BRYAN IS HISSED BY YALE YAPS

Scenes That Brought Disgrace Upon the Great College.

WILL PROVE A BOOMERANG

DISGRACEFUL ACTIONS OF ALLEGED GENTLEMEN."

Appeals For Order and Common Decency Fall Unheeded Upon the Ears of Men Whose Standing in Society Should Be of the Highest, But Whose Actions Savored More of the Low Beer Joint Than a Great House of Learning—Yale Disgraced.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—Candidate Bryan will probably long remember his reception today by the students of Yale college.

The Democratic standard-bearer addressed a big open-air meeting, which nearly ended in confusion.

As it was, Mr. Bryan gave up attempting to speak and retired in disgust. The movements of the students were presumably preconcerted. They were distributed through the crowd and seemed to sing and yell as given signals. When Mr. Bryan began his speech there was a cheer and chorus from the students of "Rah, rah, rah, Yale." He tried to go on, but the yells made him stop again. A song with the refrain "Gold, gold, gold" kept his words from being heard. Finally the candidate sat down and Mr. Sargent, the Democratic candidate for governor; Alexander Troup, chairman of the state central committee, and Dr. Fully, the Democratic candidate for congress in this district.

MADE APPEALS FOR ORDER.

Their efforts were successful after Mr. Bryan had been seated ten minutes, and at 2:50 he resumed his remarks. But the derisive yells broke forth again and fifteen minutes later the candidate brought his remarks to a close.

Mr. Bryan spoke from a stand on the south side of Centre church and when he entered on "The Green," between 12,000 and 15,000 persons were gathered there. Mr. Bennett, who is chairman of the town committee, presented Mr. Bryan and as the candidate rose the cheering was interrupted by hisses and yells from the Yale men. The appeals from Mr. Troup and the others had a temporary effect only. Although his remarks the yells continued, and Mr. Bryan cut his speech short. Altogether he did not speak more than twenty minutes.

As soon as he concluded A. S. Crandall, of Norwich, candidate for lieutenant-governor, stepped forward and sharply criticized the Yale men.

He proposed three cheers for Mr. Bryan and they were given and mingled with hisses from the Yale contingent.

Ex-Mayor Sargent then declared the meeting adjourned and Mr. Bryan was taken to the New Haven house in his carriage. He looked very much fatigued and refused to shake hands as he left the stage. This is

BRYAN'S INTERRUPTED SPEECH:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am glad there are students here, because I want to say a word to students. Your college has helped to add fame to your city and those who assemble here are supposed to come in order that they might better acquit themselves of the duty of life. I am glad to talk to you students because, my friends, we have a cause which appeals to students. If the syndicates and corporations rule this country, then no young man has a fair show, unless he is the favorite of a corporation. (Cheers and yells for McKinley from the students.) If the people have a right to govern themselves and use that right, then every citizen has a fair show and every man may achieve what he desires. We desire to leave all the avenues open so that the son of the humblest citizen may aspire to the highest position within the gift of the people. (Cheers and yells repeatedly.) I am not speaking now to the sons who are sent to college on the

PROCEEDS OF ILL-GOTTEN GAINS.

(Great cheering.) I will wait until these sons have exhausted what their fathers have left, then I will appeal to their children who will have to commence life where their grandfathers commenced. (Great cheering.)

"My friends, a just government is best for the great mass of the people. Equal laws and equal opportunities are best for so out of every 100 of our citizens (yells again repeated) and, therefore, our cause appeals to every young man who wants to make this government as good as to deserve the love and confidence and the support of every citizen in the land. We appeal not only to the students, we appeal to business men who have been terrorized by the financial—what may I call it?—(applause)—people who have been tyrannized over by financial institutions until in some instances it is more dangerous to raise your voice against the ruling power than it is in an absolute monarchy to criticize the government. (Applause and yells repeated.) If there is anybody who believes in that sort of condition then I shall afford him by speaking of it, but I shall not offend any man who loves liberty and

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

in this country. (Great applause.) The business men have been told that the free coinage of silver would ruin them. It can ruin them with more rapidity than the gold standard has ruined them, then, my friends, it will be bad indeed, because the gold standard has increased the number of failures among business men and every step that has been taken has been followed—(yells from the students.) I have been accused to talking to young men who earn their own living that I do not know—(great cheering.) I say I have been accused to talking to young men who earn their own living that I hardly know what language to use to address myself to those who don't desire to be known as creators of wealth, but the distributors of wealth which somebody else created. (Great cheering.) If you will show me a young man who has been taught to believe—(more yells and cries for McKinley). In my travels, I have not found a crowd that needed talking to so much as this crowd does. (Cries of "That's right.") I came to this city something more than a year ago, and I learned something of the domination of your financial classes. I have seen it elsewhere, but, my friends, for great masses of people, even of this city, will be better off under a bimetallism that

