BRYAN SPEAKS ON DEMOCRACY.

Supporters of the Chicago Platform Still United.

TARIFF A LOSING ISSUE.

Evils of a Large Standing Army are Fully Set Forth—Imperialism and What it Means.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 13.—The Jefferson club of Milwaukee observed the natal day of the founder of Democracy in a most fitting manner by a banquet at the Plankington house tonight, which was attended by over 400 guests. Col. William J. Bryan of Nebraska was the guest of honor, and delivered the principal address. Delegations of Democrats were in attendance from nearly every county throughout the state, and nearly all the Democrats from the state legislature were present. Col. Bryan spoke on "Democracy."

BRYAN'S SPEECH.

We are now near enough to the next campaign to be able to form some idea of the lines along which the contest will be fought, and I am taking the risk when I say that those who in 1896 gave their allegiance to the Chicago platform are united today on the doctrines contained therein, and that the principles which had been Democratic in the beginning of the campaign of 1896 are still Democratic. Suggestions that we abandon the money question sometimes come from those who deserted the party in '96, but those suggestions are not supported by evidence tending to show that the organization in '96 was wrong, but was predicated upon the theory that the issue upon which the party came out can cease to be vital and which seems most strange, this argument is made by those who have followed a different course in the past.

In 1888 Mr. Cleveland was defeated on the tariff issue, and yet the tariff was made the main issue in 1892, and Mr. Cleveland was elected. In 1892 Mr. Harrison was defeated largely on account of the McKinley bill, and four years later the author of the bill was nominated on a platform reaffirming the tariff or protection, and was successful. Thus it is seen that in two instances recently a losing issue in one campaign became a winning issue in the campaign following.

THE PROPER TEST.

The test ought to be not whether the issue has been presented before, but whether the position taken is right. If the gold standard was unwritten in 1896, it is unwritten now. If its maintenance was a detriment to the interests of the people of this country then, it is a detriment now.

THE RATIO.

While it is unnecessary to discuss the question of free coinage until some other ratio is proposed, it may not be out of place to suggest that if it is found the ratio at which the present gold and silver coin circulate, it is the natural ratio at which the mints should be reopened. To increase the ratio by increasing the size of the dollar would necessitate the recoinage of our present silver dollars into a less number of dollars, and the increase of the ratio made through the mints the world would suit in a large decrease in the volume of standard money, and since the value of a dollar depends on the number of dollars such a change would necessarily increase the purchasing power of a dollar, and increase the burden of debts.

THE GREENBACKS.

The attempt of the Republican party to retire the greenbacks and substitute for them national notes will give to the greenbacks a greater prominence than it enjoyed in 1896. During the war the national bank notes never became more valuable than the greenback, because it was obtainable in the greenback. The national bank note is good only because the national government stands as an indorser of the bank.

QUESTION OF TRUSTS.

The trusts are now absorbing an interesting share of public attention because of their rapid growth during the last two years. We had a smaller trust and an oil trust some years ago. We now have a biscuit trust and a match trust and a meat trust; in fact, it seems almost everything that is used. The milk trust reaches the infant as he enters the world, and the coffin trust waits to receive him when life's sad dream is over.

FEAR OF STANDING ARMY.

The Democratic party is prepared to face the future and meet new issues without abandoning the old. The Republican party has demanded that the standing army be increased to 100,000 men. Those who have lived in the United States are ignorant of the burdens of standing army, they can receive instructions from those in Continental countries. Many Europeans who are now worth millions of this great Republic left their Fatherland because of the burdens imposed by the enormous military establishments. A great army may be a source of profit to the railroad companies which will carry the men from place to place, it may be for the large contractors who will furnish food and raiment for the soldiers, but it is a distressing burden upon the plain people of the country, and especially upon the laboring men and the farmers, who furnish an unfair share of the load has fallen.

Upon the subject of imperialism I need only add a word to the idea of forcible conquest and of colonization after the plan adopted by European countries. Our ancestors rebelled against the people of this country where the principles involved are clearly understood.

In 1859 Abraham Lincoln was invited to attend a Jefferson banquet given by the Republicans of Boston. In expressing regret that he could not attend the Boston banquet Mr. Lincoln used these words in regard to Jefferson: "All honor to Jefferson; to a man who in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people had the coolness, foresight and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there that today and in coming ages it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the harbingers of tyranny and oppression."

