ment the exclusive right to coin money, and forbids the States from making anything other than gold and silver coins of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts. It is the system founded by that great conservative statesman and financier, Alexander Hamilton, by and with the advice, consent and cooperation of the father of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and the other early statesmen.

In June last the Republican party assembled in National convention at St. Louis, nominated its candidates for President and Vice-President and adopted a platform of principles. It is the first square declaration in any platform in favor of the single standard and in opposition to the use of silver as lawful money. Silver is not "standard" money now, but it is measured by gold. We have the gold standard alone, and the Republican party in its platform demands its maintenance in violation of all the past teachings and policy and in violation of the constitution.

Again I say we are Democrats and we are not revolutionists. Revolutionists, rather apply the term to those engaged in the attempt to destroy one-half the money of the world, thereby, as Baron Rothschild said, accomplishing a destruction of values without any compensation, than to us who are trying to return to the monetary system which prevailed in our country for more than eighty years, a system founded and approved by Hamilton, Jefferson and all the early statesmen of the Republic.

But it is also charged that we are repudiationists.

They say that we are in favor of a 53-cent dollar to be used in the payment of debts. Our answer is that a return to the system of bimetallism, which existed prior to 1873 means that gold and silver shall be kept at a parity of value according to the legal ratio. Why was it that the bullion value remained stable before 1873, and began to vary after that date? Not because of the increased relative position of silver. There were much wider variations in the relative production of the metals before 1873 than there have been since. At one period the production of gold was 75 per cent less than that of silver; at another period it was more than 200 per cent greater. At one time silver coinage almost ceased.

But all during this almost 100 years there was never a moment when a melted silver dollar of the United States would not bring more than a dollar in gold in the world's market. The use of gold and silver is almost entirely a monetary one. People for ages have used both for money. Neither silver nor gold has any intrinsic value.

Their value is artificial—caused by human desire. That desire is caused by their monetary use, and that alone. The value of gold rests in the confidence that men have in a Government that will recognize its monetary use and stamp it as money. While men had that same confidence in silver, it was as valuable when melted as when coined, just as gold has continued to be. It was because the Government withdrew that recognition, discriminated against silver, and refused to coin or recoin it, that people lost faith in silver, and its value as compared with gold depreciated. The value of a gold dollar rests alone on the faith of the Government, and under restored bimetallism the value of a silver dollar would rest on the same basis.

"But," say our opponents, "the production of silver has been so great, owing to new discoveries and improved mining methods, that its value has been destroyed and we shall have a flood of silver if we open our mints to its free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1."

The ratio of 16 to 1 was established more than sixty years ago after a careful estimate which showed that there was in weight just about sixteen times as much silver as gold in the world. The proportions of values have not materially changed. The director of the mint has issued a table showing the amount in ounces of production of silver in weight since that time has been a little more than sixteen times that of gold. But for hundreds of years men have been accumulating great stocks of gold and silver which have become so enormous that the production of any one year, or five years, or ten years, can have but a slight effect on their relative value.

It was not increased production of silver, but it was legislation, and that alone, that caused the depreciation of silver. Demonetization by France and Germany and the United States caused silver to fall in value. The repeal of the Sherman law and the closure of the Indian mints caused so great and sudden a decline as to clearly show the relation of cause and effect. It was not increased production but destruction of demand for free silver that caused its fall in value.

Now we claim that what legislation destroyed, it can restore. We entered on the road to gold monometallism by legislation. Finding that we made a mistake, let us turn back to our starting point. That is the true meaning of our platform. The consequences of our mistake has been most disastrous. Ever since 1873, prices of every thing have fallen proportionately with silver. A dollar in gold to-day will buy twice as many common commodities as it would prior to 1873. It will buy twice as much land. Farms have shrunk nearly one-half. But the mortgages have not shrunk nor the taxes, nor the notes, nor other evidences of indebtedness.

Silver has not depreciated, but has remained stable as compared with other property. Gold has appreciated, its purchasing power has doubled.

Talk of an honest dollar! An appreciated dollar is just as dishonest as a depreciated one. Our opponents even appeal to the laboring man engaged in other avocations and tell him that the remonetization of silver is a scheme to raise values in the interest of the farmer alone; that it will result in raising the cost of living without a corresponding increase in wages. But let us consider who they are who make this appeal. Every monopolist, every oppressor of labor, is engaged with Mark Hanna in forwarding your interests by keeping down values and prices for your benefit.

