ALL CHEER McKINLEY,

Thousands of Voters Go to Canton to Greet the Major.

GERMAN-AMERICANS IN THE LEAD.

Their Devotion to the Country Shown in the Past and Present.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS ALSO PAY THEIR RESPECTS.

Visitors Liberally Applaud the Candidate's Views on Protection and Reciprocity.

CANTON, OHIO, Aug. 29.—Two State delegations which were expected to-day postponed their visits at the last moment, and instead of four Major McKinley made two speeches to-day. The second one was to 1000 representative German-American voters from Cleveland, who arrived on a special train at 4 o'clock and marched to the McKinley residence with their own bands and glee clubs. Each man in the delegation carried a small American flag, and several large ones were borne in the procession at different points. There were fully 2000 people clustered in densely packed groups abont Major McKinley's home awaiting the arrival of the German-American delegation. Most of the Chicago Commercial Club was there.

When Major McKinley appeared the 1000 Cleveland men waved their flags. The first speaker, Captain E. H. Bohm, was introduced by Colonel Louis Smithnight. The next spokesman for the German-Americans was ex-Representative Snyder. He made a stirring address, declaring that the German-Americans would stand by McKinley as a stone wall for sound money and protection. On election day, the speaker declared, they will speak for prosperity, for honesty and National honor. When Major McKinley mounted the chair to speak the cheering was tumultous. He said:

My fellow-citizens: It is with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction that I welcome this representative body of German-American citizens of Cleveland and of Northern Ohio to the city of Canton and my own home. I appreciate most heartily your call, which as a compliment to myself I prize very highly, but more than all and above all I value it as a significant expression of your interest and zeal in the great political campaign upon which we have entered. [Applause.] The citizens of the United States have learned not only to respect, but to depend upon the Germans as a great and potent influence in our civilization—safe and steady in every emergency, and patriotic in every crisis. [Great applause.] Loving your mother country as you do so affectionately does not mean that you love your adopted country less, but that you have hearts big enough for the love of both. [Applause and cries of "Good, good."] Transplanted in the free soil of America, German characteristics have strengthened our institutions and exercised both a salutary and wise influence in our progress as a Nation.

Love of Fatherland, that deep and noble sentiment which has ever distinguished you, means to our German citizens always love of America and her free institutions and absolute and unqualified devotion to every true American interest. [Great applause.] Respect for law and order and faithful obedience to constituted authorities have been distinguishing traits of the Germans on both sides of the Atlantic, while hatred of wrong and oppression has called him to arms as quickly from his farm on our Western prairies as from his ancestral vineyard on the Rhine. Historians have recorded in all its greatness the strength and service of that German army which rallied to the standard of liberty and union at the call of Lincoln and enrolled in its splendid history the imperishable names of thousands who so nobly suffered and died for their imperiled country. [Great cheering.] But no such sacrifice, honorable as it is, can do justice to the services of those brave men, nor can it estimate at its true value their firm support of the Union in its moral effect upon all our people. [Applause.] Proudly can the German-American soldiers point to their deeds of valor and suffering in that great war. Confidently can they claim that they brought no shame upon the German name and bore themselves upon the battle-fields of America as did the soldiers of Frederick and Blucher in the old wars and Von Moltke in the greatest European wars of recent years. [Great cheering.] The Government appreciated their splendid services. When the news of the fall of Richmond reached Washington the people assembled in large numbers at the residence of the Secretary of State. Responding to their call for a speech, Mr. Stanton said: "I will now write my glowing dispatches. What shall I tell the King of Prussia?" He answered his own question with this glowing tribute to our German citizens: "I will tell him that the Germans have been faithful to the Union standard, as his excellent Minister, Baron Gerolt, has been constant in his friendship to the United States." [Tremendous applause.]

My fellow-citizens, better or more faithful soldiers never mustered under any flag, fighting for any cause, than those willing and sturdy German-American volunteers. [Great cheering.] The troops who fought under Willich and Siegel, Kautz and Austerhaulz, Schurz and Heintzelman, Hartranft and Weitzel, were the equals of their trained kinsmen of the imperial armies of Germany. [Renewed cheering.] You will remember that old General Willich used to boast laughingly: "Give me two brigades of my corn-fed Western Germans and I will land them on the north coast and take the empire." [Tremendous applause.] General Sheridan, too, declared, after visiting Europe, where he studied the movements of the Franco-Prussian War, that he saw no troops that excelled our own, either of the Eastern or Western armies, and Abraham Lincoln proclaimed over and over again that they were true, patriotic and faithful to the flag of our country. [Great cheering.]

But, my fellow-citizens, it is of the German-American in peace that I would now speak, conservative, industrious, steady, sensible, honest, fond of home and family, a good citizen—and who could be fond of home and family and not be a good citizen? [Renewed cheers and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."] Not deluded by false theories of finance, nor misled by catch phrases of the campaign. As in the crisis of the Civil War he was faithful to the country and sustained the flag, so in every crisis since he had stood for the honor and integrity of the Government of the United States, always standing opposed to inflation and repudiation, no matter what the form or nature of the guise in which the spurious policies were presented. [Applause.] More than once in the close States during the struggle for the resumption of specie payments the German-American vote turned the scale in favor of honest finance and the Nation's plighted faith. The German citizens do not like either cheap men or cheap money. [Applause and cries of, "You are right, they don't."] They typify sturdy manhood in their own lives and they insist upon sound money in their own business. [Great cheering.] It is gratifying to every lover of his country this year to feel that the German-Americans of the United States are standing unitedly to-day for protection to American industries, for protection to American labor, in favor of doing our work at home and by our American citizens. [Enthusiastic applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."]

They are in favor of dollars worth 100 cents each and for the National honor, breaking with their old party associations because that party under its new leadership is committed to inflation and a disordered currency. [Great cheering.] We welcome them all, both for what they are and what they have done, and bid our German fellow-citizens godspeed in every new effort in the broad fields of business and statesmanship, to all of which they have already contributed so much. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I highly appreciate the honor of this call and the significance of it more than I can find words to express, and it will give me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally. [Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."]

TALKS TO THE TRAVELERS.

McKinley Tells Commercial Men of Protection's Importance.

CANTON, OHIO, Aug. 29.—At 7 o'clock the Commercial Travelers' McKinley Club of Chicago arrived on a special train. The Commercial Travelers' Club of Canton and the Dueber Escort Club, 400 strong, met the Chicago men at the station. At 10 o'clock the Chicago delegation marched to Major McKinley's residence. There were 500 men in line and the escort numbered 500 also. The spokesman was G. J. Corey, chairman of the National Executive committee of the commercial men of the United States. When he and Major McKinley appeared on the porch there was an outburst of cheering which lasted several minutes. After Mr. Corey had spoken a few words Major McKinley said:

Mr. Corey, gentlemen of the Commercial Travelers' Association and my fellow-citizens: I am honored, greatly honored by the call of this assemblage of commercial men, representing great commercial interests and coming from every section of our common country. [Applause.] Although you are accustomed to calling on people for what I believe is chiefly your business, let me assure you that you never made a call anywhere more agreeable to your host than this call is to me, and [cries of "Good! good!" and "Hurrah for McKinley!"] it would be pleasant to me personally to meet you on any occasion, but it is peculiarly gratifying to meet you now, coming as a body to testify your unity and confident devotion to the Republican principles enunciated by the National Republican Convention of 1896. [Cheers.]

I recognize your inflence as one of the most potent factors in political contests, and I am glad to know that this year in a greater degree than ever before the commercial men of the country are united in the cause of the Republican party. [Tremendous cheering.] You have not always been in such close agreement with each other politically as now, but then you have had experience for four years, or nearly so, you have been attending the schools in which all the rest of us have been pupils. [Great laughter.] It has been a free school; [renewed laughter] the tuition has been free [continued laughter and cries of "Pretty costly though"]; but the ultimate cost has been very great. [Applause and cries of "That's right."] No body of American citizens of equal number could properly have a deeper interest in the success of Republican principle than you, and none, I am sure can do so much to secure their certain triumph as you. [Great cheering and cries, "We will do that all right, Major."] There is no more certain barometer of the business of the United States than the sentiment of the men of which this body assembled here this morning is representative. You encourage the despondent and quicken the lagging into fresh activity. You give new hope and stimulate new effort in that great body of business men upon whom so largely depends the revival of business in all parts of our country. [Applause.] What we want above all else, my fellow-citizens, is confidence [cries of "good! good!"], and we can't get confidence by threatening to revolutionize and repudiate obligations, both public and private. [Enthusiastic cheering.] You know the facts of business and can dispel the theories of the dreamer and the misstatements of the demagogue, and one thing I like about the commercial travelers is that every one of them is for the United States of America [great applause and cries of "And for McKinley, too."], and always stand up for America. [Cheers.] We are all members of the great American family, and those policies which are good for one of us are good for all of us. [Cries of "That's right!"] Those policies that are good for the Eastern and Central States are good for the West and the great Northwest. [Cheers.] We have always practiced the golden rule. The best policy is "to live and let live," and to buy and sell in a way that will best promote the good of all. [Applause.] It never pays to buy cheap goods from a rival whose object in selling to you at a low price is to establish a business that will in time destroy your own. [Great applause and cries of "That's right!"] We want no cheap goods in this country at the expense of free and honest American labor. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"] We want no cheap goods whose production would require us to introduce in the United States industrial and social degradation. [Cries of "You are right, we don't!"] Your spokesman has eloquently enumerated several of the great essentials to our welfare and prosperity. Protection, as he well said, is the true National policy, the foundation stone on which must be reared the great structure of American ascendency and progress, the system that is preservative of all business, that steadily advances this country to the proudest rank in manufacturing, mining, trading and farming, which it always should occupy—greater than any other nation in the world. [Great applause.] You will agree, I am sure, in the proud claim of Henry Clay—for it is just as true to-day as ever before—"The cause of protection is the cause of the country and it must and will prevail." It is founded in the interests and affections of the people. Reciprocity, too, the gift of Blaine [applause] and Harrison [renewed applause] to the Nation, deferred by Garfield's untimely death, was at last proclaimed by that great President, statesman and patriot, Benjamin Harrison. [Tremendous applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"] Reciprocity, the twin of protection and the true handmaiden of prosperity, already has a strong hold on the affections of our people. Limited as her opportunities have been she has always shown that she can be a great factor in the trade of our country. What we want, gentlemen, is a reciprocity that is fair, liberal and just to our own as well as to other countries.

The policy of Harrison and Blaine means the supremacy of trade, not its injury. It proposes new and larger markets to our surplus manufacturing and agricultural products—not injurious competition, nor lessened trade. A sound treasury, too, is demanded alike by every consideration of good government and good business. The Government must provide revenue for all expenses or its credit will be in constant jeopardy. Honest money must always be the best money. [Cheers.] That is the character of the money we have in circulation to-day—every dollar worth 100 cents [tremendous applause] in every country of the world, and we propose to keep it there. [Enthusiastic cheering and cries of "When you are elected, there is no doubt about that!"] If there is one kind of money that is good in every civilized country of the world and another that passes in only some parts of the world, the people of the United States will never be content with anything short of the best. [Great applause.] We have been doing business on that basis since January 1, 1879. We will continue that policy so long as we have a just regard for our honest obligations and high standing as a Nation. [Cheers.] Free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or about half its true bullion value, is not a full dollar. [Cries of "No, you bet it isn't."] Good money never made times hard, and poor money never made times good. [Tremendous applause and waving of hats.]

My fellow-citizens, our contest this year is for the country's honor and prosperity. The need of the hour is work for willing hands; work and wages for the unemployed [cries of "That's right, Major!"] and a chance to earn the good dollars which are now idle and are only waiting in their hiding places for a restoration of confidence. [Great cheering.] Our contest is for the good faith of the Nation and welfare of the people and we can proclaim with confidence the same supreme faith in the people which upheld Lincoln in every trial of the war. As he said: "Intelligence and patriotism and a firm reliance in him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties." [Cries of "That's right!"] In this faith we submit our contention to the great tribunal of the people.

I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for the compliment and courtesy of this call. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley, the next President!"]

Major McKinley had a great many callers to-day apart from the delegations and received more than 400 letters congratulating him upon his letter of acceptance. Major Ben Butterworth arrived from Washington this evening. He is on his way West to take the stump for McKinley.

CARNAGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

British Troops Land to Suppress the Horrors—The Sultan Powerless—Americans Are Safe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, Aug. 29. Further details of the situation here show a horrible condition of affairs. Secretary Herbert of the British Embassy states that he saw one of the municipal scavenger's carts heaped up with the bodies of Armenian porters.

Upon the top of the load was the body of a porter whose head was terribly battered, but who was still alive. Mr. Herbert noticed that the skulls of most of the victims were cleft or battered.

The Italian Embassador who witnessed the killing of a number of Armenians by Turks, appealed to the officer of a passing patrol to interfere on behalf of the Armenians. The appeal, however, was fruitless.

The officer refused the Embassador's request, saying: "It is the people," and proceeded on his way.

The Sultan, upon hearing that the guardships had landed bodies of men, begged Mr. Herbert to withdraw them, but this the latter declined to do until the rioting had ceased.

The American College and bible-house were guarded by troops and the college was visited by United States Minister Terrill, who wished to ascertain whether or not the occupants were safe.

The Minister's appearance had a good effect and he was assured by the Chief of Police that everything would be done to preserve order.

Armenians Will Fight to a Finish.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, Aug. 29.—The Armenian revolutionary committee have issued another manifesto, in which are embodied twelve demands, the chief of which is that autonomy be granted to the Armenians.

After enumerating their demands the manifesto goes on to declare that the Armenians will fight for their rights until the last of them have been killed.

Will Not Surrender Khalid.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Zanzibar says that the German Consul there has refused to surrender to the British Said Khalid, the self-proclaimed Sultan, and those of his followers who took refuge at the consulate after being driven from the palace by the bombardment of the British warships.

Italy's Demand From Brazil.

ROME, ITALY, Aug. 29.—The Italian Government has arranged to send Senor De Martino, a former Minister, to Brazil, to demand satisfaction from the Brazilian Government of all the claims made by Italy. Signor De Martino will sail for Rio on board the cruiser Piedmonte.

Gallagher Sails for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENG., Aug. 29.—Dr. Gallagher, the Irish-American dynamiter, released from Portland prison yesterday, sailed for New York on the steamer St. Paul to-day, accompanied by Dr. McBride, his physician. Gallagher looks emaciated and seemed depressed.

Both Shot to Death.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., Aug. 29.—When Proprietor Mills of the National Hotel this evening broke open a door in his hostelry to which "John Hartig and lady" had been assigned Friday night he found both lying on the bed dead from bullet wounds in their heads. The couple registered from Connors, Kans. Both were well dressed, and it is surmised that the tragedy was the result of interrupted love.

The Brooklyn's Corrected Speed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—Commodore Dewey telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy from Boston as follows:

"The Brooklyn's speed, corrected for the tide, is 21.1917."

The official figures thus show that the Brooklyn came within a fraction of winning a $400,000 premium by reaching a 22-knot speed. As it is she secures $350,000 by exceeding her contract 1¾ knots.

Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—Gold withdrawals to-day amounted to $67,500, leaving the reserve at the close of business at $101,093,075. Orders for gold coin imports to-day were $2,500,000.

NAPOLEON'S QUEER WAYS.

Mme. Ducrest's Treatment of Him in Her Anecdotal History of France.

One of the most recent contributions to the anecdotal history of France is the volume of memoirs written by Mme. Ducrest and translated into English. Napoleon's rudeness to men and women and his "hen hussyism" are treated barehanded, and she says that it was only on the field of battle and other great emergencies that Bonaparte became the very genius of self-possession. Still, even in the minor relations of life, Napoleon was not invariably self-asserting and dogmatic. He had his tender and gracious moments. Mme. Ducrest tells a pretty anecdote of his kindness to a venerable lady who belonged to the old regime, and who was not disposed to become a supplicant to the new. As soon as Bonaparte was raised to the consulate he sent for her, rose to meet her as she appeared and assured her he should feel pleasure in granting her any boon she might think fit to solicit.

It was all done in recognition of the fact that she had once given him a prize at school.

"General," she said, "I have no right to look for anything from you."

"You have then forgotten, madame, that it was from you I received my first crown? You came with the Duc d'Orleans, to distribute the prizes at Brienne, and when you placed on my brow the wreath of laurel, which was destined to be the precursor of so many others, you said: 'May it bring you happiness.' I am told that I am a fatalist, therefore it is not surprising that I should remember what you have forgotten. I shall be delighted to be serviceable to you."

But the happiest portion of these Ducrest memoirs are those in which "Madame Sans Gene" appears. The humble wife of the humble soldier who afterward became Marshal Lefebvre and Duke of Dantzig, is here drawn to the life in her vulgar nature, her magnificent devotion to her husband and her loyal friendship to those who were dear to her in early life. She never ceased to display the manners of a washerwoman, and she is, if possible, more delightfully vulgar in the Ducrest volume than in the Sardou-Moreau play.

WILLIAM BRYAN BADLY WORRIED,

Not at All Pleased With the Prospect of a Third Ticket.

PAPERS BOTHER HIM.

Accuses the Sound Money Advocates of Groping in Darkness.

FARMERS FURTHER INFORMED

Asked to Talk About Tariff, the Boy Orator Deftly Dodges the Issue.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Before a gigantic gathering of farmers at Maple City Park, near Hornellsville, this afternoon William J. Bryan severely criticized the third-ticket movement and those who are taking part in it. Mr. Bryan was at his best and spoke with an earnestness approaching fervor. Fully 7000 people were present, and the manner in which they showed their appreciation of Mr. Bryan's remarks gave them the title of being one of the most enthusiastic audiences the candidate has addressed since he started out from Chicago after his nomination. Mr. Bryan's voice was husky when he began, but it soon gained strength and came strong and clear before his discourse was finished. He spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens, I have not time to enter into an elaborate discussion of the issues presented to the people in this campaign, but I desire to call attention to a few things which may assist you in deciding on which side you should cast your influence. There are certain things which you have a right to consider. It is the object—or, at least, it should be—of the public speakers to help their audiences to understand the merits of disputed questions, and it is one of the evidences of sincerity of purpose that the person discussing the public issues shall discuss them plainly, clearly, so that every one can understand just what is said and just what is meant. When ambiguous language is used, when obscure expressions are employed, it is an assured fact that the person using them has something to conceal rather than to make plain.

The good book speaks of certain persons who love darkness rather than light, and the good book gives a reason for that peculiar affection. Do you remember what it is? They love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. Whenever I find darkness employed in the discussion of a question or in the statement of a position I am irresistibly reminded of that Bible passage and conclude that the person who attempts to obscure does it because he is not willing that other people shall know what he believes and what he desires to accomplish. When I hear a man talking about sound money without telling what he means by it I think he loves darkness rather than light because his deeds are evil [applause] and when I find that our opponents are taking their arguments from people who have not names I am afraid there is a purpose in the obscurity.

Let me call your attention to something which you will find at the top of the first column of the first page of the Buffalo Courier under great big headlines: "Ready to unload." "Indiana bankers hope that Bryan will win." "Great hoards of silver; they are eager to dump it by the shipload on the United States mints and to double its present prices." Under these headlines I find the special cablegram from that great city whence comes most of the arguments of our enemies, London, Eng. [Hisses.] In the course of an interview to-day a leading Indian merchant just returned from Calcutta said to me: "A leading merchant" (name unknown). [Laughter.] American politics is just now of absorbing interest to Hindoo and Parsee bankers and financiers as well as to native potentates. Yes, my friends; for our American politics is of absorbing interest to all the nations of the earth, because we are going to decide to govern ourselves. [Cheers.] Therefore they are becoming interested. Continuing the newspaper quotation: "All of them possessing enormous hoards of silver, eagerly desire Bryan's election and the chance thereby afforded them to dump shiploads of bullion into the United States mint at double the present price. So eager are they that I have heard a well-founded rumor (an unknown person has heard a well-founded rumor) that a friend has been found to aid the free-silver party by supplying campaign literature."

That is the end of the quotation from the unknown Indian merchant, and the cablegram adds: "My informant is a man of such high commercial standard that I attach much importance to this information." There is a correspondent who does not sign his name telling about a man of high commercial standing, whose name he does not give, who quotes what a leading merchant says, whose name is unknown, and who says that there is a "well-founded rumor" that certain things are going to happen. [Laughter.]

That, my friends, is the sort of argument that is being spread before the American people. Why do not these men who are giving opinions give their names so we can find out who the men are and what their opinion is worth? But I am afraid that they love darkness rather than light, because their deed are evil and they dare not come out in the open light. [Applause.] I call attention to this because we can see by it what an unsubstantial foundation is laid for the fears which they attempt to excite in the breasts of American citizens. Let me give you another evidence of the lack of candor and directness that characterizes our opponents.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild is quoted in this same paper as saying: "I do not see how we can do anything else than put a third ticket in the Presidential arena. We have practically committed ourselves to such a course. We want to see the defeat of the Chicago ticket, and we shall try to draw away as many voters as we can from it. We feel that their defeat may be best accomplished by a third ticket. Of course we shall find no fault with those of our friends who cast a straight vote for McKinley. As to whom the nominees will be I have not the slightest idea."

Now, there, my friends, is a party that claims to be in favor of honest money, advocating the putting up of a ticket, not for the purpose of electing the ticket, not for the purpose of voting for the ticket, but for the purpose of electing another man whom they are not willing to indorse in a convention. [Applause.] I simply call your attention to the methods which we have to meet in this campaign. And I ask you whether these methods characterize a political party that is so devoted to honesty in everything that it wants honest money and sound dollars. [Derisive laughter.]

Now, as against a party, without daring to advocate a gold standard, yet declaring in favor of its maintenance until other nations come to our relief, and as against another so-called party that advocates the nomination of a ticket, not for the purpose of electing it, but for the purpose of electing another ticket, we present a straightforward, emphatic declaration which is so clear that one who runs may read: "We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth." I believe you have a right to consider the frankness, the candor with which these positions are stated when you come to decide which side is honestly striving to do that which is best for the American people.

Now if the gold standard is a good thing the Republicans ought to have declared in favor of its perpetual maintainance. If the gold standard is a good thing, then the United States ought to have it, and if the gold standard is a bad thing, then no foreign nation should be permitted to force a gold standard upon the people of the United States. [Cheers.] There is not in that money platform of the Republican party a single ray of hope. Are you satisfied with your condition? If so, then why do you not want to keep up a gold standard? If you are not satisfied with your condition are you willing to submit to the present conditions until other people take pity on us and come to our rescue? [Applause.]

That, my friends, is the position in which we are placed in this campaign, no party depending on a gold standard, and yet a great party willing to surrender the right of self-government, willing to vest its legislative powers in other lands and let them legislate for the United States. [Hisses and shouts of "Never, never."] I do not believe that the American people will ever consent to receive their mandates from over the ocean. [A voice with a strong Hibernian accent: "Johnny Bull will never do it."]

For an hour Mr. Bryan spoke on the subject of silver, repeating former arguments in new phrases, and then a man in the crowd asked Mr. Bryan to say something about the tariff.

"What is the use in discussing the tariff question," Mr. Bryan responded, "until we decide whether the United States has a right to legislate on any question? [Applause and laughter.] Why not submit the tariff question to the international agreement along with the money question? The tariff question compared with the money question is absolutely insignificant, and you cannot force the tariff question into a campaign where the people are trying to decide their financial independence of every other nation on earth. [Cheers.] It matters not how we may differ on other questions, this is going to determine the allegiance of people to party this year, and if the syndicates can leave the Democratic party in order to prevent free silver I want to know why laboring men and the farmers cannot leave the Republican party in order to destroy the gold standard. [Shouts of "We will."] I believe that the way to make people love their Government is not to call them abusive names when they make a just complaint, but to make the Government so good it shall deserve the love of every citizen. Instead of telling you that the Creator made a great many to toil and a few to ride on the back of those who toil, I come to renew your faith in the love of independence which declares that all men are created equal, and if all men are created equal, then no man, whatever his name or position or lot in life, has a right to injure another man, and that no Government should either enable one citizen to injure another or permit one citizen to injure another.

"I have not come here to beg your votes, but I say that when you have read my platform and understand what these policies mean to you, if you then believe that through the ticket nominated at Chicago you can best serve your country, serve your rights and protect your families, then I am a bidder for your votes, I care not to what party you belong. But if, on the other hand, you believe that the election of anybody else is better for yourselves and your country, then it would be criminal for you to cast your votes for me. That is my idea of politics. It is not the person, it is the cause for which the person stands. It is not the indorsement, it is the principles. I stand for certain principles, and if elected, I will carry them out to the best of my abilities. So help me. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were conveyed from the fair grounds to the railroad station, receiving a most enthusiastic ovation all along the route, and at once started for Jamestown.

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 39.—Mr. Bryan made the trip from Hornellsville to Jamestown in a special car furnished by the Jamestown committee. On the train was a committee of reception from Olean to Jamestown. There were few stops. A big crowd had gathered at Wellsville, but the train whirled past so rapidly that all the candidate heard was the echo of the cheers and the faint strains of a band.

Cuba was the first stop. A big crowd was there and Mr. Bryan shook hands with many. The train reached Olean at 6:20 P. M. and Mr. Bryan was given a rousing reception. Mr. Bryan spoke from the rear platform of the car. Three thousand people were in the crowd and they cheered with vigor.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Mr. Bryan arrived at the Jamestown station at 7:40 P. M., and was greeted with cheers by a thousand people gathered there and along an embankment overlooking the track. He and Mrs. Bryan were taken to the Sherman House, whence, after supper, they were conveyed to Celeron, on Chautauqua Lake, in a special trolley car.

The convention hall at Celeron has a seating capacity of 3000, but fully 4000 were jammed into it long before the Bryan party came at 9 o'clock. Outside there were thousands struggling to get to the doors. The party was entirely without police protection and had to fight hard to keep from being crushed by the curious men who swarmed around them.

When Mr. Bryan stepped upon the platform he was greeted with a fierce, shrill cheer, which in its intensity suggested the Chicago convention. Every one stood on their chairs waving handkerchiefs, and the cheers kept up for several minutes. After this began the trouble which came almost to being a panic, and under the conditions there a panic would surely have resulted in loss of life.

Frank H. Mott introduced Mr. Bryan, who stepped forward and stood waiting for quiet. The people kept crowding in at the door and pressing to the front. Mr. Bryan begged those in the aisles to get out lest a panic should result and by word and gestures implored them for order, but he could not get it. Members of the committee tooks turns at exhorting the people to keep back, but they were not heeded. One excited man in the gallery got a hearing and cried: "Go out for heaven's sake. There will be a panic and people will be killed."

Mr. Bryan declared that he would not speak under such dangerous conditions. Mr. Sibley, one of the committee, announced that Mr. Bryan would leave the hall and talk in the open air if the people would go out. Finally the intelligence was conveyed to the people that Mr. Bryan would talk outside after the indoor meeting and Mr. Sibley would talk outside immediately. Several hundred were induced to leave and then, after thirty minutes' struggling against the determination of more people than the hall would hold to hear him, Mr. Bryan was able to begin his speech.

The address delivered was largely on the lines of his speech at Hornellsville today. He put the audience in good humor immediately by the statement that when so many people gathered together on such an occasion and put themselves to so much personal discomfort in a banner Republican county, he was afraid to go into any Democratic counties to speak.

He devoted himself almost entirely to the issue of the campaign. At the outside he predicted that there would be sixteen Republicans for every Democrat lost by the Chicago ticket. He accused his political opponents of having brought about a panic to secure the accomplishment of private ends. They forced issue after issue of bonds regardless of prices, and the taxpayers had to pay the prices.

HORACE BOIES ON THE STUMP.

Iowa's Ex-Governor Opens the Campaign for the Democrats.

WATERLOO, IOWA, Aug. 29.—A large crowd gathered in the Eastside Park in this city this evening to listen to ex-Governor Horace Boies open the campaign in behalf of the Democratic party. F. E. Pollans, Democratic candidate for County Attorney, presided, and after making a short speech presented the ex-Governor. In opening his address Mr. Boies said that the subject which called the meeting together was one which overshadowed every other since the great war.

"It is a subject," he continued, "which interests in the same way all classes of people. The leaders of the Democratic party are denounced for the alleged attempt to appeal to class. McKinley has taken the pains to allege that an appeal has been made to the classes and an attempt made to divide the country on the silver issue. By the very nature of these things there must be classes.

The speaker then said that we are affected differently by the money question. The American whose wealth is money naturally wants the gold standard, for that makes his money more valuable, but the man who produces what must be sold for money will, if he understands it, favor bimetallism, cheaper money—money which they call, if you please, "depreciated currency" is the best for the people, because it tends to raise the price of products.

HARRITY WILL ATTEND.

National Democratic Committeemen Receive a Little Surprise.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 29.—Members of the National Democratic Committee were somewhat surprised to learn to-day that one of the distinguished Democrats in attendance at the convention next week will be no less a person than William F. Harrity, ex-chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Harrity was present at Chicago as Pennsylvania's National Committeeman and was one of the members included in the resolution offered by O'Donnell of Colorado at the New York meeting, when he sought to have the names of all the sound-money members dropped from the committee roll. Mr. Harrity and Mr. Cadwallader of Pennsylvania engaged quarters at the Grand Hotel by wire this morning.

Certified lists of the delegates elected from the various States began to pour in through the mail this morning, and Secretary Wilson expects to have the temporary roll of the convention completed by Monday morning with the exception of New York State, which does not elect until Monday, the delegates coming directly to this city from the convention.

Governor Flower to-day wired his acceptance of the temporary chairmanship offered him by the executive committee. Senator Caffery of Louisiana has been notified that he is likely to be elected permanent chairman by the convention, and it is understood that he will accept the honor if tendered him.

Altgeld Speaks for Silver.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 29.—The opening of the State campaign for free silver and the Democratic ticket to-day by Governor Altgeld was the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration. The little town was alive and fully 15,000 people were crowded in the city park, where the speaking was held. Hon. E. C. Knotts of Girard, presided and introduced the Governor, who spoke for about two hours, being frequently interrupted by applause. His speech was an able presentation of the free-silver argument and was free from bitterness.

For the Gold Standard.

WHEELING, W. VA., Aug. 29.—The National Democrats of West Virginia held a State Convention here to-day and elected delegates to the Indianapolis convention and also named electors. The delegates at large are: Ex-Attorney-Generat Caldwell of Wheeling, M. W. Gamble of Hardy County, Joseph Ruffner of Charlestown and Robert H. Browse of Pleasant County. The resolutions declare unequivocally for the gold standard and indorse Cleveland's administration.

A SPLIT AT SACRAMENTO.

Independent Republicans Place a County Ticket in the Field.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Aug. 29.—The Independent Republicans of this city met in convention to-day and nominated a full county ticket, which will be placed before the people at the coming election. The delegates claim that they have taken this course in the interest of pure government, and in defiance of political bossism.

The following ticket was named: Superior Judges—A. P. Catlin, Chauncey H. Dunn, C. H. Oatman; State Senator, Dr. G. M. Dixon; Assemblyman, Twentieth District, W. M. Purnell; Twenty-first, Charles M. Beckwith; Twenty-second, L. M. Landsborough of the fusion ticket; Supervisor, Third District, T. M. Tracy.

The other nominations are not made as yet. J. C. Marsh was nominated for city Justice of the Peace, and the convention adjourned after appointing a central and a finance committee.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE!

PERSONS who wish to break away from the seductive habits of opium, alcohol and tobacco will find

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD'S VITALIZING TABLETS

Of wonderful assistance by destroying the desire for them and keeping up the stimulation. Their stimulating and anodyne properties seem to gently verge into a permanent tonic. It is thus that they come as a blessing to the hard-working, quick-thinking, fast-living American, who so frequently by his manner of living seems to invite these maladies. Per box $1, three for $2 50. By mail, post paid.

ROOT'S PHARMACY, Sixth and Howard Streets.

NEW TO-DAY.

1128 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

DON'T BE A CLAM!

Buy Pure Drugs At a Drugstore.

The Owl sell only the best money will buy.

The Owl retail more drugs and medicines than any ten drugstores and department shops combined.

Lambert's Listerine, $1 size	65c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, $1 size	65c
Nelson's Amycose, 75c size	50c
Allen's Female Restorer, $1 size	65c
Roger & Gallet Peau de Espagne, $1 25 size	85c
Roger & Gallet Iris Blanc, $1 25 size	85c
RED CROSS Absorbent Cotton, 1-pound packages	45c
Bay Rum, the best	25c
Florida Water, M. & L.	45c

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TRUSS AND RUBBER GOODS PRICE LIST MAILED FREE.

LADIES' POCKETBOOKS.

No house on the coast carry the variety assortment we do. No old stock. All the latest styles in solid silver mountings and new fads in leathers.

ONE LEADER.

GENUINE ALLIGATOR Combination Pocketbook, solid leather lining,

$1 Each.

For 50c We sell you a box of BENNETT'S ASTHMA CURE. It may cure, but we guarantee you will sleep every night while using it. Is that worth 50 cents?

Paine's Celery Compound, $1 size	60c
Dermont's Tonic Bitters, 75c size	50c
Hood's or Joy's Sarsaparilla, $1 size	65c
Allcock's Porous Plasters, 25c size	10c
Allcock's Corn Plasters, 25c size	15c
Cuticura Resolvent, $1 size	70c
Belladonna Plasters, 10c size, 3 for	25c
Orange Blossoms, $1 size	75c
Carter's or Beecham's Pills, 25c size	15c
Pinkham's Compound, $1 size	65c
Boracic Acid, P. & W., 1-lb boxes	40c
Sugar of Milk, P. & W., 1-lb boxes	35c
Mrs. Allen's Syrian Wash	40c
Searby's Hospital Bed Pans	$2 25
No-To-Bac	75c
Dr. Ira Baker's Tar Cough Balsam—no cure, no pay	25c

—ANOTHER—

"HOT CUP OF TEA"

For This Week Only.

A 3-PIECE

MANICURE SET

Containing File, Tweezers and Corn Knife, usual price $1.

Our Price 25c.

Add 5c postage to the country. A few gross left.

BUTTERMILK SOAP.

Per box—3 cakes for 10c

MUNYON'S HOME REMEDIES

25-cent sizes	15c
50-cent sizes	30c
100-cent sizes	60c

Add 1c each for postage.

Remember at the Owl

Everything is gilt-edge quality—25c and more sayed on every dollar.

BEWARE OF IMITATION GOODS.

Some Druggists, all Grocery and Dry Goods shops who dicker in Drugs are trying to palm off Imitation SYRUP OF FIGS. Don't be "taken in." Buy the genuine California—price 35c bottle at the Owl—and you take no chances.

CUTLERY.

All-steel Shears, 4 or 6 inches	10c
Manicure Scissors	50c to $1 25

Solid Pearl Nail-Cleaners 25c, Worth $1.

Peroxide Hydrogen "Casters"—

¼-lb bottles	20c
½-lb bottles	40c
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$1 50 up. Send for Truss Price List.

THE OWL DRUG CO. deliver Drugs, etc., free of express charges to any railroad point within 100 miles of San Francisco or Los Angeles when purchase amounts to $5 or more, when money accompanies the order. Club together with your neighbors if you can't use the quantity.

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Allen's Pure Malt Whisky	85c
Canadian Club Whisky	$1
Hermitage Bourbon Whisky	75c
Kola Cardial	85c
Baker's Honduras Sarsaparilla	75c

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Field-Grown From Spring Cuttings by an Experienced Eastern Florist.

11 VARIETIES

As follows:

Portia, Scarlet, William Scott, Day Break, Tidal Wave, Grace Wilder, } Pink.

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American Flag—Striped.

These plants are well-grown for Winter bloom, and will be sold to the trade at reasonable r