sor. Through him the nihilists and Fenians were brought together and it was due to his efforts that the alliance between them was entered into.

The police here in their investigations early learned that the magazine of the plotters was located at Berchiem, a suburb of Antwerp, and when the plans for the arrest were complete the authorities of that city were notified and an attempt was made to arrest the men in the house where the explosives were stored.

This, however, failed, but it is thought certain that Kearney and Hains, alias Wallace, who were arrested at Rotterdam, are the Irishmen who lived in the house at Bercheim. Kearney sent Bell to Glasgow for the purpose of sounding the physical force party there as to their willingness to resort to the use of dynamite.

It has been learned that while Tynan was in Paris he consorted with notorious anarchists and nihilists. He always had plenty of money, which he spent freely among his associates. He was voted a "good fellow," but there were those among his companions who did not approve of this air of braggadocio and threats of vengeance against England.

It was thought that he did altogether too much talking and he was several times warned that his tongue would get him in trouble with the police if he did not put a curb upon it. It is not expected that the man will be extradited until the conclusion of the Czar's visit to France.

Great praise is awarded to Inspector Melville for his work in shadowing and arresting the conspirators.

It is believed that his work has put a quietus on a plot that, had it been successful, would have been far reaching in its results and which would have made matters worse for Ireland, instead of bettering her condition. The leading members of the Nationalist party emphatically deny any sympathy with the physical force party, whose ideas they characterize as chimerical and tending to undo whatever progress has been made in the Irish cause.

SURPRISE IN NEW YORK.

Irish Leaders Do Not Credit the Stories of the Police.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 14.—The Central News has interviewed T. B. Tynan, son of Patrick Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, now under arrest at Boulogne-aux-Mer.

Young Tynan, who is an actor, said he left New York on July 4, and had not seen his father since then. He thought, however, that he was still in America. He knew nothing whatever of the charges against his father, but believed he was innocent of any connection with a dynamite conspiracy.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The cable dispatch published this morning that P. J. Tynan, the so-called "No. 1" of the Irish Invincible, whose conspiracy brought about the Phœnix Park tragedy in Dublin in 1882, had been arrested at a hotel in the city of Boulogne, France, and that three other alleged Irish dynamiters had been arrested at Rotterdam and Glasgow, caused the biggest kind of surprise in Irish circles here to-day. There are few, however, who believe that the arrests will prove of much consequence, as it is the general opinion that dynamite crusades are things of the past. The surprise is mainly at the arrest of Tynan after being at liberty for fourteen years.

One of the other men arrested, under the name of Patrick Kearney, is believed to be John F. Kearney, well known in New York as a political agitator, and who at every election starts a paper for political effect. The others are, for the most part, unknown.

Tynan is now about 63 years of age and his arrest is liable to bring about many complications. Tynan has not been seen in New York for the past seven weeks, neither has Kearney. It was stated in Irish circles that both had gone South and West to stump for McKinley, and the statement was accepted as the truth.

Why Tynan should go to France or to England on any kind of a mission that requires secrecy none of his friends can imagine. His picture had been published hundreds of times and he has a countenance that once seen could never be forgotten.

Kearney was not known to be connected with any revolutionary movement in this country.

William Lyman, the president of the Irish National Alliance, in an interview to-day informed a reporter of the United Associated Presses that the arrest of Tynan came to him like a thunder-clap.

"It seems not two weeks," he added, "since I saw and talked with Tynan in this city, but it may have been longer. I cabled to a friend in Paris to see that Tynan was properly represented and that his extradition to England was prevented, if possible. I do not believe that Tynan went to Europe on any business connected with the cause.

"I believe that he went to Europe to settle up the estate of a brother who died recently in South America, and the large sum of money found on him may have been a portion of his heritage. The man Bell, who was arrested in Glasgow, I do not know, and the suggestion that he was Tynan's secretary is ridiculous.

"I know J. F. Kearney of New York well. But I had no idea that he was in Rotterdam, as I talked with him in this city but a few days ago. He may have gone to Europe since, but I do not think he went on business connected with the cause. I do not know the man named Haines, arrested with Kearney. If they really have Tynan and Kearney in custody nothing will be spared to secure their release.

The members of Tynan's family, with the exception of one son, who is now in London, are living on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street. His daughter was seen at their home this morning. She said that her father, so far as she knew, was in Rochester.

Her mother, she said, had received a letter from him posted in Rochester a week ago. Miss Tynan could not say what she believed her father was doing in Rochester.

"We are not at all worried," she said, "because we do not think father can possibly be the man under arrest in France. We feel sure that he was in Rochester a week ago."

Mrs. Tynan could not be seen. Miss Tynan said that her mother was not in. The last that Tynan's neighbors saw of him was three weeks ago. He had always worn a beard, but at that time he had shaved it off and then disappeared on the following day.

Close friends of Tynan and Kearney declare to-day that they knew nothing of a new dynamite plot. Excuses for the presence of the men abroad were freely offered.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

Arrangements for the Reception of the Czar Materially Changed.

PARIS, France, Sept. 14.—There was considerable excitement on the boulevards and at the clubs this evening in consequence of the arrest of the alleged dynamiters at Rotterdam, Glasgow and Boulogne-sur-Mer. The matter was discussed from all points of view.

The consensus of opinion was that, although the conspirators were fortunately arrested, the time of exposing their plans was inopportune, as it might result in a change being made in the arrangements for the reception of the Czar.

It was planned that his Majesty should be driven through many of the principal streets of the city in order to give the populace a good view of him. It is now thought in view of the conspiracy that has been unearthed that the route will be much shortened. This will cause great disappointment to the Parisians.

The police have been keeping a close watch on all known anarchists and nihilists, and it is generally believed that many of them will be arrested as a measure of precaution prior to the Czar's visit.

M. Henri Rochefort, the well-known editor of L'Intransigeant, says he does not believe that the French Government will grant the extradition of Tynan.

OXALIC ACID FOR SALTS.

A Careless Druggist Kills a Prominent German at Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Jacob Mebolt, recording secretary of the Schwaebischen Saengerbund of Brooklyn and president of the Cannaster Sick Benefit Society, died yesterday morning of oxalic acid poisoning. He took a dose of the acid, believing it to be Carlsbad salts, and was dead in about an hour. Coroner Nason has caused the arrest of Charles F. Timmerman, a druggist, at whose store the poison was obtained.

Meboldt was 43 years old and active in German affairs. Before he left his home on Saturday evening to attend a meeting of the Sick Benefit Society he sent his twelve-year-old daughter Annie to Timmerman's for five cents' worth of salts. Timmerman gave the girl a small package, which she took home. Meboldt about 10 o'clock yesterday morning took a dose of the supposed salts. In a few minutes he complained of cramps, got up, staggered around and sank to the floor. When a physician arrived he was unconscious and died forty minutes later.

The police were notified and a detective went to the drugstore. Timmerman told him that Meboldt's daughter had plainly asked for oxalic acid, saying that her mother wanted to polish metal. The sale had been duly recorded in the druggist's poison book.

On being questioned young Annie Meboldt declared that she asked for Carlsbad salts. She was asked to pronounce the words oxalic acid. She was unable to do so and said she never heard those words before. She repeated her statement to Coroner Nason, who then issued a warrant against the druggist.

ON EASTERN DIAMONDS.

Standing of the Clubs and Scores of the Games Played in the National League Yesterday.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	85	35	.708
Cleveland	75	45	.625
Cincinnati	73	48	.603
Chicago	70	55	.560
Boston	67	55	.548
Pittsburg	63	57	.525
New York	60	62	.491
Philadelphia	59	62	.487
Brooklyn	55	66	.454
Washington	52	69	.429
St. Louis	37	87	.298
Louisville	33	88	.272

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14. — Louisville could not hit Breitenstein to-day, and put up such a ragged game that St. Louis had no trouble in winning. Hill was knocked out of the box early in the action. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Attendance 1000. Score: Louisvilles—1, 5, 5; St. Louis—10, 11, 2. Batteries—Hill and Miller; Breitenstein and McFarland. Umpire—Lally.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Tebeau's men tightened their grip on second place by shutting out Anson's team to-day in a superbly played game. Young had not pitched for a week and had terrific speed. Brilliant plays by Childs, McKean and McCormick were the features. Score: Clevelands—2, 7, 1; Chicagos—0, 6, 1. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Friend and Donohue. Umpire—Emslie.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—Pittsburg broke its bad streak to-day by winning from Cincinnati. It was a good fast game, in which Pittsburg seemed to have all the luck. Attendance, 1500. Score: Pittsburgs—3, 8, 4; Cincinnatis—2, 8, 2. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Ehret and Gray. Umpire—Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Mercer used his slow ball with effect and scored a shutout with little difficulty. Attendance, 1500. Score: Washingtons—7, 12, 4; Brooklys—0, 3, 0. Batteries—Mercer and Farrell; Payne and Burrill. Umpire—Hurst.

