JOHN BULL JARRED

THE LAST WEEK HAS BEEN CROWDED WITH BIG POLITICAL SENSATIONS.

TURKISH RIOT FAKED UP.

INTENDED TO AFFORD AN EXCUSE FOR ANOTHER MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

SITUATION IS MIXED IN RHODESIA.

Some Doubt as to the Good Faith of the Native Warriors in Surrendering.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Politically the past week has been the liveliest in a long time, the bombardment of the palace of the sultan of Zanzibar, the rioting in and about Constantinople, the settlement of the troubles in Rhodesia, the beginning of the czar's tour of the European capitals, and the advance of the British expedition up the Nile having provided columns of interesting news daily. The Zanzibar incident and the Constantinople massacres came like a couple of tornadoes.

The British press is unanimous in expressing the opinion that the attack upon the Ottoman bank has done immeasurable harm to the Armenian cause, and news of fresh massacres of Armenians in the provinces in reprisal is hourly expected. The liberal newspapers, however, express the gravest doubts of the genuineness of the bank affair. They believe it was gotten up by agents. The Speaker today says: "The official report ascribing the affair to the Armenian agitators is stamped in every detail as a falsehood, and certain proof that it is a tissue of lies is that the assailants of the bank, after their capture, were removed on board Sir Edgar Vincent's yacht. This is not the way the sultan deals with rebels caught red-handed. If these prisoners really revolted against the sultan they would not have lived ten minutes after their surrender, and the irresistible conclusion is that the men were secretly acting under palace orders, and that the riot was promoted in order to afford an excuse for another massacre.

Regarding the bombardment of the palace of Zanzibar it appears that the government, in spite of the pressure brought to bear upon it from jingo quarters, does not intend to make Zanzibar a British colony. The present sultan is a mere figurehead in the hands of the British officials. The present system of government is much cheaper than a colonial government and it will please the natives better, as they want to live under a Mahommedan sultan. The greatest difficulty in the way of a colony at Zanzibar is in the fact that it would entail the immediate abolition of slavery, which would be certain to lead to trouble.

Said Khalid, the suppressed usurper, made a very clever move in taking refuge in the German consulate, as, according to the German press, he will only be handed over to the British on the latter's guarantee that he will be treated, if not as a prince waging war against Great Britain, at any rate as a political prisoner. Thus he could not be executed.

According to the latest news from Zanzibar, Said Khalid has had a revolutionary center in Zanzibar for months past, in a mosque near the French consulate, and had been waiting for an opportunity, which was furnished him in the death of the sultan, to make an outbreak.

The situation of affairs in Rhodesia is daily more reassuring. The leading chiefs are already carrying out their arrangement with Cecil Rhodes to lay down their arms. Over 100 kraals have surrendered and others are preparing to do so. It now appears that the Rhodesian insurgents were terribly pressed for food, and would have been starved out had the uprising continued another month.

A friendly chief, Gambo, however, says that the Matabeles are playing a deep game. He adds: "I never thought the kwhites were such fools. The Matabeles are merely gaining time to collect grain and continue the fight. Are the whites mad that they cannot see that the arms yielded are mostly useless, and that very shortly after enticing the whites to bring their women and children to settle near their strongholds they will rise and commit a general slaughter."

It is announced that France has signed a twelve-year treaty of commerce with Japan by which France agrees to renounce consular jurisdiction and the French concessions at the open ports within three years, and the two countries to exchange the most favored nation treatment. France is thus put upon the same footing as the United States.

The advance of the British expedition up the Nile has been seriouly retarded by unheard of weather during the past week. A heavy cyclone swept the advance camp, with hardly any warning, by a sand storm, followed by a thunder storm, which demolished hundreds of huts and tents, destroyed twelve miles of the new railroad and cut off telegraphic communication with the front for several days. Many soldiers had narrow escapes. The tents of the intelligence department at Kosheh were overturned and confidential papers were scattered over the desert. Many of these documents were lost, and it is hoped they will not fall into the hands of the Dervishes.

In political circles it is believed that the difficulty between Italy and Brazil will be amicably arranged, as Italy, with her Abyssinian troubles still unsettled, has quite enough to do without engaging in hostilities with Brazil, especially in view of the state of the Italian exchequer. From Rio De Janeiro it is stated that it is not believed there will be any serious complications, as the Brazilian government is determined that the material damage sustained by Italians and the demagogic insults to the Italian flag should be fairly dealt with, and that suitable amends will be made.

Several of the leading bankers and brokers have been asked what effect the unlimited coinage of silver would have upon American securities and interests in England. The manager of Rothschilds' bank said: "England being a gold country naturally feels alarmed at any attempt to pay American debts at half their value. It would have a disastrous effect upon such securities, and in fact this crisis was forseen by us months ago, and our dealings in such have been very slight. The free coinage of silver would have very little effect upon London, as the dealings in Americans have, since the beginning of the year, been extremely light."

