WANDERING WILL'S WEARISOME WILES

He Practices Them on Unsuspecting Citizens of Ohio.

TOOTS HIS SILVER HORN

Addresses Delivered in the Buckeye State by the Boy Orator.

SLIGHT ACCIDENT AT KENTON.

The Democratic Nominee Met by Large Crowds at Every Stopping-Place.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Sept. 2.—When the train bearing Mr. Bryan arrived at Springfield the crush from the steps of the car to the platform was simply terrible, 20,000 people being present. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen—For a few moments only I shall occupy your attention, because a large portion of my voice has been left along the line of travel, where it is still calling sinners to repentance. I am told that in this city you manufacture more agricultural implements than are manufactured in any other city of the country.

I am glad to talk to you, who recognize that the dollars which you received are earned by those who convert the natural resources of this country into money, those who till the soil, for from its fertility springs this Nation's primary greatness. Upon the prosperity of the great producers of wealth, whom we call the masses, as distinguished from the classes, depends all the prosperity of this city.

If you have a gold standard you legislate the value of money up and you legislate the value of property down.

The very legislation that increases the purchasing power of a dollar simply enables that dollar to buy more of other things. How can a dollar be made to buy more of other things? By making more wheat sell for a dollar, more corn for a dollar, more oats sell for a dollar, more potatoes sell for a dollar, more of the product of toil exchanging for a given amount of money. It is a good thing for the man who owns money and buys property, but it is a mighty bad thing for the man who has to pay money with the property that he produces. [Applause.]

How does the gold standard affect you? You make your implements and sell them to the farmer. Suppose the farmer finds his taxes don't go down, but the price of all that he sells goes down. What does it mean? It means that he has less and less money to expend on agricultural implements and the support of his family. [Cheers.] If you sell his agricultural implements he promises to pay you and the legislation destroys his ability to pay, then you find fault because you have to take your implements back and sell them second hand to somebody else.

Reaching Urbana at 11 o'clock Mr. Bryan found there an enthusiastic audience, which flocked around the rear platform of the candidate's car and cheered loudly. He was presented as the next President of the United States, and in response said that whether or not this prediction would prove true would depend to a great extent on what the people about the car would do this fall. Mrs. Bryan was also introduced to the gathering and was given three cheers as the train drew out.

A large number of men, women, boys and girls, bearing slips of yellow paper containing the inscription, "McKinley Club," were in the crowd of several hundred gathered at Belle Fontaine. Although the Bryant contingent, in the distance seemed to be in the minority, it had plenty of enthusiasm and succeeded in making a great noise. Mr. Bryan referred to the color of the badges in his speech.

Farmers from the surrounding country kept coming into Kenton all the morning to attend the reception given there to W. J. Bryan, and when he arrived the demonstration was most enthusiastic.

Mr. Bryan made a vigorous speech at the courthouse square that won frequent applause. While it was in progress part of the speakers' stand gave way with a crash, carrying a score of people with it. Nobody was hurt, but the wildest excitement reigned for a few minutes. Mrs. Bryan barely managed to save herself from being precipitated into the hole through which those near her fell.

A special coach, chartered by the Toledo reception committee, was attached to the train on which Mr. Bryan left Kenton. Mr. Bryan was given a flattering reception in point of the number of people who assembled to hear him speak at Findlay. If the crowd was not so enthusiastic as at other places there were plenty who did honor to the full extent of their lungs. Fully 6000 people were present.

After leaving Findlay stops were made by the Bryan train at Walker and Cynet, where there were small crowds but much enthusiasm. Mr. Bryan made brief remarks at both places.

At Bowling Green a stand had been erected a hundred feet from the railway tracks and about it 2000 people were closely packed. They cheered the candidate when he appeared and listened attentively to a brief speech.

The Ladies' Silver Club, composed of young women attired in white frocks and wearing silvered caps, was a feature of the reception there, and a brass band had also been retained to meet the candidate. Miss Carrie Layman, a member of the Ladies' Silver Club, presented Mr. Bryan with a bouqet of flowers and made a little address.

"These flowers," she said, "were gathered from the richest agricultural soil in this great State, where the people, and especially the farmer, notwithstanding their splendid soil, are in great financial distress."

Another vast audience, unprecedented in political campaigns, heard William J. Bryan deliver a speech in High School Square, here to-night. The concourse at Columbus last night was the largest Mr. Bryan ever addressed.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMEN.