No game between Boston and Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia.

SAN JOSE TARGET TOURNAMENT.

Two Hundred Men Expected to Face the Traps.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 14—Preparations for the State tournament of the California Inanimate Target Association, which will be held in this city on October 3 and 4, are well under way. Much interest is being manifested in the shoot by marksmen all over the State and the indications are that it will be the largest blue rock tournament ever held in the world. It is expected that over 200 men will face the traps and between 40,000 and 50,000 blue rocks will be broken.

The Garden City Cyclers' Gun Club has $400 cash and $500 worth of merchandise already subscribed as prizes, and the California Inanimate Target Association will add $800 cash.

Shooting grounds have been prepared on the Polhemus Tract. Five sets of electric pull traps will be provided. The trappers, judges and referees will all be competent men, and nothing will be lacking in the arrangements to make the shoot a success. The entries will be made on the night of October 2 at the Hotel Vendome, which is to be the headquarters of the association during the tournament. On the evening of October 4 a banquet will be tendered the visitors at the Vendome, at which the prizes will be distributed.

A Town in the Hands of a Mob.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Sept. 14.—A mob is still in possession of the town. The trouble has been caused by the fact that the people of this county voted last fall to make all the turnpikes free. The authorities cannot take final action until some steps be taken toward the purchase of the turnpikes, and as a consequence toll is still collected. This is the cause of the trouble. The people have torn down the toll gates.

Father and Four Sons Drowned.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 14. — Henry Warford and his four sons, of Green Bay, Newfoundland, were drowned in the Straits of Belle Isle, while on their way home in a small schooner from a fishing cruise. Henry Turner and his son were with them. The former was bruised so badly that he will die and the boy's leg was broken.

Large Dry-Goods House Assigns.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—Coffin, Altemus & Co., leading dry-goods and commission merchants of this city, made an assignment to-day to John Lowber Welsh. The statement of assets and liabilities is not obtainable at present. Coffin, Altemus & Co. are rated at $1,000,000 by commercial agencies and their credit placed at "A."

Phrenologist Convention Declared Off.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 14.—The National Convention of Phrenologists, which was to have been held in this city during the present month, has been declared off. Sectional differences and an abundance of hobbies are assigned as the reasons for the failure of the skull philosophers to get together.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—Beecham's.

BUTLER NOTIFIES THOMAS WATSON

At Last the Letter Is Sent to the Nominee of the Populists.

TALK OF THE BETRAYAL

Of the Interests of the People by the Republicans and Democrats.

SOFT SOAP FOR THE GEORGIAN.

Pleasant Words of the Chairman of the Notification Committee to the Candidate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Senator Marion C. Butler, chairman of the Populist National Committee, to-day mailed the following letter of notification to Hon. Thomas E. Watson, the nominee for Vice-President:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1896.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Thompson, Ga.—DEAR SIR: Such is our form of government that the citizens of the United States must shape its course for good or evil through the agency of political parties. When there is no political party that represents the principles of good government, no party that stands for right and the interest of the laborer, wealth-producer and all who strive to make an honest living by fair and legitimate means, then it is impossible for the majority of the voters to express their will at the ballot-box.

When all the political parties stand for the selfish interest and personal greed of money-changers, corporations, trusts, monopolies, as does the Republican party under the leadership of John Sherman and the Democratic party under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, then the producing masses are victims without an alternative. To withhold their votes will furnish them no relief, while to cast their votes for either party is to sanction their own spoliation and to strengthen the power that oppresses them.

This was the political situation in 1892 when stern necessity forced organized labor, the organized wealth producers, and others who believe in good government and were engaged in legitimate business interests, to meet and form a new political organization known as the People's party. This new political party, representing the principles of true Republicanism as taught by Abraham Lincoln and of true Democracy as taught by Jefferson and Jackson, as if springing full-grown from the loins of the people, cast over a million votes, winning in five States within four months from the date of its birth.

The Democratic and Republican parties no longer represented the principles upon which they were founded. They had long since deserted the principles for which our ancestors left the Old World and which were made our inheritance through the blood and sacrifices of our fathers in the Revolutionary War, and had embraced the odious and oppressive methods so long practiced under the monarchies and despotisms of the Old World. The enemies of good government, the enemies of the people's prosperity and the enemies of struggling humanity had dominated and controlled both of these parties for twenty years. Regard the interest of the masses and became the agents through which corporations and trusts exploit the people; both of these parties have betrayed the people and have legislated in the interest of the bankers, speculators, bondholders and monopolists, thus enabling the favored few to absorb the millions of property earned and created by the toiling masses. They have been the agencies for robbing the millions to make the few millionaires, and, worse than this, they have placed the welfare and happiness of the whole Nation in the hands of and subject to the confederated money power of the world. The candidates of both of these parties for the past twenty years have been pledged to the gold standard and have used the power of the Government on the side of gold. No matter which party the people voted for their votes were cast for their enemies and to enslave themselves. No matter which party went into power times grew harder and the wealth of the many was concentrated into the hands of the few.