PERMITS THE NATION TO GROW

than under a gold standard which starves everybody except the money changer and the money owner. We sometimes, out west, are interested by your insurance companies. I carry insurance in old line companies and in what are known as the mutual and assessment companies. I carry insurance in fraternal orders like the United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen (applause), as well as in the old line companies and I am grateful that my assessment companies are satisfied to take my money and give me insurance without attempting to tell me how I must vote. Your old line companies have seen fit to insult the intelligence of the people by attempting to exercise a guardian care while we are able to look after ourselves without their instructions. You have laboring men also, in large numbers in this city. I do not know whether the advocates of the gold standard who employ men in shops insist on telling their employes how to vote. I have, in other places, found employers who put in envelopes the pay for the day's work, or week's work, and then put on the outside of the envelopes some instructions to the employes. If the manufacturer, if the employer, if the railroad president feels as if there must be

SOMETHING ON THE OUTSIDE

of the envelope, as well as the inside, let me suggest something which the employer might put there. Let him write on the outside:

"You will find within your wages. They are to cover your work; they are not to pay for your vote."

(Cries of "Good, good.") We recognize that the men who have sense enough to do the work we want done, have sense enough to vote right without our telling them how to vote. (Applause.) Why is it that the broker and the bond buyer does not write in his application that he has a personal interest in the gold standard? Why is it that those men want to throw upon the wage earner whatever odium there may be in using his vote to protect his personal interest? I believe the wage earner and the farmer and the business man and the professional man—all of these will be benefited by a volume of money sufficient to do business with.

"If you make money scarce, you make money dear.

"If you make money dear you drive down the value of everything.

"When you have falling prices you have hard times.

"And who prospers by hard times?

"There are few, and these few are not willing to admit that they get any benefit from hard times. No party ever declared, in its platform, that it was in favor of hard times. And yet the party that declares for a gold standard, in substance declares for a continuation of hard times.

(Here the band accompanying the First regiment, National Guard of Connecticut, who had been playing on the east side of the common, scattered west and very much nearer to the stand where Mr. Bryan was speaking, so that it was impossible to hear him more than a few feet away from the front of the platform. The students, however, were not making as much disturbance as they had been formerly.)

Mr. Bryan continued:

"It is hard enough to talk when all the conditions are favorable. I must ask you to excuse my talking any further in the presence of the noises against which we have had to combat today."

AT HARTFORD.

There Mr. Bryan Ends His Connecticut Tour.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—Mr. Bryan ended his Connecticut tour tonight, by making two speeches in Hartford. Both meetings were held in the open air, the first in Capitol park, the other on Main street, in front of the City hotel.

When Mr. Bryan reached Hartford, he found a great throng at the station and received many cheers. His carriage was followed to the Heublein hotel by a crowd of men and boys, many of them bearing flaming candles or red lights.

At 8 o'clock he went to Capitol park, being accompanied by another Greek fire escort and the members of the local reception committee in carriages. The gathering in the park was extremely large. Around the speaking stand people were massed, and numbered in the neighborhood of 12,000—perhaps more. Mr. Bryan stood up on a table on the stand in order that the crowd might see him better. The formality of an introduction was dispensed with, and the candidate at once began his talk, as was the cheering which marked his appearance was over.

The Capitol park meeting concluded, Mr. Bryan was taken to the City hotel, where he found

ANOTHER BIG ASSEMBLAGE,

smaller, however, than the other. He spoke from the portico over the main entrance to the hotel.

During his speech from the portico of the City hotel Mr. Bryan was hissed by a segment of his audience. At the Capitol Mr. Bryan said:

"I am glad to meet the people of this, the capital city of Connecticut. I know when I came here I came to meet many who were not in sympathy with the cause I represent, and that I might meet present you some who were too intolerant ever to consider the merits of the cause I represent. (Cheers.) Your financiers, at times, assume that they, only, understand a question like the money question. I want to read you what Senator Sherman said about the knowledge of financiers on the money question. You will find it in a speech made at the time the legal tender laws were being discussed:

"Nobody knows much upon the question of finance, not even those who are most familiar with it. I can state to you, Mr. President, that on one day I was advised very strongly by a leading financial man, at all events, to oppose this legal tender clause; he

EXCLAIMED AGAINST IT

with all the bitterness in the world. On the very day I received a note from a friend of his telling me that we could not get along without it. I showed it to him, and he expressed his utter surprise. He went home and next day telegraphed to me that he had changed his mind and thought it was absolutely necessary, and his friend who wrote to me wrote again that he had changed his mind—and they were two of the most eminent financial men in the country.

