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THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met.—Paul Jones, 8.15.
Grand—Midnight Bell, 8.15.
S. St. Paul—Church Dedication. 2.
Assembly Hall—De Leon, 3.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Campania, New York.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Augusta Victoria, New York.

Mr. Bryan is his own Burchard.

The campaign poets are doing their worst.

King Menelek has secured peace in Abyssinia by fighting for it.

The Japanese don't care a straw if Li Hung Chang is coming home.

Very much to the regret of the people of this nation, the Fifty-fourth congress has one more session.

Just at this critical juncture Col. Adrian Anson lays claim to the National league pennant for 1897.

The mad dog scare at Prospect park suggests that St. Paul's supply of muzzles be called into use again.

One thing is reasonably certain—speeches by John P. Altgeld will be few and far between after November.

So Gen. Weaver is out for the stuff. He refuses to deliver free silver speeches for less than $25 a night in advance.

The defeat of Bryan is going to be so overwhelming that no state can lay claim to having done it with its own little hatchet.

The bones of a chicken which had grown to be thirteen feet high have been found in California. He had the bad luck to die.

The ladies of New Zealand are required, under a new statute, to serve meals to their servants on half holidays. This will be a handy means of squaring accounts with girls who do not do their work well.

Things are balancing themselves in California. Jesse Grant has joined the Populists, and Mayor Sutro, of San Francisco, announces that it would be a mistake for the United States alone to attempt free coinage.

A New York man got justice the other day to a pennyweight. His mother-in-law bought a gun, and he forthwith tried to test her pluck by acting burglar. Her courage was all right. He is minus a right arm.

Tom Watson is actually threatening dire things out West. He said, in Denver, Kentucky, Texas and perhaps Tennessee would be lost to Bryan, if Colorado and Kansas Populists persisted in their purpose to vote for Bryan and Sewall.

A Lake Superior vessel fell into the trough of a heavy sea Friday night and hopelessly mixed its cargo of paving cement, cocoanut oil, molasses and patent medicines. A foot race through a mixture like that could not be made in very fast time.

RAINED ON BRYAN

WEATHER INTERFERED WITH THE BIG TIME PLANNED AT WASHINGTON.

HE SAID HIS LITTLE SAY.

CROWD WAS MUCH SMALLER THAN EXPECTED, BUT VERY ENTHUSIASTIC.

RESPECTS PAID TO MR. CARLISLE.

Recent Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury Attacked by the Silver Nominee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A heavy wind and rain storm seriously interfered with the arrangements which had been made by the local committee for a grand reception to Candidate Bryan at the Old Capitol base ball park this afternoon. The crowd was considerably below the expectations of those having the arrangements in charge, but there was no lack of enthusiasm. When Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform he was received with such a demonstration as is rarely accorded a public speaker. For fully five minutes the cheering continued, Mr. Bryan standing bare-headed and evidently much gratified at receiving such unmistakable evidence of approval of himself and his cause. For some time before his arrival dark rain and wind-laden clouds from the west gave certain promise of a downpour, and he had not spoken more than a few minutes when the rain came down in torrents, drenching every one exposed to it. Still the crowd kept their places and cheered and called to the speaker to go on.

The scene was a remarkable one. After waiting some time, however, Mr. Bryan left the platform and drove to his hotel. Almost every sentence in the speaker's brief address was wildly cheered, and the crowd was especially vociferous when Mr. Bryan declared himself in favor of home rule and opposed to life tenure in public office. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"I am grateful to you for the very cordial welcome which you have extended to me as I return to the city in which four years of official life were spent. (Applause, and cries of "We'll make it four more.") I see before me the faces of a great many who are known as young men, and I am glad to speak to the young, because we, who are young and who, in the course of nature, must live under our government for many years, are interested in making that government good enough to live in." (Applause.)