A prominent member of the Bimetallic league remarked: "One of the most striking facts here in connection with the U. S. presidential election has been the marked change in the last few days in the attitude of the London Times towards the candidates. Until now the Times evidently, under the inspiration of its New York correspondent has ridiculed Mr. Bryan's candidacy and pooh-poohed the free silver agitation as a farce and fiasco. The Times is now receiving impartial communications as to the situation in the United States, and as to the prospects of the candidates. The effect was markedly shown in an issue of the Times when in summing up these communications it declared that in its opinion the chances of Maj. McKinley and Mr. Bryan are perfectly even, and while it did not in any way indorse Mr. Bryan's views, it defended the style and manner of his Madison Square Garden speech against the attacks of the Pall Mall Gazette and other gold papers, declaring that he showed great tact and judgment and would probably, in consequence secure some free silver Republican votes, which would have been thrown against him if he had adopted the same tone and style as at Chicago.

ITALY AROUSED.

Brazil Must Make Amends and That Very Quickly.

ROME, Aug. 29.—An official note has been issued announcing that, owing to the gravity of the situation, the government has decided to send Signor Martini, formerly Italian minister to Brazil, on a special mission to Rio de Janeiro, on board the Italian warship Piemonte, armed with precise instructions to demand and obtain all the meas ures which the dignity of Italy and the security of her subjects demand. After settling the claims arising from the recent disturbances, which must first be satisfied, he will arrange the former claims which were recently rejected by the Brazilian congress.

HER FAIRY FINGERS

Continued from First Page.

dridge, Miss Lilah M. Sander, Mrs. Herman Muehlberg, Mrs. M. Twiss, Mrs. Joseph C. Chapron, Mrs. A. Paradis, Miss Bertha Cole.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

What the G. A. R. Veterans Will Find for Enjoyment.

The following is the official G. A. R. programme of the week:

Monday.

8 a. m.—Arrival commander-in-chief, I. N. Walker, and staff, and escort to national headquarters, Hotel Ryan. Escort in command of J. J. McCardy, department commander of Minnesota, with the following Grand Army posts of St. Paul: Acker Post No. 21, I. L. Mahan, commander; Garfield Post No. 8, Henry Hasenwinkle, commander; Gettysburg Post No. 148, J. B. St. Clair, commander; Ord Post No. 20, Blinnn Converse, commander.

8:30 p. m.—Reception to the commander-in-chief and Mrs. Walker by the citizens' committee and citizens of St. Paul at Hotel Ryan.

8 to 12 p. m.—Reception to the Grand Army, Woman's Relief corps, Sons and Daughters of Veterans and the St. Paul citizens' committee by the Woman's Relief corps, Department of Minnesota, in senate chamber at state capital, Mrs. Marie Hasenwinkle, department president.

8 p. m.—Military Order Loyal Legion, Commandery of Minnesota, headquarters Hotel Ryan annex, entrance from third floor of hotel and 414 Robert street. Companions welcome all the week.

8 to 12 p. m.—General illumination of the city and band concerts.

Tuesday.

Sunrise — Salute to the Union, forty-five guns at Camp Mason.

10:00 a. m. Parade of naval veterans and ex-prisoners of war. Escort, Third United States infantry and Sons of Veterans, department of Minnesota, at state capitol, proceeding thence to Fort Snelling, for state reunion. Reception at Fort Snelling to G. A. R. by Col. John H. Page, officers and ladies of the post, followed by parade and review of troops.

4 p. m.—Regatta Minneso a boat club on Mis- the G. A. R., department of Minnesota, at Pythian hall.

8:00 p. m. General reception to the G. A. R. ladies' committee at Summit Park and on Summit avenue.

7:00 p. m. Parade and contest of bicycle clubs on Sixth street, between Smith avenue and Smith Park.

8:00 p. m. Campfires at Auditorium, Market hall and West Side Opera House.

8:00 p. m. Dog watch by the Naval Veterans' association at headquarters, opposite Hotel Ryan, 144 East Sixth street.

Wednesday.

Sunrise — Salute to the Union, forty-ve guns, at Camp Mason.

9:30 a. m. — National salute, twenty-one guns; Commander-in-Chief leaves national national headquarters.

10 a. m.—Parade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Starting from intersection of Dayton and Western avenues; Western avenue to Summit avenue, on Summit avenue to Sixth street, on Sixth street to Smith Park, where the commander-in-chief will review the parade.

Reunions throughout the afternoon.

4 P M.—Regatta Minneso a Boat club on Mississippi river.

8 P. M.—Parade and display of the St. Paul fire department.

8 P. M.—Camp fire for ex-prisoners of war at the auditorium; other camp fires at Market hall and West Side opera house.

8 to 10 P. M.—Reception by Ladies' of the G. A. R., national president, Mrs. C. E. Hirst, at Hotel Ryan.

8 to 10 P. M.—Reception to the commander-in-chief by Woman's Relief Corps, national president, Mrs. Lizabeth A. Turner, at Hotel Ryan.

9 to 10 P. M.—Informal reception by Daughters of Veterans, National President Ellen M. Walker, at Hotel Ryan.