Chairman Jones Names the Executive, Campaign and Advisory Members.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 2.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee sprung a surprise late this afternoon by announcing the appointment of members of the executive, campaign and advisory committees. These appointments have been pending for some time, and it was thought they would not be announced until after Saturday's conference with Mr. Bryan and members of the National Committee.

The committee as announced is as follows: Executive—James J. Jones, chairman; Thomas O. Towles, secretary; Henry D. Clayton, Alabama; Thomas C. McRae, Prescott, Ark.; J. J. Dwyer, San Francisco; Adair Wilson, Durango, Colo.; Richard R. Kenney, Dover, Del.; Samuel Pasco, Monticello, Fla.; George Ainslie, Boise City, Idaho; John C. Shanklin, Evansville, Ind.; C. A. Walsh, Ottumwa, Iowa; U. Woodson, Owensboro, Ky.; N. C. Blanchard, Shreveport, La.; Arthur P. Gorman, Laurel, Md.; D. J. Campau, Detroit, Mich.; William J. Stone, Jefferson City, Mo.; W. H. Thompson, Grand Island, Nebraska; James Smith, Newark, N. J.; Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.; William C. Lesitkon, Grafton, N. D.; B. R. Tillman, Trenton, S. C.; James M. Heid, Nashville, Tenn.; Peter J. Otey, Lynchburg, Va.; E. C. Wall, Milwaukee, Wis.; Marcus A. Smith, Phœnix, Ariz.; Lawrence Gardner, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Marcum, Muskogee, I. T.

Campaign—Daniel J. Campau, Michigan, chairman; John R. McLean, Cincinnati; William J. Stone, Jefferson City, Mo.; Clark Bowell Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; J. G. Johnson, Peabody, Kans.; Thomas Gahan, Chicago; William A. Clark, Helena, Mont.; Jomes Kerr, Clearfield, Pa.; Frank Bosford, Michigan, secretary.

Messrs. Clark and Kerr are the additions made to this commiitee to-day and there is still one vacancy to be filled. Whether this is left for Senator Teller of Colorado, as hinted yesterday, is a matter of conjecture.

FORMULATING RESOLUTIONS.

Preparing the Planks for the Sound-Money Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 2.—The committee on resolutions met at the Grand Hotel shortly before 5 o'clock and organized by selecting Senator Vilas of Wisconsin chairman and Albert Watkins of Nebraska secretary. It was deemed best to leave the actual construction of the platform to a sub-committee, and after an hour of discussion the following were selected to do this work: Hon. W. F. Vilas (chairman), C. V. Holman of Maine, C. P. Lewis of New Jersey, Hon. Virgil P. Kline of Ohio. Comptroller of the Currency James H. Eckels of Illinois, Edmund Cooper of Tennessee, Thomas G. Jones of Alabama, John P. Irish of California, Henry W. Lamb of Massachusetts and Albert Watkins of Nebraska.

The informal discussion of the members disclosed the fact that the great majority of the committee was of one mind on the leading propositions to be submitted. It is understood that there will be no reference to bimetallism, but that the money plank will declare unequivocally for the existing single gold standard. Along this line the plank submitted by C. E. S. Wood of Oregon, heretofore given in these dispatches, appears to have met with general approval, for its reading was greeted with applause. While it is probable that the declaration will be put in a different dress the ideas advanced will likely form the basis of the financial plank. That proposed plank is as follows:

We favor the use of gold and silver as money, but insist upon the maintenance of our present gold standard and that silver should only be used so far as it safely may be and consistently with the firm maintenance of such gold standard.

We oppose all forms of fiat money and consider its retirement from circulation as recommended by the present administration indispensible to a stable currency and to the maintenance of the gold standard.

The retirement of the greenback has many strong advocates, among them Virgil Kline of Ohio and Perry Belmont of New York.

Equitable and just pension laws will be indorsed.

The tariff plank will be along the usual lines. A vigorous opposition will be expressed to all forms of fraudulent and misguided paternalism.

The Chicago platform will be arraigned, notably on account of its "attacks on the Supreme Court" and its "upholding of anarchy by denying the right of the use of Federal troops in a State to suppress the violations of the United States law in those States."

