SAINTS ARE GOOD

THEY PLAY FINE BALL IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE SEASON.

THEY MAKE THIRTEEN HITS.

HOOSIERS MAKE A LOT OF ERRORS IN THE GAME'S CLOSING INNING.

THE MILLERS PLAY A PAIR.

Columbus Takes One of These—Detroit Beats Kansas City a Couple of Times.

St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 5.
Columbus 6, 3; Minne'lis 0, 9.
Detroit 15, 16; Kas. C'y 6, 9.
Milwaukee 16, Grand R'ds 5.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Minneapolis	135	89	46	.659
Indianapolis	130	76	54	.585
Detroit	139	80	59	.576
St. Paul	135	74	61	.548
Kansas City	135	68	66	.511
Milwaukee	140	62	78	.443
Columbus	139	51	88	.367
Grand Rapids	139	45	94	.324

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TODAY.

St. Paul at Indianapolis.
Minneapolis at Columbus.

Special to the Globe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22.—The Apostles walked away with a game today, that there was no earthly excuse for Indianapolis losing. The aggregation laid down worse than any team of quitters ever seen on a ball field. Cross pitched and, as usual, was easy in the first inning, and the Saints batted out two runs. Up to the seventh he pitched great ball and then his support began to falter. With one out Shiebeck contributed a wild throw and then Spies cracked out a three-bagger and Fricken a single. This gave the visitors a lead of two after Indianapolis had tied the score in her half of the inning. In the eighth St. Paul went to pieces in the field and Fricken let down, giving three men bases on balls, but out of these, a tripple and a single but three runs were gotten. However, it gave the ex-champions a lead of one. In the eighth Glasscock, Mullane and George laced the ball for successive singles and one run scored and great fielding prevented another. This tied the score again. The Hoosiers were blanked in their half of the ninth, but the in-and-out quitting spirit came on them when the Saints took the ash. Fricken hit to Shannon, who fumbled. O'Rourke singled. Then Stewart played horse with Stratton's bunt and, with the bases full, he let Glasscock's drive get past him, which was an easy chance in such an emergency. O'Rourke's brilliant work at third and Hollingsworth's play at short were features. Glasscock also stopped a line ball which was headed for home-run territory when two were on bases. Score:

Indianapolis	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Shannon, ss	4	0	1	2	4	1
McCarthy, rf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hogriever, rf	3	2	2	2	0	0
Motz, 1b	4	1	1	12	1	0
Shiebeck, 3b	2	0	0	0	1	0
Buckley, c	3	0	1	3	0	0
Stewart, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	2
Hogan, m	4	0	2	1	0	0
Cross, p	4	0	0	1	5	2
Totals	32	5	7	*24	13	4

*Winning run made with nobody out.

St. Paul	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Rourke, 3b	5	1	3	2	2	0
Stratton, rf	5	1	2	1	0	0
Glasscock, 2b	5	1	2	3	5	1
George, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Mullane, 1b	4	0	2	13	1	0
Kraus, m	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hollingsworth, ss	4	1	0	3	6	0
Spies, c	4	1	1	3	1	0
Fricken, p	4	1	1	0	1	1
Totals	38	6	13	27	16	2

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0—5
St. Paul	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1—6

Earned runs, Indianapolis 1, St. Paul 4; two-base hits, Hogriever, Hogan; three-base hits, Motz, Spies; stolen bases, Motz, Shiebeck, Hogan, Hogriever, Hollingsworth, Mullane; double plays, Glasscock, Mullane and Hollingsworth; Glasscock and Mulane; left on bases, Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 9; bases on balls, Fricken 5; time, 1:15; umpire, O'Day.

TIGERS TOOK BOTH.

Ended the Season With a Strong Finish.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—Less than 400 people sat and shivered through two games today, the wind-up of the season. Errors were numerous on account of bruised fingers. The second game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of the cold. Score:

First Game—

									R.H.E.
Detroit	2	0	0	2	0	2	9	0	0—15 16 0
Kansas City	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—6 14 6

Batteries, Egan and Twineham, Carney and Blanford.

Second Game—

									R.H.E.
Detroit	2	5	6	0	3	—	—	—	16 15 8
Kansas City	5	0	1	3	0	—	—	—	9 8 3

ENDED WITH A FARCE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 22.—The base ball season closed here with a farcical exhibition before a small, half-frozen audience. Attendance, 350. Score:

									R.H.E.
Grand Rapids	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—5 8 6
Milwaukee	3	9	3	0	1	0	0	0	*—16 16 8

SORT OF A SEE-SAW.

Minneapolis and Columbus Each Take a Game.

Special to the Globe.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 22.—The smallest crowd of the year saw the Millers shut out in the first game this afternoon, owing to the splendid work of Daniels, who only allowed five singles, all of which were made in separate innings. The Columbus players did not hit Parker hard, but he was poorly supported, and to that cause can be laid all but two of the runs scored by the home team. The feature of the game was the number of double plays made by the champions, they having no less than four during the nine innings, which were quickly played, as the cold wind caused the players to keep moving right lively. In the second game the Columbus batters could not do much with Hutchison, while McGreevy was the easiest kind of picking for the Millers, and they pounded him all over the lot, winning in a walk. The game was called by mutual consent after Columbus had been at bat in the fifth inning, as they were hopelessly beaten. Score of the first game:

Columbus.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Butler, lf	5	1	1	1	0	0
Cantillon, 2b	3	0	1	3	3	0
Latham, 3b	5	0	1	2	2	0
Genins, ss	3	1	0	1	2	0
Frank, rf	4	1	1	6	0	0
Kehoe, c	4	1	1	3	0	0
Strauss, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Wilson, 1b	4	1	1	10	0	0
Daniels, p	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	36	6	8	27	10	0

Minneapolis.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Preston, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lally, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, cf	4	0	2	4	1	1
Schriver, c	4	0	0	2	0	0
Werden, 1b	4	0	0	13	0	2
Connors, 2b	3	0	0	3	4	0
Kuehne, 3b	3	0	0	1	3	0
Ball, ss	3	0	2	2	5	3
Parker, p	3	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	32	0	5	27	16	7

Columbus	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1—6
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs, Columbus 2; two-base hit, Strauss; home run, Daniels; sacrifice hit, Parker; stolen base, Butler; double plays, Ball, Connors and Werden 2, Parker to Connors, Wilmot to Schriver; bases on balls, off Parker 3; struck out, by Daniels 3; wild pitch, Parker; left on bases, Columbus 6, Minneapolis 5; time, 1:35; umpire, Grogan.

SECOND GAME.

Columbus.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Butler, lf	2	1	1	0	0	0
Cantillon, 2b	3	0	1	1	1	0
Latham, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	0
Genins, ss	3	1	1	0	2	0
Frank, rf	2	0	1	3	0	0
Kehoe, c	2	0	1	2	0	0
Strauss, cf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, 1b	2	0	0	5	1	0
McGreevy, p	1	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	19	3	5	12	5	0

Minneapolis	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Preston, rf	2	2	2	0	2	1
Lally, lf	2	2	1	4	0	0
Wilmot, cf	3	3	2	0	0	0
Schriver, c	3	1	2	1	0	0
Werden, 1b	1	1	1	5	0	0
Connors, 2b	3	0	1	4	3	0
Kuehne, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Ball, ss	2	0	1	1	4	0
Hutchison, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	22	9	10	15	10	1

Columbus	0	1	1	0	1—3				
Minneapolis	3	0	2	4	*—9				

Earned runs, Columbus 1, Minneapolis 3; two-base hit, Connors; three-base hit, Cantillon; double plays, Ball, Connors and Werden, Wilson and Latham, Genins, Cantillon and Wilson; bases on balls, off McGreevy 4, off Hutchison 2; struck out, by McGreevy 2, by Hutchison 1; left on bases, Columbus 3, Minneapolis 7; time, 40 minutes; umpire, Grogan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Orioles Finished at Home by Beating Phillies.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	126	89	37	.706
Cleveland	124	78	46	.629
Cincinnati	127	77	50	.606
Boston	128	72	56	.563
Chicago	128	71	57	.555
Pittsburg	126	65	61	.516
New York	127	62	65	.488
Philadelphia	126	60	66	.476
Brooklyn	127	56	71	.441
Washington	127	56	71	.441
St. Louis	127	38	89	.299
Louisville	127	36	91	.283

GAME SCHEDULED FOR TODAY.

Cleveland at Louisville.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—The Baltimores closed the championship season in this city today by taking their twelfth game of the year from Philadelphia. With the exception of some sharp fielding, the game was devoid of special feature. Attendance, 1,165. Score:

									R.H.E.
Baltimore	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	*—8 14 1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—4 10 1

Batteries, Hofer and Robinson, Keener and Clements.

BAD FOR BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Brooklyn batsmen could do nothing against Lewis today. Only eight innings were played. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

									R.H.E.
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1 4 3
Boston	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	—6 10 0

Batteries, Kennedy and Grim, Lewis and Bergen.

GIANTS DOWNED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The masterly pitching of McJames was the cause of New York's downfall today. The team admirably supported him. Sullivan was batted hard. Game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 3,786. Score:

									R.H.E.
Washington	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	—	7 11 1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1 5 3

Batteries, McJames and McGuire, Sullivan and Farrell.

REDS BEAT SPIDERS.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22.—The visitors won the game in the first inning by hitting Young for six singles. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

									R.H.E.
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—3 10 2
Cincinnati	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—7 11 3

Batteries, Young and Zimmer, Foreman and Vaughn.

DIAMOND DUST.

There is a good deal of feeling all around the Western league circuit against the Indianapolis team for securing second place by unsportsmanlike methods. It has been obvious to people who take an interest in the national sport for the past ten days that if Indianapolis would play out its schedule Detroit would get the place and be entitled to play Minneapolis for the Free Press cup. While all the other clubs in the league have been making an effort to play out their schedule, Indianapolis has been trying to hold up its percentage by playing as few games as possible. This method of procedure was begun when the Indians were in St. Paul. Watkins refused to play a game here on Wednesday, Sept. 9, because he was afraid he would lose it. Then when the Western teams were swinging around the Eastern end of the circuit, Indianapolis played off all its games with the weak Milwaukee team, but refused to play more than one game a day with Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul, except as to one postponed game with Kansas City. Had Indianapolis played two games a day with Minneapolis, for instance, the Detroit team would now have what it deserves, second place. As a result of its policy, the Indianapolis team will end the season with nine unplayed games, four with Kansas City, three with Minneapolis and two with St. Paul. Something ought to be done to prevent this sort of work before another season rolls around.

BITTER ROOT SURVIVOR.

W. E. Carlin, of New York, Goes Hunting Again.

W. E. Carlin, of New York, an enthusiastic hunter and sportsman, is in the city and has been a caller upon Advertising Manager Wheeler, of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Carlin was one of the famous hunting party which lost itself in the Bitter Root range east of Missoula, Mont., two years ago, and which was given up for lost for weeks. It will be remembered that one or two of the party perished. Mr. Carlin is now on his way West for another hunt.

MARK PULLED DOWN.

Fast Time Made by a Yearling Pacer.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 22.—Louis Neale's yearling pacer Timewood, by Time Onward, dam by Nutwood, broke a world's record here by reeling off a half in 1:12 flat, over a half-mile track in easy fashion. The colt will be sent against the record held by Belle Action during the Lexington meeting.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia, bloating, sour stomach, nervous dyspepsia, constipation and every form of stomach trouble, safely and permanently, except cancer of the stomach. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, full-sized package.

FELL AT THE FINISH.

Capen Could Not Keep Up His Fast Pace.

In the second game of the handicap billiard series at Foley's rooms last night, Charles Capen, of Minneapolis, and Torrance, of St. Paul, were opposed. Both sides started a fast game, neither scoring a miss for the first twelve innings, Capen having an average of near eight at the wide lines. It was splendid play if he could keep it up, but he could not, and Torrance beat him out by 45 buttons, the score standing Capen 205, Torrance 180. Each doubled his figures three times, Capen's best being 19 and Torrance's, 21. Tonight Thayer, at 250, 14-inch balk line, will play Piland at 180 straight.

CORBETT COQUETTING.

San Francisco Clubs Wonder Where They Are At.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22—Saturday night last, Manager Groom, who was slightly nettled, because an offer of $10,000 telegraphed to Corbett and Sharkey, a week previous, had been treated with what savored of silent contempt, sped another couple of messages over the wire, warning the big bruisers that the National club's offer would only remain open a week longer. Yesterday Groom had a dispatch from Corbett stating that if the club would post the amount of the purse in responsible hands with the understanding that Corbett and Sharkey were to receive the full amount whether the fight took place or not, the offer would be accepted if the fighters would come here without delay. Corbett mentioned that Sharkey and himself had decided to box their ten rounds on some date between Nov. 20 and 30. While Groom was on a still hunt for his associates in the fight promoting line, to lay Corbett's suggestions before them, he was shown an evening paper, which contained an article setting forth that Mr. Ellinghouse, representing the Eureka club, had secured from the supervisors a permit for the Corbett-Sharkey contest. It said in the article that the fighters had accepted Ellinghouse's offer of $12,000 for ten rounds, and that the fight would take place on Thanksgiving eve. Groom then did a bit of telegraphing on his own account. He wired Corbett to know if the news anent the Eureka offer was true. If it was he said that, of course, the National club dropped out as a bidder, but that if Corbett still desired to accept the National's offer his demand in the matter of placing the $10,000 in responsible hands would be complied with. Groom received no answer last night.

In regard to the Eureka club's transactions with Corbett, Mr. Stockwell said last night: "We have been negotiating with Corbett for ten days past. Some days ago we sent him a telegram offering him $12,000 for a contest with Sharkey. On Friday last he wired an acceptance, and then we forwarded a letter containing full particulars as to date and number of rounds. We suggested ten rounds and Thanksgiving eve as the date, and so far as we know our proposition is acceptable to Corbett and Sharkey. Corbett certainly telegraphed us his acceptance, and I certainly cannot see how he can have accepted any other offer."

SIX CENT FARE.

St. Paul and Suburban Practically Concedes It.

Assemblymen Thompson, Krahmer and Craig, constituting the sub-committee of the committee on streets appointed to confer with the officials of the street railway company and the St. Paul and Suburban Railway company relative to the matter of securing reduced car fare to and from the Wood Harvester works, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. There were present Vice President Goodrich, of the street railway company, E. W. Peet, the president of the St. Paul and Suburban Railway company, W. L. Ames, C. W. Horr and others.

Mr. Peet at once submitted a proposition to the committee. He said that his company had effected an arrangement with the street railway company whereby the fare from the Harvester works to any point in the city of St. Paul could be reduced to six cents, to all persons purchasing coupon tickets in sufficient number. Not less than twenty-five, Mr. Peet thought, would be a just provision. The present fare under the ticket system is eight and one-half cents, but passengers traveling only on the suburban line were charged three and one-half cents if they bought tickets. Mr. Peet also assured the committee that the three and one-half cents would continue to be sold.

Mr. Goodrich said that the street railway company stood ready to recognize the six-cent coupon tickets.

Assemblyman Thompson replied that the people employed at the Harvester works and all residents of Hazel Park and vicinity demanded a five-cent fare.

The subcommittee took no action except to request Mr. Peet to put his proposition in writing, whereupon the subcommittee would summit it to the full committee on streets at its next meeting. With this understanding the subcommittee adjourned.

BRYAN IN A BIG JAM

PHILADELPHIA PEOPLE HURT THEMSELVES TRYING TO SEE THE SILVER SHOW.

HALL WAS A SMALL ONE.

ONE MAN HAD AN ARM BROKEN AND OTHERS WERE INJURED.

POLICE WERE QUITE POWERLESS.

Crowd Was Out to See What Was Going on and Would Not Be Held Back.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22.—Mr. Bryan was greeted in Philadelphia tonight by a crowd which, according to the police and other authorities, exceeded any outpouring of the people on a similar occasion in the history of the city. He spoke at the Academy of Music, which has a seating capacity of about 3,000. Every available inch of space in the house and on the stage was occupied two hours before Mr. Bryan arrived, and experts estimated the audience at fully 6,000. Gathered in the street outside of the Academy were fully 35,000 people who stood patiently until 10:30 p. m. hoping to see or hear the candidate. The crush was something awful. Many of those who succeeded in getting inside the Academy had their clothing almost torn from them. Many cases of more or less severe injury were reported, one man with a broken arm being taken to the hospital. Hundreds of policemen were powerless to keep the crowds in check.

Mr. Bryan made his headquarters at the Lafayette hotel, two blocks above the Academy, on Broad street. In front of here over 8,000 people gathered, desirous of getting at least a glimpse of the distinguished visitor. Since it was not possible for Mr. Bryan to make his way down Broad street to the Academy in his carriage, he was conducted through the basement and kitchen of the hotel and out of the rear to a side street through which he walked to the Academy. He managed to make his way to the stage entrance and got inside after an experience with the crowd that he will long remember. When he appeared on the stage, his reception was tremendous, the cheering lasting several minutes. He said in part:

The gold standard papers ask why I came to Pennsylvania. I have nothing to conceal. I will tell you why I came. I came first to secure, if possible, the electoral vote of the state of Pennsylvania. If you deny that, if yet will not give us that vote, if we are defeated in this campaign, then I come upon another mission, and that is to tell the people of Pennsylvania that the agitation for free coinage will never cease in this country until the gold standard is driven back to England. They say the craze is dying out. I care not what they call the silver cause, you may apply to it such epithets as you will, but I know that the silver cause will not die. Truth never dies. You ask me why I know this cause is true. I can give you many good reasons, but one reason is sufficient, that every enemy to good government is against free silver.

You can know a cause as you can know an individual, by the company that it keeps. Our cause appeals to the masses of the people because the masses are interested in equal laws. Our cause is opposed by those who want to use our government for profit, because we are opposed to government instituted for any such purposes. Your city is called the city of brotherly love. I come to proclaim to you the gospel that is described by the name of your own city, and yet you say you will have a hundred thousand majority against that doctrine. I come to proclaim financial independence in a city which saw the declaration of independence signed more than a hundred years ago. (Great applause.) You say that this city in which the forefathers gathered when they were willing to defy the foreign powers and declare their independence, you say this city is afraid to have financial independence. I shall not declare that the descendants of our forefathers of a hundred years ago have sunk so low unless you write it so at the ballot in November. (Great applause.)

The issue which is raised now was raised before. There were people then who said that we could not obtain independence unless some foreign nations would help us. There are those who say it today, and those who say it today stand in the same position as those who said it then. (Applause.) The people who a hundred years ago declared in favor of foreign supremacy were the people who had business dealings and acted as the agents of the people who employ them over there. You have no banks in this city today which are not controlled by the influence of London, and I have not more respect for the American who takes his patriotism from Lombard street than I have for the Tory who took his patriotism a hundred years ago from England. (Great applause.)

One of the papers said that I lacked dignity. (A voice: "You are all right." Another voice: "How about Singerly?" Hisses and groans.) My friends, I have been looking into the matter, and do you know that I would rather have it said that I lacked dignity than to have it said that I lacked backbone to meet the enemies of this government who conspire against the nation's welfare in Wall street. (Great applause.) What other president did they ever charge with lack of dignity? (Cries of "Lincoln," and great applause). Yes, my friends, they said it of Lincoln and Jackson, too. (Applause, and cheers for Jackson.) Then, Jefferson lacked dignity also. (A voice: "How about Singerly?" Groans and hisses.) Now, my friends, I tell you how dignified I think a man ought to be. I believe that a man ought to be dignified enough, not too dignified and not lacking in dignity. Now, it might be more dignified if I would stay at home and have people come to see me (applause and cheers), but you know that I said I was not going to promise to give anybody an office, and therefore a great many people who might come to see a candidate under some circumstances would not come to see me at all. (Great applause.)

My platform sets forth certain policies and it states that the money quesetion is the paramount issue, and then two other parties, to neither of which I belong, declared that the money question is paramount and they nominated me, and every man who is supporting me is willing to say so and to say why he does so. In that respect I have the advantage over some. There is one party—no, it is not a party, it claims to be a party though—which puts up one ticket in order to elect another (hisses and groans). I am more dignified; I am too dignified to advocate one thing when I mean another thing. I am too dignified to nominate one ticket for the purpose of voting for another ticket. I am too dignified to practice deception upon the American people. (Great applause.) The Republican party adopted at St. Louis a platform which does not say that the gold standard is a good thing. You have heard these gold bugs—I will use the word and then explain why. I do not use the word gold bug in an offensive sense. I do not use the word to be disrespectful, but use it in that same kindly spirit in which the gold bugs use the word lunatic when they speak of me. (Laughter and applause.)

The gold bugs tell us that gold is the money of civilization. Is not it strange that the Republican party did not find that out in St. Louis? It does not say so. The gold bugs tell us this nation has outgrown the gold standard. Is it not strange that the Republican party did not find that out? The gold bugs tell us that we cannot have two yardsticks. Is not it strange the Republican party did not find that out? They tell us that the free coinage of silver is simply in the interests of the mine workers. Is not it strange that the Republicans did not find that out? They tell us that the free coinage is desired by men who want to pay their debts in cheap dollars. Is it not strange that the Republican party did not find that out? Why, because their platform pledges the Republican party to get rid of the gold standard. The Republican party pledges to substitute a double standard for the single standard. If the gold standard is a good thing, would the Republican party try to get rid of it? Well, I think it would, but probably they would not admit it. (Applause.)

Do you realize what it means for the United States to cast its influence on the side of silver? This nation has never declared for the gold standard. No political party ever went before the country on a gold standard platform. In 1888 the Republican party denounced the Democratic party for its efforts to demonetize silver. In 1892 the Republican party declared that the American people from tradition and interest were in favor of bimetallism. Have traditions changed in four years? Have interests changed in four years? And yet, my friends, the party which four years ago declared that both tradition and interest endeared bimetallism to the American people now tell that, while the American people love bimetallism because of tradition and interest of course, we can not have what we love unless other nations help us. (Applause.) The Democratic party in 1884 declared for honest money and then, very unlike the present advocates of honest money, the Democratic party told what honest money was. It declared for honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution.

Our record is clear. The Democratic party never declared for a gold standard and no man in office ever agitated a gold standard after he was elected until he betrayed the people who elcted him. (Applause.) I deny the right of any public servant to secure office upon a platform and then abandon the platform. (Applause.) My friends, I was reared to a different school of Democracy. (Applause.)

When I find that my conscience will not permit me to carry out the platform on which I was elected, I will resign and let some other man have the office. (Applause.) That, my friends, is the record of the Democratic party, and I stand here, not only as the regular nominee of the Democratic party, but I stand here representing the principles that have been Democratic from the time there was a Democratic party. The bolters who are seeking to elect a Republican president, without having the courage to bear the odium of calling themselves Republicans, say they are true Democrats. (Hisses and groans.) Did they measure themselves by the standards set up by Thomas Jefferson? Thomas Jefferson says that people called him a maniac. They call us lunatics. Now, what's the difference? (Laughter.) And why did they call him a maniac? Because he was opposed to farming out the issues of money to private corporations. He said that bank issues were more dangerous than standing armies, and they called him a lunatic. They call us lunatics, and then they say that they are Democrats. (Hisses.) Will they measure themselves by the standards set up by Andrew Jackson? The greatest fight Jackson ever had was against the national banks of his day, and yet those who would turn over the issue of paper money to the national banks take his name in vain and bring disgrace upon his memory. (Applause.) There is not an influence that tried to defeat Jackson that is not today arrayed against the Democratic ticket, and there is not a thing that the gold standard Democrats have permitted this nation to have but what Jackson would have spat upon if it had been presented before him. (Applause.) And they call themselves Democrats.

Mr. Bryan did not attempt to speak from the Academy balcony to the crowd in the street, but drove direct to the down-town open air meeting at Broad and Wharton streets. Here fully 5,000 people were congregated. He arrived at about 10:45 but the noise and confusion was so great that he spoke only a few words and then returned to his hotel. The weather had grown quite cold and an attempt to make a speech would have been disastrous to Mr. Bryan's vocal organs.

This afternoon before reaching Philadelphia Mr. Bryan made his first campaign speech in New Jersey at Washington Park, a pleasure resort a few miles below this city. He spoke from the grand stand of the bicycle track enclosure and a large crowd stood for over an hour and listened to him. John S. Wright, the fusion candidate for congress in the First New Jersey district, presided and introduced the distinguished visitor.

BRYAN AT CHESTER.

Talked to a Crowd in Spite of the Rain.

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 22.—A large crowd stood in the rain here this morning and listened to Mr. Bryan, who spoke to them for about fifteen minutes. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I shall not keep you standing long in the rain. (Cries of "No matter; go on.") In the short time that I could possibly speak to you I would not be able to enter into a discussion of political issues to any great extent. I simply desire to appear before you, and say that if I am elected I shall, to the best of my ability, carry out the policies set forth in the Chicago platform. The chairman introduced me as a candidate of a great political party. I can go a little beyond that. I was first nominated by a great political party, and then two other parties, which were willing to make the silver question the paramount issue of the campaign, did the very remarkable thing of going outside of their ranks to indorse a nomination already made, and, therefore, I come to you as the nominee for the highest office in the gift of the people of the world, the nominee of three political parties, agreeing that the money question rises above all other questions and must be settled before other questions can be.

I believe that the money question is the most important question which the American people have been called upon to pass upon in time of peace since our national history began. We have reached a crisis in our monetary affairs. Our financial policy has been run by a few syndicates in the interest of the money changers, and the question presented to our people is whether the people shall take charge of our governments and run it in their own interests, or farm it out to those syndicates to let them run it in their own interests. The republican party declares in favor of the maintenance of the present financial policy, and that means for the maintenance of that policy in the manner in which it has been maintained. If our present financial policy is to be maintained; if gold is to be the only money which is good enough for the government to use when it pays the bondholder and the noteholder, then this government, if run by those who believe in that policy, must continue to issue bonds in order that they may make money out of the laboring many. No pleasant language, no beautiful verbiage can cover up its hideous meaning. They may talk about sound money, but it is but the euphonious phrase used by those who have not the courage to use the real words describing it.

They talk about honest money. I warn you that no people were ever competent to bring honest money who were willing to deal dishonestly with the people from whom they expected votes. They are not willing to tell the people what money they want to have. Our opponents are willing to tell you that they think this nation is big enough to attend to its own business, and yet they say that we must maintain our present financial policy until the leading nations of the earth join with us in substituting another financial policy.

A voice—"How about Bismarck?"

I am glad that you asked me that. Prince Bismarck is admired by all our German-American citizens and respected by all of our people regardless of their nationality, and Prince Bismarck declares that independent action in this country will be salutary in bringing other nations to adopt bimetallism. And I commend his words to those people living in the United States who believe that we can only secure foreign action by waiting for it. He says we can secure it best by taking the lead, and let the others follow. Still some of our Americans say that some of the other nations must take the lead and we will follow. Our opponents tell us that if we have the free coinage of silver we are going to have a flood of silver.

I will venture the assertion that the people in this audience are more accustomed to silver than gold, and a great many of them would rather be more accustomed to silver than they have been. If there is anybody here who is afraid that under free silver coinage we will have more money than we know what to do with, I would like to see him. I am willing to give the republican ticket the votes of all those who have had too much money, if I can have those who have not had enough.

My friends, our opponents have been trying to appeal for the votes of the laboring men. I will call your attention to the fact that the laboring men of this country, through their organizations, have declared in favor of the free coinage of silver, because the laboring men know that the gold standard destroys the opportunity of employment and that the gold standard makes idle men who beg for the chance to earn money with which to support their families. You tell me that a man who has a salary now can make his dollar go further than it used to go. It is true, if a man has a salary fixed for life and has no care of his children that he might profit by a gold standard. But, my friends, remember that your salaries are not fixed for life, and you who are getting salaries today cannot tell whether tomorrow you will be on the street, with every occupation closed to you, because it is easier to make money by lending money than it is to invest it in developing the resources of the country.

Our opponents propose a rising standard, a dollar that gets higher every day, and that means hard times, and I challenge you to show where hard times were ever a benefit to the laboring classes in the history of the world. The republican party proposes a continuation of the financial policy that makes hard times. All those who love hard times ought to vote for the republican ticket, and all those who are tired of hard times have got to vote our ticket if they expect any relief. My friends, for your benefit and my own, I cannot talk longer, (cries "Keep it up; go on.") I beg you to make a business out of politics this year, and regardless of threats or intimidation, make your ballot represent exactly what you want it to, and if you need relief and are not willing to use the ballot to secure relief, you have nobody to blame but yourselves. (Great applause.)

DOLLAR DEMOCRATS

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first coinage laws passed by congress, under the constitution, made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage upon the original basis with the silver dollar unit. This language commits the convention, its candidates and their supporters to the distinct, definite measure of the coinage of the silver dollar of 412 grains of standard silver with unlimited legal tender qualities. One of those declarations must be false in principle and is necessarily dangerous to the business and credit of the country and it is for the Democratic party to determine, in the approaching election, which of these two is to be accepted, as a true exposition of the party faith. The free coinage of silver, as interpreted by Mr. Bryan, means the advance in the commercial value of all the silver bullion and coin, and, indeed, all the commercial silver, to an equality in commercial value to gold. Mr. Bryan and the more intelligent of his supporters, reject the shallow definition of bimetallism which demandds more than the admission of both gold and silver to the mint at the ratio of 16 to 1; but, he asserts that the free coinage of silver at that ratio to gold, will produce real bimetallism, a double and equal standard of value, the acceptance of both gold and silver, with equal power, in the market in the payment of debt.

Let us consider the import of this startling proposition for one moment. First, it assumes that the unlimited coinage of silver on private account, at the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, with full legal tender quality, by the United States alone, will give to the 434,000,000 of silver dollars already coined an equal commercial debt paying and purchasing power to the dollar containing twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of standard gold, which at present the gold dollars are supposed to possess, supported by the national pledge to maintain the parity in value of those silver dollars with gold coin. Second, it assumes that the same cause, free coinage of silver, will maintain the equally acceptable value of all dollars that may hereafter be coined on private account by the United States. Third, it assumes that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would at once advance the value of commercial silver of the world to that of gold. It would in the same manner effect the value of all the silver coinage of all civilized nations. It seems astonishing that in the light of all human experience such a proposition should not only be entertained by sane men, but that upon its acceptance and belief a great party should demand public confidence.

The real question then is, can the American people by a law authorizing the unlimited coinage of silver dollars on private account, at the ratio of 16 to 1, with full legal tender quality for all debts and dues, public and private, make the silver coinage of the world of equal acceptability and value and of equal power in the markets and in the payment of debts, with all the gold coined in the world. This statement of the question is made in an unusual form, but neither its truth or its exactness will be questioned by any thoughtful man, after he has fully considered the rapid methods of modern intercommunication and the activity of modern commercial life. In my judgment, results such as I have described, are impossible of accomplishment by the measure proposed.

Every interest is opposed to this ruinous measure. The Democratic party, true to its principles and traditions, is compelled to oppose it. The United States must continue to enforce its own laws by its own methods. In the states and elsewhere the courts must be sustained in the exercise of their largest authority. If legislation is necessary to enlarge, expand, limit or define their jurisdiction that proper legislation must be adopted by the law-making departments of the United States, and of the respective states. The credits of the United States, and of the several states, and of the people of the states, must be maintained. The people must not be invited to repudiation. To thwart these and