In the proclamation recently issued to the Filipinos we find these words:

"The commission desires to assure the people of the Philippines of the cordial good-will and fraternal feeling which is entertained for them by the President of the United States and by the American people. The aim and object of the American government, apart from the fulfillment of the solemn obligation it has assumed toward the family of nations by its acceptance of sovereignty over the Philippine islands is the well-being, prosperity and protection of the Filipino people and their elevation and advancement to a position among the civilized people of the world."

Compare this language with the language used by the queen in her proclamation to the people of India in 1858 when she said: "We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our human territory by the same obligation of duty which binds us to our other subjects," and "In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward."

BENEVOLENCE.

It will be noticed that benevolence breathes through both these declarations. The proclamation to the Filipinos says: "There shall be guaranteed to the Filipino people an honest and effective civil service, in which to the fullest extent to which it is practicable, native chiefs shall be employed."

The queen's proclamation reads: "And it is our further will that so far as may be our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge."

And yet, in spite of these promises made to the people of India forty years ago, the people of India today complain that the offices are filled by the younger sons of English aristocracy, while the people of India are taxed to pay the salaries of these officials. The policy of imperialism is always defended on the ground that it is for the good of the people governed, but we have never recognized the right of any nation to benevolently assimilate another people.

Ex-Senator John I. Mitchell of Wisconsin, whose theme was "Thomas Jefferson," paid a high tribute to Jefferson as the founder of Democracy.

— F. Doherty of La Crosse answered to the sentiment, "The Young Democracy." Thomas L. Cleary of Platteville, on "Party Honesty in Party Duty." Carter H. Harrison of Chicago responded to "Corruption in Politics." Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee responded to "Imperialism." Congressman Hiram W. Sawyer of Hartford, Wis., on "Shall the Trusts and Corporations Rule?" and George W. Peck on "If a Mother Does Not Like Its Relions—What?" Dr. Donald Taylor of Chicago read an original poem on Jefferson.

A Conference Requested.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 13.—A meeting of the anti-Quay Republicans was held today, in which it was decided to send the following communication to Senator John S. Grady, chairman of the Republican caucus that nomination Senator Quay:

"Dear Sir:—Those Republican members of the Legislature who are now opposing the election of M. S. Quay to the United States senate have hereby suggest that a committee on conference be named on the part of those voting for Mr. Quay, to confer with a like committee on the part of those opposing him, with a view to adjusting factional differences and to unite the party under an early reply will oblige. Yours truly,

"WILLIAM FLYNN, Chairman."

SENATOR GRADY'S REPLY.

"I am in receipt today of your communication suggesting that a committee on conference be named on the part of those voting for M. S. Quay to confer with a like committee on the part of those opposing him.

"The caucus held in January last, which has now passed into the realm of legislative history, did not, as chairman of the caucus I was authority to appoint a conference committee, but as the proposition submitted by you may have an influence in shaping upon the matter, it should be brought to the attention of those now voting for the party, as I feel it my duty to at once issue a call for a meeting to be held on Monday evening next. I should have preferred to consult the caucus members left the city before your letter was received."

Senator Grady issued a call tonight for a conference of the Republican senators and members voting for Mr. Quay, to be held in the supreme court chamber on Monday evening.

McKINLEY COMING WEST.

Will Leave Washington July 12—Yellowstone Park to be Visited.

Chicago, April 14.—United States Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, ex-chairman of the National Republican central committee, is at the Auditorium annex. He is en route to Butte, Mont., from Washington. He said President McKinley is going to make a tour of the Western States during the months of July and that his stop in Chicago was for the purpose of arranging a few details for the President's sojourn in this city.

The plan, as outlined by Senator Carter, provides for an interesting trip for the President and accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and a considerable number of intimate official associates. It will leave Washington about July 12. He will make a quick trip from Washington to Chicago, but from Chicago west to the Yellowstone National park, the trip will be slower and a few stopovers will be made. At the Yellowstone park the entire party will "rough it" for a number of days, traveling by wagon. After leaving the park the presidential party will visit some of the principal points in the Western States and then make a quick return journey to Washington.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dares, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a valuable gift or hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—MRS. JOSIE FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

GREAT BRITAIN IS SHUT OUT.

