selected by your committee to preside over the opening session of this convention of Democratic clubs. For the great work you have accomplished and are yet to accomplish in bringing victory to our standard you will have the gratitude of the Democrats everywhere. The gravity of the issues involved in the pending political struggle cannot be overstated. Their supreme importance to the masses of our people cannot be measured by words. I make no question as to the nonest convictions of those who give their support to the ticket nominated at the Indianapolis convention. The fact remains, however, that the contest for the Presidency rests solely between Bryan and McKinley. It cannot be claimed that any other candidate has a semblance of chance for success or even that he will receive a single electoral vote. It will avail nothing to close our eyes to the fact that the gentlemen I have named are the real candidates before the people.

It must be remembered that during the thirty-two years immediately preceding the inauguration of President Cleveland on the 4th of March, 1893, there was no single moment that the Democratic party controlled the Presidency and both houses of Congress; never a moment that it could place a single law upon the statute-books. For all of the legislation during that period, which brought in its train financial disaster "monopolies" and "trusts," the Republican party is alone responsible. During the period I have indicated the monetary policy of the founders of our Government was abandoned and silver demonetized. The sad results to all kinds of business, to all conditions of men, that have followed "as the night the day" the demonetization act of 1873 have never been, will never be, adequately told. Something of the evils that have followed in its train can be found in the enforced idleness of those who vainly seek employment, in the wrecked fortunes of men once prosperous in business and in the deplorable condition of the finances of the Nation.

But we are told that the real issue—that upon which this election is to turn—is not the monetary but the tariff question. Our opponents place this in the very forefront of the struggle. Meeting them for a moment upon their chosen ground, judging from their past history, what are their promises, what their intentions in the event of success? The nomination at St. Louis of the distinguished author of the last Republican tariff law emphasizes the determination of our opponents when in the full tide of power to re-enact the McKinley tariff, and restore to our statute-books the most unjust, the most odious tar ff schedules known to any period of our history.

Without going into details as to the increased cost of articles of daily consumption, you will remember how under the McKinley law year by year there was a decrease in the revenues of the Government. The Republicans came into power on the 4th of March, 1889, heir to all that had been achieved by four years of successful Democratic administration. The treasury was overflowing; the question was, "What shall be done with the surplus?"

Four years later the heritage of the incoming Democratic administration from its Republican predecessor was a depleted treasury; business was paralyzed; workshops closed, wage-earners in enforced idleness and poverty and want the common lot. Under the conditions I have named the Democratic Congress addressed itself to the task of making good its promises made in the campaign of 1892, to reform the tariff and reduce to the people the cost of the necessaries of life. The McKinley law was repealed and the Wilson bill placed upon the statute-books. It should never be forgotten that this tariff bill—the first for fifty years enacted in the interest of the people—was passed after a desperate struggle. Since the repeal of the corn laws in England, the world has witnessed no such parliamentary struggle against monopoly and privilege. It was literally a struggle of the people against the monopoly and greed fostered and made powerful by more than thirty years of Republican legislation.

The "combinations" and "trusts," now the curse of the American people, have only been made possible by the bad financial legislation and the high protective tariffs which have enriched the few at the expense of the many.

The return of the Republican party to power means the repeal of the Wilson tariff law. It means the re-enactment of the McKinley law, or one even yet more odious in its provisions. The financial question, however, overshadows all others in the present contest. Believing as I do that gold and silver find equal recognition in the constitution of the United States, that by their joint use in effecting exchange and performing the other functions of money they have prospered in the past, and that the evil days now befalling us are in no small measure the result of the demonetization of silver, I have no hesitation in maintaining my party allegiance and casting my vote for Bryan and Sewall, the nominees of the Democratic convention.

I deeply regret that many of those with whom I have been associated in former contests now oppose the selection of the candidates nominated in accordance with the time-honored methods and usages of the Democratic party. Without questioning their sincerity, the inquiry is significant: What is there in the attitude of the Democratic party upon the monetary question to justify its abandonment by those who have long shared in its counsels, and who have been the recipients of its rewards and its honors? As the "parting of the ways" has been reached, it is well to inquire: Is their path or is ours the true one? Are we recreant to Democratic faith and tradition in standing by the historic organization, or they in aiding directly or indirectly in the triumph of its great antagonist? By the constitution of the United States, the Congress is vested with the sole power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures," and it is further provided that "no State shall coin money, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payments of debts." The system of bimetallism is here established. Gold and silver coin here find equal recognition.