After strongly indorsing the home rule plank in the Chicago platform, he continued:

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. (Applause.) We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness, except as otherwise provided by the constitution of the United States. My friends, we are in favor of the civil service reforms that mean something and not a civil service law that permits the president to suspend the civil service law until he can get his friends into office, and permits another president to extend the service just as he is going out to keep his friends in. (Applause.) We believe in appointments based upon merit and such a method of appointments as will open the offices to those of ascertained fitness. (Applause.) We are in favor of fixed terms of office in the civil department of the government. We want it so that when a man goes in he will know how long he is going to stay, and when he is going out. We do not want to build up an office-holding class and fill our offices for life. A man, when he gets his appointment, will then have no more concern about his country except to draw his salary when it is due. (Great applause.) We believe that the life tenure which relieves a man from all other further care, is destructive to the highest forms of citizenship, and should not be tolerated in a country like ours. (Applause.)

"Now, my friends, I want to call your attention to one other subject. Our opponents are doing as much for us in this campaign as we are able to do for ourselves. (Applause.) And of all the public documents recently issued, the most important one is a letter just given to the public, written by the secretary of the treasury, from which I desire to quote one sentence.

It is the duty of the secretary of the treasury and all other public officials to execute in good faith the policy declared by congress—and mark these words—but whenever he shall be satisfied that a silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with a gold dollar except by receiving it in exchange for a gold dollar, when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course.

"I want you to mark those words, because in those words the secretary of the treasury tells you that when the secretary is satisfied that it is necessary, he will commence redeeming silver dollars in gold. (Great applause.) I call your attention to it, my friends, because I want to emphasize the deception that has been practiced by this administration on the money question. When this administration advised the repeal of the Sherman law, you were told that the repeal of the Sherman law would remedy the difficulty and as soon as the Sherman law was repealed, the same authority which promised relief, as soon as that law was repealed, came to congress with a demand that the greenbacks and treasury notes must be retired by the issue of gold bonds in order to stop the drain on the treasury's gold, and now the secretary of the treasury informs you that, even if the greenbacks and the treasury notes were all retired, it would be his duty whenever, in his opinion it became necessary, to redeem silver dollars in gold and start another endless chain that would drain the treasury. (Great applause.)

"According to the doctrine laid down in Mr. Carlisle's letter, you cannot stop the drain of gold from the treasury until you retire all the silver dollars and silver certificates, and leave nothing but gold as the money in this country. I am glad that this declaration has been made. I am glad that our opponents are, step by step, revealing to the public their heartless, merciless, criminal policy. (Great applause.) I denounce the policy as more cruel and heartless than political domination of a foreign power. I would rather, as someone has said, I would rather put our army in the hands of a foreign general, or our navy in command of a foreign admiral, than to put the treasury department in the hands of a secretary who would barter it away. (Great applause.) I would resist such a financial policy with as much earnestness as I would resist the progress of an invading army coming to attack our homes." (Great applause.)

Bryan at Bath.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 19.—William J. Bryan will deliver an address in Bath Sept. 26. Special trains will be run to the ship-building city from all parts of the Pine Tree state. He will be the guest of Arthur Sewall, candidate for vice president, and will pass Sunday in Bath, at Mr. Sewall's residence.

BRYAN AT BALTIMORE.

Heart of Maryland Visited by the Nominee.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19.—Mr. Bryan spoke here tonight to two of the largest crowds ever present at a political meeting in this city. The first speech was made in the open air and conservative estimates place the number who heard it at 30,000. The second was held in Music hall, the largest auditorium in Baltimore, and the house was packed until women fainted, and many had to be removed before the speaking could proceed. This arose from the fact that the local committee had issued tickets to the number of 15,000, when the capacity of the house is scant 3,500.

Mr. Bryan reached here in a special car on the Pennsylvania railway from Washington at 7:45 p. m., and was driven directly to a temporary platform erected three squares away in the plaza on Mount Royal avenue. He reached the platform about 8 o'clock and was greeted with a tremendous cheer from thousands who had gathered there in anticipation of his coming. Just as he bared his head in acknowledgment of the greeting, a slight rain began to fall, which increased to a brisk shower as he proceeded. His voice was not clear, the strain of the past few days having evidently told upon it. Pale of face, with great beads of perspiration standing upon his forehead, Mr. Bryan created the impression of a man who had tested his powers of endurance to their fullest capacity.