Who is Mark Hanna? Go ask the sailors on the Great Lakes, the men whom his organized thugs in Cleveland shot and beat and starved into submission. Go ask the miners of Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia. Every dollar of the millions which he has accumulated is tainted with the sweat and blood of oppressed and down-trodden labor. He glories in the fact that his money and his work secured Major McKinley's nomination, and he expects them to secure his election. With him are engaged the great trusts and monopolies and railroad corporations. It is their boast that their money and their power cannot be beaten. These are the men who are so zealous of the interest of labor. No, my friends, our interests are all bound up together. For twenty years we have had constantly falling prices. But let prices begin to rise and capital will come from its hiding-places and seek investment in profitable enterprises. When Jesus of Nazareth scourged the money-changers from the temple, when he denounced the Jewish hierarchy, charging them with binding heavy burdens too grievous to be borne, he was denounced as a revolutionist and anarchist; when the people of the American colonies protested against the unjust taxation of Great Britain they were denounced as revolutionists; when Richard Cobden led his crusade against the unjust and oppressive corn laws of Great Britain he was denounced as a revolutionist; when William H. Seward pronounced that this Nation could not endure half slave and half free he was denounced as a revolutionist; when Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation which struck the fetters from the limbs of millions of slaves he was denounced as a revolutionist.

The cry of revolutionist and anarchist has always been raised whenever man has protested against existing abuses in government and social order. But reforms have succeeded, in spite of the intolerance and persecution of men high in power and social position.

If we will be true to our principles, true to our convictions and go manfully forward to the battle, we shall succeed in making this a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, instead of a Government of trusts and monopolies, by trusts and monopolies and for the benefit of trusts and monopolies.

Chairman Rockwell's speech was applauded mildly at intervals, but when he said, "Let Bryan be elected," there was enthusiasm. More noise was made by the spectators in the galleries than by the delegates.

B. J. York of Kings read the report of the committee on platform. It was as follows:

The Democratic party of the State of New York in convention assembled unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the National convention, held in Chicago, July 7, 1896; cordially approves the nomination there made, pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896.

The Raines liquor law is vigorously denounced and Governor Morton's administration severely criticized for alleged extravagance. The removal of veterans from office to make room for favorites is deplored and the building of good roads advocated.

When he finished reading the platform Mr. York moved the previous question on its adoption. There were shouts of "No!" Henry B. Purroy rose and protested. He was rapped down. The noes were more numerous than the ayes. The vote was put and declared carried.

Purroy challenged the decision of the chair and demanded a rollcall. There was great confusion. The ayes were in support of the chair and the noes were against. The chair announced that 226 votes, a majority, had been cast to sustain the chair to 22 against.

On motion of Senator Guy the motion to adopt the platform was made unanimous.

The following telegram was received:

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 17.

Hon. Thomas F. Grade, Chairman, Convention Hall, Buffalo: My resignation from the National Committee has this day been forwarded to the Hon. James K. Jones.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.

Samuel L. Tilden Jr. offered a resolution which was adopted, authorizing the State Committee to fill all vacancies on the ticket.

Nominations for Governor were then declared in order.

Louis W. Pratt of Albany presented the name of John Boyd Thacher.

Judge Frank Downs of Binghamton presented the name of William Sulzer.

John Boyd Thacher was nominated on the first ballot. The vote of New York settled it and the nomination was made unanimous. Colonel Danford presented the name of Wilbur F. Porter of Jefferson County for Lieutenant-Governor.

William B. Reed of Kings moved that the entire vote of the convention be cast by the secretary for Wilbur F. Porter. It was so ordered, and Judge Porter was declared the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.

Moses Shire of Erie made a brief speech nominating Robert C. Titus for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. This nomination was seconded by many delegases and made by acclamation.

Delegates began leaving the hall before the Judge of the Court of Appeals had been nominated. No one seemed to have much interest in the proceedings after the head of the ticket was determined upon. The galleries went out with a rush when their idol, William Sulzer, was defeated.

At 2:40 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED.

Drs. Hamilton and Godfrey Object to Exchanging Posts.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 17.—Friends of Dr. John B. Hamilton, chief of the United States Marine Hospital in this city, confidently asserts that he will not be transferred to San Francisco, the orders from Washington to the contrary notwithstanding. Strong pressure has been brought to bear to have the order recalled. All of Dr. Hamilton's interests lie in this city, and he is averse to the proposed change.

By the same order transferring Dr. Hamilton to San Francisco, Dr. Godfrey of that city has been commanded to take charge of the Chicago service. That official has also appealed from the order of the surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital service and an indefinite extension has been obtained pending a final decision.

MEXICANS IN CONGRESS.

President Diaz's Message Read at the Formal Opening of the Body.