10 P. M.—Reception by the Military Order Loyal Legion, Commandery of Minnesota, to the commander-in-chief and staff, headquarters Hotel Ryan annex, entrances from third floor of hotel and 414 Robert street.

Thursday.

Sunrise. National salute, twenty-one guns, at Camp Mason.

9 a. m.—Carriage drive to all visiting ladies, starting from ladies' headquarters.

10 a. m.—Opening of the thirtieth national encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, at auditorium on Eighth street, near Minnesota street, with the following opening exercises:

Gen. E. C. Mason ....Chairman
Prayer ....Chaplain-in-chief
The City of St. Paul says "Welcome"—
Mayor F. B. Doran
"We Asked You to Come" Capt. H. A. Castle
Song, "Up in Old St. Paul"—
..Modoc Club, Topeka, Kan.
The State of Minnesota said "Come"—
Gov. D. M. Clough
"The Young People Greet You"—
Hon. Moses E. Clapp
Response—
Commander-in-Chief Gen. I. N. Walker America.

10 a. m.—Parade of the National Guard, State of Minnesota, Gov. D. M. Clough, commander-in-chief, and staff. Gen. W. B. Bend, commanding brigade.

10:45 a. m.—Review of National Guard by Gov. Clough at state capitol.

10 a. m.—Escort of the commander-in-chief from national headquarters to the auditorium, and opening of the thirtieth national encampment, Grand Army of the Republic.

Indian display, games and athletic contests day and evening.

2 to 6 p. m.—Reception at ladies' headquarters to all visiting ladies.

8 p. m.—Campfires at auditorium, market hall and West side opera house.

Friday.

9:30 a. m. Thirtieth national encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, at auditorium.

1:00 p. m. Excursion to Lake Minnetonka and Lake Park hotel for the commander-in-chief and gelegates to the thirtieth national encampment and delegates to the Woman's Relief corps. Trains via Minneapolis & St. Louis railway from depot at Fourth street and Broadway.

1:00 p. m. Excursion to Fort Snelling, Minnehaha Falls and Minnesota Soldiers' Home for delegates, ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans and Loyal Home Workers. (Complimentary by steamers Daisy and Henrietta. Starting from wharf at foot of Jackson street.)

8:00 p. m. John Brown campfire at market hall. Other campfires at auditorium and West Side opera house.

Saturday.

Forenoon. Informal tours to Fort Snelling, Minnesota Soldiers' Home, and Minnehaha Falls.

Afternoon and evening. Band concerts at Como Park, and pyrotechnic display on lake at night.

Indian displays day and evening.

FOLEY'S BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Capen and Cochrane Tied for First Place.

The third week of the amateur billiard tourney at Foley's closed Friday evening with Foley's victory over Torrance. Seventeen of the twenty-one games have now been disposed of, and below will be found the complete standing to date:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Run.	P. C.
Capen	5	4	1	33	.800
Cochrane	5	4	1	29	.800
Thayer	4	3	1	34	.750
Torrance	5	3	2	47	.600
Foley	5	2	3	54	.400
Aldrich	5	1	4	20	.200
Larkin	5	0	5	16	.000

EUROPE'S SICK MAN

KAISER AND CZAR WILL DISCUSS TURKEY'S FATE WHEN THEY MEET.

ACTION IS IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT CRISIS MEANS THAT THE POWERS MUST SOON STEP IN.

SPECIAL GUARDS FOR THE CZAR.

Extraordinary Precautions Being Taken to Protect Him While He Is in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The main subject of the discussion between the Russian minister for foreign affairs, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, and Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, and between the czar and Emperor William will, the correspondent of the Associated Press is informed, be the Eastern question, and especially its Armenian and Cretan features. A thorough entente between Russia and Germany is probable, and it is expected that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky will arrive at Goorlitz with the entente of Austria on this subject in his pocket. During the week there has been a lively exchange of notes between Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna, and Thursday, when the alarming news of the uprising in Constantinople was received, Prince Hohenlohe was communicated with on his estate at Worki. The opinion prevails in diplomatic circles here that the Eastern question has now reached a point requiring vigorous and concerted action upon the part of Europe and that such action is imperative.

All the preparations are now made for the army manoeuvers which will begin on Sept. 4 and last until Sept. 15. The most extensive precautions have been taken for the safety of the czar. The chief of the Berlin political police, with 130 picked men, will guard his majesty, and mounted police from Berlin will accompany the emperor everywhere. In addition, a special corps of detectives from St. Petersburg is coming to take part in protecting the czar during the manoeuvers.

The police of Berlin and Silesia during the past fortnight have expelled a number of Russians suspected of Nihilism, and a number of others are under strict surveillance. The men expelled include six students of the Berlin university and four students of the Breslau university. Capt. R. K. Evans, the United States military attache here will represent the United States government at the manoeuvers. As his recall takes effect on Oct. 1, Capt. Evans will have a special farewell audience with the emperor during the manoeuvers, and will sail for home from Antwerp on Sept. 26. There is some comment on the fact that Poultney Bigelow has not been invited to the manoeuvers. During the progress of the army evolutions general traffic of the railroads of Goerlitz and Breslau will be suspended, and the public will be excluded from the depots of both cities.