As Democrats we believe in honest money, the money of the constitution. We attach deep importance to the words of Thomas Jefferson, "I concur with you that the unit must stand upon both metals." It was during the administration of Washington that the great Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton said: "To annul the use of either of the two metals as sound money is to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium and is liable to all the objections that arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full, with the evils of a scant circulation." Have we in the advocacy of bimetallism departed from Democratic teachings, from the Democratic faith on this question?

Mr. Stevenson then went on to show that the Democratic platform of 1880 declared for honest money, "consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand." And in 1884 Mr. Cleveland was nominated and subsequently elected upon the declaration, "We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and the circulating medium convertible into such money without loss." In 1888 the platform of the last preceding convention was unanimously reaffirmed, and in 1892 the platform declared for "the use of both gold and silver as a standard money of the country." Mr. Stevenson continued:

This declaration met the earnest approval then as it does now. Can it be that those of us who four years later still hold to the use of both metals as standard money of the country have abandoned the faith and are no longer worthy to be called Democrats? Is it too much to claim that in giving our support to the nominees of the Chicago convention we are keeping the faith? The charge of recreancy to our party does not lie at our doors. It is well to inquire now what has been and what is the attitude of the Republican party upon this question. The financial plank of the Republican party in 1892 declared for bimetallism and for the use of both gold and silver as a standard money. In 1892 both parties favored bimetallism and demanded gold and silver as the standard money of the country. The Republican platform of 1896 is a departure from that of 1892. It reads: "We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such an agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved."

Here we have an explicit declaration for the gold standard. This is an undisguised declaration—the first of any National convention—in favor of gold as our sole standard money.

By this declaration the Republican party stands pledged to the maintenance at all hazards of the gold standard unless by international agreement the large commercial nations of the world will consent to return to bimetallism. In what party platform at any period of our history can there be so humiliating a proposition? Did the Republican leaders who formulated that declaration really expect England, "the leading commercial nation of the world," to consent to an international agreement looking to the re-establishment of bimetallism in the two great English-speaking nations? Or was this proposition simply to placate and keep in line until after the election such members of the party as still believed the interests of the people could be best subserved by the use of the two precious metals as standard money? I repeat the inquiry of our candidate for the Presidency: "If the gold standard is the best, if it is desirable, why even this thought of a change?"

Why even the suggestion of an international agreement? Why humble ourselves at the feet of England that she may consent to something that will not redound to our benefit as a people? This clause of the Republican platform is a confession of weakness. Either the single gold standard is the best for our country or it is not. If it is the best why ask the consent of England or any other nation that bimetallism be restored? If not, if its maintenance bodes evil and that only evil to our country, why shall not our Government—the greatest the world has ever known—take the lead in accomplishing what the Republican platform by implication admits should be done? In a word, is not the clause in the Republican platform looking to international agreement a feeble confession that a return to bimetallism is desirable?

I am firmly persuaded that in all the present contest the interests of the people are bound up in the success of the Democratic party, whose creed upon the pending vital issue was the living faith of the founders of our Government. Now, as in the struggles of the past, its appeal is to the judgment, the patriotism, the sense of justice of the American people. Its candidate for the Presidency is the able and eloquent statesman whose words have cheered the despondent, given hope and inspiration to his countrymen, and whose inauguration will be the earnest of better days to the Republic.

At the conclusion of Vice-President Stevenson's address Governor Stone came down the aisle to the speaker's platform, leaning on the arm of ex-Governor Fishback of Arkansas. The delegates threw their hats in the air, while the band played "Dixie." Governor Stone, in few and appropriate words, welcomed the delegates to Missouri. Governor Stone was interrupted by the query: "What's the matter with Stone?" and the unanimous response of "He's all right."

Then three cheers were proposed for Governor Altgeld of Illinois. These were accorded a hearty response. Secretary Gardiner read a number of letters from secretaries of Democratic clubs throughout the Middle and West rn and Southern States, in which it was stated that the free-silver element was predominant in their localities.

The committee on credentials, permanent organization, finance, resolutions, etc., were then appointed and the convention took a recess until 3 P. M. At the afternoon session the permanent officers of the convention were selected as follows: Chairman, E. D. Money of Mississippi; secretary, John Baker White of West Virginia; assistant secretary, J. A. Kane of Indiana.

Mrs. Ainsworth, president of the Woman's League of Bryan and Sewall Clubs, was introduced to the delegates, and made a stirring address on behalf of her sex, urging the delegates to use their efforts toward the organization of women clubs throughout the United States. Her address was frequently applauded.

J. Kelly, representing the college boys of the United States, as president of the Association of Colle e Clubs, also made an address to the assembled delegates, which was heartily applauded.