"There you will find the testimony, not of a western man, but an eastern senator, that even financiers did not seem to agree on the money question or on a financial question, and that two men advised him in different ways on the same day and on the next changed their minds.

"Another reason why I am glad to come here. Here you have great insurance companies. I notice some of the insurance companies are taking an active part in trying to continue the gold standard. It may be worth while for those insurance companies to consider the

INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE

who furnish them all the money they have and pay all the interest they receive. Remember, those insurance companies receive in premiums far more than they pay out on losses, and, therefore, a dollar which grows larger all the time is of more benefit to the insurance company than it is to the policyholder.

Continuing, he said:

"I am glad to come here for another reason. I told you I find intolerance in some of these centers. I know why that intolerance exists. Let me read you something, and see if you can guess who wrote it: 'The possession of large property and the ability to earn large incomes necessarily give to those enjoying this income great influence over public opinion. I know the power of this influence.'

"What anarchist used those words, do you suppose? Those were the words of Senator Sherman, on 20th, on the 29th of January, 1873, when he was defending an income tax at that time. It is true—those great influences are always arrayed against any effort made to raise the condition of the people. I am glad to come here, because I want to preach Democracy in the stronghold of plutocracy. (Applause.)

Mr. Bryan maintained that a dollar is a creature of law, and repeated his argument that those who said we have enough money, but are waiting for money to come from abroad, confessed that

WE HAD NOT ENOUGH MONEY.

He made, as he has frequently done, of the burdens of the farmers and appealed to the wives of the east to feel sympathy for their sisters of the west, who felt the effects of the gold standard.

Mr. Bryan will leave Hartford tomorrow for Springfield, Worcester and Boston.

When asked tonight for his views of the several political situation, Mr. Bryan declined to talk but was willing to be quoted to the extent that he believed Nebraska was safe for the Bryan electors.

"I think we will carry the state by 25,000," he said. "There is not one county that the Republicans are sure of. I am very confident of the result that I do not intend to go home before election."

Mr. Bryan left New York at 10:20 this morning and his first welcome to New England was at Stamford, which was reached at 11 o'clock. He spoke for a minute.

At Mr. Bryan said a few more words at South Norwalk, where the crowd was slightly smaller than at Stamford.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Bridgeport at 11:30, and was greeted at the station by a big crowd. He was taken to Washington park, where 5,000 people gathered to hear the young Nebraskan. The candidate made a short speech and was frequently applauded. When he had finished speaking, he was taken to the Windsor hotel, where he had a late of luncheon, after which the party left for New Haven at 1:45, followed by rousing cheers.

Mr. Bryan's trip from New Haven to Hartford was without special incident, except for the development of considerable feeling over the disarrangement of programme at Meriden, where the train stopped only long enough to permit the candidate to say a few words to the thousands who surrounded the station.

Stops were also made at numerous other stations.

"For years," says Capt. C. Mueller, "I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These pills are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly."

Saturday Morning Only.

From 10 to 12 o'clock, children's extra heavy fast black seamless bicycle hose, sizes 6 to 9½, a standard 25c quality; for only 12½c. per pair. Two pairs to a customer.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

STERLING EXCHANGE WAS FIRM

Wall Street Stocks Considerably Less Active.

TONE FIRM THROUGHOUT

ADDITIONAL GOLD SHIPMENTS TO BE MADE SOON.

Bell Telephone Company Declares the Regular Quarterly Dividend of 2 Per Cent.—Kansas City, South Omaha and Chicago Live Stock—Government Bonds Firm, State Bonds Dull, Railroad Bonds Strong.

New York, Sept. 24.—Money on call easy at 4@4½ per cent last loan, and closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 7@9 per cent.

Mexican dollars, 50⅝@52½.

Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.81¼@4.81⅝ for sixty days, and 4.83¾@4.84¼ for demand. Posted rates, 4.82@4.84½. Commercial bills, 4.80@4.81. Government bonds firm; state bonds dull; railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board was dull.