The general plan of the manoeuvers is that the East army will meet the West army near Hochkirch, where a battle which was fought in 1778 between the Prussians and Saxons and the Austrians will be reproduced to some extent. There will also be a night attack with search lights. Prince George of Saxony and Gen. Count von Waldersee will oppose each other near Breslau, and an enormous cavalry engagement will occur.

A number of letters were exchanged between Emperor William and Prince Hohenlohe, before the former agreed to consent to the introduction of a military reform bill, which, however, was modified by the new minister of war, Gen. von Gossler, and will not meet with favor in the reichstag. The amendments make the principle of publicity at trials illusory and retain the emperor's right of confirming the sentences. If the reichstag rejects the bill, it is stated that the emperor will dissolve that body. The German newspapers continue to discuss the Samoan question. The Vossische Zeitung says: "A tripartite agreement providing for the abnormal arrangement and revision of the Berlin treaty will shortly become necessary, and the annexation of the island to one of the treaty powers will probably be the best solution of the riddle.

The Catholic congress at Dresden was less sensational than usual. The agrarian question was lightly touched upon; but the restoration of the temporal power of the pope, the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany and the equality of Catholics in public offices were demanded. The colonial council meets next month, and a large increase in the subsidies of every German colony will be asked for, especially in the case of the Cameroons.

According to the statement of an expert, the Berlin and Austrian expositions will close with a deficit of a million marks.

The owner of the Hotel Schwan, at Frankfort-on-Main, has sued the city for the sum of 12,000 marks, claiming that amount as a bill for housing Emperor William and his suite during the peace festival in June. It was decided that the city must pay the hotelkeeper.

According to the Deutscher Handels Archive, Germany's import of American cattle and meat products during the past year was much smaller than during the preceding year. The importation of butter it seems virtually disappeared and lard was the chief item, footing up 8,488,653 marks.

Herr Bartha, member of the reichstag, has sailed for the United States on board the Havel in order to study the political situation in America, especially the currency fright.

TURKISH CRISIS.

It Is Being Watched With Interest at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The crisis in Turkish affairs is being followed closely by officials here. Officials at the state department feel that American interests are protected by the presence of the cruisers San Francisco and Marblehead in the Mediterranean waters. The San Francisco is at Alexandretta and the Marblehead at Genoa. The Minneapolis also belongs to this fleet and can be brought from Queenstown on short notice. Great Britain and other powers are represented by dispatch boats. For some months the state department has been seeking to have the United States similarly represented, and in this connection application has been made to have the small cruiser Bancroft, which has about the rank of a dispatch boat, stationed at Constantinople. Nothing has come of it, however, although the present crisis renews the necessity for American representation near the Turkish capital. This necessity and the preparation of the Bancroft for sea service leads to the impression that the little ship will ultimately be added to the Mediterranean fleet, and if possible sent up the Dardanelles to Constantinople. Only with the assent of Turkey could this be done, as the forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles are strong enough to sink a dozen first-class warships, while the Bancroft is a miniature cruiser.

When the first move was made towards sending the Bancroft abroad, some weeks ago, an official inquiry was made of the naval bureau of engineering as to her capacity for a sea trip, as she was designed merely for practice use, by the naval cadets at Annapolis. The bureau answered that the coal capacity of the ship was so limited that she could not make a direct trip across the ocean. At most her coal would not permit a continuous trip of more than 2,500 miles. It is said, however, that she might go by relays, first to Halifax, where she could coal, then to the Azores for another coaling and thence the balance of the distance. This would make a long trip, probably two months, by which time any present emergency might have passed. The Bancroft will be ready for a cruise in about two weeks and will then receive her orders. In the meantime she is being fitted out.

There is an unverified story about the state and navy departments to the effect that an understanding has been reached between the sultan and the United States that this government shall be allowed to have a vessel within the Dardanelles.

ENGLISH UNEASY

Protection Assured to Americans in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—Great uneasiness prevails among the British residents of the villages on the shores of the Bosphorus, where a number of hunted Armenians have sought refuge. It is feared that their houses will be attacked. Michael Herbert, the British charge d'affaires has ordered the British guardship Dryad to receive all families desiring protection, and any British vessel in port may be requisitioned in case of necessity. There is also much anxiety in the suburbs, where many Europeans having Armenian servants are afraid of being attacked.

The American college at Hissar, and the Bible house at Stamboul are guarded by troops. The United States minister, Alexander W. Terrell, visited Hissar yesterday to ascertain if the Americans were safe. His visit had a reassuring effect and the chief of police of Hissar told Mr. Terrell that all measures had been taken to preserve order. The Galata quarter is quieter today, but all the shops are closed and no Armenians are to be seen in the streets, which are patrolled by troops.

