honest with the people or themselves, but they would have to be honest in the future. The convention applauded when he spoke of his futile attempt to address a so-called Democratic convention in this hall a few weeks ago. In conclusion he called upon this convention to continue the battle until the polls closed.

When Mr. Bynum retired Mr. Eckels, of Illinois, rose to say the committee on resolutions had agreed on a platform and would report in a few minutes, but the convention insisted on a speech and he went to the platform. Mr. Eckels is a very effective speaker and his remarks were continually interrupted by applause. "We are not," he began, "struggling for the spoils of office or moved by the pride of public place. We are here to assert our rights." He described what he called the false theory of finance abroad in the land feeding on discontent. "But," he concluded, "I thank God that there is in the country sufficient pride in American honesty, sufficient patriotism in American yeomanry, sufficient strength in the American character, to drive those hordes from the spoils of office into a slough of despond, where they will never again bother the American public or foreign powers with the question as to whether we are a nation who pay our debts."

The platform committee was not yet ready to report and there were cries for Belmont and others. An effort was made to take a recess, but it failed.

Exactly at 2 o'clock Senator Vilas, chairman of the committee on resolutions, mounted the stage and read the platform to the convention.

THE PLATFORM.

A Denunciation of the Declarations of the Chicago Convention.

"This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that the Democrats throughout the Union may unite to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party. The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom for the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal government in its constitutional vigor, and its support of states in all their just rights; to economy in public expenditures; to maintenance of public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

"The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, 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 an unlimited issue of paper money by the government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform, to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

"In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidate of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. Conditions, however, which make possible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of the government to raise and maintain prices by law; and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

Tariff for Revenue Only.

"The national Democracy here convened, therefore, renews its declaration of faith in Democratic principles, which are especially applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gains. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and of consumption. The amount required by the treasury is determined by appropriations made by congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increased tariff tax has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue, which has its causes in a stagnation of trade and a reduced consumption, due entirely to a loss of confidence that has followed the Populists' threat of free coinage of silver and depreciation of our money, and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government.

Denounce Free Coinage.

"We arraign and condemn the Populist conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party for increasing these conditions, which are urged in justification of the heavy increase in the burdens of the people, and further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protection and its ally, the free coinage of silver, as schemes for personal profit by a few at the expense of the many, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and property, are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money.

"In fine, we reaffirm the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only, and we demand henceforth that modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restrictive statutes of the eighteenth century, which were abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to use alien flags and alien crews, and have made the stars and stripes almost an unknown emblem in foreign countries and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping; we declare that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, and un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freight on our agricultural and manufactured products.

For the Gold Standard.

"The experience of mankind has shown that by their natural qualities gold is the necessary money of 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 the standard of monetary measure and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under safeguards of law.

"Thus is possible the large employment that both metals have gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical currency, assuring a most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money changer at their cost.

"Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interest of the masses, and of equal justice to all, practically established by legislation in 1834 and 1853 the gold standard monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the government from the banking and currency issues.

"To this long established Democratic policy we pledge ourselves and insist upon the maintenance of a gold standard and of a parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also, further, the maintenance of the present costly patchwork system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert as a necessity such intelligent currency reforms as would confine the government to its legitimate functions and completely separate it from the banking business and afford to all the sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency, under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

"The patriotism, fidelity and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the vigorous character of his administration, his wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and enforcement of laws, his equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, his firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and his sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will secure to him a place in its history beside the father of the republic. We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of public service and we indorse its efforts to extend the merit system still further.

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE.

"We demand that no backward step be taken, but that reform be supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated. We demand strict economy in appropriations and in administration of government. We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors.

"The United States supreme court was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to defame the tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly had, and the Democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of the law, its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract and the obligation of all good citizens to resist all illegal trusts and all combinations and attempts against the just rights of property and good order of society in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

"Believing these principles to be essential to the well being of our republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people."

READY FOR NOMINATIONS.

A Contest Marked by Great Harmony and Good Feeling.

The reading of the platform was continually interrupted by applause. When the money plank was read the delegates rose and cheered. The declaration for the limited use of silver was not so cordially received. The denunciation of "the present patchwork system of national currency" and the declaration for currency reform were also loudly cheered, and the plank eulogizing Mr. Cleveland and the administration brought the convention up standing.