Stocks were less active today, the sales footing up 190,064 shares, against 221,000 yesterday, but the tone of the market was firm throughout. The strength of prices was a surprise to the average operator in view of the advance of the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 2 per cent and the poor showing of the St. Paul road for the third week of September. Certain traders sold on the idea that the developments referred to would lead to liquidations, but instead of selling commission houses were buyers of the standard issues. Money on time also worked easier, transactions being reported at 4 per cent for three to four months. Additional purchases of gold in London for shipment to the United States had a strengthening influence on the share market. On the other hand sterling exchange was a shade firmer owing to the raise in money rates abroad, and in some quarters it was thought that this would check the flow of gold this way. The notably strong stocks were Chicago Gas, the Grangers, Manhattan, Louisville and Nashville, Tobacco and Western Union. Manhattan was benefitted by reports of better earnings and Chicago Gas by purchases said to be for inside account. Sugar was feverish throughout and ranged between 119¾ and 112¾, closing at 111½. The reports that the Millenhaver Refining company had increased its capital stock could not be confirmed. This rumor had a good deal to do with the break in the stock yesterday. Speculation closed steady to firm. Net changes in the usually active list show gains of ¼ to 1½ per cent outside of Reading, which lost ⅝ per cent. In the specialties Minnesota Iron rose 4 to 55; Michigan Central 2 to 92, and Metropolitan Traction 2½ to 92½.

Bonds were strong; total sales, $1,285,000. Hocking Valley con. 5's rose ¼ to 83; Iron Mountain gen. 5's 1 to 72; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville 1st 1½ to 100, Richmond and Danville con. 6's 1¼ to 117; Southern Railway con. 5's 1⅝ to 85⅞, and Western Pacific firsts 2 to 100.

In government bonds $5,000 coupon 4's of 1925 brought 116¼, and $1,000 coupon 5's 111¼.

Bonds

Denver & R. G. 1sts	119½
Iowa 1sts	87
Ft. Worth & Denver City 1sts	50
Gen. Electric debenture 5s	86
Mutual Union 6s	106¼
N. J. Central gen. 5s	114
Northern Pacific 1sts	118
Do. 2nds	105
Do. 3rds	65½
Do. consol 5s	56
Oregon Improvement 1sts	75
Do. 2s	30
Oregon Nav. 1sts	109¼
Do. consol 5s	81
Oregon Short Line 6s	107¾
Do. con. 5s	69
Rio Grande Western 1sts	70
So. Pac. of Cal. 1sts	108
Union Pac. 1sts of 1896	101½
U. S. 4s reg. of 1925	118
Do. 4s coup. of 1925	118
Do. new 4s reg. of 1907	106½
Do. new coupons of 1907	107½
Do. 5s	102½
Do. reg. 5s	110¼
Do. coupons	110¾

Stocks.

American Tobacco	82¼
Preferred	86
Canada Southern	45
Central Pacific	13½
Chicago & Alton	155
Preferred	164
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	69
Chicago Gas	61⅞
Colorado Fuel and Iron	18½
Preferred	80
Denver & Rio Grande	11
Preferred	42¼
General Electric	38⅞
National Lead	32½
Missouri Pacific	19½
Nashville & Chatt.	67½
N. J. Central	102½
N. Y. Central	97¼
Ontario & Western	13¼
Oregon Navigation	12
Ontario Mining	10
Oregon Short Line & Utah Nor.	13¼
Pullman Palace	142½
Quicksilver	1½
Preferred	15
Rio Grande Western	17
Preferred	40
Rock Island	61¼
Sugar	111½
Preferred	99⅝
Union Pacific	6½
U. P., Denver & Gulf	15
Western Union	83¼

San Francisco Board.

Alta	.07
Belcher	.05
Best & Belcher	.55
Bodie Consolidated	.04
Bulwer	.03
Challenge Con.	2.15
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.30
Crown Point	.03
Gould & Curry	.03
Hale & Norcross	1.45
Mexican	.29 asked
Mono	.02
Ophir	.95
Potosi	.06
Savage	.23
Sierra Nevada	.70 asked
Union Consolidated	.36
Utah	.08
Yellow Jacket	.81

New York General Market.

New York, Sept. 24.—Wool—Demand steady, unchanged.

Pork—Firm; prices unchanged.

Pig iron—Fairly active; American, 10.25@12.50.

Copper—Very dull; lake, 10.70@11.00.

Lead—Steady; domestic, 2.75@2.80.

Silver—65¾.

Tin—Quiet; straits, 12.90@13.00.

Liverpool Wheat.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—Spot wheat firm, moderate demand; California club, 6s.; northern, 5s. 10d.

Corn—Firm, moderate demand. American mixed, 2s. 10½d.

Flour—Standard hard spring bakers', 15s.