Another party, an American party, was wanted. There was need for such a party to keep alive the American spirit of 1776, to advocate and enforce the principles of the Declaration of Independence, to advocate the rights of American labor and American manhood, to restore prosperity to a suffering people and to rescue a great and rich Nation from the quicksands of bankruptcy and ruin. Thus the People's party stands for the great principles of a republican form of government as represented by the forefathers, and came into existence to restore the Government to the people.

The People's party was the first political organization in twenty-three years that made an honest demand for the free and unrestricted coinage of silver. Until the present year both old parties put into their platforms a demand for the restoration of silver, but coupled with it qualifying and ambiguous phrases that negatived the demand, and then rallied the voters of the West and South for silver, and the North and East for the gold standard, on the same platform.

The People's party was the first political organization that decided against the surrender of the governmental functions of issuing paper money to National, State or private banks. The People's party was the first political organization to make definite and specific what it meant by opposition to monopolies instead of indulging in glittering generalities. The People's party was the first political party to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President that were not goldbugs and did not receive goldbug support. It is the only party now in existence which, with an undivided membership and a solid front, is demanding legislation for the suppression of monopolies and for the equal protection of all citizens against the encroachment of individual and corporate power. So successfully has it exposed the shortcomings of the two old parties, so vigorously arraigned them for the betrayal of the people, so vigorously has it taught the principles of true Democracy and true Republicanism, that one of these old parties has been forced to retrace its erring steps and cast off, for the time being at least, its base and treacherous leaders. It was the People's party that brought the all-important and overshadowing question of financial reform to the front. It was the People's party that made it impossible for the old parties to longer keep in the background the real National issues while they fought sham battles over the tariff and other minor local issues. The People's party is the real force, the mainspring behind this great political revolution.

It was the indomitable force that drove the Democratic party to make its patriotic declaration in the Chicago convention and is now the constant and strengthening force that holds them up to that declaration. If this patriotic and elevating influence as an organized force were removed then inevitably the evil and blighting influences that have dominated and corrupted the Democratic party in the past would creep into its councils and control it again. Besides there is a considerable minority of the Democratic party, who for policy are supporting the action of the Chicago convention, yet who are radically opposed to Mr. Bryan and the principles which he represents. These are the natural allies of the plutocrats of the Indianapolis convention and will spare no efforts to defeat the reforms which the people and every principle of good government demand.

Thus the Democratic party, so long debauched—a party beset from without and from within by the gold plutocrats trying to again control—cannot be relied on to carry out these reforms of the People's party and restore prosperity to the American people.

Therefore there was never greater need for the vigorous growth of our party than now. Without it the Democratic party, if in power, could not redeem its pledges. Without it the next National convention of the Democratic party would repudiate the platform it has so recently adopted at Chicago, and Mr. Bryan would stand no more chance of becoming its nominee than would Thomas Jefferson if he were again on earth.

In 1892 the Democratic politicians denounced the principles of the People's party. In 1896 these same men were forced to purge themselves of their modern false doctrines and return to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. That party in its National convention nominated for the Presidency William J. Bryan, a man who was ready to renounce the false gods of a corrupted Democracy as Henry M. Teller had renounced the false gods of a corrupted Republicanism.

The People's party, in its second National convention held a few weeks later, put country above party and rose to a higher plane of patriotism than has ever been shown by any other party. It recognized in this young patriot of the West a man who stands in the broadest and truest sense for American institution and American principles—a man as worthy and as true as any one within our own ranks, and besides one who had already several millions of votes pledged to his support, and who, therefore, we could be sure of electing in the present contest. Thus was presented to us an opportunity to elect a man who would be the first friend to the people in the White House in twenty years—such a man as the People's party had scarcely hoped to elect before 1900.

