

## BEFORE AND AFTER.

### DULUTH TO ST. PAUL

LARGE CROWDS AT ALL POINTS TO GREET THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

FOLLOWED SCHEDULE CLOSELY

STILLWATER TURNED OUT 12,000 STRONG TO HEAR THE MAN FROM NEBRASKA

AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKES

Prominent Party Men of the State in Evidence at All Points Along the Entire Route.

Mr. Bryan began his day's work early yesterday morning. Leaving Duluth Sunday evening he was driven to West Superior, and, after a brief informal reception in the parlors of the West Superior hotel, during which several hundred people shook hands with him, retired for the night. He arose promptly at 6:30 and was seated at the breakfast table at just a few minutes past 7. Mr. Bryan occupied a place at the head of a long table, around which were seated a number of prominent local Democrats and several newspaper correspondents. He ate a hearty meal, notwithstanding the fact that he spoke immediately after finishing his breakfast.

Col. Bryan is a truly humorous man. His native wit crops out to the pleasure and entertainment of those about him at no time better than at meal time.

He is hale and hearty, and a large eater. He likes to tell and listen to good, reasonable jokes to aid the digestion of his food. The great leader of Democracy indulged freely and pleasantly in this habit, repartee much to the pleasure of his neighbors at the breakfast table.

During his entire visit to West Superior Col. Bryan was the center of attraction of large crowds, embracing people of all shades of politics. Even while he ate the doors and halls leading to the dining room were crowded.

Directly from the breakfast table Mr. Bryan went to the large north porch of the hotel, from which he delivered his address to about 1,500 people. The early hour kept many from listening to the speech, and the fact that a large number of workmen were compelled to remain in the mills and factories kept them away. The crowd, although consisting largely of Republicans (for West Superior is a Republican stronghold), was very demonstrative.

FIRST AT WEST SUPERIOR. J. B. Noyes, of West Superior, introduced the eminent orator, and Daniel Twombly, of Waukegan, introduced the local Democrats were foremost in the reception of Mr. Bryan. Local interests formed the subject of much of Mr. Bryan's speech at West Superior, and the number of his references to them was heartily appreciated by the citizens there. Five large flour mills in West Superior and one at Duluth are standing idle in consequence of the arbitrary action of the flour trust. This means not less than 1,500 people thrown out of employment, and Mr. Bryan dealt effectively with this question so close to the hearts of the people at the head of the lakes, who are sufferers from the act.

An interesting circumstance arose at the hotel during Mr. Bryan's reception in West Superior. He was standing in the north parlor shaking hands with the people who filed by in regular order, when a ten-year-old Porto Rican boy, brought from Porto Rico by Wisconsin volunteers, passed by in his procession. The lad failed to grasp the hand of the Democratic leader, when the latter's attention was called to the boy. Mr. Bryan stepped forward and drew the hallow-headed child to him. He asked him if he had come from Porto Rico, and if he was attending school. "The lad replied in the affirmative, to which Mr. Bryan added, "That's right, and you are a good boy, aren't you?" The boy's eyes were somewhat of the ordinary occurred. It was the meeting by Mr. Bryan of an elderly gentleman, whom he had met four years ago upon his campaign tour, who is the father of seven sons, all of whom cast their ballots for the leader of Democracy. Mr. Bryan had not forgotten the old gentleman, and greeted him cordially.