Chicago Wheat Market.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—December wheat began to take an upward turn on the Chicago board today, and John Cudahy, the credited holder of nearly all the contract wheat for December delivery, is reported to have a deep-laid scheme to keep the stuff until the dollar mark is reached. He is said to hold at least 25,000,000 bushels. There was a jump of 1⅝c. in the market today from 65 to 66⅝, but later in the session the price declined to 64⅞ and closed at 65½. The demand from the short interest, however, continued unabated to the tap of the gong. The market was partly influenced by the cable quotations, recording higher prices and steadily increasing demand.

Telephone Dividend.

Boston, Sept. 24.—The directors of the American Bell Telephone company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. This makes 10½ per cent declared so far this year.

A Bank Assigns.

Mankato, Minn., Sept. 24.—J. E. and C. H. Brown, proprietors of the Mapleton bank, made an assignment yesterday to Sewell H. Whitney of Mapleton. The assets are $141,000, and liabilities $100,000. The cause of the failure is given out as being the advancing of money to erect a new block in Mapleton.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Sept. 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,100; market steady to 5c lower. Light and pigs, 3.00@3.15; medium, 2.90@3.05; heavy, 2.89@2.96.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; market strong; native steers, best, 4.20@4.35; fair to good, 3.10@4.20; cows and heifers, best, 2.80@3.10; fair to good, 1.70@2.80; bulls, 1.75@2.75; stockers and feeders, 2.50@3.75; Texas and western, 2.40@3.60; calves, 4.00@12.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,200; market strong.

Leather Failure.

Boston, Sept. 24.—The National Shoe and Leather exchange announces the failure of Burpee, Rumsey & Co., shoe manufacturers of Lynn. Assets and liabilities are not given. The firm did a business of between $600,000 and $800,000 a year.

South Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, Neb., Sept. 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,800; steady to 5c lower, closing firm; light and mixed, 2.80@3.10; heavy, 2.70@2.95.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; market active and stronger all around; steers, 3.10@4.20; cows, 1.25@3.05; feeders, 2.50@3.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,600; market steady; muttons, 2.50.

Chicago General Market.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24.—Wheat started in today's session about a cent to the better of yesterday's close, with traders nervous and anxious. Buying orders were in majority and a heavy business was transacted, prices during the first hour advancing ¾ of a cent further. Liverpool and continental cables fully reflected our gain of yesterday, that fact being the leading factor at the start. Northwestern receipts were moderate at 806 cars, against 852 last Thursday, and 1,023 a year ago. Chicago received 186 cars, and inspected out 63,000 bushels. The Cincinnati Price Current summary gave no important information today. The market showed evidence of being strained about noon, and from that time on recessions were general. Export clearances were 573,611 bushels. Closing continental cables were all higher, but were quotably barely steady. December wheat opened from 65⅝@65⅞, sold between 66⅝@64⅞, closing at 65½ bid—⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 285 cars.

Oats were slow, but derived strength sufficient from wheat to improve a little in price. Nothing approaching independence transpired during the session. Receipts were 295 cars and 57,319 bushels were taken from stock. Exports amounted to 30,821 bushels. May oats closed ⅛c under yesterday. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 500 cars.

Provisions were fairly active and firmer, the bull sentiment which prevailed in wheat seemed to have extended to product and prices advanced moderately. The hog market was stronger, which was necessarily a strengthening argument in provisions. January pork closed 15c higher, January lard 12½@15c higher and January ribs 7½@10c higher. Closing prices:

Wheat—September, 64½; December, 64⅝@65; May, 58⅞.

Corn—September, 21⅝; December, 22¼; May, 25⅛@25¼.

Oats—September, 16¾; December, 18⅛@17; May, 19⅝.

Pork—October, 5.95; January, 7.02½.

Lard—October, 3.62½; January, 4.02½.

Ribs—October, 3.17½; January, 3.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 24.—The offerings of cattle today were moderate. Common and medium grades were steady and choice beeves 10@15c higher. The demand was good.

Hogs—The hog market was steady, with offerings and the demand fair.

The sheep and lamb markets were steady.

Cattle—Receipts, 8,500; fancy beeves, 4.90@5.10; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,700 pound steers, 4.50@4.85; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, 4.10@4.45; medium steers, 1,000 to 1,300 steers, 3.90@4.05; fair steers, 950 to 1,200 pounds, 3.60@3.85; good to choice stockers and feeders, 3.25@3.75; fair stockers and feeders, 2.90@3.20; bulls, choice to extra, 2.50@3.00; cows and heifers, choice to extra, 2.50@3.75; cows, good to choice, 2.50@2.50; Texas grass steers, 2.40@3.00; western range steers, 2.70@3.70; western range cows and heifers, 2.15@3.25; milkers and springers, per head, 25.00@40.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 34,000; heavy packing and shipping lots, 2.80@3.30; common to choice mixed, 2.80@3.40; choice assorted, 3.30@3.40; light, 2.90@3.40; pigs, 1.50@3.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; inferior to choice, 1.75@3.10; lambs, 3.00@4.50.