The committee on resolutions was then called on to report, and C. S. Collins of Arkansas read the following declaration of principles:

The National Association of Democratic Clubs and silver clubs of the United States in National convention, do declare:

First—That we approve and ratify the platform of principles and declaration of purposes adopted by the Democratic party in National Convention at Chicago, and we approve and indorse specifically each separate plank thereof, assured that when made the ruling chart of Federal administration and legislation it will relieve the people of the pressing and increasing burdens of monometallism, low prices and business depression, restore the ancient and natural conditions necessary to a return of general prosperity and exhibit the sovereign power as well as the stern purpose of the American people to regulate the finances and all concerns of this Republic, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth.

Second—That events since the promulgation of that new doctrine of American industrial and financial independence have demonstrated the wisdom of the action then taken, and then, as the immediate consequence in that just and truthful arraignment of plutocracy and the boldest assertion of the rights of the common people, hitherto abused and pillaged under policies devised by the few for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, we have beheld the rapid and open association of every class unduly favored by monopolistic laws, of every rapacious combine, of every insatiable trust and every great corporation which defies public regulation for public protection in one mighty conspiracy, under a single absolute and fairly typical boss, resolved with the aid of their English and other foreign associates, by their unlimited use of money and their unlimited power of co-operation over a great mass of citizens in their services and subject to injury more or less directly at their hands, defeat the people's candidate, to overthrow the people's cause and to hold the masses in bondage to the consolidated money power and to the continuously appreciating single standard gold dollar, starving its millions to fatten its few.

Third—That it is a matter of public notoriety and common observation—the facts being patent to all—that with few and honorable exceptions the managers of the various railway systems, many of them grown enormously wealthy through opportunities and practices well understood, regarding only their individual interests and that of the plutocracy to which they personally belong, ignoring the protests of shareholders, employers and the people, have united to exert all the power of all their several corporations, created by public authority for the accommodation of public business, to coerce the electors in their service to support the candidate of the combined domestic monopolies and of the international gold trust, by systematic misrepresentations and seductions on the one hand and intimidations on the other, so that at this hour many thousands of the most intelligent citizens of this Republic, peculiarly and specially interested in the restoration of popular rule, are put to the desperate choice of surrendering their suffrages to the control of others asserting industrial mastery in politics, or losing their jobs and the daily bread of their families. That they in concert and in expectation of a colossal plan of operation in support of the single gold standard and monopolistic combination have entered upon a system of arbitrary coercion and unjust discrimination in rates of transportation against three great National parties, granting one rate to the monopolists and another to their opponents; one rate to the opulent attendants upon the gold standard Indianapolis convention and another to the delegates and visitors to the great popular gathering here assembled; one rate to Canton, where unwilling men are shipped in trainloads, and another and almost prohibitory rate to other gatherings in the interest of the Chicago platform and its candidates, thus ruling at least half of the people of the United States off their own highways, unless they choose to travel upon grossly unjust and unequal terms.

We ask the American people to record their judgment on this corporate aggression at the forthcoming National election, and we call upon the proper authorities of the Federal Government and of the State governments to note these notorious, undenied and criminal abuses of power in order that the laws which grant equal rights upon the public highways shall be decently enforced, and the individual offenders prosecuted and adequately punished.

Fourth—That we ratify the nomination of William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall for President and Vice-President of the United States, and we pledge them the united and earnest support of the clubs represented in this body. As American citizens, arising above all partisan considerations and looking only to the gravity of the crisis now upon us as a people, involving as we believe, the financial liberties of the sons of those who scaled the slopes of Bunker Hill and camped with Washington at Valley Forge and those whose sacred duty it is to transmit to our children and to the world the liberties bought by the blood of our father. We send greetings to our brethren in the Nation and ask them to join us in pledging the enforcement of the new declaration of independence now being tested in the arena of American judgment and to sound with us the National charge upon the foes of humanity massed against us in this contest.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee of this convention be instructed to urge the clubs represented in this convention and all those affiliating with us to use their best endeavors as clubs and individuals to swell the New York Journal's campaign fund, thus enabling the party to take full advantage of the generous and patriotic tender of William R. Hearst to double each contribution made by the people for the benefit of the people.

The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Indian Territory should be accorded the same representation in Congress as other States.

The convention then took a recess until 7 P. M.

WILLIE ARRIVES.