When the reading was concluded the band struck up "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and the delegates and audience joined in the air. Senator Vilas made a speech, saying that the platform needed no argument. He smilingly moved its adoption, and it was adopted by a rising vote. A motion was made for a recess, but the temper of the convention was not for delay, and a motion by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to proceed to the nomination of candidates to stand upon the excellent platform adopted was immediately carried. Thereupon at 2:30 the calling of the roll of states for nominations was begun.

Alabama yielded to Kentucky, that Delegate Carroll, who is a close friend of Henry Watterson, might make a statement which would withdraw from consideration the name of the Kentucky editor. Carroll paid a tribute to Mr. Watterson, spoke of the efforts that had been made to press him into the leadership in his movement, and said that there was no lack of leaders, that Kentucky had another man for the ticket (referring to Buckner) that messages had been received from Watterson refusing to serve and pledging Mr. Watterson's support to any candidates that the convention might select.

Arkansas deferred to Michigan, which state sent to the platform Lemuel L. Kilbourne, a soldierly looking man, who was to name Senator Palmer, of Illinois. Incidentally he predicted that the gold Democratic ticket would get 50,000 votes in Michigan. He referred to his choice as "a magnificent statesman," and, turning to Senator Palmer, who was sitting on the stage, with a bow named John M. Palmer, of Illinois. The climax was received with a cheer from the delegates, the waving of flags and shouting "Palmer, Palmer." The venerable senator took his hat from the table, and in the face of this boisterous compliment beat a hasty retreat upon the rear of the stage, disappearing into the wings.

John J. Knight, of Michigan, Broke through parliamentary bounds to second the nomination in a ringing speech, declaring that once the Democracy had chosen the immortal hero of Gettysburg, Winfield Hancock, because she was satisfied with his record, and she would now place the banner in Palmer's hands because she was satisfied with his record.

California gave her time to B. W. Jones, of Wisconsin, to eulogize the favorite son of that state, Gen. Bragg. The hero of fifty battles, the commander of the "iron brigade," was described glowingly. Mr. Jones not omitting to apply to him the aphorism which he had made famous by its application to the president that he was "loved because of the enemies he had made." In conclusion Mr. Jones exhorted the convention to let the brave general lead the battle.

Other Speakers for Bragg.

When Florida was called, J. E. Hortridge asked the privilege of making a statement. He was charged by his delegation, he said, to say that they were sent here to set their seal of disapproval on a dollar that had an interrogation point behind it and to condemn the combination of Populists, so-called Democrats and Silverites. He thought the man who had been elected president of the United States was the best representative of the issue. But circumstances forbade his nomination. The voters of the world were listening for the voice of this convention, and he seconded the nomination of Senator John M. Palmer.

Illinois was passed. The other states were called, but none responded until Minnesota was reached, when S. W. McCutcheon took the platform. Until a few minutes before, he said, Minnesota had a candidate in the person of the man who had raised the banner of the Democracy immediately after the Chicago convention. But Minnesota was now convinced that there was but one man for the place on the ticket with that sturdy old warhorse of Kentucky, and that was John M. Palmer, of Illinois.

T. W. Lehman responded for Missouri. He said that the Missouri delegation had been instructed for Col. James O. Broadhead, but he declined to permit the use of his name and Missouri was now for Gen. Bragg. "We are foredoomed to defeat," he cried. "No, no," came up in chorus. "Missouri," he proceeded, "seconds the nomination of that grey, grizzled veteran, the iron leader of the iron brigade, Edwin S. Bragg." The Bragg partisans followed Mr. Lehman's speech with prolonged cheering.

When Nebraska was reached, C. S. Montgomery arose. "Nebraska," he said, with slow deliberate emphasis, "has no candidate to present to this convention. Nebraska, we think, has furnished one too many candidates."

This drive at Mr. Bryan was one of the big hits of the convention. Fully two minutes the delegates and galleries cheered.