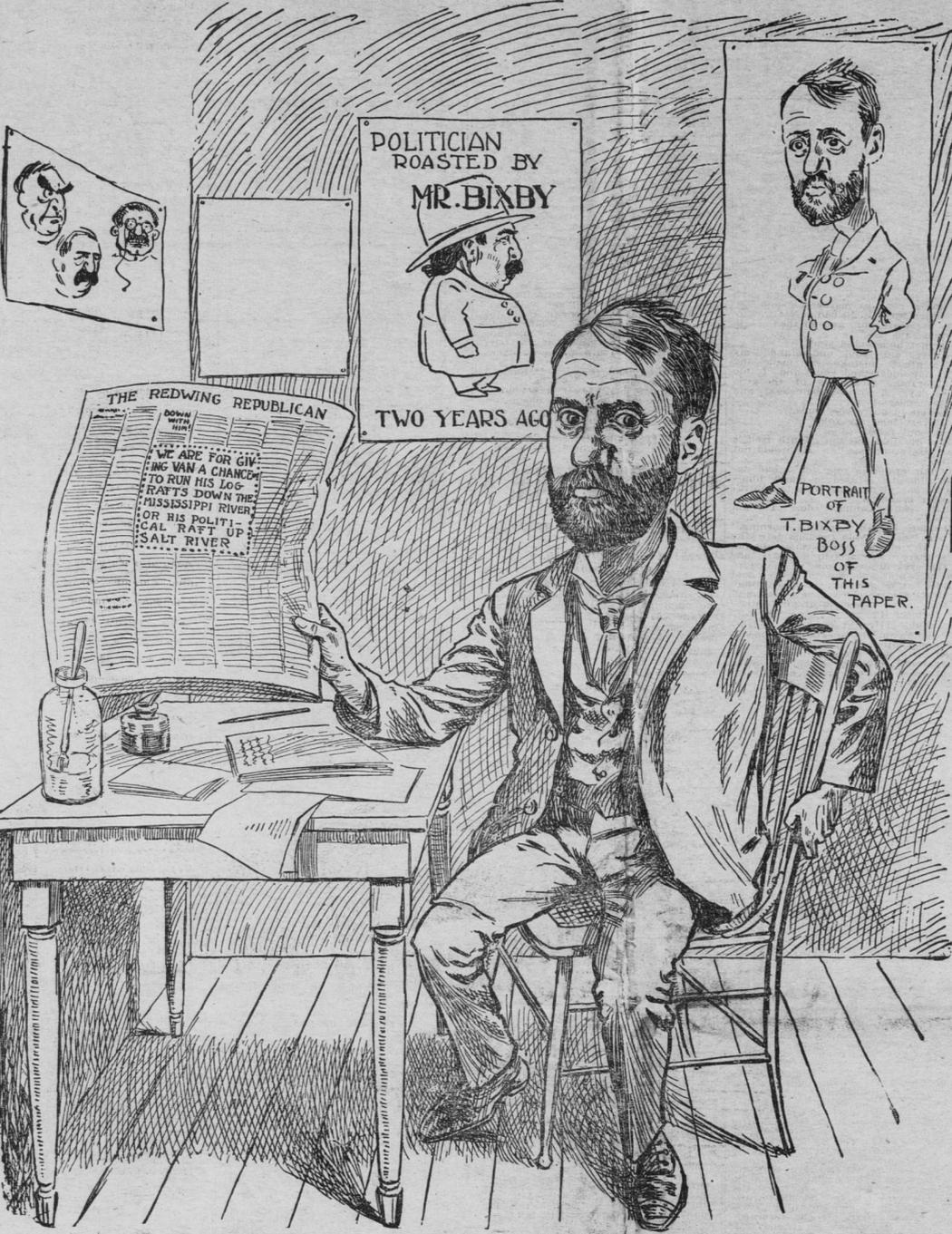
DULUTH ARMORY WAS PACKED. Col. Bryan returned to Duluth in a carriage. Upon his arrival he was met by Gov. Lind, who had reached the Duluth City early in the day. Armory hall, where Mr. Bryan spoke, was filled to its utmost capacity, which is approximately 3,500. The crowd was eagerly waiting to hear him. Little ceremony was indulged in. The special Democratic Glee club sang a campaign song in which the name of Mr. Bryan was most prominently used. A patriotic hymn was sung, when J. W. Reynolds, of Duluth, delivered a very pretty little address, presenting Mr. Bryan. The distinguished Nebraskan was received with a din of enthusiasm which did not subside, by repeated motions of his hand, he persuaded the cheering thousands to subside.

The audience renewed their tremendous applause when Mr. Bryan mentioned the name of Charles A. Towne, saying that he did not come to Duluth to convert the people to the cause of Democracy, for if their illustrious townsmen had not already done that it would be useless for him to attempt it. He referred to Mr. Towne as one of the greatest leaders of Democracy, and among America's foremost thinkers, second to none in the persuasive art of oratory. He said he felt a peculiar interest in Duluth and liked to visit the city.

ON THE ROAD AGAIN. Col. Bryan was driven directly from the armory at a few minutes after 10 o'clock to the union depot, where he took his special train on the Northern Pacific at 10:35 for St. Paul. The candidate's car was profusely decorated with American flags and banners and a long streamer extended the full length of the car on each side bearing the inscriptions: "Bryan for President; Lind for Governor; Republican not Empire; Equal Rights to All."