Candidate Bryan Talks About Jefferson and Silver to a Very Large Audience.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—Candidate William J. Bryan was to-night welcomed by cheers from 17,000 throats at the Auditorium, where he addressed, officially as it were, the delegates of the National Democratic clubs, now in session, but really an outpouring of the people of St. Louis. At 7:30 P. M. the doors of the building were surrounded by a crowd of at least 5000. The pressure was so great that the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to open the doors of the building to the public and in less than ten minutes the entire Auditorium was filled. The crowd was so great that the police force was inadequate to the emergency.

At 8:30 P. M. the crowd had become so demonstrative that Governor-elect Jones of Arkansas responded to the clamor of the audience and delivered an address in favor of the silver standard. When Mr. Bryan appeared the scene became rampant and it was some time before he was able to proceed. He spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen—For just a little while I ask your attention. I do not require much time to say all I have to say to you to-night. The clubs can be of more service now than in previous campaigns, because this campaign is being run by the people themselves. The clubs have adopted a button which presents the likeness of Thomas Jefferson. [Applause.] If you had searched through all history you could not have found a man more worthy of being taken as an ideal statesman, becaue in all the history of the human race there has never been but one Thomas Jefferson. [Applause.] Of all the constructive statesmen whom the world has ever seen, Thomas Jefferson stands first. At a time when representative government was an experiment, he wrote that immortal document which declared that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with inalienable rights, that governments are instituted to preserve those rights and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. [Applause.] In stating these four propositions he stated the Alpha and Omega of Democracy. [Applause.]

Men may write books and men may fill libraries with volumes, but they cannot improve upon that statement, recorded in a few sentences and comprehensively, that there is government of the people, for the people and by the people. [Applause.] In my judgment, no statesman ever lived who so fully understood human nature as Jefferson did. No one more fully understood the capacity of the people for self-government; no one more fully understood the dangers to be guarded against. He stated the principles which underlie Democracy, and then he applied those principles to every question that arose during his time.

The greatest danger which a government has to fear when trusted to human hands is favoritism. Favoritism is the curse of all governments. [Applause.] Least among governments like ours, and yet favoritism is the dangerous strength even in our Government, because our Government is administered through human beings and human beings are human.

My friends, if you would have government just, if you would have government to fill the ideal of a perfect government, you must have a government that is no respecter of persons, a government which deals with an equal hand, a government which gives to none, which takes from none, and a government which in the administration of law and justice treats all alike and punishes the great as it does the petty scoundrel.

If you ask me what is my highest ambition, I will say that above all offices that human hands can give, above all honors which confidence and esteem can bestow, if I could choose the name by which I should be known, I would choose it thus: That I have done my best to make the Government what Thomas Jefferson desired it should be.

My friends, Government has drifted away from the old landmark. In times of passion, in times of selfishness, the instrumentalities of Government have been turned to private gain, and Government instead of meting out equal and exact justice, has been a refuge of those, who having obtained positions, have used it to enrich themselves out of the toil and sweat of their fellow-men. [Applause.]

Behind the bulwarks erected by our opponents have been gathered every public enemy who preys upon the people. And they can call to their aid but a small proportion of the unjust gains that they have wrung from the public—but a small proportion of those gains—and yet that small proportion will be a corruption fund, the like of which was never before known in any government on the face of the earth. [Applause.]

Against this enemy, armed with all the implements of party warfare, against this enemy supplied with all the material that is supposed to be valuable in such a conflict against the enemy confident, arrogant and insolent, we have nothing to oppose except the consciences of seventy millions of people. [Applause.]

My friends, those who live fifty years from now, reading the pages of history, will envy those who lived in this day of such wonderful opportunity. I was born after the war. I belong to that generation which has never had an opportunity to prove its love of country upon the battlefield, but, oh! my countrymen, never in the history of this country has there been such an opportunity for the citizen to prove his love, not only of his country, but of mankind and of his God, as there is to-day. [Great applause.]

Show me a people oppressed; show me a man who has suffered from injustice; show me a man who has been made the victim of legislation, and I will show you a man whose heart goes out to us in this conflict. [Applause.]

Show me a king who is jealous of every right his subjects have; show me a man who has no thirst except the thirst for gold; show me a man that lives by opposition to his fellow men anywhere, and I will show you people who are standing by and begging that success may come to those who are opposed to us. [Great applause.]

As the Presidential nominee of the people's alliance, I want to say to you that I do not desire the involuntary support of any citizen of this Nation. We appeal to the will, we submit our cause to the judgment of the people, and if I am elected I want to feel that behind me I have a majority of these people, and then, so help me God! I will carry out the platform to the letter. [Applause and cheers.]