Many Once Monopolized Markets Now Gone Forever.

CHINA AND THAT OPEN DOOR

Hear Admiral Beresford Hopes Americans and Englishmen Will Work and Fight Together.

London, April 14.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, conservative member of parliament for the city of York, speaking at Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, dwelt somewhat at length with his recent experiences in China, as the representative of the Associated chambers of commerce. He remarked that foreign competition had driven England out of many markets which she formerly monopolized and that China now alone was open.

"There is a great cry today in England," he said, "for the 'open door' but you could find no answer unless the room on the other side was in order. The Americans thoroughly agreed with me on this but, naturally, they think that Great Britain sets her a preponderance of trade ought to lead the way.

China, his experience had shown him, offered unbounded opportunities for traders, but he had not found the spheres of influence as synonymous with certain way.

"England," continued the speaker, "still requires 100,000 troops in India. What could they do against 400,000,000 of Chinese, all dominated by hatred of the foreigner? The price he said would be the highest effort, but that effort must be upon peaceful, clear and definite lines."

In concluding, Lord Charles Beresford reminded his hearers that in Samoa recently English and American officers protecting commercial interests had fallen side by side, and he said he hoped that in the future the two nations would "always be found working and fighting in unison."

COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET.

The London Press Have Not Much to Say In Its Favor.

London, April 14.—The budget meets with a doubtful reception. The Times says: "It is unfortunate that Sir Michael Hicks Beach has failed to rise to the level of his opportunities. He has chosen, as is natural enough, though it is neither a very original nor very courageous, the line of least resistance.

Even the most favorable comment merely excuses the chancellor of the exchequer for the suspension of the sinking fund.

The Daily Mail trusts that it will be only temporary.

The Daily News dubs it "speculiarly finance."

The Daily Chronicle says: "It is a remarkable budget, of doubtful doubting."

Sir William Harcourt's remark in the course of the debate that Sir Michael Hicks Beach had adopted Sheridan's idea. This worst possible course is to meddle away income by paying debts," seems hardly to be an exaggeration.

The Standard says: "The attitude of the radical commonts on the budget.

The Times suggests that the increase in the wine duties, from which France will be the chief sufferer, is a veiled retaliation for the French delay in replying to the representations made about the interference with British trade in Madagascar.

Col. Howard Vincent intends to move an amendment to the budget that wine imported from British colonies shall be exempt from the proposed duties.

Greater Chicago Resolution.

Chicago, April 14.—The Greater Chicago resolution was beaten in the Illinois house of representatives, but greater Chicago is not defeated.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

A Rate of One Fare for Round Trip is Agreed Upon.

Chicago, April 14.—For the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Philadelphia, September 4 to 9, the eastern roads have agreed to make a rate of one fare for the round trip from Chicago and all points in Central Passenger association territory. The same rate will be made over all lines, standard and differential sales. It will also apply to Pittsburg.

Tickets will be placed on sale Sept. 1st to 4th inclusive, good to return up to and including Sept. 9th. By depositing tickets with the joint agent of the lines, at Philadelphia, and payment of a fee of fifty cents, the return ticket can be extended up to September 30. Liberal concessions in the way of stop overs have been made.

The Sheridan at Manila.

Manila, April 14, 11:30 a. m.—The United States transport Sheridan, formerly the Massachusetts, which sailed from New York February 22, with troops on board the Twelfth and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, has arrived here after a smooth passage.

On the night of April 11th, Lieutenant Meyer disappeared from the ship. The sentinel reported that the lieutenant was sleeping on deck and it is supposed that he fell overboard. Three private and six children of private died of cholera.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

Chicago University Will Meet Columbia—Philippines the Subject.

Chicago, April 14.—College debaters representing the East and West, will contest for honors at Central Music hall this evening. The occasion is the second annual debate between the University of Chicago and the Columbia University of New York. The debate is unique in the annals of local college debates, as it is the first to be held in Chicago between representatives of eastern and western universities.

The question chosen for the discussion is "Resolved, that the United States is not justified in assuming sovereignty over the Philippine Islands." Chicago will maintain the affirmative side of the proposition. Last year Columbia won the debate by maintaining that the United States would not be justified in declaring war with Spain.