The first stop made en route to the capital was at West Duluth, where 1,500 people listened to Mr. Bryan and Gov. Lind. National Committeeman L. D. E'Brien introduced Gov. Lind here and the crowd yelled themselves hoarse when their chief executive stepped upon the rear platform of the Bryan car, from which most of the speeches were delivered. Gov. Lind spoke briefly, presenting Mr. Bryan, who was also received with great applause. The same enthusiasm prevailed throughout the trip.

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Bixby's Red Wing Republican, April 23, 1898.

"How easy it is for some people to take offense. The Winona Republican, the organ of Capt. Van Sant, has been calling him 'the tainted rafterman' for months, and the esteemed Herald has said no word. Anyhow, the captain is a rafterman, and we fall to see anything contemptuous in the statement of the fact. And it is agreed on all sides that he is a good rafterman, having succeeded in amassing a large fortune, which is more than can be said for those who boast and vend peanuts or conduct even as good a country newspaper as the Herald. We believe the captain's military record is of the best, though some people say that he earned his title upon assuming command of a Mississippi river boat, which, in our estimation, is nothing to his discredit. It is just as honorable to manage a steamboat as it is to conduct a hotel, notwithstanding the latter profession entitles a Western man to a higher and more honorable title of colonel. Moreover, we have always understood that the gallant captain was a self-made man; at any rate, no one else has come forward to assume the responsibility unless Gov. Clough's recent sponsorship might entitle him to be considered as the architect and builder, in the aspirant's run at least, of the fortunes of the aspirant. We are for giving Van a chance to run his log rafts down the Mississippi river, or his political raft up Salt river."

Bixby's Red Wing Daily Republican, May 13, 1898.

"They have tried every dodge, pulled every string, employed unscrupulously every agency placed within their reach by possession of the government. They will continue to do this until the end. The circular sent out from the state oil inspector's office shows how the whole patronage of the state will be used to force Van Sant's nomination. The shameless use of places in the military organization, the prostitution of patriotism to campaigning proves that no finer feeling and no regard for either fairness or decency will restrain the governor from forcing his nomination if the thing can be done. And that is all that they have left to go upon. As far as public opinion is concerned, wind and tide are dead against them. No man is coming over to the Van Sant cause; scores are deserting as they realize the magnitude of the task attempted and the probable effect upon the party's fortunes. This is the present status of the Van Sant boom, and it will not change greatly in the next six weeks. It is stating only a well known and evident fact to say that the great body of public opinion within the party is anti-Van Sant, anti-machine."

Bixby's Red Wing Daily Republican, June 3, 1898.

"No one should be so innocent politically as to suppose that the combine, whose headquarters are at present in the state capitol at St. Paul, proposes to go out of existence after having accomplished so trifling an achievement as the nomination of a state ticket this year. No political combination ever works that way. They are gotten up to last, and they take into the scope of their plans and work all the places and emoluments that will be for distribution for years to come. Otherwise men would not give their time and energy to a work so temporary and trifling. "This is the case in the present emergency. It pleases the combine, of course, to say that Gov. Clough wants nothing for himself, and that the nomination of Van Sant will be the culmination of his pure and self-sacrificing political existence. This kind of talk may go down with a political tenderfoot, but any one less unsophisticated does not need to be taught that the real plans run far into the distance, and contemplate the control of every state federal place with the reach of any citizen in Minnesota."

Bixby's Red Wing Republican, May 21, 1898.

"Of all the absurdities and bold assaults upon good judgment and common sense involved in the campaign of the Van Sant machine in Minnesota, none seems to us more striking in its originality or as daring in its demands upon common sense as the assertion which we understand is being circulated diligently in many quarters that Gov. Clough is not really personally interested in the campaign made by the Winona candidate. It would appear as one of the mere rumors of the campaign, unworthy to be dignified by serious notice, were it not being so generally made use of as to rise to the importance of a real factor in the campaign. It is, however, of the highest value in one respect. It shows that the Van Sant managers realize already how seriously they are handicapped by the support of Clough, and are determined to get rid of their 'Old Man of the Sea' if the thing can be done.

### STRIKERS ARE STILL OUT

OFFER OF TEN PER CENT ADVANCE FAILS TO BREAK THEIR RANKS

MORE MINERS CEASE WORK

Only Change in the Situation Yesterday Consisted of Accessions to the Mine Workers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 1.—Coal operators at their meetings this afternoon decided to offer striking miners of the Wyoming Valley a net advance of 10 per cent on wages heretofore paid and to take up with their employees any grievances which they may have. Powder will be sold to miners at \$1.50 a keg, but the difference between this rate and the old rate of \$1.75 a keg shall be taken into account in figuring the net 10 per cent advance, but the men refuse to accept.