New Hampshire seconded the nomination of Mr. Palmer. "Ohio, with her usual modesty, has no candidate," was the reply from that state, made by S. H. Holding, which kindled a howl. Mr. L. L. McArthur, of Oregon, read a speech seconding Gen. Bragg, but the delegation was divided, and Zera Snow, of the same state, seconded Gen. Palmer.

Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia favored Palmer. Hugh C. Wallace, of Washington, seconded Palmer's nomination.

Judge Moran for Palmer.

After the call of states had been completed, Illinois asked a hearing for Judge Moran. He said that Illinois had remained silent because their lips had been sealed. He felt all along that John M. Palmer, of all other men, was the man who filled the public eye with satisfaction, and was the proper man. They had been forbidden by the man, who was as modest as he was great, to use his name, and now after observing the temper of the convention, Illinois would join in the demand for his nomination.

Chairman Caffery then ordered the ballot to be taken. Alabama started with 16 votes for Palmer and 6 for Bragg. California, Connecticut, Colorado and Delaware voted solidly for Palmer. Bragg got 6 votes out of Georgia, half of a vote from Iowa, 12 from Kentucky and 17 from Missouri.

While the roll was being proceeded with the banner of the Florida delegation was carried over to Illinois. Then as each state voted for Palmer the guidons of the states were carried through the aisles to Illinois, where they were clustered, leaving only a few guidons standing in their places. It was already apparent that Palmer would be nominated by an overwhelming majority. The vote of Oregon gave him the necessary two-thirds, but the call proceeded. When Wisconsin was reached Senator Vilas announced that the Badger state would remain true to the candidate for whom she was instructed, and cast 24 votes for Gen. Bragg.

Bragg Speaks for Palmer.

When the call was completed Georgia changed six votes from Bragg to Palmer. Thereupon Gen. Bragg arose amid the cheering of the convention. He mounted a chair. There were cries for him to take the platform, but the sturdy old veteran shook his head. When order was restored he thanked his state and his followers and then said he could do himself no greater honor than to move to make Gen. Palmer's nomination unanimous. He pledged the support of himself and his state to the ticket. He would be found, he concluded, where men should always be in battle, nearest the flashing of the guns.

Gen. Bragg's motion was carried with a whoop, and three cheers for the "Iron Commander" were raised for and given with a will. Senator Caffery then declared Gen. Palmer the nominee of the national Democratic party for president of the United States.

All of the state banners were carried around the hall in procession while the band played "The Red, White and Blue," and the delegates, standing on the chairs, shouted cheers which were reinforced by the galleries. After the banners had come to rest three cheers were given for Palmer. The gavel cracked sharply through the shouts, and Senator Caffery was heard announcing: "The secretary will call the roll of states for vice president."

Thereupon the secretary called "Kentucky," and a great laughing cheer went up. Gen. Buckner was alone in the field for second place. The band struck up "My Old Kentucky Home" and the banners were brought down to Kentucky's row. While the delegates were singing the chorus, W. F. Broder, of Russellville, Ky., came to the platform and formally placed in nomination "Kentucky's grand old man," M. D. Mayo, of Ohio, moved the nomination of Buckner by acclamation. A young Bay state delegate said that Massachusetts came from the home of Daniel Webster to the home of Henry Clay, and seconded the motion, and he was followed by Mr. Griffin, of New York.

One big shout went up, and Senator Caffery had but to make the formal announcement when the work of the convention was practically done. A second time the standards marched up the aisle, while the band played "Yankee Doodle."

Resolutions giving the national committee power to exercise the offices of the convention, offered by Broadhead, of Missouri, were adopted. They also instructed the committee to see that the names of the candidates were placed on the ballots in every state.

Resolutions were also adopted thanking the provisional committee for its work, and thanking the people of Indianapolis for their hospitality. "You know about the governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina," shouted a West Virginia delegate, amid a roar of laughter: "I move the convention adjourn sine die." The motion was put and carried at 4:32, and the first convention of the National Democratic party adjourned sine die.

WILL STRENGTHEN M'KINLEY.

Senator Faulkner's Opinion of the Effect of the Ticket.