Be not discouraged by abuse. Abuse has always been the portion of those who fought against intrenched privileges. If you become annoyed, turn back to the pages of history, and for every name that is applied to you, you will find one equally severe applied to Jefferson; for every name applied to you, you will find one equally severe applied to Jackson.

Ah, my friends, I may go nearer than that. That great spirit yonder (pointing to a portrait of Lincoln), was as malignantly attacked by the aristocracy of wealth, and would be as unpopular to-day in New York or Boston among our financiers as Jackson was, as Jefferson was in his day.

Any man who believes that the people ought to stand equal before these laws will be abused by those who desire favoritism in legislation and special privileges from governments. Be not terrified. Do your duty as you see it. I believe that we shall triumph—aye, more than believe—as surely as the sun shall rise the day will come when the morning sun shall rise upon our cause, the day will come when bimetallism will be restored to this country, the day will come when the money of the constitution will again be ours.

The day will come when trusts shall obey the law; the day will come when corporations will cease to be greater than the Government which created them. [Applause.] The day will come when the people of this country will be content to stand side by side, not one upon another; the day will come, when standing shoulder to shoulder they shall march on, each one content to enjoy life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, without attempting to deprive his neighbor of equal opportunity and equal rights. [Applause.]

Mr. Bryan left Cincinnati this morning at 7 o'clock. Lawrenceburg was the first stop and the candidate looked well when he mounted the platform there to address an audience of 2000. Short silver speeches were made at several other stops.

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

Bryan Writes a Letter to the Populists of the Nation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—William J. Bryan to day gave out his letter accepting the Populist nomination. It reads as follows:

LINCOLN, Nebr., Oct. 3, 1896.

Hon. William V. Allen, Chairman, and others, Members of the Notification Committee of the People's Party—GENTLEMEN: The nomination of the People's party for the Presidency of the United States has been tendered me in a generous spirit and upon such honorable terms that I am able to accept the same without departing from the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago. I fully appreciate the breadth of the patriotism which has actuated the members of the People's party, who, in order to consolidate the sentiment in favor of bimetallism, have been willing to go outside of party lines and support as their candidate one already named by the Democratic party and also by the Silver party.

I also appreciate the fact that while during all the years since 1873 a large majority of the Democratic party and a considerable minority of the Republican party have been consistent advocates of the free coinage of silver at the present ratio, yet ever since the organization of the People's party its members have unanimously supported such coinage as the only means of restoring bimetallism. By persistently pointing out the disastrous effects of a gold standard and protesting against each successive step toward financial bondage the Populists have exerted an important influence in awakening the public to a realization of the Nation's present peril.

In a time like this, when a great political party is attempting to surrender the right to legislate for ourselves upon the financial question and is seeking to bind the American people to a foreign monetary system, it behooves us as lovers of our country and friends of American institutions to lay aside for the present such differences as may exist among us on minor questions in order that our strength may be united in a supreme effort to wrest the Government out of the hands of those who imagine that the Nation's finances are only secured when controlled by a few financiers and that National honor can only be maintained by servile acquiescence in any policy, however destructive to the interests of the people of the United States, which foreign creditors, present or prospective, may desire to force upon us.

It is a cause of congratulation that we have in this campaign not only the support of Democrats, Populists and Republicans who have all along believed in independent bimetallism, but also the active co-operation of those Democrats and Republicans who have heretofore waited for international bimetallism, and now join with us rather than trust the destinies of the Nation in the hands of those who are holding the delusive hope of foreign aid, while they labor secretly for the permanent establishment of the single gold standard.

While difficulties have always arisen in the settlement of details of any plan of co-operation between distinct political organizations, I am sure that the advocates of bimetallism are so intensely in earnest that they will be able to devise some means by which the free-silver forces may be concentrated upon one electoral ticket in each State. To secure this result, charity toward the opinions of others and liberality on the part of all is necessary, but honest and sincere friends who are working toward a common result always find it possible to agree upon just and equitable terms. The American people have proven equal to every emergency which has arisen in the past, and I am confident that in the present emergency there will be no antagonism between the various regiments of the one great army which is marching to repel an invasion more dangerous to our welfare than an army with banners.

In acknowledging, with gratitude, your expression of confidence and good will, I am very truly yours, WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

DRUBBED BY CITIZENS.

Friends of Cuba Give a Spanish Consul a Severe Whipping at Jacksonville.

An Unpleasant Affray That May Lead to Unpleasant International Complications.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 3.—A story comes from Jacksonville, Fla., which, if true, may further complicate the relations between this country and Spain. The story is to the effect that a fight occurred there yesterday between a party of Cuban sympathizers on the one side and the Spanish Consul there and some Pinkerton detectives on the other, in which the latter party was worsted.