There was a fresh panic yesterday owing to a bomb being thrown while the soldiers were returning from the Selanlik. Nobody was hurt, however, and the man who threw the bomb was arrested. Although several of the Armenian districts were the scene yesterday evening of massacres and pillages, the city today is quieter and the authorities now appear determined to maintain order.

Scores of dead have been thrown into the sea in order to save the trouble of burying the bodies. The British charge d'affaires has refused the request of the sultan, to withdraw the guards of British marines, saying he cannot do so until the disorders here are thoroughly quelled. Of the Armenians who were seized in the Ottoman bank, five were killed and five were wounded in the bank. They all came from abroad. The fifteen survivors have been sent to Marseilles, the British and French warships seeing the Messagerie liner safely off.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

The Prescription of a Great Remedy

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored his general health but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the prescription of this wonderful remedy free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist nor do I pose as an enthusiast but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Send me your name and address today. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the prescription but send for the remedy and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a life time of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 138, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the prescription will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope.

PICKED TEAMS PLAYED.

Taylor Beat Donaldson Easily on a Wager.

A most interesting game of cricket was played at Kittsondale yesterday by teams picked up by H. L. Taylor and B. S. Donaldson. Taylor wagered Donaldson that he would pick a team that could beat him easily, the result proving that Taylor was correct, his team winning by 15 runs.

On Taylor's side were such men as T. R. Sisson and H. H. Vaughn, men renowned for their hard hitting and correct playing; Sisson himself making 40 and Vaughn 22. Knight and Taylor also hit hard, making 17 and 15 respectively. On the losing side Donaldson depended on such men as Napier, Saulez and Wilcox. Wilcox succumbed after making 3, but Saulez and Napier carried the score to 33, when Napier was well caught by Tucker off Vaughn. Donaldson followed, and by good clean hitting carried his bat out for a well played 29, his efforts proved unavailing though, his side losing by 15 runs. Below is the score:

B. S. Donaldson's Team—	
G. C. Saulez, c Sisson, b Vaughn	23
C. R. Wilcox, b Vaughn	3
G. D. Napier, c Tucker, b Sisson	11
B. S. Donaldson, not out	29
W. E. Rumble, c Tucker, b Vaughn	5
D. Smith, b Vaughn	5
W. Tucker, c Napier, b Vaughn	0
W. P. Berry, b Sisson	6
A. J. Davies, b Vaughn	8
C. A. May, run out	0
Extras	8
Total	98
H. L. Taylor's Team—	
J. F. Knight, b Saulez	17
T. R. Sisson, l b w, b Napier	40
H. H. Vaughn, c Smith, b Napier	22
G. M. P. Pridham, b Saulez	0
R. Dunkinfield, b Saulez	0
H. L. Taylor, b Saulez	15
W. Gordon, not out	2
R. A. MacGregor, b Davies	8
A. Diver, b Davies	6
W. P. Blair, b Napier	0
Extras	3
Total	113

Failed to Fuse.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 29.—The Democrats, Populists and silver congressional conventions of this district met in Omaha today. The plan was for fusion, but terms could not be agreed upon. The Democrats selected I. J. Dunn and the Populists and silver men nominated Judge Ambrose.

MUSIC AND POLITICS

HOW GREAT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS RUN TO MELODY.

THE SONGS OF PARTISANSHIP.

SOME ARE GOOD-NATURED AND OTHERS ARE BITTER.

SAMPLE BITS OF HARMONY,

Running From the Time of Washington Down to McKinley and Bryan,

So far as is known, nobody has ever been sung into the White house. Several candidates have been borne toward it more or less on the crest of the wave of melody, and this was notably so in the campaign of 1840—the hard cider and log cabin campaign. Hard cider was supposed to be the favorite tipple of Gen. William Henry Harrison. The great popular song was "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." It was sung to the tune of "The Little Pig's Tail," and a man named A. C. Ross, of Zanesville, composed the words. The refrain of another song was:

We'll beat the Dutch.
Hurrah for Tyler!
We'll beat the Dutch
Or bust our biler.

Harrison was elected, but as his opponents had rather a wider variety and quite as inspiring songs it proved nothing.

But probably the most earnest and desperate attempt to sweep a man into the presidential chair was made by the friends of that brilliant Kentuckian and uncompromising Whig Henry Clay. The songs in his praise during the exciting campaign of 1844 would fill a good sized book, for it was largely run on the minstrel plan. Clay was crushed, however, by Polk, and campaign melody, as well as the Whig party, received a serious setback. Thus it appears that prose and reason have done more to make presidents than music and ryhme. But campaign songs have their use and their place. They solidify and strengthen. They serve as a vent to pent up enthusiasm. They possibly bear the same relation to politics as they do to religion.

Of course campaign songs did not begin with Clay or Harrison. George Washington was elected president the first time to the rather dignified strains of

Great Washington, the hero's come!
Each heart exulting hears the sound.
Thousands to their deliverer throng
And shout him "Welcome!" all around.

CHORUS.

Now in full chorus join the song
And shout aloud for Washington.