MILITIA LEAVE FOR HOME.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry Depart From Shenandoah.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 1.—Panther Creek valley, in Carbon county, is now the objective point of the strike leaders. The Lohrlich Coal and Navigation company operates a number of big collieries here, all of which have been working undisturbed since the mine workers' strike was inaugurated. Last night a branch of the United Mine Workers was formed at Coaldale by Organizer Benjamin James, who today expressed himself as sanguine of success in closing down the operations. It was feared by the officials of the company that the strikers who last night drove from Hazleton to Coaldale would resort to violence in an attempt to keep the men away from the mines today, but no disturbances occurred.

The proposed advance by the Philadelphia & Reading company had no effect on its striking employees unless it was to strengthen their determination to remain firm. The advance was to have become operative today, but not a solitary striker throughout the region reported for work at any of the Reading company's collieries.

The Fourth regiment, with the exception of one company, left for home today. The remaining company will depart as soon as the tents are dry enough to be packed.

### UNCLE SAM'S CASH ACCOUNT.

Monthly Statement of Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures issued today, shows that during the month of September the receipts from all sources amounted to \$45,904,326, and the expenditures \$38,169,971, having a surplus for the month of \$7,734,355. The receipts from the several sources of revenue, are given as follows:

Customs, \$19,700,516; increase as compared with September, 1899, about \$500,000. Internal revenue, \$22,927,499; decrease, \$1,437,000.

Miscellaneous, \$2,676,371; increase, \$27,000.

The expenditures charged to the department, amounted to \$14,155,334, in-

crease \$5,000,000; navy, \$4,734,285, decrease nominal.

During the three months from July 1, the total receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$1,300,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY.

Conference With the President of the Carnegie Company.

CANTON, O., Oct. 1.—Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and John Barrett, former minister to Siam, visited President McKinley today. The birthday anniversary of Mrs. Sarah Duncan, the president's sister, was observed by a family dinner at the president's home.

President Schwab, of the Carnegie company, reached Canton with Senator Penrose. He saw the president for a short time and then kept in session until his train left for the East in the afternoon, when both he and the senator left. No intimation was given out as to the object of Mr. Schwab's visit. Senator Penrose said his visit was purely in the interest of public business.

"I came to see the president," he said, "regarding some postal matters and some other matters concerning my constituents that have been accumulating. No there is no politics in my visit."

### BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Rain; Cooler.

1—Bryan in St. Paul. No Chances for Liberals. From Duluth to St. Paul.

2—Bryan's Auditorium Speech. Lillie Not Insane.

3—Lind in Minneapolis. Minneapolis Matters. Roosevelt in Nebraska.

4—Editorial Page.

5—Sports News. Skies Clearing in China. Had to Have Money. Strikers Still Hold Out.

6—News of Railroads. Heavy Court Docket. In the Field of Labor. Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World. Chicago Nov. Wheat, 77 5-8c. Bar Silver, 63 3-8c. Stocks Stronger.

8—Levee May Be Granted. Schools Doing Well.

Lind's Election Sure.

St. Peter Herald.

The business men of Minnesota believe that John Lind has been the best governor Minnesota has had in twenty-five years; the laborers feel that they have a friend in the governor's chair; the farmers know that he has been their champion, and about the only people who have any complaint are the big railway corporations, because he has stood between the masses and plunder. It is not strange, therefore, that everybody concedes John Lind's election.

### SAY THEY CHANGED FRONT.

They had at first, he said, insisted that the battle must be waged on the money question, but between the time of the Philadelphia convention and the acceptance of the nomination by President McKinley, they had discovered that their dealings with the money question during the last four years had made that unsafe ground, and at the behest of Wall street, the leaders of the party had abandoned that bone of contention.

President McKinley's plan to repeal the Philadelphia platform already.

They now wanted to fight it out on the tariff question. The tariff had been an issue in 1892, and they wanted to go back there, and if the Democrats tried to meet them there, the speaker averred, he had no doubt the Republicans would change front again and want to keep going back into the ditch till the time of the Civil war. They had so far failed to do the things they had promised during the campaign of four years ago, and had done so many things which no one had any idea they would do at the time, that their cause this time was a puzzle for its leaders, editors and orators to explain or defend. Arguing falling them, in this last recourse, Mr. Bryan predicted that before election that would resort to epithet and vilification.