His speeches were mainly a repetition of those he has made during his tour through the South, and were frequently interrupted by demands from the audience for "something about McKinley" and other subjects. His first address lasted barely twenty minutes, after which he repaired to the Music hall, whither as many of the crowd as could get in followed him. He was accompanied in the train and escorted to the platform by a committee, of which Senator Gorman was a member. Congressman Harry W. Rusk, chairman of the Democratic committee, introduced him.

At the conclusion of his speech at Music hall Mr. Bryan returned to Washington on the 11 o'clock train over the Baltimore & Ohio railway, although he had previously announced his intention of remaining until Monday, and rooms had been engaged for him at the Carrollton.

ILLINOIS SAFE.

Says Thurston, But Not for Bryan's Kind of a William.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, spoke tonight upon the issues of the campaign. His address was delivered in the big Republican tent at Harrison and Loomis streets. The tent, which has a seating capacity of 12,000, was filled. Senator Thurston opened his speech by telling his hearers that he had just returned from the East, where he found that everything looked bright for Republican success in all of the states from Maine to Virginia. He said of the prospects in Illinois:

"I understand that Mr. Bryan has said that Illinois is safe for 50,000. I believe it. Yes, for 100,000—but not for that kind of a William. I notice in the press reports that Senators Jones and Gorman have determined to put a stop to Mr. Bryan's present style of campaigning. I hope they will not do it. If he keeps on speaking for six weeks longer the country will be unanimous for McKinley. Watch for the majorities along Bryan's line of march. No man who appeals to class prejudice, who incites the populace to tear down those who have succeeded in life; no man who puts sectionalism above nationalism, can ever be elected president of the United States."

The speaker then entered upon an exhaustive analysis of the silver question, saying that as the laboring man can not compel the mine owner to accept his labor at double the market price, there is no reason why the mine owner should be benefited by the enactment of a law compelling the wage earners to accept the produce of the mines at double its market value.

"If we are to double the value of products by law," said Mr. Thurston, "let us exercise this power in favor of some produce in which more of our people are interested. If we can double the price of things by law then let us apply this power to the egg crop of the United States. The value of our egg product is greater than that of our silver output. Why not pass a law to put the stamp of the government upon every egg? 'This is two eggs' and thereby double the income of every hen raiser?"

Regarding the Chicago platform he said: "It is an insult to the decency, honesty and intelligence of the laboring men of this country. It assumes that labor will cast its vote for whatever party promises it an opportunity of free riot, free lawlessness and free mob rule. In the name of labor, I protest against such a false assumption."

Senator Thurston closed his address by an eloquent appeal to his hearers to repudiate any man who in any way sought to revive the fires of sectionalism, as he claimed that Mr. Bryan is doing. The speech was received with great applause, and loud cheers greeted the senator as he closed.

Dates Changed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Democratic committee tonight announced that Mr. Bryan's Broklyn speech had been postponed from Sept. 23 to Sept. 28. This will entail a change of his other Eastern dates, as Mr. Bryan was scheduled to speak in Maine on the 28th.

Convention a Failure.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.—The convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists, called for today at Topeka, did not materialize, and no meeting was held. Secretary Steinberger, of Girard, is here preparing a petition, and will circulate it to obtain the 500 signatures necessary to nominate Bryan and Watson electors by petition instead of convention.

Sutro Against Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Mayor Adolph Sutro, who was elected two years ago on the Populist ticket by an immense majority, says in an interview that he favors international bimetallism, but considers it a mistake for the United States to attempt free coinage alone. He has not announced, however, for what ticket he will vote.