Mariners and Travelers

Speak in high terms of the preventive and remedial properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine peculiarly adapted to the wants of those called on to experience the vicissitudes of climate, the inclemency of the weather, the hardships of a sea-faring or out-of-door life, or the dangers of a malarial or otherwise pestilential atmosphere. A small quantity of this agreeable tonic nullifies impurities in water, and fortifies the stomach against the consequences of an unhealthy or unaccustomed diet. It also enable the constitution to bear up unharmed against unhealthy climatic influences, and the system to sustain, unimpaired in health and vigor, the fatigues of traveling. Emigrants, tourists, miners and others who have thoroughly tested the efficacy of the article, declare it to be a sovereign preservative of health under conditions most unfavorable.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

GENERAL MEXIA DEAD.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 24.—A private telegram to members of his family in Dallas, received this afternoon, announced the death today in the City of Mexico of General Mexia, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives of the Mexican government. General Mexia was regarded as the leading statesman and financier of the Mexican government; a close friend of President Diaz, and a progressive man of modern ideas. He was stricken with paralysis about a month ago. The town of Mexia, Tex., was named for him. He owned 70,000 acres of land in this state. He was 71 years of age.

REGISTER! REGISTER!

Every voter should remember that the registration this year is entirety new. The regular canvass closes tomorrow (Friday) and reports show that many Democrats have been missed. See to it at once that your name is on the registration list.

FUSION WITH THE DEMOCRATS

(Continued from Page 1.)

The following telegram was then read:

"Providence, R. I., Sept. 24.

"Chairman Republican Convention:

"Republicanism becomes triumphant through courageous devotion to the people's needs. It will never be defeated while it clings to truth.

"FRANK J. CANNON."

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

George M. Snow moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to confer with a like committee, over The Herald's telephone, relative to the selection of one presidential elector by the Independent Republicans and the endorsement of such selection by the Democrats. The motion prevailed and the chair appointed George Snow of Salt Lake, John D. Murphy of Weber and William H. Smith of Juab.

Delegate Murphy of Tooele moved to take the report of the committee on permanent organization from the table. The motion prevailed.

F. A. Hale of Salt Lake moved to consider each section separately.

The convention so ordered.

W. G. Van Horne of Salt Lake moved to adopt that portion of the fifth section of the report relative to the selection of a committee to consist of twenty-seven members, one from each county, to confer with a like committee from the Mount Pleasant convention.

Judge C. K. Gilchrist moved as a substitute that the committee on resolutions be first requested to report. The judge was declared out of order.

Joe Lippman of Salt Lake wanted to know what assurance the convention had that the Mount Pleasant convention would appoint a committee that would act in harmony with the Independent Republican committee.

Judge Patton explained that the section was inserted only as an endeavor to secure harmony.

Judge Gilchrist moved as an amendment that the matter be laid aside temporarily until the resolutions committee could report. The judge's motion was defeated by a vote of 112 to 53.

The question then reverted to Van Horne's motion and it was adopted almost unanimously.

Consideration of the remainder of the section was temporarily postponed. The other sections were likewise laid aside.

The seventh order of business, upon motion of J. A. Daveler, was changed from adjournment to nomination of a candidate for congress.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

The Independent Republicans of Utah congratulate the people upon the issue presented to the electors for their determination during this campaign.

Emboldened by years of apparent success the gold power at last has thrown off its mask, asserted its purpose, and bid defiance to the people.

Believing that there can be no protection to American industry and no prosperity for American homes until silver shall be restored to coinage, accepting the purpose of the National Republican party to surrender the prerogative of the people and to accept the dictations of foreign money changers in matters so vital to our national life and honor and recognizing that the paramount issue of the hour is the restoration of silver to the right of mintage, we expressly declare that we will not support William McKinley for the presidency, but that we will use every lawful means to promote the election of William J. Bryan to that office. Believing in the justice of our cause, we submit to the electors of the state of Utah the following declaration of principles and pledge those candidates by us selected to abide by and support the same.