The campaign of 1804 brought out the grave but stirring song of "Jefferson and Liberty," and that of 1808 was responsible for the extremely clever ditty called, "The Snug Little Island." At this campaign the celebrated "Rag, Tag and Bobtail" songs appeared, in which the Jeffersonian Republicans defended themselves from the stigma cast upon them by the upper ten, or silk stocking, cult of Baltimore.

When "I take the responsibility" Jackson was elected, in 1832, the first state's rights song made its appearance, and another which gained great popularity was called "The Breeches of Blue." The gist of the latter was:

We'll put Old Zach in the White house, boy,
And Old Whitey in the stable.

Old Whitey was the name of Gen. Taylor's war horse. But other songs became popular in this campaign, and among them were "Toe the Mark," "Old Jack's Coming," and "Rough and Ready."

"The Freeman's Glee Book," which furnished musical insipration for the first national campaign of the Republican party, was about the first as it was the most pretentious publication of the kind ever issued. Indeed up to this time campaign singing had been mostly of the spontaneous and volunteer order, very much as music is related to religious revival meetings. But as electioneering methods developed there was a demand for regularly organized glee clubs and male quartettes. The political rally was carried out after a formal programme—first the calling of the meeting to order; then singing by the glee club or the male quartette; then the local orator; then the orator of the evening; then more melody. And the singing proved quite as inspiring as the speaking, except in rare cases of unusual eloquence. The popular glee club song of Fremont's campaign was "Fremont and Victory" to the tune of "The Marseillaise:

All hail, ye gallant freemen true,
United heart and hand,
Who in the noble cause of right
Have fearless vowed to stand.
Unfurl your banner to the breeze
And wave it o'er the sea
And herald wide, "Free soil, free men,
Fremont and victory."

Oh, by the blood your fathers spilt
Fair freedom's pearl to gain,
By that high principle within
That spurns oppression's chain,
Arise; your country bids you rise;
Her faithful champions be,
And herald wide, "Free soil, free men,
Fremont and victory."

In that campaign frequent reference was made to Fremont's wife, Jessie, and a song, "We'll Give 'Em Jessie," was adopted. It was, of course, very eulogistic of Mrs. Fremont.

In the campaign of 1860, which resulted in the election of Lincoln, special use was made of music. Indeed, since "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" no election had produced so many songs. The quadruple character of the contest, including, as it did, two Democratic tickets—Douglas (regular) and Breckinridge (secession)—with Bell and Everett on neutral ground, no doubt contributed to that result, and the tremendous issue stirred the patriotic impulses of every one, according to his knowledge and prejudices.

Bell and Everett had two songs, neither of which gained popular favor. The Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party had one song to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," while the Douglas shouters aroused enthusiasm singing the song "Douglas and His Men" to the air "Dinna Ye Hear the Slogan?" The other song used by them was entitled "Lincoln's Picture," and was intended to be funny.

Of the many Lincoln songs the one most generally sung was entitled "The Lincoln Hoss and Stephen A.," sung to the tune of "Du Da." The following verse will indicate the literary quality of the song:

There's an old plow hoss whose name is "Dug,"
Du da, du da.
He's short and thick, a regular plug,
Du da, du da day.

CHORUS.

We're bound to work all night;
We're bound to work all day.
I'll bet my money on the "Lincoln hoss."
Who bets on Stephen A?"

When Lincoln was re-elected in 1864, there were few genuine campaign songs, the "Battlecry of Freedom" and "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," having been made to do political service.

In 1868 there was a battle royal between Republicans and Democrats, and it brought out several extremely bitter ballads. There were the carpetbagger songs, and songs scoring the bondholders and army contractors, as "Ulysses the Farmer," "Grant Boys In Blue." The Garfield and Handcock contest of 1880 contained nothing musical worthy of note. The great struggle between the Plumed Knight and Cleveland in 1884 gave us a parody on the great Germany war song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," with some clever verses entitled "The Plumed Knight and the Black Eagle" (Gen. John A. Logan). One verse follows:

They come! They come! The mighty twain,
Mid storm and sunshine, flowers and grain.
The "Plumed Knight" looks to the skies,
And onward the "Black Eagle" flies.

"The Man From Maine" was sung to the air, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," but the most effective of the lot was "Hurrah For Jimmy Blaine," set to "Marching Through Georgia."

The Democrats went for their opponents with a song called "Turn the Rascals Out:"

The conflict rages fiercely, boys,
Our chieftain leads the van,
We march in bold array, my boys,
Against the "Tattooed Man!"
From north and south, from east and west,
All loyal freemen shout.
We'll work against corruption's host
And "turn the rascals out!"

In the Cleveland-Harrison campaign Republican enthusiasts sang:

Protection is the people's wealth.
Good-bye, free traders, good-bye!
And we shall guard the nation's wealth.
Good-bye, free traders, good-bye!

And the Democrats retorted with:

A dollar a day is enough for you.
Good-bye, Cheap Bennie, good-bye!
No washee men in the U. S. crew.
Good-bye, Cheap Bennie, good-bye!