DEBS' CASE

Not as Yet Taken Up by the Firemen.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 19.—In the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen today, after the conclusion of the reading of the report of the grand trustees the convention went into a hearing of the report of the committee on beneficiary. The discussion came under the head of extra business and was not made public. Omaha, Toronto, Peoria, Nashville, Denver, San Antonio, Richmond and St. Louis are candidates for the convention in 1898. Debs avoids publicity. He was not given a hearing today. Some say he will be heard Monday.

Powder Mill Exploded.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19.—Four powder mills at Hazardville, Conn., were blown up today. Lightning struck one mill and the explosion set fire to the other three. No one was killed or injured. Thousands of panes of glass were broken in the buildings of the town and the shock was so great even at the distance of Springfield that it was supposed at first to be an earthquake.

REVOLUTION OF THE SEASONS.

BRAVED THE DAMP

IN SPITE OF RAIN THE USUAL CROWDS CALLED AT CANTON.

TEN TRAINS OF EMPLOYES.

CHICAGO RAILROAD MEN VISITED THE NOMINEE IN STRONG FORCE.

NO HALL NEARLY LARGE ENOUGH.

Water Came Down, But the Visitors Stood on the Lawn to Hear McKinley.

CANTON, Sept. 19.—Scarcely had the echoes of yesterday's big demonstration at the home of Maj. McKinley died away, ere the distant rumblings of today's doings were heard. Barring the local campaign opened yesterday, this has been the biggest demonstration since nomination day. There were ten visiting delegations of from 1,000 to 6,000 each, utilizing twenty-six special trains and estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 people. There was a cold, drizzling rain all the forenoon, and when it ceased the temperature fell rapidly and overcoats were in demand.

After two receptions in the opera house in the forenoon, one to the visitors from Hulton, Verona, Oak Mount and other burroughs of Allegheny county, and the other to the employes of the Carnegie city mills of, Pittsburg, the speech making was transferred to the McKinley lawn, part of it being done in the rain. It was the big delegation of railroad men, too large for any hall, who set the example of defying the elements. They, with the 300 or 400 telegraphers who came with them, surrounded the little receiving stand on the major's lawn and listened to and cheered the assurances of hearty support delivered by their spokesmen, J. W. Dodge, of the Illinois Central, and M. J. Burke, on behalf of the telegraphers.

The crowd was so large and other delegations were crowding in so fast that the usual programme of handshaking had to be eliminated. But those nearest Maj. McKinley made a rush for him, and besides tearing down part of the stand almost tore his clothes from his back.

Two delegations were massed in one for the next address. They were the people of Mercer county, Pa., about 2,500 in number, and the Butler county., Pa., delegation, also a large one. These delegations brought three or four bands, a number of clubs and 400 or 500 gaily uniformed men. Congratulatory addresses were made by John H. Harris, puddle boss of the Sharon Iron company's rolling mill; J. M. Evans, president of the Sharon McKinley and Hobart Protective and Gold Standard club, and H. H. Zeigler, chairman of the Mercer county Republican executive committee, on behalf of Mercer county, and by Col. J. N. Thomas, on behalf of Butler county. Each assured Maj. McKinley that his majority would be the largest in the history of the Keystone state.

Maj. McKinley hurried to the house when his address was finished to pay some attention to individual callers awaiting him in the library. He just reached the door when the committee of the Railroad Men's Gold Standard club of the northern division of the Pittsburg & Western Union from Foxburg, Pa., overhauled him and demanded a response to the introduction of their president, D. G. Moriarity, of Foxburg.

The next delegation to seek an audience was the Commercial Travelers of Cincinnati, accompanied by Maj. Caldwell and a number of prominent Cincinnati men. Their's was a large and distinguished looking delegation which had literally packed a train of twenty coaches. A number of the delegation wore white hats, white badges and canes and were very stylish in appearance. Music was furnished by the First Regiment band. Leo C. Goodale, ex-president of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, was the spokesman.

