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THURSTON PROVEN A FALSIFIER

A Manly and Masterful Statement From Our Standard Bearer.

ONE THAT WILL BE BELIEVED

Thurston Shown Up in His True, But Unenviable Light.

HOW BRYAN HAS MADE HIS LIVING

Bare Facts Are Now Put Before the World.

Bryan's Free Coinage Record One That Nobody Can Dispute—Having Thoroughly Answered the Allegation Made by the Extinguished Gentleman From His Own State, Mr. Bryan Will Take No Further Notice of Individual or Newspaper Comment Upon the Subject—His Record Open to the Public.

UPPER RED HOOK, N. Y., Aug. 18.—On his return from a fishing trip to-night, Hon. William J. Bryan gave out a prepared answer to the allegations made by Senator John M. Thurston, that Mr. Bryan was in the pay of the mine owners.

He denied the allegations, without qualification, and practically invited the Republican national committee to make the charge officially, in order that he might be given a chance to show exactly what his income had been and from what sources it was derived. Mr. Bryan's statement follows:

"I have already denounced this charge on several occasions, but the repetition of it by Senator Thurston, a distinguished resident of my own state, justifies me in answering it again. I have never, at any time or under any circumstances, been in the employ of any mine owners, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, nor have I ever been in the employ or been paid by any bimetallic organization.

Aside from my editorial salary of about \$150 per month, paid by the World-Herald, and a small amount derived from the legal profession, my income since my retirement from congress has been derived from lectures before Chatauqua, lyceums and lecture bureaus, which have usually paid me a fixed sum, and from contributions made by the people of the localities where I have spoken.

"In some instances, I have received nothing at all. In most places I have received more than enough to cover traveling expenses. In only two instances, I think, has my compensation exceeded \$100, and in these instances it was about \$200 in one place and about \$300 at the other.

THE FIRST PLATFORM upon which I ran for Congress in 1890 before I was known politically outside of my state, contained a free coinage plank, and my Republican opponent that year was an advocate of free coinage. In the campaign of 1892, I again ran upon a free coinage platform, and my opponent for the Senate, Mr. Thurston, while opposing unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, insisted that he favored bimetallicism. I wrote the free coinage plank upon which I ran in 1890, and the free coinage planks in the Nebraska state platforms in 1891, 1894, 1895, and 1896, and tried to secure the adoption of free coinage planks in the state platforms of 1892 and 1893.

"I only mention this to show that my advocacy of free silver is not of recent date. Having made this answer to Mr. Thurston's letter, I shall hereafter take no notice of individual or newspaper comments upon this subject. If the Republican national committee will say officially that I believe I have ever been employed to deliver speeches by any mine owner or group of mine owners, or by any association supported by mine owners, I am ready to make a statement showing in detail all money received by me for speech-making."

HIS MOVEMENTS. Mr. Bryan will set to work composing

his letter of acceptance without delay and will probably largely perfect his plans for the campaign while here.

Last night he wired the president of the League of Pennsylvania Democratic clubs that he would appear at the convention of that organization on August 25 instead of on the date previously announced.

An invitation from Toledo has also been received and he will probably speak there on his way home. Mr. Bryan and a party today went to Spring Lake, near Upper Red Hook, on a fishing excursion; but Mr. Bryan had no good fortune, he caught not a fish, while Mrs. Bryan hooked two big pickerel.

BARCELONA RIOTS.

Authorities on the Alert to Prevent a Repetition.

BARCELONA, Aug. 18.—Ever since the recent rioting in this city, the authorities have been on the alert to prevent a recurrence of the disorder. A close watch has been kept on certain Republicans, and in connection with other members of the party throughout Spain, were believed to have been active in fomenting the late disturbances. As a result of this surveillance, Seniors Artil and Ribot, both Republican members of the Cortes, and fifteen others, were today arrested. It is charged that they are implicated in a conspiracy having for its object the creation of disorders in connection with the coming embarkation of reinforcements for the army in Cuba.