Mr. Bryan freely discussed the trusts, in spite of Mark Hanna's declaration that there are not any trusts, declaring that the New York Ice trust had a board of directors exclusively Republican, and if it was a public danger, the Republican governor of New York ought to be attending to it instead of making cam-

aign speeches on the plains. Then he told his hearers that the trusts were bad, in short for two reasons, as was any monopoly in private ownership. They enabled the unscrupulous to extort unfair prices from the consumer, while limiting the market for the labor and product of the producer. His remedy for the trusts, which he thought was within the power of congress was this: Let congress require a license, revocable at pleasure, of any corporation before it is permitted to do business in any state, other than that in which it originates, and let it be one of the conditions on which this license is issued that all water shall be squeezed out of its stocks before the license is granted, and another that shall not seek to effect a monopoly of food or other products. Then let it be provided that in its business in the states to which it enters, it shall be governed by the laws of each, and the oppressions of those gigantic corporations would be checked.

Approves of squeezing the water out of them. Mr. Bryan raised a laugh by the situation in the Philippines. The United States, he said, had bought what they thought was the title to \$3,000,000 of the Philippines at \$2.50 a head, but upon the delivery of the country, it was found that Spain, instead of the United States, had merely sold the United States a license to hunt them.

The Republicans had no plan for the Philippines, he said, and he did not know what they would do with them after the war was over. But one thing was certain, and there was fire in the eye of the Democratic orator, as he closed his comment with this:

"The yellow man, if he becomes part of our country, must stand by us or under us. If he can not stand by us, then you shall not trample him under your feet."

CROWD CALLED KANE OUT. A few minutes before the coming of the all-around big man, the vast audience, which was now locked in the building, while hundreds of people were at the same time looking on because of the delay of waiting. Some one cried, "Kane!" and the cry grew in strength and volume until the sturdy Democratic candidate for county attorney, Thomas R. Kane, was obliged to take the floor. He spoke in part as follows:

"I am glad to have the opportunity of saying a few words to you tonight. It is high time that we pause after the close of some of the changes and the workings of the Republican party. The Republican party is responsible for the good or evil of the party. Its growth, its development, no one else can be credited with."

"There was a time when the rights of the people or their sovereignty was delegated to the common people. They had the right to rule themselves, and this grand and glorious country grew to be a world power. Our country watched the apex of its pride before the jangling of the Spanish-American war. Through the genius of our citizens all the great inventions of the century were perfected in our country. Science, all branches of industry, everything pertaining to the welfare and the good of the community, the laboring people, were at a high degree of perfection.

"And then the war broke out and we commenced to fight the Philippines. Who is the little America? Is it the man who believes in the power and greatness of the country, before the war, or the man who prides himself on our conquests in Luzon, in the Philippines?"

"There was a time in this country when we used a little diplomacy against kingcraft. We tried to do all Spain. Our statesmen did all in their power to settle things amicably before the war, but the dons were perverse, and their country continued to spread down wrong upon wrong on the fair isle of Cuba. Best came a time when one of the most magnificent battleships we ever had in our navy was destroyed, and the news was spread like a fire upon the country. The destruction gave us a chance to enlist in the cause of humanity, and our soldiers and sailors fought side by side, while outside nations looked on with wonder.

"But, because of the various events in history that happened after the opening of the war, is that any reason why this country should enter upon a contest of conquest? We conquered our enemies and again enjoyed, in a measure, the blessings of peace. Then the helm of state, in order to keep the peace, was taken over by a man who was a drunken cheater outside. The cheater was taken up inside of the building, and Mr. Kane announced that 'the man' was coming. The cheater lasted fully two minutes, until Mr. Bryan stepped upon the platform.

"The great leader was in the hall. All eyes were turned toward William Jennings Bryan, and when Humphrey Barton, chairman of the proceedings of the evening, stood up he had no difficulty in making himself heard, for every one expected him to introduce the Democratic candidate for president. He said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you will please now come to order. You are all aware of the fact that we have many speakers tonight and the program is a lengthy one. You all came here to see and hear at least one speaker, but please do not leave the hall when he has finished. He needs every moment and must not be detained a second. I have no remarks to make—I do not think it fitting for me to make them now—and none will be given. Let me say, however, that one week from Friday night Bourke Cockran will be here and he will speak to all those who wish to hear him. I now introduce to you Frederick L. McGhee.