In responding, Maj. McKinley, after a passing reference to Cincinnati, turned his attention to the Northwest and said:

There are those who insist upon the declaration that our excellent monetary system, with the good dollars we now have in circulation, every one of which has been worth 100 cents in gold every minute of every hour of every day since January 1, 1879, is impoverishing the West and bankrupting all its people. The Mississippi valley is surely part of the West, and the marvelous growth told by the census figures, the official authority, proves the falsity and absurdity of their statements. The new and promising states of North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, are certainly young giants of the West, and their growth in population from 940,000 in 1870 to 4,290,000 in 1890, and their asessed wealth of $1,285,000,000 demonstrates to any fair-minded man that, however much they have suffered by droughts and poor crops, they are still reasonably vigorous (laughter and applause) and in no great danger of being abandoned or bankrupted. (Applause.) Dakota has progressed from 14,181 to 511,527 in population in these twenty years and has assessed property of $220,000,000. Kansas has gained nearly 400 per cent in population, or from 364,399 to 1,427,096, while her assessed property amounted to $291,000,000. Nebraska had gained more than 300 per cent in population in these two decades, springing from 122,993 to 1,058,910 inhabitants, with an assessed valuation in property in 1890 of $185,000,000. Minnesota has trebled in population in the same eventful period, increasing from 439,706 to 1,301,826 inhabitants, while her assessed valuation of property was $589,000,000. So might we enumerate all the states of the Mississippi valley with like results. All have made remarkable progress, all have gained immensely in both people and wealth, the older states not so rapidly as the newer, but all going ahead with a steady and healthy pace, and all the time they have been making this progress we have been under a protective tariff and upon a sound money basis. (Applause.)

The Cincinnatians had surrounded Maj. McKinley on the porch and were shaking hands with him at the rate of more than one a second, when the horsemen escorted a long line of carriages and a long line of marchers to the gate. This body was the Commercial Travelers of Pittsburg, with their wives and lady friends in the carriages. They brought a floral tribute of immense size and great beauty to Mrs. McKinley, and their president placed a large roseate badge of the club, with special inscriptions on Maj. McKinley's lapel. Addresses were made by Percy F. Smith and by William H. Reed, president of the Pittsburg Commercial Travelers' council.

The next company to call was composed of Hungarian-Amercan citizens, of Cleveland, each of whom waved a small American flag, and B. S. Stener and State Representative Joseph C. Bloch made addresses.

The last organization to call was the Hardware Men's McKinley and Hobart club, of Cleveland, made up of the dealers and their employes, but originated by the latter. It was in charge of the president, Maj. Samuel Gemmil, and was introduced by Charles A. Parsons. Each of the men in the party wore a white duck cap and carried a tin cane and a flag. Maj. McKinley addressed them briefly.

CLAIMING EVERYTHING.

Plurality of 55,000 Predicted for Bryan in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Chairman Cook, of the sate central committee has sent reports to the Democratic headquarters at Washington as to the political situation in this state. These reports are based upon polls made in various parts of the state and estimates made by committees where polls had not been completed. The state committee figures out a plurality of 55,000 for Bryan. Upon the same basis the congressional committee of Washington has made computations as to the congressionaal districts and believes that all but two of the Democratic nominees for congress will be elected.

Challenge Taken Up.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Io., Sept. 19.—Hon. Robert Cousins, congressman from this district and Republican nominee for re-election, in a speech last night at Grandy Center, challenged any person to say the law of '73 was passed by trickery. The challenge was at once taken up by ex-Congressman Kerr, also a Republican, who has come out for free silver, who asserted the Republican leaders denounced demonetization at the time. Kerr will now answer Cousins' speech. Much interest has been aroused in the discussion throughout the district.

SULTAN ASSASSINATED.

So Says a Sensational Rumor Printed in London.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Weekly Dispatch prints an alarming rumor from Constantinople to the effect that the sultan has been assassinated.

VOICE OF BISMARCK

IT IS FOR SILVER BY AN AGREEMENT OF THE NATIONS.

AS TO THE UNITED STATES.

INDEPENDENT ACTION, SAYS THE IRON CHANCELLOR, WOULD HELP SOME.