Congratulates His Country on Settlement of Boundary Disputes With the United States.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, Sept. 17.—Congress opened last night. President Diaz in his message said the Rio Grande Boundary Commission had already solved two grave questions as to the disputed territory. The President referred to the agreement between the two countries allowing the passage of troops in pursuit of the Apache Kid's Indians, which will remain in force until the band is either exterminated or reduced to obedience. Regarding the assault on Nogales on August 12 by robbers he said the United States troops had rendered valuable assistance in the pursuit of the band and that instructions had been given to the Washington legation to request the extradition or punishment of the guilty parties.

The agreement as to the Guatemalan boundary, President Diaz said, had been duly ratified and the exchange was made on May 9. The boundary commission was engaged in its work and numerous works were in course of erection.

With regard to the Pan-American Congress held here in August, the President said it had for its main object the discussion of the Monroe doctrine. The congress was promoted with the best intentions by Ecuador, but the subject was a delicate and difficult one. Only delegates of the Central American Governments and Ecuador and Mexico attended, but the noble efforts of Ecuador were not entirely lost, although the carrying out of the ideas of the congress had been abandoned for the present and the congress had dissolved.

A new extradition law will shortly be presented. The general elections passed off with great tranquility. The increase in the import duties for the last fiscal year over those for the previous year, which ended June 30, is $3,500,000, and notwithstanding the rise in the rate of exchange the amount received was the largest received up to date from this source. The whole receipts amounted to over $50,000,000, and a surplus of $6,000,000 is now deposited in national banks. The national bank concession has been modified, and a contract has been made at the bank of London and Mexico for an increase of its capital of $10,000,000, and extending the time of the concession fifty years.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS' SALARIES.

National Association Adopts an Amendment to the Classification Bill.

DENVER, COLO., Sept. 17.—The National Association of Postoffice Clerks have adopted an amendment to the classification bill which makes a material increase in all salaries. In first-class offices the minimum is $600, increasing $100 each year until a maximum of $1200 is reached. Promotion to a salary of $1400 can be effected with the recommendation of the Postmaster-General. The Assistant Postmaster, superintendent of mails, superintendent of city delivery, cashier, superintendents of money order and register departments, receive a salary based on a percentage of the postmaster's salary. In second-class postoffices the minimum is increased from $300 to $500, with an annual increase of $100 annually until a maximum of $1000 is reached. This is an increase of $200 in the maximum salary.

After a long and exciting contest the postoffice clerks completed the election of officers of the National association as follows: President, Benjamin Parkhurst of Washington, D. C.; first vice-president, J. F. Coughlan of Boston; second vice-president, J. Frank Dane of Denver; secretary, William Agnew of Cleveland; treasurer, E. P. Lincoln of Boston; executive committee—J. A. Thatcher, Baltimore; Harry Barber, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. A. Donahue, Chicago; finance committee—C. Delaney, D. F. Supple, San Francisco; W. S. Campbell, Cincinnati.

The next convention will be held in Baltimore.

Congressman Hepburn's Son Shot.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Sept. 17.—Congressman W. P. Hepburn telegraphed Secretary Traynor of the Republican State Committee, saying he had just received a telegram saying his son had been shot in Arkansas and could not live. He called off his engagements for this week, saying that he must go to his son. Particulars are not known, but the son is about 30 years of age, and has been in Arkansas some months.

Margaret Sullivan Critically Ill.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 17.—Margaret F. Sullivan, the newspaper writer, is critically ill at her home in this city, where she was stricken with apoplexy and paralysis last Saturday. Mrs. Sullivan is the wife of Alexander Sullivan, the lawyer, who is at present in Europe.

BRYAN DECIDES TO TAKE A BATH

Fresh From the Tub the Orator Resumes His Talking.

VIGOR FOR THE JAWBONE

Many Short Speeches During the Fruitless Wandering in North Carolina.

WILLIE'S VOICE GROWS HOARSE

But He Manages to Struggle Through Harangues on the Subject of Silver.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 17.—Half-past 8 this morning was the early hour set by W. J. Bryan in complying with the request of his Charlotte supporters to make a speech here. The special train furnished Mr. Bryan by the North Carolina State reception committee arrived from Asheville at a late hour last night and was sidetracked while the candidate slept. At 8 A. M. Mr. Bryan left the train, and, under escort of the local Knights of Pythias and numerous horsemen, proceeded to the postoffice park, where he addressed several thousand people at 9:30. Mr. Bryan said, among other things:

The Republican party has been legislating to make a dollar dearer, and they deny that legislation has anything to do with the dollar. What provision does the Republican party make for the supply of money that you need? None whatever. I am not surprised that even men who have been Republicans all their lives are now in favor of the free coinage of silver. [Applause.] I am not surprised when I find that Republicans who recognize their principles of finance and apply them to the money question desert the Republican party this year, when it comes out and attempts to defend the Democratic administration which was repudiated by the Democratic party itself. [Great applause.] You remember here in North Carolina the Republicans have made more capital by denouncing this administration than in any other way. What do you think now when the Republicans of North Carolina become the sponsors for the Democratic administration? [Great applause.] I am not surprised that earnest and sincere Republicans prefer to stand with the Democratic party in demanding bimetallism, which even the Republican party of four years ago said was dear to the American people through tradition. I am not surprised that Republicans who eight years ago stood upon a platform that denounced the Democratic party for its attempt to demonetize silver—I am not surprised that those Republicans join with us today in demanding bimetallism, which has been the historic policy of the United States, and which until 1873 received the support of all the statesmen—Republican, Democratic, Whig and everything we ever had in this country. [Long and continuous applause.]

The special train left Charlotte for Durham at 10 o'clock. The Bryan special reached Concord at 10:35 A. M. and Mr. Bryan delivered a short speech from the covered stand to about a thousand people, who were very hearty in their applause. Mr. Bryan said that if the mints are opened, so every man with an ounce of silver can convert it into money there will be no surplus to drag down the price.

At Salisbury, reached at 11:15, Mr. Bryan was introduced to 4000 people by Theodore F. Kluttz, chairman of the North Carolina delegation at Chicago, who seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination. Considerable enthusiasm marked the candidate's speech, and the cheers grew in intensity as he proceeded. Just as Mr. Bryan was boarding his train he was presented with the foot of a rabbit, "killed at midnight in a churchyard during the dark of the moon." Those who saw the presentation manifested their appreciation of the incident by exercising their lungs and just as the train moved off the candidate called out: "If the people who have given me rabbits' feet in this campaign will vote for me there is no possible doubt of my election."

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 17.—In company with Governor Carr, ex-Senator Jarvis, Colonel Julian Carr of Durham, Major Hale of Fayetteville and other prominent North Corolina Democrats, Mr. Bryan reached Greensboro at 12:45 P. M. A great crowd at the station, including hundreds of excursionists from near-by points, shouted vigorously as Mr. Bryan stepped to the station platform, and as he was driven through the dusty main thoroughfare of the quaint old town several thousand people, yelling loudly, followed his carriage, conspicuous by its red, white and blue decorations and four horses that drew it to the Benbow House, where the candidate and his party had dinner.

After dinner Mr. Bryan was taken to Blandwood, on the outskirts of the city, where he delivered a speech, after being introduced by Clement Manly, chairman of the State Democratic Committee. His audience numbered 15,000, and was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings Mr. Bryan has addressed this campaign. He said in part:

I have talked until my throat is sore and shaken hands until my hands are sore and you yell until my ears are sore [laughter], and the campaign, instead of being ended, is only fairly commenced. [Cheers.] Sometimes the opposition papers say people gather together from idle curiosity. A man has to have more than idle curiosity to stand out in the sun in such a road as this to listen to a speech. I was here two years ago and had a chance to see a great many of you, so it was not necessary for you to come for the purpose of seeing me. I am glad to speak to you about the paramount issues of this campaign. The Democratic party has taken a position, which is also the position of the Populists and the free-silver Republicans, against the issue of bonds in time of peace and against the trafficking with syndicates which save the Nation at so much per save from the extremities in which they themselves have placed the Government for the purpose of saving it again at a higher price. [Laughter.] Our opponents go upon the theory that these syndicates are able to bleed the people without the people knowing it.

Mr. Bryan then repeated what he had said heretofore in denunciation of the bond syndicate contract, and added:

They tell us it is necessary to make these contracts. I deny it. If our Treasury Department was run in the interest of all the people instead of being managed by Wall-street financiers in their interests it would not be necessary to make these humiliating contracts. [Cheers.] Our opponents are afraid if the Chicago ticket succeeds law will not be enforced and order will not be preserved. That is what they say, but that is not what they fear. They know if the Chicago ticket is elected that the laws will not only be enforced against the little people who transgressed, but against the big ones who conspired against the Nation. [Cheers.] They say they are afraid property will not be secure. Your property will be more secure under our system of finance than it has been when men have been licensed to prey upon your property and eat the bread you have earned by the sweat of your brow. [Cheers.] We not only desire to use the silver dollar we now have, but we want more dollars to use among the people. If all those who have so much money they are afraid to have any more will vote for my opponents, I want the votes of all who are not afraid of being overwhelmed in a flood of money. [Applause.]