It is believed that the Republicans have made attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the troops, and sought to induce them to mutiny rather than to serve with the colors in Cuba. This plan is thought to have been effectively frustrated, and no trouble is apprehended when the men destined for service in Cuba, about 40,000, are dispatched to the island. The most important arrest that has been made is that of General Estades, who was minister of war in the Republican government which followed the abdication of King Amadeus in 1873.

GOLDBUGS.

They Will Have a Very Hard Row to Hoe in Illinois—Much Bluster and Bluff.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, Aug. 18.—The mass meeting of the democratic "Honest Money League" was held this evening, under the most favorable auspices.

The weather was all that could be desired; clear and delightfully cool, and thousands upon thousands of persons turned out to hear Hon. W. Bourke Cockran's reply to the speech of William Jennings Bryan, delivered in the same amphitheatre last Wednesday evening.

The arrangements for the meeting were on a most elaborate and almost perfect scale, and the trouble and trouble outside the garden which marked the Bryan demonstration was entirely lacking. The police arrangements were practically the same as on the occasion of the Bryan meeting. Acting chief constable, was the commanding officer of the police force, and was early on hand with fully 500 uniformed men. It was not found necessary to block the street surrounding the garden, as on the former occasion, and when the doors were thrown open the crowd, as before stated, assembled gradually and without

ANY PERCEPTIBLE CONFUSION.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment band rendered a number of national airs, while the audience filed in. Every man, woman and child who entered was given a small American flag and a leaflet containing the words of the "Star Spangled Banner," and "America." These songs were rendered by a double quartet, in which the vast assemblage assisted. The small American flags played a prominent part later in the evening, when they were waved vigorously and with charming effect.

John Byrnes, president of the Democratic Honest Money League, who called the meeting to order; Hon. Perry Belmont, the permanent chairman of the meeting; and Hon. Bourke Cockran, the speaker of the evening, were a host of prominent Democrats of

NATIONAL AND LOCAL RENOWN.

and a large number of vice-presidents of the meeting. Included in the latter were the following: John T. Agnew, Seymour Butler, Boston; W. B. Clark, Chicago; John C. Cowan, Baltimore; Charles A. Conant, Boston; Paul Dana, Charles A. Dana, Charles S. Fairchild, George Gray, Wilmington, Del.; John C. Miller, Philadelphia; Howard P. Flower, E. L. Godkin, Elbridge T. Gerry, Abraham S. Hewitt, Horatio C. King, St. Clair McKelway, Charles E. Miller, William B. Hornblower, John A. McCall, A. K. McClure, Philadelphia; Herman Gedrich, Oswald Ottendorfer, J. Edward Simmons, William M. Singler, Philadelphia; J. H. Outwater, Ohio; Wheeler H. Peckham, Carl Schurz, J. Kennedy Toole, Springfield, Vt.; De Witt Warner, William C. Whitney, John D. Benton, North Dakota, and a number of others.

At 7:45, the garden rapidly filled. As persons prominent in political and business life came in and were recognized by the assemblage, the spectators manifested their enthusiasm with cheers and other forms of applause.

Eighty-three hundred chairs had been placed in the arena of the great auditorium. This arrangement swelled the seating capacity of the building to about 30,000. At 8:25 when Mr. Cockran came in, every seat was occupied. With Mr. Cockran were General Lloyd Bryce, Hon. Perry Belmont, ex-Mayor Cooper, Horace White, John C. Tomlinson, John Mack, Jr., Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Creary and Mrs. Eryon. The party was escorted by Major Byrnes.

COCKRAN'S RECEPTION.

Mr. Cockran was received with prolonged cheers. Mr. Byrnes immediately advanced to the front of the stage, and when at 8:30 order was restored he called the meeting to order in a brief speech. He was heartily applauded throughout. When he named Hon. Perry Belmont as chairman the cheering was renewed.

RAG OF THE POPLISTS.