Among the propositions offered and read for the information of the committee was one by C. Vey Holman of Maine regarding the merchant marine. It was, he said, radically different from the plank pressed upon the committees of the St. Louis and Chicago conventions—and adopted by the latter—by the representatives of the American Shipping League, of which Arthur Sewall is president. It reads as follows:

We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restrictive statutes of the eighteenth century, long ago abandoned by every other maritime power but the United States. To this end we favor the repeal of those navigation laws which, to the Nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen.

We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping: that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufacturing products.

The sub-committee to-night began the work of drafting a platform, a task which Senator Vilas said should be well and thoroughly performed, regardless of the time required to do it. The sub-committee reviewed the propositions before them and decided that more satisfactory progress could be made by a further subdivision of labor, so the general divisions of the platform were assigned to the following named members for preparation: Preamble and general declarations, Kline, Curtis and Jones; financial plank, Vilas and Eckels: tariff and economic subjects, Irish, Watkins and Holman; civil service, Lamb.

VERMONT'S GREAT VICTORY.

Increased Republican Majority in the New England State.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., Sept. 2.—Returns from 325 cities and towns in the State give Grout (R.) for Governor 52,565; Jackson (D.) 14,627; Battelle (Pop.) 616; Whittemore (Prohib.) 511. Grout's plurality, 37,938; majority, 36,811. In 1892 the same towns and cities gave Fuller (R.) 38,239; Smalley (D.) 18,903; all others 1721. Fuller's plurality, 19,336; majority, 17,615.

JAPAN AGAIN CONVULSED.

An Earthquake Destroys One Town and Badly Damages Others.

Many Persons Reported Killed and Injured—A Typhoon in the Southern Provinces.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Sept. 2.—Reports have been received here to the effect that a severe earthquake caused a great amount of damage Monday in the northwest provinces and on the main islands off that coast.

Particulars are very meager, but it is known that the town of Rukago has been partially destroyed and other villages severely damaged. Many persons are reported to have been killed and injured, and the property loss is believed to be tremendous.

The provinces visited by the earthquake are the same as those devastated by the terrible earthquake and tidal wave of June 15, when a large number of towns were wiped out and the estimated loss of life was 30,000.

The provinces of Rekuzen and Rikuchu, along the coast from the island of Konkasan northward, are where the principal sufferers are to-day.

The recollection of the havoc to human life wrought by the convulsion causes great anxiety as to what further reports may show as the result of Monday's earthquake.

On the same day a typhoon caused extensive damage in Southern Japan.

West Woolwich, Me., is perhaps unique in not having a dog within the village limits.

Interior of Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana, Where the Gold Standard Democracy Is Holding Its National Convention. Scene as Viewed From the Stage.

GOLDENROD DEMOCRACY

[Continued from First Page.]

ment in our industries, and part has been hoarded for the day when it should bring a high premium. Our Government can get none except by increasing the National debt and the burden of taxation. About $100,000,000 in gold is in the United States treasury to support the parity, not alone of the $346,000,000 of greenbacks, which was its original function, but the $625,000,000 of silver currency which has been issued since. That frail foundation has been trembling since 1890 with the additional weight put upon it. Only by heroic means has the Government been able to prop up the immense superstructure. But even the prospect of unlimited silver coinage under present conditions would make that foundation disappear as if in a quicksand, and you and I and every man who has property or wages would find their value changed from a gold to a silver measure.

This will be the certain result of imposing such an additional burden upon the Government, but when with that in view we consider the disposition of foreign Governments to strengthen their gold reserves and the suspension of free silver coinage in India, which has heretofore been the world's sink for all its surplus silver, but it is so no longer, the conclusion is inevitable that we would be reduced to a silver basis and to a very cheap silver basis at that.

One characteristic of political remedies administered and recommended by quack political doctors is that they are alleged to cure all diseases. To every man in distress in any part of the country the demonetization of silver is pointed out as the cause of his misery, and the remonetization of silver as his remedy. By reason of perfectly simple causes the prices of wheat and corn and other agricultural products have declined, but this decline is attributed by these political quacks to the demonetization of silver, and the farmer, along with every other man who finds it hard to make both ends meet, is told that by remonetizing silver wheat will go to a dollar a bushel and other farm products will rise proportionately.