From present indications emotional politics during the coming campaign now prevailing will nearly or quite reach the high water mark of 1860 and musical eloquence equal that of the contest in 1840. Already songs have appeared on both sides to fill a volume. The gates of patriotic partisanship are opening. Soon the country will be covered by the flood of inspiring malody.

—John F. Willoughby.

TELLER'S PLANS.

He Is at the Disposal of Chairman Jones.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 29.—It is not Senator Teller's purpose to be present in Lincoln on Sept. 8, when Mr. Bryan is to receive the official notification of his nomination by the Silver party. Mr. Teller said today that his movements outside of Colorado during the campaign would be controlled by the Democratic national committee. He has received invitations to speak in almost every state in the Union, but replies to any such that he will make no engagements independent of the committee. He will leave Denver next week and go direct to Chicago, to meet Chairman Jones and place himself at his disposal for the remainder of the campaign. He will speak at Colorado Springs early next week, where there is a stronger sentiment for McKinley than in any other place in Colorado. He says that Bryan's campaign has so far justified the anticipations of his most ardent admirers and expresses the opinion that the history of the country does not record a series of speeches more apt and telling than those which have been delivered by the free silver candidate in his Eastern tour.

Queen City Races.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 29.—Summary: First race, seven furlongs—Little Thorn won, Constantine second, Seabrooke third; time, 1:30. Second race, five furlongs—Little Nigger won, Henry Launt second, Cherry Leaf third; time, 1:02½. Third race, one mile—Black Silk won, Lagascogne second, Ondague third; time, 1:42. Fourth race, six furlongs—Trixie C won, Belle of Fordham second, Mildred D third; time, 1:16. Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—La Wanda won, Robinson second, Oily Gamin third; time, 1:20¾.

Underground Ireland.

Underground Ireland is almost unknown. M. Martel, the French cave explorer, proposes to hunt for Irish caves and examine those he finds thoroughly. He has devised a system of portable ladders, telephones and electric lights for cave exploration.

Dr. T. J. PEARCE

Private Dispensary.

430 Wabasha St., St. Paul, Minn.

The most popular and successful specialist in the Northwest for the cure of

Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Impotency or Lost Manhood, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Rupture, Sexual Deformities, Weak and Undeveloped Parts, Impediments to Marriage, Etc., speedily and permanently cured. Young men, middle-aged men, and all who are suffering from the effects of indiscretion, exposure or excess, causing Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Urinary Troubles, Sores in the Mouth or Throat, Ulcers, Blotches, Pimples, Falling of the Hair, Dyspepsia, Loss of Energy or Ambition, Constipation, Piles, Epilepsy or Fits, are treated by new methods, with never-failing success; 5,000 cases treated annually. REMEMBER,

We Guarantee to Forfeit $5,000

For any case of Nervous Weakness or Blood Poisoning which we undertake and fail to cure. Consult the Old Doctor. Twenty years' experience. Thousands have been cured by him where others have failed. Ladies who suffer from any form of Female Weakness, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation, are speedily and permanently cured. Offices and parlors private. No exposure. Consultation free. Terms moderate. Call or write for list of questions. Medicines sent by mail and express everywhere. Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 12 m.

EYE AND EAR

Wonderful Cures by a New Painless Method—Sight Restored to the Blind and Hearing to the Deaf—Until Sept. 15th We Will Treat All Cases at Half Rates—First Examination Free—Our Oculist Was Educated in Europe—Has Had 20 Years' Experience in Hospital and Private Practice, and Successfully Performs All Operations Known to Eye and Ear Surgery—We Challenge Any One to Disprove the Following Cases:

MRS. WILLIS BAKER—Wife of the prominent real estate dealer, residing at 2215 Colfax avenue, Minneapolis, had a bad case of granulated lids. Our treatment completely cured her.

The mother of Mrs. D. Lucas, 3128 Fifteenth avenue S., Minneapolis, had had double cataract and was totally blind. After our treatment she can see to read and sew and write.

MRS. DANIEL MULLEN, 53 Summit avenue—Wife of the well known contractor of this city, had cataract in both eyes and was totally blind. Our treatment restored her vision so that she can see to read and write.

MISS KATE FARNUM, 284 Acker street, St. Paul—Was badly disfigured by cross eyes. Our painless method, requiring but a few minutes' time, completely overcame the deformity.

MR. TEMPLE, of Knapp, Wis.—Had both eyes badly crossed; was completely cured by our treatment.

WILLIAM LAWLER—Divinity student at St. John's University and cousin of Hon. D. W. Lawler, of this city, was totally deaf in one ear. Our treatment completely restored his hearing.

ABBOT ALEXIUS EDELBROCK—Formerly of St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., had roaring in the ears and deafness. Our treatment cured him and restored his hearing.

We guarantee to cure Cataract, Cross Eyes, Pterygium, Ingrowing Lashes, Granulated Lids, Obstructed Tear Ducts, etc., etc. Write if you cannot call personally. Remember, we have a staff of expert specialists in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Skin, Nerves and Blood, and we will treat all diseases at half rates until Sept. 15th, and furnish all medicines free.