If the Democratic party had been true to the people and its own platform in its selection of a candidate for Vice-President we would not now have the honor of addressing you—one of the worthiest and most beloved sons of the People's party—in this official capacity, for in that event the People's party would have nominated the whole Democratic ticket by even a larger majority than it nominated Mr. Bryan. But such was not the case. It seems that the party was not able at one effort to purge itself of its modern heresies, cast off its plutocratic leaders, and at the same time it nominated Mr. Bryan gave him a running-mate who had not earned in the arena of action, contending against the foes of the people, the affection, the confidence and the trust of the masses of our country as had Mr. Bryan himself. Had it nominated a man for the Vice-Presidency who was known to all Americans as a chieftain and a leader in defense of the toilers and producers of the land, one who by the use of voice, pen and means had endeared himself to the American people; one with a past not obscured in a silence suggestive of either ignorance or indifference to the struggle of the people with the money power—the occasion of this communication to your worthy self would not have occurred. The People's party, true to its principles and true to its teachings, nominated for the high office of Vice-President a man worthy to have headed the ticket, a man who represents what Mr. Bryan represents, and therefore, presents to the people to-day in the persons of Bryan and Watson the best silver ticket in the field; a ticket that is representative of American interests; a ticket that stands for just the opposite of that for which the Republican ticket stands.

If the people win this fight for financial reform, it must be accomplished by the co-operation of the silver forces of all political parties. To secure such co-operation of the different parties it is necessary to have a co-operative ticket. Therefore Bryan and Watson is not only the best silver ticket, but it is also the true co-operative ticket.

We have the honor, representing the Second National Convention of the People's party, to formally notify you of your nomination for Vice-President of the United States, and hope you will accept the high trust, and carry our banner of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" to victory against the combined minions of special privileges, aggregated capital and organized greed. We have the honor to be, yours most respectfully,

MARION BUTLER,
Chairman ex-officio Notification Committee.

ALLEN NOTIFIES BRYAN

Why the Populists Decided to Support the Nebraska Orator.

Now It Only Remains for the Wandering Orator to Clasp the Extended Glad Hand.

MADISON, Nebr., Sept. 14.—Senator William V. Allen, chairman of the Populist committee to notify William J. Bryan, to-night gave out his letter to the nominee. The full text of the letter follows:

MADISON, Nebr., Sept. 14, 1896.

To Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Nebr.—DEAR SIR: At a convention of the People's party, held at St. Louis July 22 to 25 of the current year, you were unanimously chosen for President of the United States, to be voted for at the approaching general election. It was known at the time that you had been nominated by the Democratic party at its convention, held at Chicago a few days before that time and that you would in all probability accept the same in a formal manner. Your nomination by the People's party was not, therefore, made with any thought that you were a Populist or that you accepted all the doctrines declared by the St. Louis platform. It was due, largely, to the fact that the money question is the overshadowing political issue of the age and because you have at all times been an unswerving, able and fearless advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on terms of equality at the mints of the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1.

It was thought, also, that the observance of a patriotic duty required a union of all reform forces, and the convention took the liberty without soliciting or consulting you of placing your name before the people as its standard-bearer. The convention was in doing so guided by deep solicitude for the common welfare and acting on its own motion, prompted alone by a desire to bring about the best attainable results. So much has been said respecting the rehabilitation of silver by again placing it in our coinage acts in the position it occupied when stealthily demonetized by the act of 1873 that it would be idle use for us to discuss the question. You will observe by the closing language of the St. Louis platform that the convention recognized the money question as the great issue of the day, and because Populists believe that you are in accord with them on this question you will receive their ballots in November. It has at no time been expected nor is it now that you will abandon your adhesion to the Chicago platform, nor that you will accept all that is declared by the People's party platform, however gratifying the latter would be to all Populists. It must be understood that the party does not abate one jot or tittle of loyalty to its principles. We have declared ourselves in favor of many important reforms and go further than you or your party have gone. These reforms are in our judgment essential to the liberation of the people from present unjust and iniquitous industrial bondage.

In accordance with precedent of our party we take this method of notifying you of your nomination. We shall not send a committee according to old party custom. In sending this letter of notification of the great honor that has so justly been conferred on you by our party it is needless for us to assure you that you have the confidence and esteem of all. Your splendid abilities, known integrity, competency and eminent fitness for the position justly entitle you to a rank among the great statesmen of the Nation. We feel that in the event of your election, which now seems certain, you will carry into execution the principles of monetary reform to the end that the people shall enjoy better industrial conditions. It is not anticipated that this can be done with undue haste or so suddenly as to wrench or disjoint the business interests of the country, but that it will be done gradually and in a way to infuse confidence and hope of better conditions for all.

The People's party will exact of you no promises further than those made in your public utterances and exemplified in a life devoted to the welfare of the race, nor will it ask you to abandon the party of which you are an honored member. In your nomination our party has risen above mere partisan surroundings, adopting a high plane of patriotism, believing that a division of forces would result in the election of William McKinley, the foremost advocate of a deeply burdensome and unnatural taxation and the criminal policy of the single gold standard, resulting ultimately, if not in some manner checked in the complete destruction and disintegration of our form of government. Your elevation to the chief magistracy of the Nation would be regarded as a vindication of the right of the people to govern, and we entertain no doubt that you will prove a worthy successor of the immortal Jefferson and Lincoln, and that your public life, like theirs, will illustrate the purity and loftiness of American statesmanship. Your extensive and intimate knowledge of public affairs and the duties the office will impose, gained in a life that has been devoted to upholding the cause of the people, as well as your keen insight into the condition of our country, in our judgment highly qualified you to bring about a change in a way that will work injury to none and justice to all, thus making our Government, in fact as it is now in form only, a government "of, by and for the people." We have the honor to be your most obedient servants,

WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN, Chairman.

The name of each of the members of the notification committee is signed to the document also.

Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $112,578,289. The day's withdrawals at New York was $90,000.

BRYAN CLAIMS TO BE A DEMOCRAT

Declares That He Is a Better Bourbon Than His Critics.

SPEECHES IN ILLINOIS.

With Variations the Boy Orator of the Platte Sings the Silver Song.

SOME TAFFY FOR THE TOILERS

Declares That the Gold Standard Has Never Been Supported by Laboring Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14. — Mr. Bryan left St. Louis at 6:30 o'clock this morning in a special train, accompanied by Congressman Allen and several members of the St. Louis local committee. Although the hour was very early when Mr. Bryan's train reached Bellville, Ill., where the first stop was made, more than 1000 people were gathered about a temporary platform near the tracks. Mr. Bryan was presented by Martin W. Shafer, chairman of the Democratic County Committee. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bryan said:

If the people of the United States deliberately throw their influence upon the side of the gold standard it simply means that they raise the value of an ounce of gold throughout the world. If we succumb to the influences which are opposed to us, the great money influences, these same influences will be turned upon weaker nations and nation after nation will be driven from the use of silver, as every new nation that joins in the crusade for gold will make our property cheaper and our money dearer and give unearned advantage to the men who own money and change money and add continuing distress to the people who toil and produce the wealth of the world. [Cheers.] We are here in a great laboring community. I call your attention, men who toil, to the fact that not in a single instance in the history of recorded time has the gold standard ever received the voluntary indorsement of those who labor. [Cheers.] It has been supported, it has been defended and it has been propagated by those who instead of producing wealth, live upon the toil of others and by holding and cornering the money of the world, charge what they will for it of those who must have it to do the business of the world. Take away the gold standard, the support of the money-owning classes and money-changing classes and it will not stand for a single day in any nation on earth. [Cheers.] I appeal to you to do your duty as you see it and let no threat and persuasion swerve you from making each vote register a free man's will. [Loud cheering.]

The arrival of Mr. Bryan at Mascoutah, Ill., had been advertised for 7:45, but the train reached there at 7:20, and Mr. Bryan made a few remarks to a small crowd of undemonstrative people. They cheered as the train drew out. When the Bryan special train reached Nashville, Ill., the Democratic candidate found several hundred people there. They cheered him when he came on the car platform and applauded his remarks about the money question. Ashley, the next stop, had a large and enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Bryan again spoke.

Mt. Vernon had sent a committee ahead to meet Mr. Bryan, and when he reached there at 9:20 the people formed in line and escorted the candidate to a platform in front of the State Supreme Court building, 100 yards from the station. It was a very good-sized crowd, numbering several thousand people, and they were very enenthusiastic. A brass band escorted Mr. Bryan to the stand, and following him came a number of men bearing campaign transparencies. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Sample, State Appellate Judge, and made a twelve-minute speech. He said:

I appreciate the fact that this meeting is presided over by one who until this campaign has been a Republican [referring to Judge Sample]. I also appreciate the fact that while our opponents may say of me that I am young and lacking in public experience, they cannot bring that charge against a member of the Supreme Court, whose judgment and heart has led him to espouse the cause of the people. [Cheers.] A few months ago I was in your midst, then as a private citizen simply representing a cause which was near to my heart, and when I told you here that the brand of my Democracy was different from the brand which was being presented by the administration, your city was advertised by those who tried to make it appear that I was not a Democrat. My friends, those of you who were here know that I not only did not declare myself not a Democrat, but I have always declared myself a better Democrat than any man who sought to undo what Jefferson and Jackson did for the American people. [Great cheering.]