The Spanish Consul and the detectives were observing the movements of the Cubans, whose leader was Colonel Emillo Nunez of this city. As no deadlier weapons were used than fists, there were no fatalities, but the Consul and his men are said to have received a severe drubbing.

The Consul communicated the affair to the Spanish Minister at Washington, and the latter is said to have made a demand upon President Cleveland for reparation for an assault upon a Spanish Consul and the insult resulting therefrom to the crown of Spain.

It was also learned here to-day that the famous little filibustering steamer Laurada is suspected of being about to run another filibustering expedition to Cuba.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Lieutenant Connelly Relieved as Indian Agent of Round Valley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—By direction of the President, First Lieutenant Thomas Connelly, First Infantry, detailed as acting Indian agent at Round Valley Agency, California, by the War Department, is, at his own request, relieved from such duty, to take effect upon the assumption of the same by his successor, and will then proceed to join his company. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California: Original—John Gitten (deceased), San Leandro.

Washington: Original—Isaac M. Julian, Dayton. Reissue and increase—Rubin B. Arthur, Liberty.

Thomas F. Brown has been appointed a tagger in the Department of Agriculture.

A Mad Dog Among Children.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 3.—A mad dog caused intense excitement yesterday just as 500 children were dismissed from one of the schools. Patrolman Frank Moore succeeded in heading off the beast, and after a hard fight shot the dog.

Outwitted by the Motorman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 3. — Seven men tried to hold up a Wilson-avenue car last night, but the motorman threw on the whole strength of the current and the car escaped, although several shots were fired at it.

TACOMA'S MAYOR OUSTED

Supreme Court Orders Fawcett to Surrender Office to Orr.

Over One Hundred and Fifty City Employes Affected by the Decision.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 3.—A. V. Fawcett will turn over the office of Mayor to Edward S. Orr on Monday. This is the result of yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court, to the effect that Fawcett's filing of an appeal bond does not stay proceedings pending the review by the Supreme Court of Judge Pritchard's decision that Orr was entitled to the office on account of the ballots. While Fawcett would be reseated should the Supreme Court reverse the Superior Court on the main questions involved, it is believed that Orr will take his seat permanently, because Judge Pritchard has seldom been reversed.

The Supreme Court decision brought consternation to over 150 employes in the Water, Police, Fire and City Hall departments. These places were filled by Democrats and Populists last April when Fawcett took office. Now the incumbents must make way for Republicans.

Mayor Fawcett says he will retire on the receipt of a copy of the Supreme Court's order. This will be served on him Monday morning. He will return to his private business as president of the Fawcett Wagon Company and Fawcett Seed Company. It is believed Mayor Orr will reappoint James Wickersham City Attorney, D. O. Smith Chief of Police and A. J. Breummer Chief of the Fire Department.

Santa Monica Mystery.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Oct. 3.—The body of an unknown man was found last evening near the Soldiers' Home. From appearances death occurred about two months ago. There was nothing by which to identify the body except a pair of eyeglasses, marked on the case, "W. A. Sanborn, Bakersfield, jeweler."

Santa Monica Suicide.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Oct. 3.—F. G. Martindale, a member of the Soldiers' Home, out on furlough, committed suicide here last night by swallowing poison.

WILLIAM SHOOTS AN ENORMOUS STAG

Germany's Ruler Overjoyed by His Success in the Hunt.

Crowned by the Chief Ranger of the Forest With a Wreath of Oak Leaves.

DUPED BY AMERICAN SHARPERS

Confiding Youths Pay Money to "Captains" for the Privilege of Becoming Soldiers.

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 3.—The Emperor left Rominten this morning and will join the Empress to-morrow at Hubertussersstock, where he will continue his hunting. While at Rominten the Emperor shot an immense stag which had twenty antlers. His Majesty could not suppress his joy, and the woods re-echoed with his thrice shouted "Hurrahs." Then turning to Herr Augems, the forest ranger, the Kaiser vehemently shook his hand and gave evidences in other ways of the pride which he felt in having bagged so noble an animal.

At the banquet which was held after the hunt that evening the Emperor declared that the stag was the biggest that had been shot in Germany for years. Measurement of the animal showed that its antlers were over three feet long and the crown, which had six points, weighed eighteen pounds. When the stag was laid out the chief ranger decorated the Emperor with a wreath of oak leaves, which he presented to his Majesty upon the point of a hunting knife.

The United States Embassy here has learned that two Americans, giving their names as Captain George Hubbard of New Orleans and Captain Fred Williams of San Francisco, both pretending to be officers of the United States army, have been conducting a lucrative swindling business, by inveigling persons of means into enlisting as they supposed in the United States army, and inducing them to pay for the privilege of doing so under promises made by the two pretended officers that they would exert their personal influence to secure the speedy promotion of their recruits to the rank of lieutenant, captain, etc. All of those who paid for their enlistment were asked to meet the captain at the railway station one day last week for the purpose of arranging for their passage to America. Many of them made their appearance at the station, but failed to find the captain.

The dupes of the spurious captains then went to the United States Consulate to seek redress, and were there informed that the captains were not known to any one attached to the consulate, and moreover that Germans enlisting in a foreign army were violating the laws of Germany. The swindlers appear to be German-Americans.

Some of the details of the swindling are very amusing. Two young Germans enlisted with Hubbard and Williams and paid them the money they demanded, but, becoming suspicious, wanted to have the "captains" identified at the United States consulate. The "captains" acceded to this and readily accompanied their victims. Arriving at the first floor of the building occupied by the Consul the swindlers, under the pretext of ascertaining if the Consul would be able to see them immediately, went up alone to the second floor, where the Consul's offices are situated, leaving their victims on the floor below. Instead of going into the Consul's office, however, they took the elevator, descended to the ground floor and hurriedly took their departure, leaving their dupes waiting for them to return to the first floor.

In another case their victim gave them money with which to purchase his railway ticket to the port from which he was to embark for America. The swindlers took the money and entered the booking office through which they quickly passed and walked out of the end of the building. The waiting victim has not seen them since.

Another incident involving the claimant to the honor of being an officer in the United States army is being discussed in the clubs and cafes. An American claiming to be the new military attache to the United States Embassy to succeed Captain R. K. Evans, who has just retired from that office arrived at Hamburg from New York on September 25 on board the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, traveling second-class. The man wore the uniform of an officer of the United States army and when he landed he created a scene upon the docks upon being confronted by the customs officers. He talked in a loud and blustering fashion and threatened to make a complaint against the conduct of the officials to the United States Embassador. He has not yet made his appearance at the Embassy, however, nor has any appointment been made to fill the post of military attache vacated by Captain Evans.

HOTEL RAFAEL'S DIVERSION.

Exciting Finish to the Paper Chase Over Marin Meadows.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Oct. 3.—The paper chase to-day was the best and most exciting of the series, completely refuting the idea that interest in this diversion was waning. The course led up over the hills northeast of Hotel Rafael and terminated in the old Magnolia Park. The "hares"—Mrs. Crooks and Mr. Evan Evans—were not overtaken, but the incoming of the "hounds," numbering twenty-five or thirty, all close together and riding at terrific speed, was more exciting than that of any former finish. Hundreds of the Hunt Club and their friends were present and the roomy park was full of equipages and people in saddle.

The lady's prize was a beautiful silver flower bowl, presented by Miss Warburton and won by Miss Bruce; the gentleman's a very handsome saddle, presented by Evan Evans and won by Frank S. Johnson.

Stanford's President Returns.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Oct. 3.—Dr. David Starr Jordan arrived here to-day after nearly four months' absence from the university. Mrs. Jordan met him in San Francisco this morning. The president of the university looks greatly improved in health by his long trip and returns to the duties of his position in a frame of mind and condition of body to care for them easily.

Sugar Factory for Sonoma.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Oct. 3.—Great interest is taken in the proposed establishment of a factory for the manufacture of beet sugar in Santa Rosa. A meeting of farmers in this section will be called to consider the matter.

Sonoma's Yield of Wine.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Oct. 3.—The vintage of Sonoma County is now in progress. The yield will be larger than was anticipated, and will reach 5,000,000 gallons. Cloverdale Township will produce 1,500,000 gallons, the largest yield of any township in the county.

POINT WILSON DIVER'S FEAT.

Extent of Damages to the Stranded Steamship Umatilla Learned at the Risk of His Life.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Oct. 3.—A dangerous diving feat on the part of A. O. Benjamin this morning revealed in great part the extent of damage to the steamship Umatilla, which last Tuesday morning scraped on the rocky beach on the straits near Point Wilson lighthouse, where it is now beached. He went down between the boilers and found that a hole thirty feet long and three wide had been ripped in the starboard garboard—that is, in the second line of plates from the keelson, the vessel having no keel. Of course other plates are more or less damaged and wrenched, but three are gone entirely, having been ripped off in the accident.

Two divers are at present at work and three more will be engaged to work two shifts and expedite the repairing, which will be done by planking up the big holes. After that the water will be pumped out and then the cargo will be discharged. It is impossible to move any of the freight in its present swollen condition.

The dimensions of the hole are only rough estimates, there being several inches overlap by the adjacent plates, which will reduce the measurements of the aperture slightly.

Captain Hunter to-day filed a wreck report at the Custom-house. It says the accident was caused by a thick fog and a silent whistle on Point Wilson. The Umatilla is valued at $265,000 and insured for $230,000. The cargo, valued at $100,000, was damaged to the extent of $90,000 and insured for $40,000.

STOCKTON JOINS WITH FRESNO.

Excursionists Will Attend the Raisin City's Valley Road Celebration.

STOCKTON, Cal., Oct. 3.—Great preparations are being made for the Valley road excursion to Fresno on Monday. The two militia companies here—A and B of the Sixth Regiment—were arranging to go with the excursionists, but General Muller did not get their acceptance of the invitation in time, and so the car which was to be placed at the disposal of the militiamen was turned over to the Modesto and Merced companies. From Stockton a large number of prominent citizens are going. The members of the Stockton Commercial Association and the city and county officials will nearly all attend, besides a number of others prominent in the community who are deeply interested in the success of the Valley road.

The excursion train will leave here promptly at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and is expected to reach the Raisin City by 1 o'clock. The return trip will be made the same day, leaving Fresno at 6 o'clock in the evening, arriving here at 11 o'clock. There are a number of the Fresno committee in town to-night arranging the details of the excursion, which heralds the first direct intercourse between the Raisin City and the Mill City.

FRESNO'S SENSATION.

City Trustee Spinney Defendant in a Suit for Divorce.

FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 3.—A sensational suit for divorce has been filed in the Superior Court of this county by Mrs. Elizabeth Spinney against City Trustee Joseph Spinney. The complaint charges unhusbandlike actions on the part of the Trustee with Miss Della Rojas, a Mexican lass of this city of about twenty-two summers, who up to a few months ago worked as a tailoress in a local establishment. Since that time she has been a lady of leisure, wearing diamonds and driving fine horses, all at Spinney's expense, so his wife says. The plaintiff and defendant in the suit were married twenty-four years ago in Maine. They have resided in this county for nineteen years. Spinney is a prominent brick contractor and a leading politician.

Flag-Raising at Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Oct. 3.—On Monday (Labor day) the Naval Battalion, N. G. C., will hold a field day under command of Lieutenant Morey. Specially patriotic features are to be presented and the speech of the day will be by Ensign and District Attorney Carl Lindsay. The armory will mount its new flag, the ceremony to be followed by a color salute of twenty-one guns. The young ladies drill corps of this city will participate, under command of Captain Osborn.

Pasadena Forger Caught.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Oct. 3.—John Williams was arrested here to-night by Sheriff Besse after a lively chase, in which two officers participated and several shots were fired. He is wanted in Pasadena for forgery and petty swindling, carried on by means of forged testimonials from prominent Knights of Pythias. He attempted to swindle Justice Gardner, but was detected and handed over to Officer Dougherty and escaped only to be fired upon and caught by Sheriff Besse.

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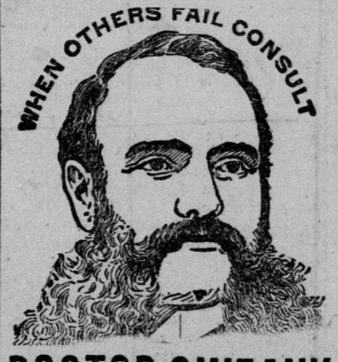

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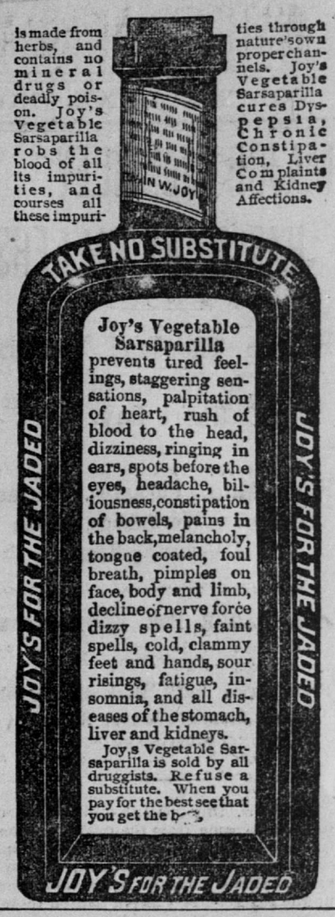

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