I understand some of your merchants have brought Mexican dollars into your community to teach the evil of free silver. [A voice, "That's right."] No, it's wrong. [Laughter.] It is a peculiar campaign upon which we are entering. Heretofore the merchant has been satisfied to act as the merchant and sell his wares to anybody who would buy, but in this campaign the merchant has turned schoolteacher and is attempting to use his business to teach object lessons in finance and insult the intelligence and patriotism of those who pay for his goods. [Cheers.] They tell you if we have free silver we will go to the Mexican standard and our dollar then will be worth no more than the Mexican dollar. When a man tells you that, ask him whether the Mexican dollar is good to pay taxes. He will tell you no. You tell him your silver dollar is good enough to pay taxes now and will be good enough to pay taxes under the free coinage of silver. [Cheers.] Ask him whether the Mexican dollar is good enough to pay debts with and he will say no. You tell him our silver dollar is now good enough to pay debts with in the United States unless it is contracted against, and under free coinage it will be as good as it is now, and better, because we expect to prevent the making of contracts hereafter that will demonetize by contract what the Government does not demonetize by law. [Cheers.]

And let me pause to say that while it seems that a great many bankers deem it their duty to support the gold standard there is no reason why the Western and Southern bankers should be in favor of it. If our bankers in the West and South would think for themselves instead of taking their opinions ready made from bankers in New York, who import them from London, we would have more free-silver bankers. [Cheers.] If the bankers would stop to think for a moment they would know if the farmers could get better prices for their produce they would have more money to deposit in their banks, and the money of this country would not be drained year after year into the laps of those abroad who hold our notes while we pay them in depreciated products. [Cheers.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 17.—A stop of ten minutes was made by William J. Bryan's special train at Burlington, where Mr. Bryan addressed 2000 people, including a large number of cotton operatives. At Hillsboro several hundred people gathered about the train and heard a few words from the candidate. The train was in charge of Colonel Julian Carr, the wealthy tobacco manufacturer of Durham, and was slowed down just after leaving Hillsboro to let Mr. Bryan visit Occoneechee, Colonel Carr's country place.

Mr. Bryan confided to Colonel Carr a desire to take a bath when Durham was reached, and when the train arrived there at 5:15 the speech-making was postponed while the candidate performed his ablutions at Colonel Carr's residence. At the stand, where the speaking took place, situated near the station, several thousand people cheered Mr. Bryan to the echo when he appeared, fresh from the tub.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 17.—North Carolina's capital city had William J. Bryan for its guest for two hours to-night. Mr. Bryan arrived at 7 o'clock with Governor Carr and others and was met at the Southern Railway station by a reception committee, a flambeau club and a brass band. He was escorted to Nash square, a beautiful open park near the station, where 6000 people had gathered in defiance of the heat to hear him. The speaking stand was aglow with electric lights, the name "Bryan" being displayed in big electric letters over the place where the Democratic candidate stood. At each corner of the square big bonfires burned and the lights threw the big crowd into picturesque relief. Cheer after cheer went up as the candidate ascended the stand. Clement Manley, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Halt Ayer, the chairman of the Populist State Committee, presided jointly over the meeting. After his speech Mr. Bryan went to the Park Hotel and held a reception, the corridors and lobby and the streets outside being packed with people while it lasted.

WATSON OF GEORGIA SPOKE.

Eulogized Bryan to His Audiences in Nebraska.

ALMA, NEBR., Sept. 17.—Hon. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia reached here about midnight last night tired out. Following the example of his running-mate he made speeches along the line from Lincoln to this place. A big crowd greeted him at Hastings and elsewhere, to whom he made short talks. There was an immense crowd here this afternoon, this being a Populist community, and many farmers came from other counties. Mr. Watson spoke rapidly and forcefully, with enough fire to keep the audience interested. He did not confine himself to any one topic, but passed over the whole Populist platform. He urged the members of the party to stand firm for the ticket and eulogized Mr. Bryan and the Nebraska State nominees.

"We do not look for any help from the East and North," said he, "because the people there are dominated by the money power. That was shown on Monday in the Maine election. Then where must we look? To the South and West? Your interests are the same as our own. You have bankers, you have railroaders, but they are in the minority in the South and West."

Mr. Watson insisted that he was in the fight to stay and predicted victory. He was liberally applauded throughout his address and was followed by local Populist leaders. To-night Mr. Watson spoke to the old settlers at Republican City and left from there for Colorado.

BLOCKED BY POPULISTS.