Fifteen hundred people were bunched together around a speaker's platform at McLeansboro, Ill., when Candidate Bryan's train reached that place at 10:20 A. M. A gangplank, one end resting on the train platform, enabled Mr. Bryan to reach the stand without being obliged to fight his way through the throng, as he had frequently been obliged to do. He made a short speech and said:

Since 1873 the people have been trying to restore the law which existed before '73. From the beginning of the Government down to '73 there never was a day when silver was discriminated against as a standard.

Referring to the Chicago convention he said:

A majority of the delegates in that convention went there instructed to declare for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and obeyed their instructions and adopted a platform that breathes the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which is now offered to the toilers of this country. [Applause.] The men who have been trying to read out of the Democratic party those who stood by its ancient doctrines were the first to leave the Democratic party and find a congenial home somewhere else. We have no desire to drive Democrats out of the party unless they want to use it for the purpose unknown to the founders of the party. But when we had to choose between the company of those who had been advocating the dominion of syndicates and those who believed in the principles of our forefathers and the interests of the people, we prefer to lose the company of some of our leaders and retain the confidence of the people.

Carmi, Ill., turned out a big crowd to see and hear Mr. Bryan. When his special arrived there at 11 o'clock enough people were gathered at the station to fill an open space a hundred feet square. Carmi had a stand erected for his accommodation. The regulation brass band was on hand and all the appurtenances of a political meeting were there. Mr. Bryan said:

Our opponents tell us that if prices fall the farmer makes as much on what he buys cheap as he loses on what he sells cheap. They forget that some things do not fall. Your taxes are not falling. I know not how it may be in this country, but as a rule the taxes of a farmer are as much to-day as they were twenty years ago [a voice, "They are a great deal more"]; although it takes twice as much of the farmer's product to pay these taxes as it did then. Now, all those who find a rising dollar a good thing are telling us that we must maintain a gold standard. My friends, let them think so if they will; let them vote that way if they desire to, but I want to impress upon your minds that you who are injured by a gold standard have got to secure that relief yourselves through the ballot box if you are going to seek relief. [Applause.]

Soon after leaving Carmi the Bryan special crossed the Wabash into Indiana and Mr. Bryan received a welcome to that State from committees from Evansville and other places. The first place where a stop was made in Indiana by the Bryan train was at Mount Vernon at noon. Five thousand people greeted Mr. Bryan there.

Mr. Bryan reached Evansville shortly before 1 o'clock. He was placed in a carriage and taken to an open lot, 100 yards from where the train stopped, at the corner of Ohio street and First avenue. The lot was crowded to its outskirts with people. Two Bryan and Sewall clubs arrived after Mr. Bryan reached the covered stand from which he made his speech, and increased the gathering. The candidate was very heartily cheered by an audience of 8000 people, and when he was presented by Colonel Shanklin, National committeeman of Indianapolis, the cheering was renewed.

Mr. Bryan went over many of the points discussed by him before. He spoke in part as follows:

As I came down the street here I noticed a picture showing the mints open in one place and the factories in another, and the Republican party assures the people it is trying to open the factories while we are trying to open the mints. Our policy means the opening of both mints and factories. The triumph of the Republican party means the closing of both mints and factories. [Applause.] How can the manufacturer sell goods unless the people are able to buy them? As long as you drive down the price of farm products you make it impossible for the farmer to buy the products of the factories, and until he can buy you cannot open the factories. When they say they want to open the factories first and then times will be good it is putting the cart before the horse. It is like saying a man has a good wagon and it runs well if he could only make the horse go. [Laughter.] People need clothing and other products of the factory. Why can't they buy them? Because when the farmer sells his crops in gold prices and pays his debts and taxes he has nothing left to spend at the store. [Applause.]

On the way to the station the spirited horses attached to Mr. Bryan's carriage became frightened and jumped into the crowd. There was a momentary panic among those near the carriage and a great scamper for safety. One of the horses plunged back and forward furiously, getting beyond the control of the driver. At this juncture Mr. Bryan and those with him jumped to the ground just as the horses were subdued by some policemen. The train left Evansville at 1:25 o'clock and crossed over the Ohio River into Kentucky.