Washington City, Sept. 3.—Two members of President Cleveland's cabinet, Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Francis, tonight expressed themselves in strong complimentary terms of the nominations of Messrs. Palmer and Buckner by the Indianapolis convention today, and Secretary Lamont, while declining to be interviewed, incidentally remarked, as to the personality of the nominees, that they were good Democrats. These are the only members of the cabinet at present in Washington City.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, expressed his views of the nomination in the following words: "I know both gentlemen very well. Senator Palmer is a nice old gentleman. I am fond of him personally; and Gen. Buckner represents the blue blood element, a very fine man in every respect. The only wisdom I can see that the bolting Democrats have exercised in their efforts to build up McKinley's strength, is in selecting two persons to lead a forlorn hope who, in the providence of God, cannot expect any future or present political preferment, or the gratifications of their ambitions."

LONDON ON THE TICKET.

Opinions of the Times and the Daily News On It.

London, Sept. 3.—In an editorial the Times, discussing the political situation in the United States, in connection with the Indianapolis convention, says that for President Cleveland to present himself as a stalking horse to secure Mr. McKinley's return is rather more than could be expected from a politician in the American sense of the word.

"The American electors," says the Times, "with the instinct for taking a side, will probably ignore the Palmer ticket as something too refined and sublimated for every day life. The outcome of the contest is therefore as doubtful as ever. Without underestimating the evils of the protection regime, we are compelled to confess that they would be insignificant compared with a free silver regime. Looking to the indecisive attitude of the Republican leaders on the question, we shall be agreeably surprised if Mr. McKinley obtains such a majority as will give a permanent check to the free silver movement. It is more likely that Mr. Bryan will receive so large a share of the popular vote as to encourage the silverites and Populists to pursue the propaganda with such increasing energy that it would be rash to predict the future. It is evident that political parties and principles in the United States are in a condition detrimental both to the material interests of the United States and their commercial relations with Great Britain."

The Daily News, in an editorial on the Indianapolis convention, expresses the belief that there is not the slightest chance for Gen. Palmer to be elected. "But if he keeps Mr. Bryan out of the White house," the Daily News adds, "he will have fulfilled the purpose of the Democratic mugwumps."

The Telegram From Cleveland.

Indianapolis, Sept. 3.—Daniel Griffin, chairman of the New York delegation, last night wired Mr. Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay as follows: "Hon. Grover Cleveland: There has been manifested an unmistakable desire upon the part of the convention to nominate you for president. The New York delegation is anxious to learn your personal wishes, and would consider it an honor to vote for your nomination. (Signed)

"DANIEL G. GRIFFIN."

Cleveland at a late hour sent this answer: "Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 2.—Hon. Daniel G. Griffin, Chairman New York Delegation: My judgment and personal inclinations are so unalterably opposed that I cannot for one moment entertain the suggestion. (Signed)

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

COMPTROLLER JAMES H. ECKELS.

Henry Watterson's Cablegram.

Indianapolis, Sept. 3.—The following cable message was received today from Henry Watterson at Geneva, and sent to his friend of the Kentucky delegation, Mr. Haldeman: "My name has been used without any authorization or wish of my own. I am not a candidate. Gen. Buckner is my friend. If I was in the convention I would support his nomination."

When Gen. Buckner was shown this telegram he said it was more gratifying to him than the nomination itself.

THE CANDIDATES.

John M. Palmer.

John McCauley Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Ky., September 13, 1817. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and subsequently removed to Christian county, Ky., where John received a common school education, making that place his home until 1831, when his father, who was a decided anti-slavery man, removed with his family to Illinois and settled about two miles from Alton. In 1834 young Palmer entered Alton college, organized on the manual labor system, but, his funds failing, he withdrew and entered a cooper shop. Subsequently he became a peddler, and in 1838 accepted a position as teacher in a district school near Canton. The same year he began the study of law, and in 1839 removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. About two months after his settlement in Carlinville he was nominated as Democratic candidate for county clerk, but was defeated. In 1840 he supported Van Buren for president, and in 1843 was elected probate judge. In 1847 he was elected to the state constitutional convention. From 1849 to 1851 he was county judge, and from 1852 to 1854 state senator. In the latter year he opposed the Nebraska bill, and, not being able to follow his party on the slavery question, resigned his seat in the senate. In 1856 he was president of the first Illinois Republican state convention, and the same year a delegate to the national convention. His political views having again undergone a change, he resigned his seat to engage actively in the Fremont campaign. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and in April, 1861, was elected colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois regiment. In October of the same year he was breveted brigadier general of volunteers. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois regiment, and in September was placed in command of the First division of the Army of the Mississippi and ordered to join Buell. For gallantry and skill at Stone River, he was made major general of volunteers, and in 1865 he was assigned to the military administration of Kentucky, where for a time he was in charge of the "Freedman's Bureau." From 1868 to 1872 he held the governorship of Illinois, having been elected to that position by the Republicans. Since 1872 he has been a member of the Democratic party, having left the Republican party because Gen. Sheridan used Federal troops to guard Chicago at the time of the great fire without consulting the governor. He received the indorsement of the Democratic state convention in June, 1890, for senator, every Democratic senator and representative being instructed to vote for him. He is the leader of his party in Illinois and enjoys the distinction of being the first Democratic senator of that state since the time of Stephen A. Douglas. He is a man of fine impulses, who readily wins friends. He refected the Chicago candidate and platform almost from the first, and was among those who were earliest talked of for the presidency in case the sound money Democrats decided to put up an independent ticket.

Simon B. Buckner.

Simon Bolivar Buckner was born in Hart county, Kentucky, April 1, 1823, and is of English descent. He was reared on a farm, and was appointed to West Point in 1840, graduating in 1844. He was assigned to the Second infantry, and after garrison duty at Scott's Harbor, returned to the military academy as professor of ethics. At his own request he was relieved from duty in order to participate in the war with Mexico. He served with Gen. Taylor, and for meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey was given the rank of captain. After the war he saw service at West Point, Fort Snelling and New York. He resigned his commission in 1855, and in 1858 settled in Louisville. At the outbreak of the war he favored the neutrality of his own state, and refused commissions from both Washington and Richmond. When Kentucky was invaded, however, he accepted a brigadier general's commission in the Confederate army. He operated in Kentucky until ordered to Fort Donalson February 12, 1862. The attack by Gen. Grant began on the following day, and Buckner's ranking officers sought safety in flight. It was then that he asked that the Union general confer with him on terms of surrender, and Grant sent his famous reply: "No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Gen. Buckner surrendered with the garrison and was confined in Fort Warren. Upon his exchange he joined Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga. Later he had charge of the defenses at Mobile. He returned to Tennessee in 1863 and distinguished himself at the battle of Chickamauga. It is a notable coincidence that on the Union's side at that battle was fighting Gen. John M. Palmer, who is now his associate on the national Democratic ticket. The latter part of the war he served in Mississippi and Louisiana, and at its close he took up his residence in New Orleans. His fortune had been wrecked, but valuable property in Chicago belonging to him and which was confiscated during the war was restored, and this, with accumulations in Kentucky, has made him one of the few millionaires of that state. In 1887 he was nominated by the Democrats of Kentucky for governor and was elected. After the expiration of his term of office and the conclusion of his labors in the reassembled constitutional convention, he returned to Hart county, where he and his family occupy the old home, "Glen Lilli--" where he was born. Gen. Buckner has been twice married and has two children, one the wife of Mr. Belkmap, of Louisville, and the other Simon B. Buckner, jr.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Still After Breckinridge.

Indianapolis, Sept. 3.—The non-appearance of Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge at the mass meeting last night is said to have been because several women protested against his appearance. It is boldly stated this morning that it was not considered good politics to allow Breckinridge to address the meeting.

THE CAMPAIGN AT EVERETT.

Opened With Speeches by Senator Wilson, P. C. Sullivan and Others.

Everett, Sept. 3.—Special.—Amidst the greatest enthusiasm the Republican campaign was auspiciously opened tonight by the McKinley and Hobart Club, William C. Butler presiding. Senator John L. Wilson, Hon. P. C. Sullivan and Congressman Doolittle were received with a rousing ovation. Delegations were present from Snohomish, Stanwood, Marysville, Monte Cristo, Granite Falls, Lowell and other parts of the county. Senator Wilson, after paying a high tribute to the Republican nominee for governor, Mr. Sullivan, and to the faithful labors of Congressman Doolittle, took up the national issues and discussed them in a speech of great power and eloquence.

