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THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 1896.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Grand—The Ensign, 8.15.
Central Pk Ch—Bishop Warren, 10.30.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Etruria, Liverpool. Sailed: La Gascogne, Havre; Lucania, Liverpool; Munchen, Bremen; Fulda, Genoa, via Gibraltar; Maasdam, Rotterdam, via Bologne.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Cesteria, Boston; Cevic, New York. Sailed: Campania, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: New York, New York. Sailed: Paris, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Umbria, New York, for Liverpool.
HAVRE—Sailed: La Bourgogne, New York.

Oh, Mr. Watson, sit down a day or two and let Georgia speak.

The Massachusetts Democrat bars and bolts the doors like a Kansas Populist.

It had to come. A wedding party in Illinois rode to church and back home on wheels.

Perhaps this would be a good place for Mr. Hill to put in a few words on "regularity" or something.

The Republican county ticket was nominated on Friday, and may have a Friday of a time getting elected.

The Corbett-Sharkey fighting match is off. The talking match will therefore be resumed with renewed vigor.

The czar would never forgive the British if he should get the gout during his sojourn with the queen and her folks.

We will feel somewhat nearer the north pole when Lieut. Peary lands that forty-ton meteorolite which he discovered at Cape York.

The pretty little feet of Triby will have to trip to the rear now. Du Maurier has another offspring which he desires the public to fawn upon.

A New York man rented a building for a term of years containing the queer proviso that if Bryan should be elected he would have the power to cancel the lease.

Canton Bulletin—A delegation of Buffalo real estate men are holding a reception on the McKinley lawn. That settles it. The lawn will be carved up into lots before they go home.

The Pennsylvanian who discovered several tons of honey in a cliff doesn't know whether he is in luck. There are bees enough in the honey to protect their product, and it is an aggravating case of "so near and yet so far."

George Fred Williams has a Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts, which was given him by a packed convention. Mr. Williams makes one of the most picturesque targets ever seen in the old Bay State.

The Yale boys say they were only guilty of "horse play." They were guilty of very bad manners. Most of them are intelligent enough not to agree with Mr. Bryan, but they should have been courteous enough to permit him to finish his speech without serious interruption.

BAY STATE SPLIT

UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE POLITICAL CONTEST FOUGHT TO THE BITTER END.

THREE CONVENTIONS HELD.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS FINALLY NOMINATED BY ALL THE SILVER FACTIONS.

HONEST MONEY MEN WALKED OUT

Palmer and Buckner Ticket Put in the Field to Add to the Confusion.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—Unique and picturesque as have been scores of notable political contests in this city, none approached that which last night and today wrought up the entire community to the wildest pitch of excitement, and never has there been such an anomalous result as was shown at the close of the day, when three conventions, held in different sections of the city, named the same man for the head of the ticket, and that man George Fred Williams, for governor. The factional fight in the ranks of the hitherto united Massachusetts Democracy can be traced back to the Chicago convention last July, when, in the struggle between gold and silver, George Fred Williams and a few others boldly left the majority of the Massachusetts delegation and voted for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Since that time the "rift in the lute" has gradually become wider and bitterer, and charges of "traitors" and "would-be dictators" were bandied about freely.

The climax was reached last evening, when, in the big Bryan rally in Music hall, Mr. Williams accused the leaders with wanting to control the state convention, and requested all those who were in favor of his nomination to stay all night in their seats, so that no move might be made which would deprive them of completing the programme which had been marked out by the silver leaders. Six hundred of his followers obeyed to the letter, and throughout the long night the vigil was kept. Every kind of ingenuity was tried to make the men vacate the hall. The police were called upon to clear the hall, but the young lawyers in the silver element made that move unsuccessful, and, as a result, the doors were locked and kept so until 3:30 this afternoon.

Bright and early today thousands of men, scores of whom were delegates from out of town, assembled around Music hall, expecting the doors to be opened at any moment that a compromise might ensue. Overtures were made by the members of the state central committee and they were rejected by the men in possession of the hall, who were fearful of treachery. The silver men on the outside then organized in Hamilton Place, in response to the suggestion of Hon. Timothy W. Coakley, the locked in leader of the silver men and whatever business was transacted in the hall was indorsed by the outside meeting.

The state committee then went to Faneuil hall, where a convention was held and the national candidates and the Chicago platform were indorsed and Hon. George Fred Williams was nominated for gubernatorial honors. This action was protested by a number of gold standard Democrats, who withdrew in a body and placed a ticket favorable to Palmer and Buckner in the field on nomination papers.

In Wesleyan hall, the state convention of the Populist party was held and immediately they heard that Williams had been nominated as the free silver candidate for governor, they followed suit and placed him at the head of their ticket.

After the adjournment of the Democratic state conventions, the gold standard wing of the party decided to place in the field, on nomination papers, a ticket favorable to the nominee and platform of the convention held in Indianapolis early this month. This ticket, as filed by the National Democratic state committee of Massachusetts, includes presidential electors and state officers, the latter being: Governor, Frederick O. Prince; lieutenant governor, James E. McConnell; secretary, Waldo Lincoln; treasurer, Horace P. Toby; auditor, Charles C. Spellman; attorney general, Harry F. Hurlburt.

Not for 18 years, at least, if ever in the history of the democratic party in Massachusetts, has the day of a state convention dawned with so many sensational preliminaries to the formal organization of the assembly of delegates and so much uncertainty as to the developments of the convention. As a result of the refusal of the state committee, which is controlled by the gold standard men, to admit delegates to the convention hall by credentials alone, and not by ticket, and the sensational speech of George Fred Williams, the silver leader and candidate for the nomination for governor, daylight found over 500 silver democrats entrenched in Music hall, where the convention was to meet at 11 o'clock, determined to remain until the meeting adjourned in spite of all opposition, while the state committee and the gold men were in conference at the Quincy house trying to formulate a plan to get the belligerents out of the hall.

When the silver men anounced last night that they intended to remain in the hall until the convention was over, a large force of police began to form on one side of the hall and on the streets near by, and it was rumored that the delegates would be ejected by the officers, but representatives of the silver men conferred with Gen. Martin's board of police, and in spite of the effort of the gold men to secure an order for the ejection of the opposition delegates the blue-coats were instructed to withdraw, and the waiting silver men proceeded to kill time by speechmaking, card playing and singing. Then the manager of the building requested them to disperse, and when they refused, policemen were stationed at the doors under orders to allow any one who wished to go out, but not to permit any to return.

Caterers bearing a lunch ordered by the silver cohorts were refused admission, and then the tired and hungry politicians began to exercise their ingenuity in an effort to smuggle refreshments into the building.

The most tragic and serious incident of the night resulted from those persistent attempts to secure supplies, James Hughes, a delegate from Somerville, losing his life in an effort to get out of the hall by a fire escape in the rear. Hughes was preparing to jump to the ground, fifteen feet below, when his foot slipped, and, in trying to save himself, he seized a wire dangling near. The wire was a live one, and, with an agonized cry, Hughes fell senseless on the fire escape and then tumbled to the ground, where he died before any one could reach him.

The news of the accident reached the delegates within the hall, and they were aroused to the highest pitch of excitement when Hon. J. H. Mellen announced it from the platform, and declared that it was a murder for which the gold members of the state committee were responsible. There were several speeches in criticism of the committee, and resolutions on the death of Mr. Hughes were finally agreed upon to be presented to the convention today. The gathering soon quieted down again, and, while card-playing was resumed by many, the majority went to sleep. Soon after a break was made in the lines of the enemy at some unknown point, and large baskets of sandwiches and cans of coffee were carried into the hall. Evidently there was a secret entrance by which delegates could return to the hall also, for the number slowly increased towards 6 o'clock, and an hour later Hon. T. W. Coakley reported that a roll call showed that 550 delegates, with credentials, were present. At 2:30 a. m. there were, apparently, no more than 300 in the building.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, Secretary Nathan C. Robinson, of the state committee, a gold man, appeared at the hall and asked the managers if they would be ready to deliver the hall, cleared of the silver men, to the committee at 11 o'clock, the hour at which the convention was scheduled to open. Manager Mudgett stated that there were over 500 men in the hall, who had credentials to the convention as delegates, and he did not see how he could legally remove them. Secretary Robinson then retired and proceeded to the Quincy house, where the distribution of tickets of admission to the convention hall to delegates holding credentials was begun.

Hundreds of delegates were gathered in front of Music hall, clamoring for admission when 10 o'clock, the hour announced for the opening of the doors, arrived. They clamored in vain, however. T. W. Coakley, of Boston, one of the silver leaders, appeared at a window of the hall and advised the Williams delegates outside to organize and send a committee to meet Mr. Williams and co-operate with him in bringing about the opening of the convention. In the hall, Mr. Coakley said, were about 500 duly accredited delegates holding the fort on the inside, and he advised his friends to hold the fort on the outside. The outsiders adopted Mr. Coakley's suggestions, and the time before Mr. Williams could be brought to the hall was spent in speechmaking. At about 11:20 o'clock Mr. Wiliams reached the scene. He said that no one knew why the delegates who had tickets were not admitted to the hall, but undoubtedly he would have some knowledge as soon as the committee that had been sent to call on Chairman Corcoran returned.

"When we get inside," he declared, "we will admit every man who has credentials."

He warned the crowd that it must be orderly, and that the police were present to protect property.

"Give the doors a little dynamite," yelled a man in the crowd, but he was vigorously hissed and suppressed, cries of "Put that man down," arising on every side.

A few minutes before noon, word came from inside the hall that the delegates there had organized a convention. George Fred Williams then addressed the crowd and said:

"The state committee refuses to open these doors. We have a regular convention organized and in operation inside this hall. We are about to get another hall, where the other delegates can gather, and will have a full report of the convention on the inside. The second convention will indorse the action of that now in session within. We feel confident that we have five-sixths of the delegates of the state on our side. Stand right where you are until you hear from me."

Shortly afterwards a messenger from the gold standard delegates announced from a carriage that the state convention was about to assemble in Faneuil hall. A few hundred left the vicinity of Music hall and followed the messenger to Faneuil hall. Then there appeared a man who said there was a committee representing the delegates in Music hall, appointed to call upon the fire commissioners to enforce the ordinance against the closing of doors of any public hall while there was a meeting or performance in progress. The outsiders adopted a resolution in conformity with the representation, and dispatched a committee to the city hall to ask that the doors of Music hall be broken open.

While the silver democrats were holding their meetins in Hamilton place and Music hall the state committee held a continuous session in a room in the Quincy house. Bulletins on the proceedings at Music hall and in Hamilton place were received by the state committee. About 11 o'clock two of the delegates were sent to Music hall to confer with the Williams men and see if a compromise could not be effected. At noon the truce committee reported that no one would be admitted to Music hall, whereupon the state committee decided to call the convention in Faneuil hall. At 1 o'clock the committee and about 600 delegates, preceded by a band, marched up Washington street, through School street, by the city hall, where Mayor Quincy reviewed them, then to Tremont street, past the entrance to Music hall, and from that point to Faneuil hall. There were no demonstrations along the route, except at Music hall, where the Williams contingent roundly hissed the procession.

The convention in Faneuil hall organized with Judge Corcoran as chairman. A motion to indorse the nomination of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform, drew out a protest from Thomas J. Gargan, who, a few days ago resigned from the state committee. It was adopted, whereupon Mr. Gargan and other gold delegates withdrew from the convention. A communication from the 16 gold members of the state committee was then read by the chairman. In it the committee tendered their resignations and stated their reasons for the action. A committee was appointed to name electors at large. George Fred Williams was nominated for governor, and Christopher M. T. Callahan, of Holyoke, for lieutenant governor, and a committee was appointed to complete the ticket. A delegate asked if the convention was the one called for 11 o'clock at Music hall. Ex-Mayor Coughlin, of Fall River, in reply, said that every attempt of the state committee to obtain possession of Music hall had been fruitless, and he defended the action of the committee in changing the meeting place to Faneuil hall.

The 500 delegates favoring George Fred Williams, who had held the fort in the Music hall all night were called together by Timothy W. Coakley. Three cheers were given for Bryan and Sewall, with great vim. After organization had been effected, Timothy W. Coakley placed Hon. George Fred Williams in nomination for governor, and the nomination was immediately made. J. C. Callahan, of Holyoke, was nominated for lieutenant governor; Dr. Joseph H. Potts, of Lynn, for secretary of state; Thomas S. Watson, of Braintree, for treasurer and receiver general; for attorney general, John D. O'Donnell, of Braintree; for auditor, Morris B. Cavanaugh, of Quincy.

SOCIALIST-LABOR PARTY.

Nominating Petitions Filed in Illinois for the First Time.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—The socialist-labor party of Illinois today filed a petition of nominations for national and state candidates, with the secretary of state for a place on the official ballot. This is the first time the party has filed a full list of state and national candidates in Illinois.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896.

TALKED TO ELEVEN

M'KINLEY KEPT BUSY RECEIVING DELEGATIONS OF VISITORS TO CANTON.

FIVE STATES REPRESENTED.

CALLERS ON THE NOMINEE CAME FROM SOME THIRTY DIFFERENT TOWNS.

FOLLOW CLOSE ON THE RECORD.

Only Once During the Whole Campaign Has the Record of Yesterday Been Outdone.

CANTON, O., Sept. 26.—Today in Canton, excepting the formal opening of the county campaign on Friday of last week, the crowd exceeded that of any other demonstration. Four or five states were represented in the day's doings, and the delegates came from between twenty and thirty towns, extending as far west as Peoria, Ill., and as far east as Buffalo, N. Y. The delegations were so massed that Maj. McKinley managed to address all in eleven speeches.

The closing demonstration of the day was that of the People's Patriotic club of Cleveland, under the auspices of Mrs. J. W. Shepard, the Ladies' Marching club and band and other organizations of Cleveland. The delegation represented the Western Reserve of Ohio and required six special trains for its transportation. In included organized bodies of naturalized Americans, who were former subjects of Bohemia, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Germany, Afro-Americans and first voters. Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, was master of ceremonies; M. Richter spoke for the Bohemians; M. Caribelli for the Italians; State Senator John P. Green for the colored people; Wm. Welfeld for the Poles; W. H. Schwarz for the Hungarians; Otto Schneider for the first voters; E. H. Bohm for the Germans, and Harry Mason for the Americans. This, like the many other delegations of the day, was conspicuous for numerous bands and drum corps, gayly uniformed and well drilled.

A small delegation brought the congratulations of Piqua and Miami counties. Hon. T. B. Kyle presented the party. A special train of five coaches brought the Buffalo Real Estate Men's McKinley and Hobart club, a gold standard organization irrespective of party affiliations, which was introduced by Henry S. Hill. A. H. Burchfield introduced a small delegation of men gaily bedecked with badges, as the employes of Joseph Horne & Co., of Pittsburg. Maj. McKinley addressed them briefly, principally on the currency issue. Maj. McKinley's ninth speech for the day was delivered to about 1,000 employes of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad from points between Toledo, O., and Wheeling, W. Va. This party was introduced by J. F. Townsend, general freight agent of the road.

Speech No. 10 was to the employes of the Pennsylvania Tin Plate company, who came in a special train of fifteen coaches. Members of this delegation were handsomely uniformed and carried torches, which were used in a street demonstration tonight. Their greetings were presented by Edward Dinkelspiel.

WORK AND WAGES.

Among the striking passages in the various addresses delivered by McKinley during the day were the following:

Labor loses more by a depreciated currency than any other part of our population. The men who have money, keep their fingers upon the financial pulse. They know what is the best money and they know what is the poor money, and they always pay out the poorest that will pass current; and the history of mankind is that when we have poor money, that poor money lodges in the hands of the poor men of the country, and when the crash comes, they suffer the loss.

We must not lose our moorings; we must not be deluded by false doctrines or false prophets; we must never by our ballots stigmatize ourselves as either a dishonest or repudiating nation. Steady work and good wages are the test of the nation's prosperity and the happiness of its citizens. Neither of them will come through free trade or free silver; for while both may benefit somebody else neither of them can benefit the American citizen.

What you want after good work and good wages is to be paid in good dollars. You do not want your wages cut and your dollars cut too. It is bad enough to suffer a reduction in your pay; it is an added aggravation to have to suffer a cut in the money in which you are paid. I take it that every man who stands before me today is not only in favor of national prosperity, but he is in favor of national honor and a national currency that will be as sound as the republic and as unsullied as its honor has always been.

Mr. Lincoln once said that the question of the tariff was a question of national housekeeping; that we must have a tariff which would supply the meal tub of the government and not interfere with the meal tub of the people. The meal tub of the government has been very low for the past three years and a half, and the meal tub of the people has also been very materially lessened. Now, what we want in this country, whether we be Democrats or Republicans, is such a tariff policy that will secure to the federal treasury ample revenue to run the government and protect American labor and American workingmen from the competition of the cheaper labor of other lands.

A limping credit attracts no capital and inspires no confidence. Poor credit is always extravagant. It puts unnecessary burdens upon its possessors. They are required to pay higher rates of interest for the use of money and higher prices for what they buy. If they get credit at all, they pay dearly for it, because of the fear that they will not return what they have borrowed. (Cries of "Right.") This credit and confidence cannot be restored by a proposition to debase the currency of the country, and repudiate public and private debts.

There is nothing more vital to a government like ours than the sanctity of a law. It must be over all, above all, and observed by all. Acquiescence in public law, which the people themselves have made and ordained, is the highest obligation of citizenship and the chief resource of safety to the republic. The courts which interpret and execute the law must be preserved on that exalted plane of purity and incorruptibility which has so generally characterized the American judiciary. These courts must be upheld for the safety and defense of the citizen. When the laws, and those whose constitutional duty is to execute them, are assailed, the body government itself is assailed. If there are those who would break down law and disturb the peace and good order of society, then those who value these safeguards as essential to our liberty must sacredly guard and defend them by their ballots.

FIRST DELEGATION.

The first delegation to reach Canton today brought several hundred commercial travelers from Peoria. The men were uniformed in light colored linen dusters and black silk hats and each carried a large bunch of red, white and blue pampas plumes. They went direct to the McKinley residence, where they were presented by Hon. J. V. Graff, congressman of the 14th Illinois district. McKinley spoke to the Peoria drummers as follows:

Congressman Graff and My Fellow Citizens: I am glad to greet at my home the Traveling Men's Republican club, of the City of Peoria. I cannot refrain from congratulating you at this time upon the splendid victory which you achieved two years ago in electing your present congressman, and turning a strong democratic majority into an overwhelming republican majority. (Applause and cries of "We will do it again.") I am glad to hear from so many voices about me that it is your purpose to do it again. I congratulate you upon the thriving city and glorious state in which you live. Illinois is now by the census the third state in population in the American union. It has taken the place of Ohio, but I have always believed that you took your census while Ohio was visiting your great metropolis getting ready for the world's fair. (Great laughter and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.") I congratulate you most heartily upon the rank Illinois has taken in population, and also the rank she has taken in statesmanship.

It comes to few states to have furnished to this union the grand men you have furnished—Yates and Oglesby—and that splendid soldier, patriot and statesman, John A. Logan. (Great applause.) And that noblest of democrats, Stephen A. Douglas, who loved his country far more than he loved his party, and gave the whole weight of his mighty influence to Mr. Lincoln, in the crucial period in the history of the republic. (Great applause.) And no man can think of your great state without recalling that you furnished to mankind and the ages Abraham Lincoln, the greatest statesman of this country, or any other in the world's history. (Tremendous applause.) And Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, the first captain of the republic. (Renewed cheering.) When Abraham Lincoln issued his immortal proclamation of liberty, the whole world knew that what Lincoln had decreed, Grant would execute with the thunder of his artillery. (Great applause and cries of "Good, good.")

I am glad to know that your prospects are so good for a splendid victory in Illinois this year. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "We will give McKinley 150,000 majority.") What a spectacle, my fellow citizens, to the world is this government of 70,000,000 of free people, governed by themselves and governing themselves, changing their chief executive every four years and their law-making power every two years, if it be their will to do so, and the government going on without halt or interruption, working out what 70,000,000 of people from time to time believe will subserve their highest destiny. More than 120 years have passed since the government was founded, and in every trial of our history we have demonstrated our capacity for self government and shown to all mankind the use and advantage of the great republic. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") Now and then in our popular elections we may have been swayed by passion or moved by the demagogue from our moorings, but the American people are not fooled more than once on a subject. (Great cheering.) For when once deceived they never follow the deceiver the second time. (Renewed cheering and cries of "Right.")

I have known, and so have you times in our history when the majority of the people were made to believe that certain policies would serve their best interest, and when it transpired that they did, they swiftly turned upon the party which deceived them and turned it out of power. (Applause.) And they will do it again. The judgment of the people is swift and terrible against those who mislead and delude them. The people are never led astray by deceit or misrepresentation when they investigate for themselves. This they are doing this year in a marked degree. It is of no avail that party leaders appeal to passion when people are alive to their own and the public interests. It will not do to say to the men who are poor in this world's goods, you must get off by yourselves, form a class of your own, your interests are opposed to those who employ you. That is not enough this year. The poor man inquires: What good will that do me; how will that better my condition; how will that bring bread to my family and cheer to my children? Will I be benefitted by despoiling my employer? Will it give me more employment and better wages to strike down those whose money is invested in productive enterprises, which give me work, and wages?

Four years ago it was said that the manufacturer was making too much money. You remember it. But that cannot be said now. (Cries of "No, no.") And that the robber tariff which was enriching him, must be turned up, root and branch, to the end that he should be deprived of what some people were pleased to call his "ill-gotten profits." The country seemed to share in the suggestion and the trial was entered upon, with what result every manufacturer, commercial man, traveling man, or workingman best knows. It has been discovered to our hurt and sorrow that you cannot injure the manufacturer without injuring the laborer. (Applause.) It has been found, too, that you cannot injure the manufacturer without injuring the whole business of the country. You may close the shops by adverse tariffs, because you imagine the manufacturer is making too much, but with that done, you close the door of employment in the face of the laborer whose only capital is his labor. (Great cheering.)

You cannot punish the one without punishing the other, and our policy would not inflict the slightest injury upon either. (Applause.) In such a case "getting off together" does not do either any good. Arraying labor against capital is a public calamity and an irreparable injury to both. Class appeals are dishonest and dishonorable. They calculate to separate those who should be united, for our economic interests are common and indivisible. Rather, my fellow citizens, teach the doctrine that it is the duty and privilege of every man to rise. That with honest industry he can advance himself to the best place in the shop, the store, the counting house or in the learned professions.

This is the doctrine of equality and opportunity that is woven in every fiber of our national being, a doctrine which has enabled the poorest boy with the humblest surroundings to reach the best place in our great industries and in the highest trusts which can be bestowed by a generous people.

Gentlemen, and I speak to my countrymen everywhere, if you have not yourselves been among the most fortunate, I pray you think of your boys and girls and place no obstacles in their pathway to the realization of every lofty and honorable ambition which they may have. (Great applause.) I pray God that the burdens of class may never be imposed upon American manhood. (Applause.) And American womanhood. (Renewed applause.) Now, my fellow-citizens, thanking you most heartily for this call and for the gracious message delivered to me, in your behalf, by your spokesman, it will give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally. (Great cheering.)

The other delegations followed in rapid succession, each in turn being given possession of the lawn, and to each McKinley made a brief address.

LEAGUE COMMITTEES

Named for the West by President Woodmansee.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—President D. D. Woodmansee, of the National Republican league, announces the following appointments for the Western and Southern states:

Advisory Committee—L. J. Crawford, Kentucky; A. M. Higgins, Indiana; L. K. Torbett, Illinois; W. E. Bundy, Ohio; John Goodnow, Minnesota.

Campaign Committee—T. M. Hamilton, Illinois; E. J. Miller, Ohio; F. L. Edinborough, Michigan; L. T. Walker, Tennessee; Grant S. Hagar, North Dakota; H. H. Blunt, Louisiana.

Finance Committee (to act with treasurer)—B. K. Dawes, Nebraska; F. W. Bidwell, Iowa.

The committees for the Eastern states will be named in New York city Oct. 13.

Factions Harmonized.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 26.—The Republican state convention today nominated Lafayette Holbrook for congress. Holbrook was nominated by the independent Republican convention at Salt Lake Thursday last. His nomination by today's convention harmonizes the two factions of the Republican party so far as representatives are concerned and will probably lead to harmony on the legislative ticket.

BRYAN IS AT BATH

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE THE GUEST OF HIS MAINE RUNNING MATE.

CAUGHT IN JOINT DEBATE.

HE BANDIED REPARTEE WITH ONE OF THE AUDIENCE AT MANCHESTER.

DAY SPENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Silver Show Drew Its Usual Crowds and Bryan Was Given a Warm Welcome.

BATH, Me., Sept. 26.—The Bryan party reached Bath at 7 o'clock this evening and were driven directly to Mr. Sewall's home, where dinner was served. The big meeting of the night was held in Custom House square. It was probably the greatest night in the history of this quaint little town. The entire population turned out to meet the train. Cannon were discharged and there were fireworks all around.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall appeared on the platform at 8:45. When Mr. Sewall stepped to the front to introduce his running mate a tremendous roar went up. When Mr. Bryan finished his speech there was a great demonstration. Those who had listened to him crowded about the stand and clambered over one another in an effort to shake hands. When he was finally rescued the crowd sent up three cheers and the candidate was quickly driven to Mr. Sewall's house for a day of rest before resuming his journey tomorrow night.

After a few compliments to Mr. Sewall, Mr. Bryan said: We are not for free coinage to help the mine owner, or because silver is produced in the United States. We would be as heartily in favor of free coinage if not an ounce had been produced in the United State. We are for gold as well as for silver, but hold that gold should not demand a monopoly of coinage. If silver were given free coinage and gold were excluded we would be for the free coinage of gold. Any money that is legal tender and will pay debts and taxes, whether it be gold or silver or greenbacks, is good enough for us.

Mr. Bryan then argued on the science of money, in the course of which a man in the audience said: "If you buy silver at the present price, how much can you get it made into money for under free coinage?"

Mr. Bryan—Under the present law you could not have it coined at all. (A voice: "Answer the question.")

I am going to. Under the present law you could not get it coined at all, but under the free coinage of silver you cannot find a man fool enough to sell you the silver at less than the coinage value. (A voice: "But the government stands back of it.")

Mr. Bryan—The treasury would not back silver any more than it backs gold. That is the gold standard idea that you have got to back something. Bimetallism gives you two moneys which back themselves.

Our opponents talk about a flood of silver. We have the unlimited coinage of gold now and we are not flooded with gold to any great extent. Suppose a free coinage law is in existence, and suppose some foreigner who did not like us were to come here for the express purpose of hurting us with his silver, could he do it? He would bring enough silver bullion to have made a thousand dollars. The government would take the bullion, stamp it and hand the dollars back to him. How would he hurt us? I know what you will say, that he will trade his silver for gold and take his gold away. Will he? Where will he get the gold? Go to the treasury and get it? Not under bimetallism. The government does not agree to swap dollars. What else could he do? He could trade silver for something else. Something we have to sell, and if that man will let us know when he is coming we will meet him at the train with a brass band and escort him through town and show him the property we will be glad to exchange.

Information reached the Bryan party today that the New York newspapers had printed a story to the effect that Mr. Bryan had demanded the withdrawal of John Boyd Thacher from the head of state ticket in New York, this action having been determined upon at a conference between Mr. Bryan and Bernard York. In Brooklyn last week Mr. Bryan was plainly surprised when approached on the subject, but his only answer was: "You may say that Mr. Bryan refuses to discuss New York politics."

IN JOINT DEBATE.

Bryan Called on to Answer a Number of Questions.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 26.—Amid much applause and interrupted by questions by Rockwell Clough, of Alton, N. H., a prominent wire manufacturer, Mr. Bryan addressed a very large crowd on Merrimac Common here. He said:

We are told that the free coinage of silver will be detrimental to those who have deposited in savings banks. I want you people who have money deposited in savings banks to remember this—that your deposits are secure only when the bank can collect the money which they have loaned, and if you lend money on Western land and then drive down the value of Western land, you are destroying the securities which the banks hold for what they owe you.

Mr. Bryan then went into a discussion of the silver question proper. He severely arraigned trusts and monopolists and declared the people were on the side of silver, and added:

Silver is a legal tender except when you contract against it. We belive it ought to be a legal tender and that hereafter no man ought to be permitted to contract against any kind of government money. But, if our administration would recognize silver, even as it is by law, we will be relieved of great disadvantages. But instead of recognizing silver as a standard money, equal with gold in the payments of all debts, public and private, our administration has issued bonds to the amount of $262,000,000 in order to buy gold to furnish to those who make a profit by raiding the treasury and then buying the bonds which the treasury issues to replenish itself.

At this point Rockwell Clough, of Alton, N. H., started to propound interrogatories. Said he: "Is that a Republican administration?"

Mr. Bryan—No, sir; but the Republican administration will continue the same thing, and every prominent Republican indorses that system. John Sherman says Grover Cleveland's financial policy is all right, and John Sherman runs the Republican party. Thomas B. Reed voted for the approval of the "Rothschild Contract" when he was in congress. I am not surprised that Republicans do not like to hear the odium of the present financial policy, but they had a chance to repudiate it at St. Louis, and instead of doing it they said it must continue forever unless foreigners helped us out. They tell us that if we use silver as a standard money for the payment of all the debts of the government that gold will go at a premium. In France they have more silver per capita than we have in the United States, and yet the French government does not allow itself to be bulldozed and intimidated by a few financiers. (Applause.)

Here again Mr. Clough interrupted Mr. Bryan saying: If you want the people to have silver why don't you give it to them at the market value?

Mr. Bryan: Don't interrupt my friends. I am glad to have questions asked. When a man is defending the truth no question can embarrass him. The gentleman asks why we don't want silver coined at the market ratio. I will answer it first in this way: The men who object to free coinage at 16 to 1 and talk about another ratio are not honest, because they would not have free coinage at any ratio. Let me show you. There is not a prominent man in the United States who is advocating free silver by this country alone at any ratio but 16 to 1. When men find fault with 16 to 1 they are putting up a sham bulwark and when you knock it down they get behind another one, because, my friends, these men are not in earnest.

Let me answer it in another way. We are

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