Scheme of Fusion in Indiana Meets With a Hitch.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 17.—The scheme of fusion between the Democrats and Populists was blocked to-day by the Populists. The sub-committees of the two organizations failed to agree after a session of two hours in the afternoon. The Populists demanded seven of the fifteen electors and the withdrawal of Sewall, while the Democrats were willing to concede but four of the electors, and demanded the withdrawal of the Populist State ticket. As soon as this was reported back to the committee of thirteen, to which the Populist State convention had delegated full power in the matter of electors, this committee decided that it was not worth while to negotiate longer, and adopted a resolution that a full ticket of electors be put in the field.

Mississippi Valley Medicos.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 17.—At this morning's session of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association the nominating committee reported the fallowing officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Thomas Hunt Stuckey, Louisville; first vice-president, Dr. Charles A. Wheaton, St. Paul; second vice-president, Dr. Paul Paquin, St. Louis; secretary, Dr. Henry E. Truley, Louisville. The next convention will be held in Lexington, Ky., beginning the last Tuesday in October.

Railroad Land Selections Approved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved the following railroad selections: Southern Pacific Railroad, 5381 acres in the Visalia (Cal.) land district; Central Pacific Railroad (successor to the California and Oregon Railroad), 3676 acres in the Redding (Cal.) land district, and another list of 160 acres to the same company in the same district.

NOW DEFENDS HIS FATHER'S VIEWS

Allen Thurman Says the Senator Was Not a Goldite.

WAS FOR BIMETALLISM.

Words of the Deceased Statesman Quoted to Refute an Assertion.

J. T. BROOKS CALLED DOWN.

Information Given to Show That the Railroad Man Was Not Correct in His Statement.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 17.—Hon. Allen W. Thurman to-day addressed an open letter to J. T. Brooks, second vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In a political address here this week Mr. Brooks, who has forsaken the Democratic party, declared that the late ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman was a gold man. In this connection he referred to the attitude of Allen W. Thurman in favor of the free coinage of silver and said: "I appeal from the younger to the elder Allen." It is in reply to this that Mr. Thurman writes as follows:

J. T. Brooks, Pittsburg, Pa.—DEAR SIR: From what I have been told and from the report I saw of your speech here the other night you said, in speaking of the act of 1873, that you "appealed from the younger to the elder Allen." By this you no doubt intended to convey the idea to your audience that father knew that the act of 1873 demonetized silver. Why did you thus indirectly state what you must have known to be false if you had taken the least trouble to investigate?

If you had taken the trouble to investigate you would have found that Judge Thurman said in the Senate: "I cannot say what took place in the House, but I know when the bill was pending in the Senate, we thought it was merely a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage and fix up one thing and another, and there is not a single man in the Senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that there was even a squint toward demonetization."

And if you had intended to be honest in your statement you would also have referred to this statement, but also to the speech made by him showing how in a codification of the law, without the knowledge of scarcely any one, the whole villainy was perpetrated. The further inference to be drawn from such reference to Judge Thurman was, as you must have intended it as such, because you linked my name with his, as if to draw a comparison between the beliefs of father and son, that he was in favor of a gold standard. Again, if you had examined not only the Congressional Record, but the record of the monetary conference of 1881, you would have seen that such an insinuation cannot be truthfully made. In one short paragraph at the Brussels conference his words settle any controversy in this direction. He said: "I believe that bimetallism will ultimately prevail, for I cannot see how the vast structure of credit, the most distinguishing of modern industry and commerce, can be supported on a gold basis alone. With both metals its base has often been found too narrow, but with one it would be, to my apprehension, positively unsafe." He lived nearly fifteen years after this declaration, and if I heard him refer to it once I did so a hundred times, because as year by year he saw the increasing demand that was being made by the different countries upon gold alone, he clearly saw and said his prediction must be verified, or National, corporate and individual bankruptcy would be almost universal.

After he had gone, however, you come here among the people with whom he had lived for several years, and not directly, but indirectly, try to make them believe just the opposite of what every public and private utterance he ever made showed was his belief. There can be no meaner kind of deception than for a man who pretends to be a public teacher, and especially when he is proclaiming that only his side is honest, to indirectly attempt to impose upon his audience as you must have done upon yours. Any praise which you may have bestowed upon Judge Thurman only makes your deception more flagrant.

ALLEN W. THURMAN.

CHAIRMAN JONES' DENIAL.

Says That Gorman Will Not Supplant Him in the Leadership.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 17.—When Chairman Jones reached his room at Democratic National headquarters this morning he made the following statement:

"The report appearing in a Chicago morning paper to the effect that Senator Gorman will from now on be the practical head of the Democratic National Committee is an unfounded and malicious falsehood, known to be false when it was written and known to be a falsehood when it was printed. There is no foundation whatever that I am to retire from the active management of the campaign; that Mr. Bryan's programme is to be changed and that the campaign in the Eastern States is to be abandoned."

Senator Jones construed these reports to mean that "the gold standard cause was in desperate straits," and issued the following order:

"Hereafter the promulgation of political news from these headquarters will be confined to those papers which are inclined to treat such information fairly and impartially."

The Senator said, from information and observation during his Eastern trip, he felt confident Mr. Bryan would carry New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Virginias, besides every State west and south of the Ohio River. Senator Jones declared that Mr. Bryan's tour in the East was being made with the full consent and co-operation of himself and the National Committee, and so far as Senator Gorman was concerned he was acting in full accord with the committee, doing all he could to increase the majorities expected in the Eastern States mentioned.

Based on the present outlook, as viewed from Democratic headquarters, the press bureau gave out an estimate by States as to the Bryan majorities in November. These estimates give Mr. Bryan thirty-six of the forty-five States with 324 electoral votes, leaving out New York and New Jersey. Illinois is claimed by 45,000, Indiana 30,000, Iowa 30,000, Wisconsin 30,000, Minnesota 35,000, Michigan 30,000, Nebraska 30,000, Missouri 60,000. North Dakota is not claimed.

Chairman Campau of the campaign committee said regarding the Sewall reports: "The suggestion of his withdrawal from the ticket from any cause and for any purpose is too ridiculous to consume time in discussing. He will remain a candidate, no matter what happens."

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Officials to Confer in Reference to Foreclosure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—General Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads, and Hon. W. J. Coombs of New York, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, were in the city to-day to confer with Secretary Francis over the forthcoming reports relating to the Pacific corporations, and particularly to the Union Pacific Railroad. The proposition in regard to this railroad contemplates a foreclosure covering the main line of the Union Pacific and the Central branch in Kansas and Colorado uniting Kansas City and Denver. The claim of the United States under its second lien, now amounting to about $87,000,000, it is said, is to be paid in cash by the purchasers at a percentage amounting to about $50,000,000. It is further stated that a syndicate has been organized to purchase the road on these terms provided the assent of Congress can be secured by the arrangement.

FIRE IN THE LINDELL HOTEL.

There Was a Great Scramble Among the Guests for Safety, but the Panic Was Soon Over.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 17.—At 11 o'clock to-night two alarms of fire sounded from the Lindell Hotel at the corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue. An electric light wire in the elevator shaft had set fire to the woodwork on the fifth floor, and the flames communicated to the roof. The hotel was full of guests, and the usual scramble for safety ensued. The prompt subjection of the flames, however, allayed a panic, and within an hour all the guests were again in their rooms. It was a close call for what promised to be a dreadful calamity. The loss, mostly from water, is estimated at $3000.

BANKER ENOCH PRATT GONE.

Death Claims a Man Who Was in the Front Rank of the World's Philanthropists.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 17.—Enoch Pratt, multi-millionaire, banker and merchant, died at his country residence, "Tivol," Baltimore County, at 9 o'clock. He was, with perhaps one exception, the oldest active banker in the United States. Mr. Pratt celebrated the eighty-eighth anniversary of his birthday last Thursday. Mr. Pratt was a d scendant of Phineas Pratt, who arrived at Plymonth in 1863.

In 1882 Mr. Pratt's gift to the city of Baltimore of a public library, costing upward of $1,000,000, placed him in the front rank of the world's philanthropists.

RAN INTO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

Collision on a Chicago and Milwaukee Special Causes a Bad Wreck and Severe Injuries.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 17.—The Chicago and Milwaukee special train coming from Ideal Park to Chicago ran into a freight train at Humboldt Boulevard on entering Chicago this evening, badly wrecking several cars and injuring a number of people slightly. James McRae of Chicago, the passenger engineer, received several scalp wounds and was badly scalded. Nathan Hogan of Milwaukee was burned and scalded, but not fatally injured.

GROUNDING OF THE TEXAS.

Favorable Outcome of What Might Have Been a Serious Accident Causes Rejoicing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The favorable outcome of what might have proved a serious accident to the unlucky battle-ship Texas caused general satisfaction to the officials of the Navy Department this morning, and they were greatly relieved after the suspense of the night, the reports of the ship striking on bottom known to be so rocky as Newport harbor having given rise to considerable fears that the vessel would be ruined. A court of inquiry will promptly investigate the occurrence.

Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $114,490,176. The day's withdrawals at New York were $62,100.

NEWS OF LOS ANGELES.

Case of the Famous Suburban Water Company Comes Up for Trial.

Justice Young Overrules a Motion to Dismiss Made by Counsel for Spillman.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF THE CALL, 328 South Broadway. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 17.