Irrespective of the action of any foreign nation, we demand the remonetization and free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and as affording us the only present opportunity to carry our principles into effect at the polls and later by national legislation, we hereby endorse the electoral ticket selected by the Democratic party of this state in convention assembled and nominate as presidential electors of the Independent Republican party R. C. Lund, H. W. Lawrence and J. J. Daly. And we hereby authorize the following named persons, to-wit: Joseph Lippman, Frank B. Stephens and Curtis P. Mason to constitute and be a committee whose duty it shall be to file the legal certificate of nomination, which said certificate shall contain the names of the candidates for the respective offices which this convention shall hereafter designate.

We condemn the action of the present national administration for issuing government bonds in time of peace to maintain the existing gold standard, and for refusing to exercise its option in the payment of demands against it, thereby depriving the people of the power to meet their public obligations.

We believe in and stand for bimetalism, reciprocity and protection.

We congratulate Republicans that the party, insofar as it has had control in our state affairs, has redeemed the pledges made the people in 1895.

We have abolished the fee system, reduced salaries of public officials so that they are no longer a burden, maintained the public school system, brought about economy in state administration, and carried into effect the provisions of the constitution relating to the establishment of the eight hour law.

We endorse the faithful and efficient labors of Heber M. Wells as governor.

We endorse the action of Senator Cannon and Congressman Allen when they refused to stand upon the financial plank of the St. Louis platform and commend them for their courage and honesty in public affairs.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Later on, the following additional resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is the intention of the Independent Republicans, after designating candidates for presidential electors and representative in congress, who shall be in accord with the great majority of Utah Republicans upon the supreme issue of the hour, to participate in the selection of and to support for the various district and county offices throughout the state candidates chosen in the usual way by the will of the majority of Republican voters in each district and county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee on nomination certificates, consisting of Joseph Lippman, Frank B. Stephens and C. P. Mason be and is hereby constituted, whose duty it shall be to superintend the obtaining of the necessary petition for those purposes, and to cause to be certified to the secretary of state, and the several county clerks throughout the state, the names of the persons chosen, to be placed upon the Independent Republican ticket, on the official ballot, required by law, and such committee is hereby empowered and directed to take all necessary steps authorized and required by law, to accomplish the object of this resolution.

Resolved further, That in the Third judicial district, the names of John A. Street and Morris L. Ritchie, and in the Fourth judicial district the name of Abram C. Hatch, already nominated, are hereby designated to be certified to the secretary of state as candidates for district judges in said districts, respectively as stated, to be placed upon the Independent Republican ticket on the official ballot.

Resolved, That the emblem of the Independent Republican party of the state of Utah shall be "16 to 1" with a bee hive separating the terms "16" and "1," and the word "to" printed upon the bee hive.

The reference to Bryan created tumultuous applause, as did also the reference to Senator Cannon and Congressman Allen.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

George Snow, of the committee appointed to confer with the Provo convention, reported the result of the deliberations relative to presidential electors and moved that the rules be suspended and the nominees of the Democratic convention, R. C. Lund, H. W. Lawrence and J. J. Daly be declared the choice of the Independent Republicans by acclamation. The motion prevailed.

In order to comply with the Australian ballot law, A. S. Geddes moved that Lund, Lawrence and Dooly be declared the nominees of the convention. The motion was adopted unanimously and the first exciting scene of the convention enacted, a majority of the delegates rising and shouting.

THE PARTY NAME.

Commissioner Geddes then moved that the name of the party be changed from Independent Republican to Silver Republican.

Only one delegate voted in favor of the motion.

W. G. Van Horne moved to amend the resolutions so that they not only endorsed but nominated the Democratic nominees. The motion was adopted.

TO HELP NEBRASKA.

The secretary read a communication received by Hon. Thomas W. Kearns from the chairman of the Nebraska Democratic state committee, asking that silver speakers and money be sent into the state of Nebraska, in order that the state may be carried for Bryan. Mr. Kearns recommended that the request of the Nebraskans be granted as far as possible. Mr. Kearns guaranteed the expenses of any speaker who might offer his services.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was again taken up and the latter portion of the fifth section considered.

George M. Cannon moved its adoption. The section was adopted.

Upon motion of W. G. Van Horne, the fifth section was amended to read that if the Mount Pleasant convention should refuse to confer with the committee of the Independent Republicans then such committee shall constitute the state central committee of the Independent Republican party.

NOT LOOKING FOR HARMONY.

A motion was made by J. S. Daveler to change the seventh order of business from adjournment to nomination of a candidate for congress.

W. H. Callister moved to indefinitely postpone consideration of the motion. The motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

George M. Cannon spoke at length against the adoption of the amendment. He thought that action should be deferred until the Ogden convention.

Colonel Squires interrupted the speaker as to what assurance the Independent Republicans had that they will be given seats in the Ogden convention. Cannon replied that the convention would not dare to adopt such arbitrary measures. If they do, then it will be time to act.