The University of Chicago will be represented by Will Edwin Miller and Geo. Y. Dwyer of the graduate department, and Harry Gottlieb, who is a senior.

Columbia's speakers are Mellville J. Fisher, Bernard M. L. Ernst and Chas. F. Wheaton. All are members of Columbia. Wheaton hung in the law department.

President Harper will preside at the debate and will give a banquet afterward in honor of the visiting team.

VETERANS OF TWO WARS.

Officers Who Served Throughout the Rebellion and the Spanish War.

Washington, April 14.—A statement prepared in the office of the adjutant general shows that fourteen officers who entered the army at the opening of the war of the rebellion and served throughout that war, are still on the active list of the army having served with credit throughout the Spanish and Philippine campaigns, the period of service during both wars, from April 12, 1861, to April 11, 1899, being exactly thirty-eight years.

The following is a list of the officers in question, their rank in April, 1861, being given first and their present rank second:

A. H. Alden, first lieutenant, assistant surgeon; colonel, medical department.

A. K. Arnold, first lieutenant, Fifth cavalry; colonel, Eighth cavalry.

H. T. Frank, second lieutenant, Eighth infantry; colonel, First artillery.

A. B. Carey, second lieutenant, Seventh infantry; brigadier general, quartermaster general.

H. M. Roberts, second lieutenant, corps of engineers; colonel, corps of engineers.

F. L. Guenther, second lieutenant, Fourth artillery; colonel, Fourth artillery.

J. M. Whittemore, second lieutenant, Third artillery; colonel, ordnance department.

A. T. Smith, second lieutenant, Eighth infantry; colonel, Thirteenth infantry.

H. H. Hall, second lieutenant, Tenth infantry; colonel, Tenth infantry.

J. M. Wilson, second lieutenant, Second artillery; brigadier general, chief of engineers.

Wesley Merritt, second lieutenant, Second dragoons; major general.

A. C. M. Pennington, second lieutenant, Second artillery; colonel, Second artillery.

John P. Baker, second lieutenant, First dragoons; major, 9th department.

Col. Alden, Col. Frank and Major Baker were appointed to the army from civil life. All the others are graduates of the military academy.

IN PRAISE OF JEFFERSON.

New York Democrats Honor the Anniversary of His Birth.

Perry Belmont and Judge Van Wyck the Chief Speakers—Issues of the Day Discussed.

New York, April 13.—The dinner of the Democratic club in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was held tonight at the Metropolitan opera-house. Looking from the tiers in the floor of the vast dining hall the tables seemed like great beds of roses. The roses were the tables were on either side of the speaker's table.

Just before the guests were called to order Richard Croker, Perry Belmont, Commissioner Scannell and Commissioner Sheehan entered a box. Mr. Croker was in enthusiastic conversation with those about him and waved his hand to some friends in the boxes. There were fully 300 more guests than the Club planned for, but all found seats. This is the largest Jefferson dinner ever accommodated at a banquet in the history of the city. The great dinner to President McKinley at the Waldorf-Astoria was served to only 200.

MR. BELMONT'S ADDRESS.

Perry Belmont, who briefly sketched the character and public services of Thomas Jefferson, began to speak at 10 o'clock. Mr. Belmont said in part:

"This is not the place, nor time, to relate in detail the history of the negotiations by Jefferson with Napoleon, because it was that wonderful "Sphinx" of a French officer at New Orleans revoked the license granted by the treaty with Spain to the Mississippi Commissioner Morales at that port and freely sold them thence to the West Indies and Europe and enabled the Duke de Rivas, April 18 in the next year when the treaty was signed.

THE PEACE TREATY.

"The recent treaty with Spain has been ratified by the Senate, which fact is our law and our politics. It declares that 'the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of territories ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.' The discretion is decided by legislative and not executive. The President's war power, growing out of the war with Spain, is at an end. It is for him to assemble Congress to do what the treaty ordained, and the public welfare shall thereby suffer, the responsibility will be his.

Mr. Belmont continued: "We all know that the Democratic party should have for its corner-stone the doctrine indicated by Jefferson, the idea the supremacy of the civil over the military."