Hon. P. C. Sullivan, a well-known modesty was severely taxed at the enthusiastic greeting he received upon his introduction. He remarked that when the state was admitted everything was booming, and it was natural that affairs should have started upon a liberal scale. There would be no difficulty in proper retrenchment with co-operation on the part of the legislative and executive branches. He touched briefly upon the platforms of the two parties and warned his hearers against launching upon a sea of uncertainty.

Congressman Doolittle went down from the stage to the floor of the house and in a face to face meeting with his friends and fellow citizens, frankly, eloquently and earnestly discussed the questions before the people and especially his own attitude on the silver question. He was vociferously applauded. The meeting was a rousing success.

POPULIST HEADQUARTERS.

Meeting at Seattle Today to Decide Where They Shall Be.

Tacoma, Sept. 3.—Special.—Chairman F. R. Baker, of the People's party executive committee, has called a meeting of the committee for 2 o'clock tomorrow at the Hotel Northern, Seattle, to decide upon the location of headquarters for the Populist party. Although it was decided by the committee last week to locate the headquarters at Seattle a motion to reconsider the former action is to be made tomorrow with the intention to bring them here. The committee is divided on the proposition, three favoring Seattle and three Tacoma, so that the motion to reconsider will be lost on a tie vote.

Following are the members of the committee, being chairmen and secretaries of the committees of the three parties: F. R. Baker, chairman by common consent, because it is the People's party ticket; Thomas Maloney, secretary; Ernest Lister, Populist; Edwin Sharpe and J. C. Rathburn, Olympia, Silverites; H. T. Jones, chairman Democratic state committee. Rathburn, Jones and Maloney will vote for Seattle and Lister, Sharpe and Baker will vote for Tacoma. It is understood rooms are being offered them here without charge.

FOR A GREAT DEBATE.

Both Parties to Speak at the State Fair.

North Yakima, Sept. 3.—Special.—A great many of the leading politicians and celebrities of the state have promised to be present at the state fair, and an effort is being made to arrange for a joint debate on the political issues on that occasion. The local committees of the two parties will appeal to the state central committees, and it is proposed to make the meeting the greatest political gathering ever held in the state. The fair commissioners have given their assent and promise to make all necessary arrangements for the debate and for the care of the vast number of people who would be in attendance on an event of such political moment.

Among those notables who have signified their intention of being present are Gov. McGraw, Andrew E. Burleigh, P. C. Sullivan, Levi Ankeny, Judge Burke, James Hamilton Lewis, Patrick Henry Winston, Congressman Doolittle and Senator John L. Wilson.

The dates for the closing of the entry books for the trotting races has been extended to September 15.

Whatcom's County Committee.

Whatcom, Sept. 3.—Special.—The Republican county central committee met yesterday afternoon and re-elected E. H. Farnham chairman and Phil Gallaher secretary. The management of the campaign was intrusted to an executive committee of nine members, of which the chairman of the general committee is ex-officio chairman and A. M. Loux secretary. The idea of the "Northwestern combination" was indorsed, and J. C. Evans was chosen to represent the county on the executive committee, numbering one from each county.

The figures of the school census of the county for 1896 show an increase of 187 over the previous year, the total being 3,985, which is 79 more than it was in the boom year of 1891. There was a gain during the year of 73 in Fairhaven and 116 in New Whatcom.

The Whatcom County Creamery building is completed and ready for the machinery, which has not yet arrived. It is said to be the finest creamery building in the state.

The county conventions of the Populists, Democrats and free silver Republicans are to be held here a week from tomorrow. Fusion will undoubtedly be effected and a combination ticket put in the field, the Populists getting the lion's share of the nominations.

More Gold From Europe.

New York, Sept. 3.—Lazard Freres have ordered $1,207,000 additional gold from London, making a total amount engaged by that firm of $7,820,000. Of the gold sold today in London for shipment to this country, $2,000,000 is consigned to the Bank of British North America, and $500,000 for account of Speyer & Co., of this city.

Gold Reserve Stationary.

Washington City, September 3.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $243,773,902; gold reserve, $103,197,239.

All Labor day sports at Madison park Monday, free.