Joe Lippman thought the committee on permanent organization exceeded its authority. It had no business to report such an order of business. He did not see how the Independent Republicans could break into the Ogden convention. His speech was tinctured with much "business."

Cannon wanted to know where he would find provision for the nomination of a congressman. Lippman said in the call. Cannon denied it. Lippman answered that the language of the call "and for the election of such other officers as may be deemed necessary" applied to congressman. Judge Gilchrist commenced a characteristic speech and when some delegate attempted to silence him sent the convention into paroxysms of laughter by saying "I admit I am full of Bryan."

W. G. Van Horne delivered a strong speech against the adoption of the amendment.

S. H. Love moved to adjourn until 7:30 o'clock in order to give the delegates time to consider the matter.

There was much opposition to the motion manifested by the country delegates and the motion was consequently lost.

Daveler's amendment was then put to the convention and adopted.

Mr. Murphy, of Weber, at this point relieved Chairman Allen and a recess of five minutes was taken to allow the different county delegations to select members of the state committee.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Those selected were: Beaver, W. J. Kennedy; Cache, Alfred A. Law; Davis, H. W. Haight; Juab, Ed N. Kirby; Millard, George C. Veile; Morgan, T. R. G. Welsh; Rich, C. Evans; Salt Lake, Joseph Lippman; Sanpete, John Lowry; Summit, Thomas Kearns; Tooele, C. R. McBride; Uintah, R. S. Collett; Utah, G. G. Simons; Wasatch, Joseph Hatch; Weber, A. B. Patton.

A motion was adopted empowering the state committee to fill any vacancies that may occur.

NOMINATING SPEECHES.

Contrary to expectations the nomination of a congressman was the warmest affair possible. It developed into a walk-away for Lafayette Holbrook, the present mayor of Provo. Before the commencement of speeches, A. S. Geddes moved that nominating speeches be limited to three minutes, and the motion prevailed.

In placing the name of Holbrook before the convention Congressman Allen said: "I am placed in a very embarrassing position. This morning, before being acquainted with the fact that I was to be selected as the chairman of the convention, I promised to place the name of Mr. Holbrook in nomination for congress. I hope there are none who will let the fact that I am chairman sway them in choosing a nominee. Harmony in the Republican party in this state is desired, and I believe that the gentleman I will name can secure it. He comes from a town south of Salt Lake and Ogden, and is a man who, by his force of character, everywhere throughout this state, has the respect and admiration of the people. Nominate my candidate and Mr. King will not be elected to represent the people of Utah in the lower house of congress. Nominate him and there is not a man in Utah who can not conscientiously support him. He has never done anything to bring down upon him the condemnation of the McKinley Republicans, and he will probably be endorsed by the Ogden convention and elected. I nominate Lafayette Holbrook, mayor of Provo."

Grant Simons of Utah county seconded the nomination.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND.

George M. Cannon, in placing George Sutherland of Salt Lake in nomination, said: "I have nothing to say against the gentleman who has been placed in nomination. He is as that has been claimed for him, but I desire to nominate one whose reputation is wider, and whom I believe the people, as a whole, will more willingly support. He has had a thorough legal training and therefore well fitted to represent Utah in congress. His name will be a tower of strength to our ticket. I name George Sutherland of Salt Lake."

LEFT HOLBROOK A CLEAR FIELD.

E. D. R. Thompson declared that Sutherland had absolutely declined to consider the nomination. Charles McBride of Tooele, reiterated the statement of Thompson.

Judge Patton said that it had been the intention of the Weber county delegates to support Sutherland, but in view of his declination the support of the delegation would go to Holbrook.

BY ACCLAMATION.

So evident was the result that J. S. Daveler moved to make the nomination of Holbrook unanimous by acclamation, and the motion was carried with a whoop.

MR. HOLBROOK SPEAKS.

Loud calls were made for the nominee and when he appeared Chairman Allen introduced him as "the next congressman from Utah."

Mr. Holbrook said: "I need not say the honor conferred upon me was entirely unsought. I am, therefore, the more grateful, however, for it. I am and always have been one who is not afraid to state his position, and had I been a candidate I would not have been afraid to say so. It was a voluntary gift and therefore I cannot find language adequate to express my gratitude. I had thought I would take no part in politics this year, but after the St. Louis convention my patriotism and love of principles I have so long advocated would not allow me to remain silent. I believe next November a Republican will be returned to congress from Utah, and I also believe that the nomination made here today will be endorsed by the Ogden convention." After expressing a strong belief in the justice of free