CULBERSON ASKED THE QUESTION.

Reply From the German Statesman Used on the Stump by the Texas Governor.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 19.—In a speech here tonight Gov. Culberson read the following significant correspondence between himself and Prince Bismarck on the money question:

Prince Bismack—Sir: The great question of finance is now of supreme interest to the people of the United States. It is presented in various forms, but in a general way, it may be said to be first whether the United States shall adopt the single gold standard, or second whether they shall adopt bimetallism with both gold and silver as the standard or primary money. The argument in favor of each is well known to you, but it is practically insisted that we should adopt the policy of bimetallism because the supply of gold in the world for free coinage is insufficient to meet the demand or because such a standard will still further depress the values of all property. Which, in your judgment, is the best policy to adopt, the gold standard or bimetallism, giving your reasons? What effect, in your judgment, will the immediate adoption of bimetallism by the United States have on the cause of bimetallism in Germany and other great commercial nations?

—C. A. Culberson, Governor of Texas.

In reply Prince Bismarck said: Friedrichsruhe, Aug. 24, 1896 Honored sir: Your esteemed favor has been duly received. I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetalism. The United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe and, hence, if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of an international agreement. —Bismarck.

ALGER PARTY.

It Will Leave Chicago Early This Week.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Gen. Alger party made up of Gens. Alger, Sickles, Sigel, Mulhollaand and Corporal Tanner, who are to make a tour of a number of the Western states for the purpose of addressing old soldiers in the interests of Maj. McKinley, will leave Chicago Tuesday morning, the 22d, and stop at Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee. The 23d they will visit Madison and La Crosse; the 24th, West Superior and Duluth; the 25th, St. Paul and Minneapolis; the 26th, Willmar, Sioux Falls and Sioux City; 28th, Dubuque and Des Moines; 29th, Council Bluffs.

Nomination Declined.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Hon. Charles P. Taft, member of congress from the First Ohio district, was renominated by the Republicans for another term last June. Today he sent a letter to the Republican committee declining the nomination. Mr. Taft is editor and publisher of the Times-Star, and has other large interests here, on account of which he cannot afford to give his time to service in congress.

Depew Coming West.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Republican speakers' bureau has announced that Chauncey M. Depew will speak at Galesburg, Ill., on Oct. 7, the anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate. ExGov. Boies, of Iowa, is also expected to speak on that occasion, in advocacy of the cause of free silver.

Carlisle Cannot Come.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Secretary Carlisle, it is announced, has written a letter to the Palmer and Buckner headquarters in this city that press of public business will prevent him from speaking at or attending the meeting in the interest of the gold standard Democratic ticket, which is to be held in Madison Square garden Tuesday evening.

Would Not Accept.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the Democratic state commitee today, the committee refused to accept the resignation of its chairman, ex-United States Senator James Smith Jr.

ITS WORK RATIFIED

BIG MEETING AT LOUISVILLE TO COMMEND THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

SENATOR LINDSAY SPOKE.

PRAISED THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES AND PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

GEN. BUCKNER IN ATTENDANCE.

Shared the Honors With the Principal Speaker and Col. Fellows of New York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—The second large meeting of National Democrats brought a crowd of enthusiastic followers of Palmer and Buckner that tried the somewhat limited capacity of Music hall. The occasion was the ratification of the nominations made by the Indianapolis convention, and the event of the evening was a speech of Senator Lindsay. Hon. George M. Davie, chairman of the state committee, called the gathering to order and introduced the speakers. The boxes on either side of the hall were filled with ladies, while on the stage were the local National Democratic leaders, many of them accompanied by ladies. Col. John R. Fellows and Gen. Buckner occupied prominent seats addressed the crowd. Gen. Buckner is always well received by a Louisville crowd, and Col. Fellows experienced a repetition of the enthusiastic demonstration he aroused at the notification meeting at the auditorium last Saturday night. Hundreds were attracted to tonight's meeting by the favorable impression created by his former speech, and while the eloquent New Yorker's time was rather limited, he made some telling points in behalf of the National Democratic ticket, and sent everybody home full of his inspiring oratory. Tonight's meeting was the first of a series of Saturday night demonstrations which are to be continued until the elections.