HOURS—10 to 12 and 2 to 4. SUNDAYS, 10 to 12.

ST. PAUL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

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Merrill Building, Corner Fifth and St. Peter Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

PANIC OVER BRYAN

Continued from First Page.

cause they know that when the dollar goes up property goes down, and they know that when property is falling all enterprise is retarded and stagnation follows.

They know the gold standard encourages the hoarding of money instead of expanding it in the development of the resources of the country, and now this policy of hoarding is driving thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of workingmen out in the streets, where they beg for the privilege of working for their daily bread. These workingmen know that they cannot seprate themselves from the tiller of the soil. These laboring men know that there can be no prosprity in business, in this country, unless the farmer is selling what he produces for more than it costs him to produce it. They know that a dollar that decreases the number of home owners and increases the number of tenants, impoverishes not only the farmer, but every man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, and they know that the great toiling masses have only to stand together, and if I may use one of the early jokes, they have got to hang together or they will hang separately. (Applause.)

On the trip from Hornellsville, where Mr. Bryan spoke in the afternoon, to Jamestown, the train passed small groups of country people gathered to see it go by. Stops were made at Cuba, Olean and Salamanca. At Olean Mr. Bryan spoke from the platform to 1,200 people, most of them oil men who had erected and decorated a platform beside the track, and had a band playing.

OPENED BY ALTGELD.

His Political Campaign Begun by an Address at Girard, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 29.—Gov. Altgeld opened his political campaign at Girard today. Delegations were present from many other cities, and farmers for twenty miles around. A procession of marching clubs, five thousand strong, escorted him to the public square where he addressed an audience of between 15,000 and 20,000 people. The governor was listened to attentively and cheered most enthusiastically. Hon. J. W. Graham followed him in a strong speech. Gov. Altgeld said:

We are now in the midst of the greatest crisis that ever confronted this republic. In 1861 the Union was confronted with dissolution, which meant an anarchy in respect to government and a perpetuation of the African slavery. In 1896 we are confronted with the question of perpetually enslaving the white race. We are confronted with the question whether we shall install the English Shylock as a taskmaker over all the generations of Americans that are yet to come. We are not proposing to wrong anybody. We are proposing to give every man his due. We are not suggesting experiment, we are demanding a return to the experience of the world for thousands of years, and we say that this experiment of trying to force the nations of the earth onto a gold basis for the benefit of European creditors is ruining the American people. We propose to pay back the English creditors in the same money they gave us, gold and silver. We propose to give them dollars that shall have the same purchasing power, that will buy as much property and as much labor of every kind as the dollars they gave us. We propose to pay them principal and interest in exactly the same money which they gave us, and we say that their act in getting silver demonetized, making gold dearer, after they had succeeded in getting our bonds and notes, so as to compel us to pay in a different kind of money from what they gave us, to pay in dollars which cost twice as much sweat, twice as much blood, was a fraud and a crime against civilization.

The question is, shall Rebublican institutions be maintained in this country? If our farmers, our mechanics and our laborers are reduced to the condition of mere tribute paying serfs, then the doom of this republic is sealed. If they are to be reduced to the impoverished condition of the toilers of Europe, then a high and intelligent order of citizenship is impossible. Men who have little to eat and litle to wear cannot educate their families. Men who have to give up all their strength and all their thoughts to what is practically unrequitted toil are not calculated to act the role of independent freemen. Since the revolution, England has not cared to dominate us politically further than to shape our financial policy. If she can but keep our country in the condition in which she has us now she is content. Three millions of people established republican institution in this country in the face of a jeering and sneering world. The question now is, shall seventy millions of people surrender these institutions and announce to the world that they are incapable of maintaining them? Three millions of people, a century ago, announced to the world that they could get along without Europe. Shall seventy millions of people now claim that we are dependent upon the monarchy—ridden and corruption—eaten European states.

I ask you to support Bryan and humanity against McKinley and plutocracy. I ask you to support the institutions of the fathers against the dictation of foreign shylocks. I ask you to sustain a policy which gives every man his due on one hand and on the other will make it possible for every industrious and intelligent man to make a living.

BRYAN IN THE COUNTRY.

Crowds at Small Stations to Greet the Candidate.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—William J. Bryan and his party arose early this morning and enjoyed a drive about the state reservation in the cool dawn. At 5 o'clock they were aboard the train that was to take them to Hornellsville, where the chief speech of the day was made. The trip to Hornellsville was uneventful and without speechmaking. People were collected at the stations along the route. At Attica 300 persons had gathered, and at Warsaw there were 150. Hornellsville was reached at 11:15 a. m. A crowd of about 1,000 people, headed by a band, were in waiting. Opposite the depot a banner with portraits of the Democratic candidates was displayed, and on the banner were the words: "Candidates of the Toilers. We Protest Against Any Foreign Power Legislating for This Country." A procession was formed which escorted Mr. and Mrs. Bryan to the residence of Alderman C. A. Dolson, where they were entertained. This afternoon Mr. Bryan spoke at the fair grounds, where the Hornellsville exposition is in progress.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE