

ROMAN RECEIVED
BRYAN AT CINCINNATI
All kinds of People Turn
Out to See the Boy
Orator.

CHEERS FOR MCKINLEY
Some Unwelcome Sounds That
Are Not Appreciated at
the Rally.

BRYAN ABUSES HIS OPPONENTS
Also Tries to Justify the Chicago
Platform by Casting Surs on
the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 2.—No speeches were made by William J. Bryan between Huntington, W. Va., and Cincinnati, although he gave explanations along the route about the necessity for saving his voice and at one place told the crowd that he was obliged to go out to talk to the people because most of the newspapers were against him.

Stops were made by the candidate's special train at Catelettsburg, Ironton, Ashland, Greensport, South Portsmouth, Vanceburg, Maysville, Augusta and Mentor, all towns in Kentucky along the Ohio River. At New Portsmouth there was a big gathering.

Many people came over the river from New Richmond, Ohio, and gave the candidate three cheers on the Kentucky side. Big crowds at Maysville and Augusta cheered Mr. Bryan. Many people from Portsmouth, Ohio, came over the river to see him at South Portsmouth, and along the Ohio bank were several people who viewed the candidate at long range. It was Mr. Bryan's second visit to Maysville in a month. He told about his unvalued voice and about a great number of flowers in the jam around the train by scattering a boxful of flowers among his audience.

Augusta furnished a cannon salute. Congressman McMillan took Mr. Bryan's place as speaker at nearly every stop. Congressman Berry introduced the candidate along the route. The run over the Chesapeake and Ohio tracks from Huntington to Cincinnati was a record-breaker. At one time a speed was made that if maintained would have given seventy-three miles an hour. Twelve miles were run in nine minutes in one spur. The delays caused by stops at stations where crowds were gathered were made up by the rapid locomotion.

When Mr. Bryan reached here at 6:30 o'clock to-night he was escorted by the Duckworth Club and other political organizations of the State to the Gibson House. Considerable enthusiasm was shown by big crowds along the route. A hasty supper and a quick change of clothing and the candidate was taken to Music Hall under escort of the Duckworth Club. Here he was down for a speech, but it was not the only one he was expected to make.

At Music Hall there were about 10,000 people and the speaker, who had the streets were jammed by enormous crowds and all the entrances were besieged by enthusiasts eager for admittance. Louis Reemelin, chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, called the meeting to order and he bowed down. In self-defense he presented Mr. Bryan. Gustave Staple, who had been chosen to preside, came in just before the speech, which many probably heard in the confusion. He, too, introduced Mr. Bryan.

Cries of "Hurrah for McKinley" aroused the ire of the inmates, and they tried to find the columns. While the shouts and calls were in their height Olway Grove, president of the Duckworth Club, jumped up and called the demonstrators blackguards. He demanded the removal of three men in the balcony, and when this was done and the confusion stopped he presented Mr. Bryan. Having been so well introduced the Democratic nominee began his speech without delay. He said in part:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I expect to be a privilege to be called on to be presented to the people of Cincinnati. We are compelled to face an enemy in this campaign who is not only well organized and well equipped with means both for legitimate and illegitimate work, but we are also compelled to face an enemy who is entirely honest in its dealings with the people. Before addressing myself to the particular issues of the campaign I want to call your attention to two or three questions that have been raised by our opponents.

Some of our opponents have attempted to bring us before the bar of public opinion upon the charge that we are trying to disturb order and to overthrow law. I want for a moment to meet that proposition. There is nothing in our platform that justifies that charge. If they say that our declaration in favor of any income tax is an attempt to discredit the Supreme Court I deny it. There is nothing in our platform on that subject which would so offend the minority of the court itself uttered against the judgment of the Supreme Court. [Applause.]

Let me call your attention to a criticism which Abraham Lincoln made of a decision of the Supreme Court, and when you read his criticism you will find how far we fall short of the criticism. And yet there are good people in this country to-day who think that Abraham Lincoln was not only a great man and a patriot, but a great man and a patriot. "We believe as much as Judge Douglas, more in obedience and respect to the Federal Constitution, and we believe that we think that the Dred Scott decision was erroneous; we know that the court that made it had overruled its own words, and we shall do what we can to have it overruled."

enough to secure a recall. The bill is just. It is giving the right of trial by jury, and these men dare not oppose the justice of the measure, and therefore they raise some other excuse upon which to oppose the principles of our platform.

Mr. Bryan then rehearsed his familiar arguments on the money question and continued: They say that we are trying to raise class against class. I deny it. We are trying to organize the people to protect their homes from a conspiracy which has no equal in the history of the world. After his Cincinnati speech Mr. Bryan left immediately for Covington, arriving there at 10:30 P. M., and spoke for forty minutes to a crowd of 8,000 people. His address was similar to that made in Cincinnati. When the meeting was over Mr. Bryan was taken to the residence of A. P. Turvin, where he spent the night. He will leave Cincinnati to-morrow morning over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad for St. Louis.

SPEECHES IN WEST VIRGINIA.
Bryan Talks Loudly About Silver, Trusts and Syndicates.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 2.—This morning Bryan began another day of campaigning at Point Pleasant, W. Va. He reached here at 6 o'clock. Bryan made a short speech to 1,000 people. Charleston gave the candidate a hearty reception. The train arrived at 9:20 A. M. A long procession escorted the candidate about the streets and then to the City Park, where he made a speech.

Ten thousand people composed the audience that heard the candidate. His reception was of the heartiest. Mr. Bryan said in part: Ladies and Gentlemen: In this capital of West Virginia I desire to express my thanks for the cordial welcome which has been extended to me by the members of the Triple Alliance. I find here upon the platform Democrats, Republicans, Populists, members of all parties, who while differing among themselves on minor questions are united in their determination to restore to the people of this country the gold and silver coin of the constitution. I believe that in this campaign we are going to have the best of it. We are going to have the best of it in a government of the people, by the people and for the people. We may have the best of it in principle to the various questions which arise.

We may differ in opinion upon policies suggested by various parties, but my friends, wherever any of us go, we will find the ability of the Nation to have such a financial policy as the American people want to have. We go back to 1858 and you will find that the Republican party declared for gold and silver as standard money and even went so far as to denounce the Democratic party for its policy of gold and silver. The platform adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1858 and see how it tried to turn the indignation of the people against the Democratic administration because it had been hostile to silver, and on that platform we have been elected. We have been elected to the Democratic administration because it had been hostile to silver, and on that platform we have been elected. We have been elected to the Democratic administration because it had been hostile to silver, and on that platform we have been elected.

Mr. Bryan maintained that one of the best evidences that the silver idea was the correct one was found in the fact that all great trusts and combines are against the Democratic ticket. He followed up his old argument by saying that the Democratic ticket is the ticket of the trusts and combines. He followed up his old argument by saying that the Democratic ticket is the ticket of the trusts and combines. He followed up his old argument by saying that the Democratic ticket is the ticket of the trusts and combines.

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WILLING TO UNLOAD
GERMANY'S SILVER UPON
THE UNITED STATES.

IS NOT A BIMETALLIST
Purely Selfish Motives Actuated
the Prince in the Recent
Utterances.

POINTED HISTORY IS GIVEN.
Facts Show That the Ex-Chancellor
Caused the Demonetization of
the White Metal.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Hon. Andrew D. White, writing from Ithaca, has addressed an open letter to Governor Culberson of Texas, on the recent Bismarck campaign document, in the course of which he says in part: "You have doubtless already learned that both you and Mr. Bryan have been deceived regarding the letter of Prince Bismarck to you, and that the most important part of it, as first published, is a forgery, the dishonest translation foisted upon your Excellency and Mr. Bryan containing a long paragraph favoring the immediate and independent action of the United States in favor of bimetalism which does not exist in the original."

"Of course, I acquit you both of intentional deceit, believing you both too highly minded to profit knowingly by this forged interpolation. But what are the American people to think of a cause which resorts to such a glaring criminal expedient, and which has not hesitated to exhibit you and your candidate in the light of dupes before 60,000,000 of your fellow-citizens?"

"But even conceding that the letter, with or without forged interpolation, proves that Prince Bismarck favors the unlimited coinage of silver in the United States, I respectfully submit that your Excellency's confiding application to the Prince for his opinion on this subject and the use of his reply made by yourself and Mr. Bryan is possibly the most farcical event in American history."

"My reasons for this opinion are as follows: As Minister of the United States to the German Empire in 1879, 1880 and 1881, I carefully observed the demonetization of silver in Germany which reached its consummation during those years. Possibly Mr. Bryan and your Excellency will be amazed to learn that the controlling and directing agent in that demonetization was none other than your kind correspondent, Prince Bismarck, himself, at that time the all-powerful Chancellor of the German Empire."

"Somehow over half of the silver thus reduced to bullion was sold by the German Government, but the prices ran so low that the sales were stopped and the German treasury was left with an enormous quantity of this depreciated money in its coffers, amounting, if I remember right, to something over \$100,000,000. A little of it—say \$2,000,000—Germany managed to work off upon poor Egypt under the Khedive Tewfik, and as Bismarck is really a patriotic, far-sighted statesman he would naturally be glad to find a market for the remainder upon the United States at say twice its market value."

