and his Populist friends will never answer the question as to the effect of a debasement of the currency on the condition of the working man, because they never can.

"I confess I don't know what the 'crime of '73' was, and I have some supposition that Mr. Bryan does not. The question is not a change in the standard of values to apply to future contracts; that would not do much harm. It is a question of changing the standard of values applicable to existing contracts, which would accomplish the robbery of the creditor class. On this question of morals honest men cannot differ, and Democrats are bound by their consciences. The fraud which is being attempted will fall with the heaviest hand on the laborers and producers, who are always creditors. We have in this country active dollar than ten idle dollars. How are these extra dollars to be put in circulation without they are earned first by honest labor.

"We who have heard that money was scarce when confidence abounded, when credit was sound, and when men trusted each other implicitly of each other? The stock argument of Mr. Bryan and the Populists is the influence of England on this country. This wholesale statement about England and English domination of our monetary system is absurd. I would not be afraid of this money power which they talk so much about if I was able to discover it. I would like to become a money power myself. The only money power I have seen is where a pair of brawny hands were at work making something useful for the family of mankind. I never heard that England was trembling for fear that we would go to a silver standard. If she is trembling, it is with merriment over the idea that her foreign trade would be aimed by the United States adopting the free coinage of silver when she had accomplished the commercial conquest of the world by the use of a better money.

"England became the international depository because it was only in that country where a deposit of money could be made with a reasonable certainty that the same money would be paid out when called for. Her financial power saved Europe from the military despotism of Napoleon. The force and volume of her capital make her the dominant industrial power in the world, and we in this country will overthrow that power when we fight her with the same weapon.

"The farmer cannot be benefited by free silver except by swindling his workingmen and by reduction in the volume of his debts. Mr. Bryan tells the farmer they can plant in silver and reap in gold. It is an insult to the honesty of the American farmer. Mr. Bryan appeals to them with an argument based on their credulity. I believe in the common people because of their honesty. He is trying to seduce them from the path of integrity which they have won by one hundred years of a virtuous record. This is a question of the repudiation of debts. This is the issue which overshadows all. Confidence will languish and cap