"The colored orator stood up and without any introductory remarks launched into the interesting subject in hand.

"Col. William Jennings Bryan, I am here tonight on behalf of the colored people of the city of St. Paul. I have here some volumes containing the life of Lincoln, the friend of the negro. I present these books to you in the name of the colored people of St. Paul, of the state, of the reunited North and South, upon which the negro places his seal and benediction."

WANS' STAND FOR DOWDIE. Mansfield, O., Oct. 1.—Dovely Elders S. P. Fogwell and John H. Rector, of Chicago, arrived here late last night, and stopped at a hotel. At midnight they were called out of bed and sent away, as rumors were current, that the mob was forming to drive them out of the city.

### THOUSANDS LISTEN TO COL. BRYAN

Auditorium Was Crowded With Eager Auditors Last Night

Address Was Short, but Vigorous, and Handled the Campaign Issues Without Gloves.

Thousands of men and thousands of women jammed themselves into the too small Auditorium last night, or, baffled in gaining entrance, clustered around its portals in the hope of seeing, if they might not hear, William Jennings Bryan. That they had similarly surged, and similarly seen or heard, in 1896, did not seem material, unless it was the impulse that inspired them the greatest tribute that could be paid to the orator, who was once Nebraska's, but is now a nation's.

Mr. Bryan's public addresses in St. Paul and Minneapolis have now reached that number where fingers run out in recounting them, but each recurring visit finds the same hubbub of excited, eager auditors, struggling for a chance to hear him.

Those who heard him for the first time last night, and there were many such in that vast assemblage, heard a voice that grated somewhat on the ears, due to recent and long-continued tax on the orator's vocal resources, including a number of recent out-door addresses in a Minnesota autumn, but every one in the hall heard him.

And if it did not ring with the same clashing tones that electrified a sweltering convention in Chicago, and heralded to the world an orator whose skill it had not known, that voice still possessed the same verility which carried it through the campaign of 1896, the wonder of public men the world over, and which has preserved it in seemingly good condition for use in the campaign of 1900.

ST. PAUL SPEECH WAS SHORT. Last night's address was shorter than is usual with Mr. Bryan. He had to hurry to Minneapolis, and he was delayed in arriving at the hall. It did not go into flights of eloquence; the presidential campaign content to content, city which supported his opponent four years ago with a vigorous arraignment of the Republican party and its leaders to fulfill what it and they had then promised the voters, including this constituency.

And the arraignment, even though limited in time, was vigorous. Contrasts between the Republican party of now and a generation ago, were terse and pointed, to the standard of epigram. From beginning to end the speech was spiced with witty, pointed comparisons or antitheses, and toward the close he summed up, in some especially pointed ones which won immense favor with the audience, even if they were tender points with some hearers.

SOME PROBLEMS IN PERCENTAGE. "In 1898," exclaimed Mr. Bryan, "the Republicans would not let us abolish force them to a 50 per cent dollar, yet now they have of their own making an 85 per cent citizen in Porto Rico, and no one knows what per cent citizen we still have in the Philippines."

Another very effective parallel was drawn when he said: "Four years ago they told us we could never get along successfully with double standard in our money system. The white and the yellow metals could not be maintained at a parity, but they are now trying to maintain the white citizen in the United States on a parity with the yellow subject in the Philippines."

PAYS TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN. Mr. Bryan was diverted from his review of the campaign issues at the opening by the presentation of handsome edition of the Lincoln Centennial, and a half of a colored people's organization.

Presenting a Democratic nominee with the biography of one of the greatest leaders of the Democracy, a guarantee for nearly half a century opposing his own was a somewhat novel, and even picturesque incident in politics. But the way in which the name of Lincoln was mentioned by the Democratic orator indicated clearly that if any partisan glory ever attached to the official acts of Lincoln, the legacy has been lost by the present members of the organization to which he belonged.

Then coming into the issues of the campaign, Mr. Bryan's plan of campaign speech was a change from 1896.

Then he was marshaling, as it seemed, the voters for aggressive action in their own behalf against an enemy whose home was vaguely defined, and the program is a contest? We conquered our enemies and again enjoyed, in a measure, the blessings of peace. Then the helm of state, in order to keep the peace, was taken over by a man who was a drunken cheater outside. The cheater was taken up inside of the building, and Mr. Kane announced that "the man" was coming. The cheater lasted fully two minutes, until Mr. Bryan stepped upon the platform.

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