Perry Belmont Starts Out Deliberately, But Groves Excited. Mr. Belmont advanced slowly to the front of the platform, and when the applause which greeted him ceased, began his speech in a slow and deliberate manner. Mr. Belmont said:

"This is a time for very plain speaking. It is a time when we must speak the truth as it is, and not as we would like it to be. We are Democrats who intend to remain Democrats, refusing ever to surrender the honored name of our party to the Pop-

COCKRAN ANSWERS BRYAN

A Long Drawn Out Argument, the Strongest Part Being Abuse.

THE POPULISTS

They Are the Cause of All the Financial Unrest.

THE REAL REASON

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Mr. Belmont was preferred over Mr. Bryan at the convention.

QUESTION THE MOTIVES

of any one, nor say that all the supporters of this extraordinary movement

are in the Union, and that they are particularly severe on Populists and Populism, in which category he included Mr. Bryan, a number of hisses were heard, but these were quickly drowned out by the cheering of the majority of the auditors.

ORDER SECURED.

Mr. Cockran then "plunged in to answer Bryan.

Mr. Cockran at length secured order and plunged at once into his subject—his reply to Mr. Bryan's speech.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Democrats—With the inspiring strains of that national song which we have heard so often, and which I believe is the cause of our country, (Applause.) I do not forget—no man can forget—that whether in war or in peace, the flag which you represent never turned its back on the glorious old Stars and Stripes. (Great applause and hurrahs for McKinley.)

When the result was the immortal proclamation of emancipation by the best friend you ever had, Abraham Lincoln, (triumphant cheering) and you have cherished and revered that name you will cherish and revere

FOREVER AND FOREVER MORE.

James G. Blaine once said that the first instincts of an American were equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power. That sentiment long ago found expression in the constitution of the United States, and the principle was placed in that great instrument, where, under God, it shall ever remain—civil and political equality to every citizen in every part of the flag. (Applause.)

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the splendid progress that your race has made since emancipation. You have done more than I believe possible at the time; you have improved the educational advantages which you have had. Your people everywhere, north and south, are better educated than today you stand among the most conservative of the citizens of this republic. (Applause.)

REALIZATION OF YOUR HOPES. and of your prayers. (Great applause.) We are now engaged in a political contest, and your presence in such vast numbers here today evidences the interest which you have in the public questions that are now engaging the attention of the American people. We have a great country and we must carry it to the front, which the United States must occupy, both in wages and industries, and in the integrity of its finances and currency, must be at the head of the nations of the earth. (Great applause.) To this place of honor the people of the country must restore it. They have the opportunity that they have wished for since 1822; will they meet it in this advancement of the United States, even if it does give us cheaper foreign goods, and we are opposed to any policy which degrades American manhood that we may have cheaper products made either at home or abroad. (Great applause.) Having reduced the pay of labor, it is now proposed to reduce the value of the money in which labor is paid. (Laughter.) This money question presents itself to me in this homely fashion: If free coinage of silver means a 33-cent dollar, then it is not an honest dollar. (Applause.) If free coinage means an honest dollar, equal to a gold dollar, then we must have cheap dollars, but we will not have those who have, and which will be as hard to get. (Applause.) In which case free coinage

will not help the debtor or make it easier for him to pay his debts.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

the most un-American of all appeals observable in this campaign is the one which seeks to array labor against capital; employer against employed. It is most unpatriotic, and is fraught with the greatest peril to all concerned. We are political equals here, equal in privilege and opportunity dependent upon each other and the prosperity of the one as the prosperity of the other. (Great cheering.) It is as Mr. Lincoln said to the committee from the Workingmen's association from New York in the campaign of 1847: "Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is a just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is homeless pull down the house of another; but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

"I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call of greetings and congratulations. I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me on electing me the first honorary member of your organization. I assure you it will give me pleasure to meet each one of you personally." (Great applause.) General and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, who have been here since last evening, left this afternoon for the east.