WANTS MORE DOLLARS

Bryan Continues His Tour Into Indiana.

MRS. BRYAN GIVING BOUQUETS,

The Candidate Continues to Preach the Doctrine of Free Silver and More Dollars for Everybody.

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 3.—A sudden change in the atmosphere had some effect on Mr. Bryan's voice and it was huskier than usual when he spoke. He made a few remarks at Hudson to about 1,000 people, and again addressed an enthusiastic throng at Hillsdale. Charles R. Sligh, candidate for governor of Michigan on the fusion ticket, accompanied Mr. Bryan from Toledo to Hillsdale. Owing to the train stopping at Jonesville a hundred yards from where 1,500 people were waiting for it, there was a wild scramble of men, women and not a few small boys to reach the candidate's car before the train started again. It was the same story over again at Quincy, and the crowd, several hundred strong, came down the track in a bunch, shouting excitedly.

The reception to the candidate at Cold Water, Mich., was full of interest. Two thousand people were there, packed closely about the rear platform of the train. They were very enthusiastic and cheered with a will. Mrs. Bryan was introduced to the crowd and in response to cheers she began distributing the bouquets that were given her at various places along the route. Crowds of men and boys ran after the train, importuning for the flowers, and some found the race too fast.

A special train was waiting for Mr. Bryan at Sturgis, Mich., and in this he proceeded to Elkhart. His reception at Sturgis was enthusiastic, and he made a speech. Mr. Bryan remained here until 4 o'clock, and addressed 4,000 people here this afternoon. The party arrived by a special train furnished by the Elkhart reception committees a few minutes past noon, and after a dinner at a hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were escorted to the island, a pleasure ground adjacent to the city. A brass band led the parade and the members of the reception committee, Gov. Matthews rode beside Mr. Bryan, and presented him to the assemblage. Both were cheered in the heartiest manner.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bryan said:

"It gives me great pleasure to enter the state of Indiana. We, in the West, have always looked upon Indiana as friendly ground, and to her people as a people of congenial spirits. We are entering upon a campaign which stirs men's hearts, a campaign which is drawing out the interest of all the people. I have not in all my journey from Nebraska to the sea, found a single lukewarm person. I have found some against us, but everybody was for or against us, no idlers anywhere." (Applause.)

After a statement of his principles, he said: "There are principles which underlie the money question. Principles which you must understand before you can enter into the discussion of the money question, and the first great principle is that the value of a dollar depends upon the number of dollars. You have to learn that scarce money means dear money, and that you can change the purchasing power of a dollar whenever you change the number of dollars. Our opponents dispute some of them, but no writer on political economy will tell you that volume is immaterial.

"Now, when the value of the dollar depends on the number of dollars, how can you raise the purchasing power of a dollar? By legislating some of the dollars out of existence. Let your demand for money increase more rapidly than the supply of money, and dollars will rise in their purchasing power. Dollars are the creatures of law. No dollars can go into circulation except through the channels of legislation. I know that there are some people who say that the government has nothing to do with money, that money exists independent of legislation, but I repeat the assertion that there is not a dollar in existence in this country today but the dollar which finds its authority in the 'Be it enacted,' of the government. (Applause.)

"Now, my friends, I assert that when the government prohibits the making of a dollar by an individual, then the government assumes the solemn duty of creating enough dollars for the people to do business with. (Applause.) You tell me that the government ought to keep the individual from creating dollars for his own use and then refuse to creat the dollars which he needs. My friends, that doctrine has not any support outside of Wall street. (Applause.) No man dares to defend that doctrine before a community like this, and yet the very people who invoked the law of 1873 to strike down a part of the people's money now deny the right of the people to invoke the law to replenish the currency of the nation." (Cheers.)

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 3.—In a solid mass on an open square, the "government lot," 25,000 people congregated tonight to hear William J. Bryan speak on the money question. Mr. Bryan reached South Bend this evening and was received by a tremendous gathering at the railway station. Tonight he and Mrs. Bryan left the house of Hon. Benjamin F. Shively, Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, whose guests they are, and were the central figures in a torchlight procession composed of a number of Democratic clubs from this town and places in Indiana and Michigan, which conveyed them to the government lot. Excursion trains from near by places brought in immense crowds during the day. Large contingents came from La Porte, Logansport, Michigan City, Elkhart, Buchanan, Valparaiso and Kalamazoo. Some of the silver clubs brought bands. On the platform with Mr. Bryan were Mr. and Mrs. Shively and Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky. The latter addressed a large meeting here this afternoon.