The case against Spillman, Warren and Green of the Spillman Suburban Water Company opened in Justice Young's court this forenoon with a motion of the defendant's lawyer to dismiss. This was denied.

E. C. Hine, Deputy City Treasurer, who had been on the stand for the prosecution, was called by the defense. He was called to show that the Spillman Suburban Water Company was a bona-fide enterprise, and that W. T. Spillman, the defendant, believed in its success when J. T. Nichols paid the $1500 for stock in the company, which he now charges was obtained from him by false representations. Colonel Hine said he had understood from Spillman and Brooks that the chances for success were fine, and that ex-Governor Markham and P. M. Green of Pasadena were interested in the enterprise.

Prosecuting Attorney Williams interrupted the proceedings by asking for subpenas for these gentlemen. He said he proposed to go to the bottom of the matter if it took three weeks.

After a breezy colloquy between counsel, Colonel Hine was turned over for cross-examination, and said he did not know that Governor Markham ever intended putting a cent in the company.

AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Supreme Court Decision Condemning Methodist Property.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 17.—The Supreme Court of this State has decided against Grace Methodist Church of this city. The church has property at 627 East First street, and will have to relinquish 70 feet running from First street to the altar. When the property was first purchased First street extended 70 feet farther north, but when the line was moved south the Sanchez heirs claimed the title to the space vacated. The litigation has lasted over ten years. The property is worth $2500, but the rear portion, which is all that remains to the church, is practically worthless. At one time the church could have compromised the case for $50, but refused.

MET DEATH IN THE WOODS.

Charles J. Price Supposed to Have Been Killed by a Falling Tree.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 17.—The following dispatch was received by employment agents of this city this forenoon:

TEHACHAPI, CAL., Sept. 16.—Charles J. Price, sent us by you, was accidentally killed in the woods to-day. Advise if he has friends or relatives. We found a checkbook in his favor on the Merchants' National Bank. Advise fully at once what you find regarding him.

OAK CREEK LUMBER COMPANY.

These were all the details that could be obtained of the accident, but it is thought that Price was killed by a falling tree. When in this city, Price roomed at the Olive Branch, on Fourth street. He has relatives in Germany, but thus far no one has been found who was at all acquainted with him.

"EDWARD BELL" IS ARRAIGNED

Gives His True Name in the Police Court as Ivory.

CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Accused of Conspiring to Cause Dynamite Explosions in Great Britain

LIQUOR-DEALER IN NEW YORK.

While He Languishes in an English Jail His Business Is Conducted by a Barkeeper.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 17.—Edward Bell, or Ivory, the alleged dynamiter, arrested in Glasgow, arrived here this morning. Upon his arrival he was driven to Bow-street Police Court and arraigned before Magistrate Vaughn. The entry upon the charge sheet in his case was, "Edward Bell, alias Edward J. Ivory, American citizen, 211 Lexington avenue, New York, accused of unlawfully and maliciously conspiring with others to cause explosions within the United Kingdom to endanger and injure property; also counselling and abetting the commission of crime."

Magistrate Vaughn asked the prisoner his real name, and the latter replied, "Edward J. Ivory." Detective Flood then took the witness-stand and testified that a number of documents and £160 in money were found in possession of the prisoner when arrested. Ivory was then remanded for one week.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The only Edward J. Ivory, the name given by the alleged dynamiter, who was arraigned in Bow-street Police Court, London, to-day, in the New York directory, is described as a liquor-dealer on Lexington avenue and also on Eighth avenue. He resides on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street. He was not at either of his places of business this morning. A barkeeper who said he had charge of all of Ivory's business was extremely reticent about his personal affairs. He declined to give his own name. He said that Ivory was a man about 26 years of age and of independent means. He declared that his employer left the city about two weeks ago, saying that he intended to go to Coney Island for a few days. Since then, he further declared, he had heard from him, and he showed a letter from him dated Boston, September 14. This letter, the barkeeper insisted, was written and signed by Ivory. It will be remembered that the family of P. J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter who was arrested at Boulogne, displayed a letter which was dated at Rochester, N. Y., within a week of the time that his identity was disclosed in France.

When Ivory's manager was asked whether his employer belonged to any of the better-known Irish societies in this country he refused to answer.

NEW TO-DAY.

Might as well be out of the world as out of fashion in Neckwear. You're never in style if you don't have the latest Roos Bros.' styles.

We have just unpacked the correct styles for the season of 1896-97. Up-to-date designs and the prettiest colorings—fresh and bright as a California flower garden. Ties for all occasions; Band Bows, Tecks, Four-in-hands, Flowing End and Club Ties. Exclusive