Henderson, Ky., where the candidate was scheduled to stop for an hour, was reached at 2 o'clock. An escort, composed of the Carlisle Rifles, 500 mounted men from Union County, city and county officials in carriages, and others, conveyed Mr. Bryan to the courthouse, where he made a speech before a large and enthusiastic audience. Ex-Congressman James F. Clay introduced Mr. Bryan, who was received with wild enthusiasm. He made a speech half an hour long and then went over to another stand at the edge of the park and addressed a second great assemblage for twenty minutes. Mr. Bryan repeated his usual talk for silver.

At the conclusion of his remarks the escort was re-formed and Mr. Bryan returned to his train cheered along the way. The train left Henderson at 3:15. An extra car furnished to the Kentucky people accompanying Mr. Bryan by the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis road, over whose tracks the trip to Louisville was made, was attached to the special train at Henderson.

A stop of ten minutes was made at Owensboro, the home of Urey Woodson, National committeeman from Kentucky, whose guest Mr. Bryan will be while traveling through the State.

At Hawesville, Cloverport and Irvington Mr. Bryan said a few words to several hundred people at each place. He also addressed quite a gathering at West Point, where flaming jets of natural gas formed the principal illumination in his honor.

At Louisville many people turned out to see Bryan, and he made several speeches of the usual silvery hue.

The Postoffice Clerks.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 14.—The National Association of Postoffice Clerks opened their annual meeting to-day. The main business of the convention is to discuss a bill providing for the classification of postoffice clerks in all first-class postoffices and to arrange for better hours and pay.

NEW TO-DAY.

The Big 1 Cents SNAPS

3.25 DINNER SET complete for 6 persons, 54 pieces.

6.75 DINNER SET complete for 12 persons, 100 pieces. Best quality Semi-Porcelain Ware.

4.75 DINNER SET Decorated, for 6 persons, 54 pieces.

7.75 DINNER SET Decorated, for 12 persons, 100 pieces Guaranteed Very Best Quality.

PRETTY DECORATION.
Will Cost You Double Elsewhere.
SEE THEM.

FRUIT JARS. 45c per Doz. Pints, 55c per Doz. Quarts, 75c per Doz. Half Gallons, 30c per Doz. Jelly Glasses.

Great American Importing Tea Co.
MONEY SAVING STORES:
1344 Market st. 146 Ninth st.
2510 Mission st. 218 Third st.
140 Sixth st. 2008 Fillmore st.
617 Kearny st. 965 Market st.
1419 Polk st. 3006 Sixteenth st.
521 Montgomery ave. 104 Second st.
333 Hayes st. 3285 Mission st.
52 Market st. (Headquarters), S. F.
1053 Washington st. 616 E. Twelfth st.
131 San Pablo ave. 917 Broadway, Oakland
1355 Park st., Alameda.

Ely's Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
Heals the Sores.
Apply Balm into each nostril
ELY BROS, 56 Warren st, N.Y.

Hudyan

Is the light that will bring a great big glow of happiness to you. By it you will see how strong and vigorous your now weak body can be made. Hudyan is for man. The great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

The extraordidary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been indorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

HUDYAN stops prematureness of the discharge in twenty days. Cures LOST MANHOOD, constipation, dizziness, falling sensations, nervous twitchings of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2000 private indorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in twenty days by the use of Hudyan. Hudyan costs no more than any other remedy. Send for circulars and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood, due to serious private disorders, carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then come sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by using the great 30-day cure. Call or write for 30-day circulars.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

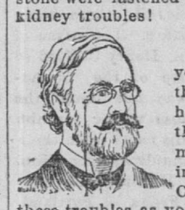
Are You One?

How many men commence with a simple case of gonorrhœa and end with an incurable disease!

How many men have been wrecked by neglect or quack treatment of gleet!

How many men lead a miserable existence with inflammation of the bladder, as the result of the improper treatment of stricture!

How many men are trying to swim the current of life weighted down, as if a millstone were fastened to their necks, with kidney troubles!



Are you one of them? If you are, why do you keep one foot in the grave when you have at your command the best informed and most skillful specialist in America? Doctor Cook is as familiar with these troubles as you are with the very daylight. He also cures lost or failing manhood and every form of nervous, chronic and private diseases of both sexes.

Write if you cannot call. Treatment by mail fully guaranteed. Office hours: 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 to 12 A. M. only. Address

DOCTOR COOK, 865 MARKET STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

5000 CARNATIONS

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.
Lizzie McGowan, Silver Spray, Hinsies White, White Wing, Gold Finch, Gold, White, Yellow.
American Flag—Striped.

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