Just after Mr. Bryan began to speak the premonitory symptoms of a stampede occurred in the audience through the efforts of many of those on the outside to secure points of vantage. The exterior pressure caused the solid mass to sway and surge like billows on the ocean. Many people were carried off their feet and considerable excitement was caused. Mr. Bryan ceased speaking and waited for the disorder to pass. But the swaying continued and Mr. Snively arose and made an appeal for order. He spoke so coolly and calmly that the crowd ceased swaying to listen, and the disorder passed away. Mr. Snively presented Mr. Bryan to the audience. Mr. Bryan was greeted with cheers.

A STEAMER SUNK.

With One Hundred and Fifty Passengers on Board.

New York, Sept. 3.—The steamer Rosedale, with 150 passengers on board, was struck off Broome street, East river, about noon, by a Twenty-third street ferry boat, and sank in twenty-five minutes. The Rosedale was on her way from Bridgeport at the time. All the passengers were picked up by passing boats. They saved none of their effects, however.

Superior Mine on Fire.

Hurley, Wis., Sept. 3.—The Superior mine, about one mile west of here, is burning. The fire was discovered coming out of shaft No. 1, and soon the shaft was completely burned out. The fire is supposed to be near the fourth level and spreading both ways. There is no way to fight the fire, except to cover all the openings and smother it, which will take a month.

War Ship for Porto Rico.

New York, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A special dispatch announces that a warship has been ordered to Porto Rico, also that a royal decree has been signed directing the Spanish customs authorities in Cuba and Porto Rico to refund to local importers of American hardware, duties wrongfully collected upon invoices received while the reciprocity treaty with the United States was in effect.

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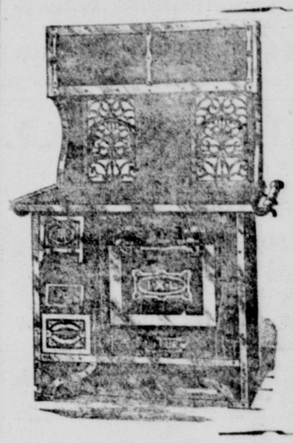

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Work on the Road Stopped.

Fairhaven, Sept. 3.—Special.—Work upon the water front section of the state road has been suspended, the $4,000 appropriated for that purpose having all been expended without completing the work of making the road passable. Funds are now being raised by subscription to finish it. The portion built under contract let by the commissioners of Skagit county has been completed to the entire satisfaction of the commissioners and accepted. Up on the mountain division work is progressing very satisfactorily. President Wilson, of the road commission, who returned from there a few days ago, says that the trail is finished from Marble Mount to a point very near the summit of the Cascade pass. A camp was established a few days ago half a mile below the summit on the other side and another seven miles further down, and there are two others on Bridge creek. Mr. Wilson says there will be no difficulty in completing the mountain division before winter sets in.

Congressman Doolittle is to speak here tomorrow evening under the auspices of the McKinley Club.

The schooner Baltic took a full cargo of fish boxes from here this week to one of the Anacortes canneries.

The city schools began this week with a large enrollment.

Senator Wilson held an impromptu meeting at Friday Harbor Monday forenoon, and spoke at Roche harbor the same evening.

State Land Grant.

Olympia, Sept. 3.—Special.—The governor has been notified that the secretary of the interior has approved list No. 11, Spokane district lands selected to be applied to the grant for charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions. The list embraces 10,319 acres.

Supreme Court Decision.

Olympia, Sept. 3.—Special.—The supreme court has reversed the judgment in the case of the Bank of British Columbia, respondent, vs. Richard Jeffs, appellant, from King.

Lytton Hotel Burned Down.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 3.—The Globe hotel, Lytton, owned by S. Adler, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The inmates escaped safely, though a man named Dwyer was injured in jumping. A store also burned. Cause of fire unknown. The loss is heavy.

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