Senator Lindsay's effort was notable in this state, because it was his first public appearance in the campaign and was expected to be his principal speech. His argument on the financial question was exhaustive. He quoted Mr. Bryan, in support of an argument that influences other than that of the monetary standard, were responsible for declines in the prices of commodities. Inventive genius, the opening to cultivation of vast territory in all parts of the world, and the part played by railroads in the cheap transportation of agricultural products, he said, were responsible for the low prices the farmers get for what they have to sell. He denied that he United States is a debtor nation, arguing that for every dollar owed, we received the benefits of improvements on which the borrowed money was expended.

"You cannot find," he said, "a man who owes money to foreign creditors, who wants free coinage. Their debts were contracted on a gold basis and they do not thank the silver agitators for an attempt to force them to liquidate these debts in a depreciated currency."

Senator Lindsay argued that free coinage would not benefit the honest and industrious, but would help the spendthrift. He devoted considerable time to the plank in the Chicago platform, denouncing arbitrary interference of federal officers with state affairs, saying that if the convention had gone no further than this declaration, they, perhaps could not have been criticized. But, he said, they had taken pains to point out the particular act they wished to condemn by their reference to "government by injunction." Senator Lindsay defended the course of President Cleveland in the labor troubles of 1894 and read a resolution commending the executive which was adopted by the senate in July, 1894. this resolution, he asserted, was introduced by the senator who presided during the temporary organization of the Chicago convention and was voted for by the senator who acted as permanent chairman of that body.

"The task of reconciling the attitude of these two gentlemen on this question," he concluded, "is too stupendous for me. After this complete stulification of their records within the short space of two years, they are loud in their denunciation of Secretary Carlisle, because in twenty years he has modified his views on the question of the coinage of silver."

Senator Lindsay concluded with a tribute to the personal worth of Generals Palmer and Buckner, urging that all Jeffersonian Democrats should support them.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Levering Is Now Out on the Stump.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Joshua Levering, the Prohibition candidate for president, spoke here this evening. He said in part:

As a political organization, the Prohibition party has nothing to do with a man's habits, and does not attempt to say that he shall eat or drink any more than it does what he shall wear or where he shall live. Its whole relation to the liquor traffic is as it is connected with or related to public policy. The principal of Prohibition is what differentiates savagery from civilizaton, and just as people emerge from a state of lawlessness to one of law and order the right of personal liberty is subordinated to that of public welfare. Individual right and liberty must give way to the public good. Holding that the saloon is a nuisance, the Prohibition party firmly insists that the same principle shall be applied to it as is applied to other nuisances; and that demands that it shall be abolished. A political party is necessary for the accomplishment of this, because the liquor traffic is engrafted in law and recognized as legal, the question, therefore, being a political one.

He referred to the New York Sunday law as showing that laws against the liquor traffic could be enforced when city officials were disposed to do their duty.

The country, home, family, cries loudly for help. Shall the answer be meaningless sympathy or will you rise in the might of your manhood and by your votes, say this evil shall be put away from among us?

Fusion Agreed Upon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—Chairman P. P. Johnston, of the Democratic state central committee, came to Louisville last night and was in conference with Chairman J. A. Parker and Committeeman L. K. Taylor, of the Populist committee. The Populists immediately left the city, and today Mr. Johnston refuses to talk, but it is accepted as a fact that fusion has been agreed upon, and only the details remain to be fixed before the plan is made public.

Watson's Programme.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 19.—Thomas E. Watson took the morning train today for Leadville, where he will speak tonight. He will make no other speeches in Colorado, and will depart for the East on Monday. In his speech here last night, he said he feared Kentucky, Texas and perhaps Tennessee would be lost to Bryan if Colorado and Kansas Populists persisted in their purpose to vote for Bryan and Sewall.