If this were true, rising prices would affect the commodities which a farmer buys, the interest he pays on his debts, the freight rates which determine the cost of getting his products to market, and he would be relatively no better off than before. To expect the farmer to accept so great a delusion is to presume upon his intelligence. Ask the farmers of my State why they are giving up the production of wheat and corn, and they will tell you it is because of the depreciation of silver. They will point to these great Western prairies and tell you they cannot compete with these in the growth of the staple cereals. And they have taken to raising other crops which are more profitable and less competitive. The same tendency is the case throughout the agricultural world. Not only have thousands of acres of Western lands in America been thrown open to cultivation within recent years, but in Russia, India and the Argentine Republics, railroads and enterprises have brought large additions of acreage under cultivation and poured millions of additional bushels upon the markets of the world.

The same cheapening in the cost of boots and shoes, of hats and coats and other clothing which has followed excessive production in the manufacture of these articles, has been manifest in the excessive production of agricultural products. It is the old familiar law of supply and demand. In my State of New York hay is selling at $15 per ton; last year it was $10. Do our silver friends attribute that to the demonetization of silver? They ought to if they wish to be consistent. Silver dollars in the pockets of the mine-owners are of no benefit to the Western farmer. What they want is prosperous conditions which will put silver dollars in their own pockets—dollars which when they are taken out will buy just as much as gold dollars.

Against such threatened calamities we have met as Democrats, as patriots, to protest. Our purpose is too serious to permit differences on minor matters or personal jealousies to divide our councils or weaken our influence.

We have come here as Democrats to exert such influences as we may have among Democrats for the good of our country and the preservation of our party organization for other periods of usefulness. Renouncing as un-Democratic the work of the party organization at Chicago let us be true to every Democratic instinct at Indianapolis. Let no man say that in this convention any false note of Democracy was sounded. We stand for all that should inspire good citizenship, for honest money, enforcement of law and order, respect for authority, the preservation of the National credit, the just payment of debts, the dignity and welfare of labor, the prosperity and fair name of America. United in such a cause we can go forward with the American flag as our banner and the words "National Democrats" inscribed on its folds. We know no sectional issue or interest. We stand behind the broad shield of patriotism, and in that sign we shall conquer.

The speech was very warmly received. The States were then called for the selection of members of the various committees and at 2:10 P. M. the convention took a recess until 4 P. M. During the interim the committee on permanent organization carried out the programme of the National committee by selecting Senator Caffery of Louisiana for permanent chairman. John R. Wilson of Indiana, the temporary secretary, and the remainder of the temporary organization were chosen for permanent officers.

The convention reassembled at 4:30 with a very large attendance. The report of the committee on credentials stated that there were 824 delegates present, representing forty-one States and three Territories, and recommending that those present be entitled to cast the full votes of their States and Territories. The report was agreed to without question.

Dr. Everett of Massachusetts was introduced to fill up with a speech the time until the report on permanent organization should be ready. He addressed the convention as fellow-patriots, and said Massachusetts had sent her delegation, nearly sixty strong, to aid in repelling the invasion which had risen against the ancient honor and credit of the whole country. [Cheers.] Massachusetts was for gold. [Cheers.] Talk about an international agreement for bimetallism! Why had we not now all the nations of the world whose name was worth anything for the gold standard? [Applause.]

Massachusetts, he continued, is here against all class distinctions. [Cheers.] Massachusetts Democracy knows no distinction between North and South, between East and West [applause], and, above all, the Democracy of our State will not stand any insult against that man who has protected the credit and honor of America. We stand to-night with President Cleveland.

Here the convention rose to a man, and there was a scene of great enthusiasm. Delegates cheered and shouted, and waved hats, fans, handkerchiefs and flags, and the spectators in the galleries took part in the demonstration.

When Dr. Everett was able to make himself heard again, he said: We of Massachusetts are not here to act for any special candidates. Gentlemen from the South and West, gentlemen from the Pacific and center, give us any two men, any men the country knows and honors for distinction, for purity, for worth in public or private life, North or South, civilians or soldiers, and Massachusetts will do all that she can for their support. [Prolonged applause.]

"We are told that we might do as well by casting our votes for the candidates nominated at St. Louis. I mean the first St. Louis convention, not the second. [Laughter.] We are told that for sound-money's sake we have nothing to do but to go over to that camp. Mr. President, I respectfully decline to admit that all public virtue is centered in the Republican party. [Applause.] If it were only for this year, if it were only for this campaign, I might think differently of what we are to do. But we are not here only for this campaign. We are here for 1900, we are here for the future. There are hundreds and thousands of young men growing up and asking for whom they are to vote and who know nothing of the traditions of party. They want to know to what party to join themselves, to know which is the progressive party, the party of the day and hour, and I say this convention is to be not the last, but the first of a series of conventions. [Loud applause.]

"This is to be the first convention of the party of young America. [Cheers.] We are fighting not merely for the honor and historic principles of our party; not merely against anarchism and populism; not merely against protection and paternalism, but we are fighting that the United States may stand in the face of her sister nations, undimmed in honor and unshaken in courage."

Dr. Everett resumed his seat amid loud and long continued applause.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented by the chairman of the committee, James W. Eaton of New York. Senator Caffery was escorted to the chair by Mr. Bullitt of Pennsylvania and Mr. Lawler of Minnesota, and spoke as follows:

I tender this convention my deepest thanks for the honor conferred by selecting me to preside over its deliberations. I shall always regard it as the highest ever conferred upon me.

Charged by our party with the function of ministering in its temple of faith and teaching the people its true doctrines, our priests have desecrated its altars, broken its shrines and taught false doctrines to the people. We now enter the sanctuary of the temple and take possession of the ark of the covenant of our faith, which we will hereafter vigilantly guard, protect and defend. We will purify its desecrated altars and rebuild its broken shrines. And, lest the hearts of the people be stolen away from true Democratic faith, the faith of our fathers and founders, we must separate from our brethren who have wrought this evil, and from those who have followed their evil teaching. We cannot follow them in the road they have taken; for their feet are swift to destruction and their way is the way of death.

The ties that bound us were as strong as hooks of steel, but we part from them, though in sorrow. Loyalty to party discipline and to organization has ever been the pride and strength of our party. Loyalty to principle has ever been and ever will be its cardinal and leading tenet, paramount to all others, binding in conscience and guiding the action of every true Democrat.

The Chicago platform has the stamp of our party and claims its allegiance, but it is a mere simulacrum, a form without the substance of Democracy, and no Democrat is bound by it, nor is it entitled to his fealty. The declarations of that platform are "open, palpable and flagrant" departures from all that Democracy has stood for. They assail the money standard of the country and declare for the inflated and depreciated standard of silver at 16 to 1. They assail the right and power of the executive to enforce the law and to protect property under the control and in the custody of the Federal courts in any state in the Union; they attack the integrity of a co-ordinate branch of the Government; they declare that the function of issuing paper money is to be exclusively exercised by the Government itself; they assail the right of the citizen to contract payment in any legitimate commodity, for they declare that the obligations of the Government for which gold was received, and for the payment of which in the same coin the National faith is pledged, may be paid in depreciated coin. And we declare each and all of these attacks and declarations are un-Democratic. They are an assault upon the constitution, the time-honored principles of the Democratic party and the distinguished patriot and statesman who has twice led it to the only victories it has achieved in thirty-six years.

It is the Ismael of platforms. It raises its hand against some of the principles of both parties and nearly all the principles of the Democratic party. It is begotten of the unhallowed union between so-called Democracy, Populism and anarchy, and that the Scriptures may be fulfilled "it will be a fugitive and a wanderer on the face of the earth."

We hold that no argument is needed to show the revolutionary and anarchistic character of the doctrine that the laws can be enforced in a State to protect property which is in the jurisdiction of Federal courts, or to protect the United States mails, or that the Supreme Court ought to be reorganized, or that the National honor should be stained, or the National faith violated, or that the freedom of private contract ought to be limited, or that the function of issuing paper money ought to be exclusively exercised by the Federal Government. We hold that the theory of free coinage of silver with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 admits of argument, but we hold that the weight of authority, the strength of reasoning and the facts of history all point to its fallacy and the ruinous consequences of its adoption. We hold that it will rob the poor man of his wage and the rich man of his wealth, the widow of her savings, the child of his patrimony, the soldier of his pension, the industrious of the fruits of his toil and the inventor of the reward of his genius. We hold that it will demoralize and seriously disturb the immense trade and commerce of the republic and drive the country to a discredited, depreciated and depreciating standard; smite our finances as with palsy and trade with a blight. We hold that the Nation's credit will fall prostrate; its obligations will be dishonored and its unsullied character will be stained with fraud and deficit. We claim that these averments are true, established by historical fact, by unanswerable reason, the opinions of the most distinguished political economists and the common-sense and common honesty of the largest portion of our fellow-citizens.

The credulity and cupidity of some of our good citizens have been played upon and aroused by artful fantasies and cunning demagogues. There are, however, many honest, patriotic and intelligent men who cling with all the strength of conviction to the spacious but unsound theory of bimetallism at 16 to 1. If their theory is denounced as false and pernicious no imputation is cast upon their character nor any slur upon their intelligence.

The free coinage of silver is, and has been since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, the supreme overshadowing issue before the country. Upon that issue the President and a majority of his party took opposite sides. In consequence he has been powerless to effect financial reform and secure immunity from gold raiding on the treasury.

Since the inception of the struggle for free silver no compromise has been possible. Our brethren knew that the battle was on to the death. The nominee of the so-called Democratic party has on several occasions proclaimed the irreconcilable nature of the conflict. It is a fitting culmination for our brethren to obtain allies from Populism at the price of incorporating its nefarious doctrines in their platform and attempting to pass them off as genuine Democracy. It was fit that to a degraded and depreciated currency should be added an assassinated judiciary and a powerless executive.

Fellow-citizens, we are not traitors to our party. We are in the house of our fathers. We cannot be driven from it. We will defend the honor of our country and the integrity of our principles as long as life endures. We can neither be ousted from our political heritage nor forced into the ranks of our old-time adversary. We intend to preserve intact, unimpaired and unsullied, by and through the organization which we perfect to-day, the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton and Cleveland. We propose to furnish a refuge and an abiding place for such of our brethren as, shocked and grieved at the betrayal of our principles at Chicago, are inclined to go to the Republican camp.

The principles of Democracy are imperishable. They are antagonistic to the paternalism of the Republican and the Socialist, the destructiveness of the anarchist and the vagaries of the inflationist repudiator. Byron wrote: "While the Coliseum stands Rome shall stand, and while Rome stands, the world." We say: "While Democracy stands the Republic shall stand, and while the Republic stands, human liberty." For a season our party may stray after false doctrines and flounder amid quagmires until the beacon light of truth breaks upon it. It will rise from every fall like Antæus of old, and "E'en in its ashes shall live its wonted fires."

If it is fated that our party must perish let no historian write such an epitaph on its tomb as this: "Came to an untimely end from swallowing political and financial poison," but rather let this epitaph be written over its honored grave, dug amid the ruins of the Capitol: "It did not survive the loss of liberty, the destruction of the Republic and the decay of private morals."

We are the propaganda of no new creed, we are the upholders of the old. We appeal from Democracy, drunk with delusion, to Democracy, sobered by reason. With an abiding faith in the intelligence and honesty of our people, we lay before them and the world the reason that prompts us to unfurl the old flag that has floated over many a triumph and many a defeat and never yet been soiled by repudiation or stained by dishonor. We deem it wise to pursue an aggressive rather than a negative policy; to be Achilles dragging Hector around the walls of Troy, rather than Achilles sulking in his tent. We propose to make a funeral pyre of the cadavers of Populism and anarchy. We propose to drag behind our triumphal chariot wheels, in defeat and disgrace, around the National Capitol, the dead Frankenstein personifying their pernicious creed and their turbulent fanaticism.

We cannot make bedfellows, even in a night of furious storm and thick darkness, of our lifelong antagonists. We cannot, even to escape as great evils as are the necessary result of the success of the Chicago platform, be the executioners of our loved and venerated party. We cannot, even by implication, be held to the false theory that the Federal power and treasury can or ought to be used to impair the autonomy of the States, on one hand, and, on the other, to dispense largess to favored classes. The election of McKinley, or of Bryan, with our support, would mean the destruction of our whole party for a generation, for when our people recover from the debauch of Populism and anarchy, they will discard the men who have led their orgy. If we go to McKinley those men will be the recognized exponents of Democracy. When the fumes of the debauch are dissipated, and sober reason resumes her sway, our flock would turn toward its fold, only to find it destroyed. We, therefore, stand fast.

We sound a bugle-call throughout the land for all Democrats to rally for the support of government and law, for the honor of their country and for the maintenance and preservation of their creed, its memories and its glories. If not heeded now, it will be in the near future, and then those clouds which lowered over our political fortunes and darkened our councils will take flight; those eyes which lately met in party conflict will be turned all one way and a united and triumphant Democracy will march on to victory under the ægis of the constitution and under the precepts of the apostles of our faith.

Senator Caffery's remarks were delivered with much force and were greeted with continued cheering.

When he had closed, John P. Irish of California was introduced and made a speech to the convention. Alluding to the Democratic convention held in Indianapolis during the war, under threat, he said, of physical extermination, he remarked that they were here to-day under the threat of extermination of that which was dearer than life. They were here to defend against further attack the public credit, the National honor, and the private and personal honesty of the individual. [Applause.] They were met to face a crisis more serious than any crisis that had been faced before. They were met to oppose the moral force of principle and conscience to those who would assail and destroy the independence of the individual citizen.

They were here as the representatives of a party that opposed an organization that had filched its name and debauched its principles. They represented that organization and those principles which, under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, were in line with the ancient principles of human liberty. [Applause.] They were here to swear, with Jackson, "By the Eternal" that the marrow and strength of the Democratic party should not be obscured or belittled by Populism. [Applause.] He did not care whether it was attempted by the Populist convention at Chicago or the Populist convention at St. Louis. The two conventions of the year, alike in purpose, alike in declaration, alike in the folly of their principles and the contemptibilities of their vagaries. [Applause.] These were in fact the two twin conventions of the year—and not "the heavenly twins" either. [Laughter.]

"We are here," Mr. Irish continued, "to denounce right and left the enemies that we have gained since 1884. We are here to denounce on the right hand the Republican party, for by the extravagance of its Congressional appropriations it has so enlarged the deficiency of revenue as to form an excuse for a renewal of the pernicious paternal policy of protection. We are here to denounce and antagonize on the left hand the Populists of Chicago and St. Louis, for they by their threats involving the free coinage of silver and a slump to a financial foundation, made up of a depreciated and fluctuating currency, have so destroyed public confidence as to paralyze the activities of the people of this Republic and limited trade to such an extent that the present impost laws passed by Congress do not produce the revenues they would if confidence and prosperity were abroad in the land.

"We arraign these two enemies of the plain people of the Republic as co-conspirators in a complementary and reciprocating policy, which has produced the conditions about which both hypocritically raise whining voices of complaint and accusation. [Laughter and cheers.] The candidate of one combination standing for an advance of price by that artifice called protection, the other conspirators represented by a candidate for the Presidency who is preaching to the people the gospel of high prices to be secured by reducing the purchasing power of our money—each policy meaning burdens upon the industry of the laborer, upon the profits of enterprises and upon the avails of investments. [Renewed cheers.] We stand were Jefferson stood, where Cleveland stands, and say to these daughters of the horseleech, 'A plague upon you both.' [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Irish spoke of part of Bryan's stock in trade being a denunciation of trusts, and went on to characterize Mr. Bryan as "the agent, propagandist and commercial traveler of a syndicate greedier than the cormorant" [cries of "Good" and cheers]; a syndicate which gained millions upon millions from the silver mines of the West and of Mexico; a syndicate which stands confessed upon the tongue of its representative now traveling the country touting for custom for it [loud cheers], and now in the field for the sole and only purpose of advancing the price of its products by making the people believe that will be an advantage to them. [Applause.]

Mr. Irish, continuing, said he brought words of good cheer to the convention from the Pacific Coast to assure them that after November it would be found that California and her younger sisters, Oregon and Washington, had stood by the faith, and if they had not finally vanquished one daughter of the horseleech they had left her without a sister.

Mr. Irish's speech was received with enthusiastic applause throughout. As he resumed his seat the band played "Rally Round the Flag," and there was quite an ovation.

The committee on platform not being ready to report the convention at 5:15 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Watterson Says "Stand Firm."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 2.—The following telegram was received this afternoon from Henry Watterson:

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 2.

W. B. Haldeman, Indianapolis: Another ticket our only hope. No compromise with dishonor. Stand firm.

HENRY WATTERSON.

FOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

Mass-Meeting of Democrats Held in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 2.—A mass-meeting called in support of the sound-money movement was held this evening in the convention hall. The attendance was as large as could be accommodated in the building. The chairman, John R. Fellows, made a strong speech, the striking points of which elicited frequent applause.

Louis R. Erich, one of the Colorado delegation, was next introduced. He said he had come to the convention against the advice and entreaty of many friends, who had told him that public opinion was much inflamed in his State. He admitted that it was so, but did not believe that the State of Colorado had descended to a level where it would not tolerate and respect the free expression of honest opinion. He prefaced his further remarks by a personal statement, as showing the standpoint from which he had investigated the question. He said that he owned large interests in silver mines, and that the continued silver agitation had made his property unsalable.

He then, at great length and with very pointed personal references to both the Senators from Nevada, traced the history of the silver agitation to the development and decline of the twenty mines on the Comstock lode, which, after paying at one time over $47,000,000 in dividends, had so fallen away that they paid not one cent. He charged that the silver child was born in the Comstock bed. Thereafter began the silver legislation of Congress. He followed this in detail, speaking of it as silver poison which had begun to undermine our monetary system, and the cure offered was poison in larger doses. The silver poison, he said, had affected our business relations externally as well as internally. The nations look upon us with suspicion. Our securities are thrown back on us and our gold drained from the country. Our foreign trade is diminishing. The world hesitates to do business with a nation which threatens to depreciate its money standard. He concluded as follows:

"I have no fears as to the result of this election. Its outcome will teach the onlooking nations that the crown of over one hundred years of political life under republican institutions shall not be the national impairment of debt obligations, and it will be held up as a warning to our children and our children's children that a public policy that is tainted with but a breath of dishonesty will be indignantly spurned by this pround American people.

"I have the deepest sympathy with many of the free-silver adherents. They are my neighbors. I am bound to them by my interests, my associations and my affections. They are honest and sincere men. They love their country and would not willingly plunge it into destruction. But they have been deluded and misled. 'The best friend of truth is time,' and as time rolls on our misguided fellow-citizens will yet be grateful to those who helped check them in their mad rush to self-destruction; they will yet thank God for the defeat which will overwhelm them in November, and they will bless us who are assembled in Indianapolis this day. By courage and patriotism the influences of this convention will make that defeat inevitable."

Hon. David Lawler of Minnesota and several others made earnest addresses and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Men Who Will Manage the Third-Party Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 2.—The following are the members of the new National Committee: Alabama, J. A. Faulkner; Arkansas, C. B. Moore; California, E. B. Pond; Colorado, Louis R. Ehrich; Connecticut, Joel A. Sperry; Delaware, John G. Rosselle; Florida, D. G. Ambler; Georgia, Thomas F. Corrigan; Illinois, Ben T. Cable; Indiana, John R. Wilson; Iowa, L. M. Martin; Kansas, Eugene Hagan; Kentucky, Zack Phelps; Louisiana, A. R. Spellman; Maine, C. Vey Holman; Maryland, W. Pinckney White; Massachusetts, Nathan Matthews Jr.; Michigan, Thomas A. Wilson; Minnesota, F. W. McCutcheon; Mississippi, H. A. Street; Missouri, L. C. Krauthoff; Nebraska, Euclid Martin; New Hampshire, Gordon Woodbury; New Jersey, William G. Curtis; New York, Charles Tracey; North Carolina, Louis de la Croix; North Dakota, H. L. Whitehead; Ohio, L. P. Linn; Pennsylvania, Seth T. McCormick; Rhode Island, C. C. Mumford; South Dakota, John B. Hanten; Tennessee, Michael Savage; Texas, M. L. Crawford; Vermont, W. H. Creamer; Virginia, Joseph Bryan; West Virginia, Randolph Stalnaker; Wisconsin, Ellis B. Usher; New Mexico, W. B. Childers.

In Paris there are over 1000 professional "fortune tellers."

EVERY mark on your face, every pimple, blotch, blood scar and bad-blood sign is an offense to your friends and an annoyance to yourself. You can avoid these awful pimples by using a sarsaparilla which contains no iodide of potassium, no mineral or mercurial drug. Such a sarsaparilla is the famous remedy, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

If you are suffering from chronic constipation or from a bowel disorder, if you are afflicted with dyspepsia you should use the remedy that will clean the stomach and bowels and is not offensive. If you use Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla you will suffer from no inconvenience, uneasiness or griping sensations.

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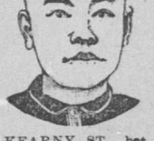
HERB PHYSICIAN of the FLOWERY KINGDOM.



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