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speeches which Major McKinley makes to the delegations which come to see him at his home in Canton.

AMERICANS IMPRISONED.

A Case Wherein Minister Terrell Will Doubtless Interfere.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A Herald special from Washington says: The department of state has been informed that immediately upon learning of the imprisonment of nine Americans in Constantinople, and the death, although claiming to be an American, is unable, apparently, to establish the fact to the satisfaction of the minister and the Turkish authorities. It is the expectation of the minister that a reply will be immediately forthcoming, and as there are many precedents for the demand he has made, the authorities believe that the Turkish government will comply with the demand.

SLAPPED HER FACE.

A Jealous Woman Tackles Her Husband With a Whip Only to Be Knocked Down.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Harry S. Henry caused a great sensation early last evening by horse-whipping her husband in the presence of an immense crowd on Kentucky avenue, near the beach. Henry is a woolen goods manufacturer and is also the owner of Penn Valley Stud farm, at Morrisville, Pa., on which he has expended \$340,000, which included \$80,000 he paid for the stallion Anteo. For some time past Mrs. Henry has been jealous of her husband's attentions to Philadelphia girl, Mrs. Henry yesterday saw her husband, this girl, her sister and a well-known society man of Philadelphia riding in a bus. Mrs. Henry had another bus and carried it full of men. The first bus stopped at the Berkeley. By the time Mrs. Henry had come up the two girls had alighted and passed into the hotel. The frantic woman grasped the bride of the horse and held on until her husband got out of the buggy. A few words passed between them and then Mrs. Henry drew a whip which she had concealed about her dress and lashed it across her husband's head and shoulders several times. Henry resented the attack, by striking his wife in the face and knocking her down. He was immediately arrested and taken to police headquarters, where he was given a hearing, but Mrs. Henry refused to prosecute him.

BIG BLAZE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The buildings in which an exhibition was being held at Montpelier, department of Herault, were destroyed by fire today. Among the exhibits burned were a number of historical documents and valuable works of art. The loss is estimated at \$,000,000 francs.

A GEORGIA FIRE.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 18.—Fire at midnight tonight burned G. A. Lewis' dry goods store and M. E. Joseph's wholesale dry goods house. Loss, \$140,000; insurance, \$133,000.

McKINLEY IS AGAIN HEARD FROM

Brought Out of His Hole at Canton By a Colored Military Company.

SAYS HE DEARLY LOVES THEM ALL

Cheers and Laughter Are Intermingled.

He Congratulates the Colored Men on the Splendid Progress They Have Made Since the Issuance of the Emancipation, and Improves the Favor of His Speech by a Quotation or Two From Lincoln—Me as an Artful Dodger—"If" His Theme.

CANTON, O., Aug. 18.—The L'Overture Rifles, a handsomely uniformed well-drilled military company, composed of colored men, came on a special train from Cleveland with a large number of their friends to call on Major McKinley early this afternoon.

They marched behind their own band from the station to the McKinley residence, and were freely cheered by the spectators on the sidewalks and complimented upon their handsome appearance.

H. C. Smith, a colored member of the Ohio legislature, addressed Mr. McKinley in behalf of the visitors, and presented him with a certificate of honorary membership in the Rifles, the first one ever issued.

Mr. Smith, a speaker of force and eloquence and his pertinent, vigorous remarks called from Major McKinley a spirited response, which was momentarily punctuated with cheers and long continued applause. Major McKinley was in excellent form. Replying to Mr. Smith and acknowledging the COMPLIMENT OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

in the L'Overture Rifles, he said: "Mr. Smith and my fellow citizens: It gives me extreme pleasure to meet and greet this company of Rifles and my colored fellow citizens of the city of Cleveland and northern Ohio; and I rejoice to learn from your eloquent spokesman that your race this year, as in all the years of the past, stands faithful to the Republican party, which I believe is the cause of our country. (Applause.) I do not forget—no man can forget—that whether in war or in peace, the flag which you represent never turned its back on the glorious old Stars and Stripes. (Great applause and hurrahs for McKinley.)