Mr. Belmont then introduced Augustus Van Wyck by referring to the latter's canvass for governor. He said Justice Van Wyck had conducted a campaign with honor to himself and credit to the Democracy. Justice Van Wyck was greeted with great applause.

VAN WICK'S ADDRESS.

After referring to the many evidences of superiority of skill and genius of the American people, Judge Van Wyck said: "That a country shall be great commercially, and that its trade must exist within its borders. It must have the necessary facilities for transport, the people must be skilled and industrious, enterprise must be fostered by just laws and the spur of free competition, and finally as the very corner-stone of the whole structure, the sense of individual honor must be sustained in full vigor.

FOSTERING COMMERCE.

"Commerce, one of the arteries of the world, is a necessary element in the preservation of the prosperity and the happiness of our country. It must be fostered by laws of free competition between our own people in all home enterprises, securing to them untrammeled business intercourse and enlarged opportunities for individual advancement, and removed, the fetters of monopoly, between the internal freight lines from and to the seaboard, securing to the producer of freight rates to the ocean for all kinds of products.

THE TARIFF.

"The tariff has been one prolific source of monopoly, and the monstrous misuse of the franchise—giving power another, into the details of our ex-letting tariff I shall not enter at present, but I shall challenge any of its supporters to name a single considerable branch of industry over which its so-called protection has been extended which is not now controlled by a conclusory of conspirators against competition."

TRUSTS.

Judge Van Wyck read a statement from the Journal of Commerce showing "the great growth of trusts and combinations of capital in the past year. It showed that the business conditions had increased from 300 to 1,000 in 24 months, the amount stock to the amount of $5,116,000,000. This, if further, is to be per cent of the entire capital invested in all branches of manufacturing in 1894. Judge Van Wyck continued: "Where we are arrived, gentlemen, to find remedies for the continued existence of the Democratic party, we have, I am persuaded, accomplished the improver out of the easily verified body of facts here called attention to. I do not go so far as to say that there are no other questions of large significance to which the Democratic party should, in the national field ought to give its best thought. There are other questions; but if there be not in these not the tariff, the issue of trusts, with their death to free competition and individual enterprise, ground enough for a successful appeal to an enlightened people, political conversions in the United States is much at loss.

NO ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

Continuing, he said: "This pressure of English competition along the entire northern boundary of our country at the very time when it is most inopportune for a certain class of political leaders and after-dinner speakers to thoughtlessly advocate a political and commercial alliance offensive and defensive, between these two countries, it will not be surprising if we caution our people against hasty action. Let us be influenced by the national in lieu of the party policy of that nation toward us for a century and a half, rather than by a spasmodic expression of friendship, during the Spanish war."

Robert B. Roosevelt followed. He responded to the sentiment "Harmony East and West, the Only Salvation of American Institutions."

Mr. Roosevelt was followed by Gen. Collis, who spoke on "Democracy of Patriotism."

Congressman Amos J. Cummings spoke on "The Army and the Navy."

EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKES.

Animals scent the danger of earthquakes a few moments in advance. Some mysterious sense apprises them of the approaching shock. Birds and beasts alike are terrified. Horses snort, throw up their heads, and glare about in affright. Dogs howl, and sniffs to the ground and moan, sheep huddle together and bleat; birds flock in dense masses and twitter and chirp excitedly. A lady told me that half an hour before a shock in question she was startled by hearing the sparrows, linnets, and other birds in the grove surrounding her house break out into a wild jubilant chorus. This, in the middle of the night, was unaccountable until the subsequent shock after which the birds quickly quieted down and presumably went to sleep again. It is a pity that more attention not be paid to such premonitory omens, but he is heedless.

The sensation of an earthquake at sea is startling. The ship is shocked from stem to stern, and the first impression is that she has struck a rock. On a railway train in motion, the sensation is that the wheels have run over a fair-sized stone. It is a severe jolt, to the lofty modern office building the affrighted tenant finds the office is thrown back to and fro over the periphery of about half a block. When in reality the oscillation is confined to a few inches, according to severe cases. The effect produced on the human system is never twice the same. The same person on the same place, one day becomes terrified on some other occasion, he never knows beforehand what he will do, I never yet saw a female otherwise than frightened out of her wits during an earthquake, whereas he is generally cool. Yet women are always more alarmed than men, and many of them have a feeling of uncomfortable