"As a simple matter of fact, of which I am directly and officially cognizant, Prince Bismarck utterly declined to take part in any general scheme of bimetalism without the co-operation of Great Britain, though the United States and France jointly and officially united in urging upon his Government."

"Prince Bismarck is, first of all, as many of his victims besides your Excellency and Mr. Bryan have had occasion to report, a German patriot, devoted to the interests of his own country, and he understands them. Hence it was he who demonetized silver and brought Germany on a gold basis; and for the same patriotic reasons which are now leading the great Powers of Finance, and the German people, to do the same thing. Hence it was, too, that Prince Bismarck did his best to exclude from Germany our American agricultural products, and hence, too, that he was so anxious to have Germany patriotically obligingly suggesting to you, and through you to the American people, a policy which would profit Germany to the amount of about fifty millions of dollars a year, and which would give comfortable profits to the German bullion brokers."

"If you think that the ex-Chancellor writes you in an affectionate spirit toward Democracy, or toward the United States in general, permit me to suggest that you ask your respected Texas fellow-citizen, Mr. Lasker, for his opinion on this subject. He will, perhaps, give information of which your Excellency seems to be strangely ignorant respecting the treatment of the resolutions of the United States Congress regarding Mr. Lasker's eminent brother—resolutions which emanated from a Texan member of that body, and which were approved and returned to the United States contemptuously by the great German statesman."

"How a Governor of Texas could, in a crisis like this, ask the advice of a foreign statesman, who had then given up his State and country utterly passes my comprehension; and how a candidate for the Presidency of the United States could quote with approval such a letter from a man who has thus treated his country is equally astonishing. For Prince Bismarck as the statesman and patriot I have profound respect, but he has always held Democratic and Republican government in contempt."

Archbishop Macmillan Arrives.
NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Cunard steamship Campanian, having on board Archbishop Macmillan, the successor of Cardinal Sotoli as papal delegate to this country, arrived in quarantine to-night, where she dropped anchor. A number of distinguished prelates will go down the bay in the morning to greet the Archbishop and bring him up to the city.

TRANSFER OF ARTILLERY,
Movements of the Three Regiments
Changed Will Begin
on the 12th Inst.

REPORTS TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR
Show That Desertions Are
Decreasing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Movement of the First Artillery, stationed in and around New York harbor, will be begun, by order of the War Department, on the 12th inst. and be completed in three days. At the same time the Fifth Artillery, now stationed at San Francisco, will move on the East and take up quarters vacated by the First, The Third, now at Southern posts, will move on to San Francisco.

The department's orders direct Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus P. Miller, headquarter, staff and band to proceed from Fort Hamilton, Battery E from Fort Wadsworth and Battery M from Fort Slocum to St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., which will be the headquarters of the regiment. The post until three years ago was an infantry station, but was later changed to an artillery post and the infantry moved to McPherson, Atlanta.

Major Haskin and Batteries D from Fort Wadsworth and D from Fort Hamilton are to be transferred to Jackson Barracks, La. Major John H. Calf and Battery B at Fort Slocum and Battery A at Fort Hamilton are to be stationed at Key West, while Battery H at Fort Slocum and Battery L at Fort Wadsworth go to Fort Barrancas, Fla. Battery J at Fort Hamilton goes to Fort Slocum. The Third Artillery is transferred almost bodily to the Presidio at San Francisco.

A wonderful advance in the condition of the enlisted force of the army is shown in a report by the strength of the army and desertions, which years ago seriously threatened to deplete the service far below the force required to conduct the most ordinary field evolutions, are now things of the past, and each year indicates that the soldier is better satisfied with his surroundings.

Little trouble has been experienced during the past twelve months in maintaining the full strength of the army, and while there were desertions they were few when compared to the large number of men who some years ago annually became weary of the monotonous life and left the ranks without authority.

PORTLAND GIRL'S CHARGE
Intimates That Her Parents Are
Responsible for Her Lover's
Disappearance.

Jennie Melcher's Story of the Possible Fate of Young William Auldinger.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 2.—The Jennie Melcher conspiracy case, insignificant as it originally was, daily develops new and startling circumstances. With the addition to-day of May Mahon's confession, the case becomes extraordinary and involves a history of probable crime that demands investigation. The girl's story involves the mysterious disappearance of William Auldinger, a young man who worked on his stepfather's farm, and who had been her warm friend since she was 13 years old.

Miss Mahon says that, when she was 13 years of age, H. L. Melcher one day attacked her. Auldinger came to her rescue, which engendered her stepfather's bitterest hatred for him. From this circumstance sprang up the warmest and purest affection between the boy and girl, which was opposed by May's mother and Melcher. They made arrangements to elope on the 22d of July, 1894, but the plan was frustrated by her unnatural mother.