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THREE MEN MEET DEATH IN A MINE

St. Lawrence Shaft is the Scene of the Awful Tragedy This Time.

ACCIDENT WAS MOST PECULIAR

Man and Cage Fall Twelve Hundred Feet.

AT LEAST TWO AND PROBABLY MORE MEN WERE CAUGHT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SHAFT AND ALL EFFORTS TO REACH THEM UP TO AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING HAVE PROVED FRUITLESS—BODIES CAN NOT POSSIBLY BE REACHED FOR SEVERAL HOURS TO COME.

(Special to The Herald.)

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 18.—The St. Lawrence mine was the scene of another fatal accident this evening, by which three and probably more men lost their lives.

The accident occurred just before the men quit work, about 5:20 o'clock. Foreman Peter Ryan came up from the 600-foot level to the surface. It was his custom to come up a few minutes before the miners. He had just reached the surface and was about to step off the cage, when it dropped down the shaft with the velocity of lightning, carrying him with it. An instant later the big hoisting engine went to pieces, the brake reel and other portions of it going through the roof and landing on the hill side a hundred feet from the engine room.

Jim Murphy was the engineer on duty at the time, and Tim Warren, the brakeman, Warren says that after Ryan had been hoisted to the surface he put on the brake, at the same time neglecting that side of the engine.

REFUSED TO WORK.

The brake for some reason refused to work, and before he could think a second time he was horrified to see the east reel traveling at a terrific speed. A few seconds later, it had attained such momentum that it flew to pieces. In the shaft below were four of the sinking crew, two of whom were working in the east shaft. The last station is cut at the 1,200-foot level, and the men were about thirty feet below the station. They were John Manning and John Campbell.

At the 1,200-foot level there is a stout bulk head, but it is believed that it would yield to the weight of the cage, falling a distance of 1,200 feet, and in all probability the two men who were at work underneath were killed. The shaft from the 1,200-foot level down to the bottom is covered with

DEBRIS AND BROKEN TIMBERS, which will have to be cleared away before the bodies can be reached.

The shaft house presented a dilapidated appearance after the accident. The engine had made big holes in the sides and roof of the building, and it seems miraculous that nobody was hurt on the surface.

Immediately after the accident, the west side of the engine was fitted up by the machinists, and Chief Engineer Kent and a crew of miners began the descent of the shaft.

They were unable to go very far at a time, being compelled to stop every few feet to clear out some obstruction. The cable on the east reel has gone down the shaft, adding to the general destruction. The bodies will not be recovered before morning. There is no doubt as to the fate of Peter Ryan. He was undoubtedly dead before the cage struck the bulkhead at the 1,200-

feet of the other men in the shaft, it is more than likely that they met death from the debris which fell down the shaft after the cage struck the bulkhead.

Superintendent Jack O'Neill was unable to state just how many were dead, but gave the coroner the names of the above three.

Ryan was the foreman of the St. Lawrence. He was a married man. Campbell is also a married man. Manning was unmarried. It is said that this was his first shift at the mine, and he only went to work at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Deputy Mine Inspector Miles and Coroner Richards are at the scene of the accident, and the former will make a minute investigation of all the circumstances attending the terrible affair.

THE SHIPS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Sighted, steamer St. Louis, New York for Southampton, passed the Light, 3:25 a. m., August 19.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Arrived—Welfare from Bremen; So. Newark from Antwerp; Chateaux La Pite from Bordeaux; State of Nebraska from Glasgow.

Sailed—Trave from Hamburg, August 17; Anchara at Moultrie; Saale at Bremerhaven; Vesperan at the Boulogne. Sailed for New York—New York from Southampton.

Sighted—Paris from New York for Hamburg, passed Sully; Havel from New York for Southampton and Bremen; passed Sully; Teutonic from New York for Antwerp and Liverpool, passed Brownhead.

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