"The last time I saw Auldinger," said the girl, "was on the 18th of July of that year. Some neighbors told me that he had been shot. What makes me think that he was shot away with the boys because he said he would 'fix him' on the day I intended to elope. I afterward wrote to Willie's mother, but she had never seen him since nor heard from him."

Later she found some things on the farm belonging to Auldinger which she knew he was in the habit of carrying about in his pockets. This circumstance strengthened her belief that harm had been done him. She was so thoroughly impressed with that theory that she dug up the soil in various parts of the farm expecting to find her young lover's body, but in vain.

It is hinted that the Melchers had more potent reasons for getting Auldinger out of the way than merely because he essayed to elope with May. It was about that time that Mrs. Melcher's house, near Carson City, was burned. Upon it was an insurance policy for \$2000. Not Thompson, the agent for the insurance company insuring it, after making careful investigation, came to the conclusion that it was a case of arson and refused to pay the loss. It is believed by some that Auldinger knew something about the origin of that fire. Agent Thompson secured the legal services of Gordon E. Hayes of Oregon City in the Melcher fire case, and Hayes, after much negotiation, offered Mrs. Melcher several hundred dollars for her policy rather than subject the company to a lawsuit. The offer was refused.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN
John Carr, a Lumber-Dealer,
Held Up and Relieved
of \$500
Fought Desperately Until Subdued
by Having a Pistol Pressed
Against Him.

WEST HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Oct. 2.—John Carr, a lumber-dealer of Long Island City, had a desperate fight with two highwaymen in this city at 8:30 o'clock last evening, and as a result of his encounter he lost \$500. Carr had been making collections at Bridgeport, and had quite a sum when he came to this place.

He had collected \$2640 on a check and started for the station at about 8:30 o'clock to catch the 9 o'clock train for New York. He was walking rapidly along the street when, just as he came to a dead wall, two robbers, one a negro and one a white man, stepped out of the shadow and one of them said: "Give up or we'll kill you."

The lumber-dealer is plucky and he determined to fight for his money. He grappled with the robbers and was making it interesting for them, when the negro stepped back, and drawing a revolver pressed it against his head. Then Carr surrendered. The white man took his wallet while the negro held the pistol to his chest. After they had secured their booty the white man said: "If you utter a word until we are out of sight we will return and kill you."

Then the robbers fled in the darkness. When last seen they were going north, and it is thought took a West Shore train at a way station. Carr made his way to the station, where he told his story. The police were at once notified, but the lumber-dealer was so badly frightened that he could not give a good description of his assailants. The place was so dark at which he was held up, he said, that he could scarcely see, but he is sure that one of his assailants was white and the other a negro.

The Chief of Police at once wired to all the near-by towns asking them to keep a lookout for the men. Carr believes that the robbers must have been watching him until he was making his collections here, and it is thought that he incautiously displayed his money while doing so.

BERZAK WINS THE RUTLAND.
Lorillard's Fast Colt Captures a Stake
at Newmarket.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 2.—At Newmarket to-day the Brabty wether handicap, with 200 sovereigns added, Brabty stakes course, six furlongs, was won by R. Sneed's Amberite. Kyoto was second, Molesey third. P. Lorillard's Anzette II also ran.

The all-ages selling plate of 103 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by Jack the Dandy. Mooshag was second and Dargas third. P. Lorillard's Pigeon Wing also ran.

The Rous Memorial stakes, with 400 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by Leopold Rothschild's Billy Golester. Eager was second and Arcenal third.

The Rutland stakes, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, six furlongs, was won by P. Lorillard's chestnut colt Berzak. Senation, out of Benacha Stewart, was second and Normanton third. The betting was 6 to 4 against Berzak.

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THIS
MORNING
THE
WORLD'S
GREAT
JOB SALE
BEGINS.

"JOBS" from all parts of the world. The result of two weeks' steady labor by five of our best buyers. 165 "JOBS" displayed in our big front show-window—three times as many throughout the store. Merchants call "JOBS" the sweetsmells of trade. It means the class of goods that Importers, Manufacturers or Jobbers sell at a positive and acknowledged loss. They tell you so frankly and your eyes record the truth. It means to you buying merchandise at 50c or less on the \$1 of their marketable value. They come from the auction room, the already and intending bankrupt. They are given up by the distressed needy and tottering merchant, who pays dearly for an opportunity to prolong mercantile life. Few merchants have coin. We always have. We buy and sell for coin. We have goods or money, and always ready to buy any job offered. But our friends along the line have it in their looks or in the fixtures. It's dull—very dull—that's why we have them. But we want to whoop it up and make room for more. Come and see this sale to-day. You'll save many a half dollar on a dollar's worth if you do.

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