The Topeka State Journal.

LAST EDITION. MONDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 22, 1900. MONDAY EVENING. TWO CENTS.

SHERMAN IS DEAD

Aged Statesman Passes Away at Washington

At an Early Hour This Morning From Brain Exhaustion.

HE WAS UNCONSCIOUS

For a Period of 36 Hours Preceding Death.

Sketch of a Long and Busy Public Career.

TRIBUTES OF ESTEEM.

Officials and Statesmen All Over the Country

Join In Testifying to His Worth and Public Service.

Washington, Oct. 22.—John Sherman, who for a period of forty years occupied a prominent place in the legislative and administrative branches of public affairs in the United States, died here at 6:45 o'clock this morning of brain exhaustion. Death came to the aged sufferer peacefully after almost 36 hours of nearly complete unconsciousness. During the last 15 hours of his life he was all the time unconscious and passed away while in this condition.

A number of relatives and friends who have assembled in Washington in response to summons were at the bedside when the end came. The most devoted of them was Mrs. McCallum, the adopted daughter of the secretary and Mrs. Sherman who remained constantly at the bedside during the last hours.

Funeral services over the remains will be held in this city and Mansfield, the Ohio home, where the secretary and Mrs. Sherman spent so many of their summers. Interment will be in the family lot at that place and will take place in all probability on Thursday, the remains lying in the Episcopal church at Mansfield for about a day preceding the funeral services. Brief services also will be held here Tuesday and the body will be taken to Mansfield on a train leaving this city that night. The details are necessarily incomplete but are of the general nature of those stated.

DETAILS OF THE END.

Hon. John Sherman, former representative in the house, for a long term a member of the senate and twice holding cabinet positions, died at his residence in this city at a quarter before 7 o'clock this morning in the 78th year of his age. His death had been expected for some days and loving friends gave him their unremitting care and attention to the end. The immediate cause of death was described as brain exhaustion incident to extreme weakness due to old age and to several attacks of sickness from which he had suffered for the past year and a half. Since Saturday afternoon Mr. Sherman had been most of the time unconscious, rallying partially at intervals, when slight nourishment was given him. Yesterday afternoon evidences of the approaching end were manifest and he failed to regain consciousness after 3 o'clock, passing away peacefully just after dawn broke. About 1 o'clock this morning he rallied somewhat from the stupor and turned himself over in bed but after that he gradually sank until the end came. During the day and evening a number of inquiries were made at the house concerning the condition of the sick man, President McKinley being among those who sent to ask about him. Several days ago, realizing the critical condition of Mr. Sherman the members of the household and relatives here sent telegrams to a large number of the family connections throughout the country notifying them of his extreme illness and some were able to reach here before he died. Most of those who arrived were at the bedside when the end came, the number including Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wiborg of Cincinnati; Mrs. W. K. Otis of New York city; P. Tecumseh Sherman, a son of the late Gen. Sherman; Charles M. Sherman of Chicago, and Miss Lizzie Sherman. Others who were at the bedside were Mrs James McCallum, the adopted daughter, who had been his constant attendant and her husband. General and Mrs. Miles, the latter a niece of Secretary Sherman were at the house the greater portion of the day and evening, but left for their home shortly after midnight. They were summoned when it was apparent that the end was near and reached the house a few minutes after the venerable statesman had passed away.

IN WASHINGTON HOME.

Secretary Sherman's death occurred in the handsome home on K street, which he had erected eight years ago. It is a large double structure with white stone front and with the hall running through the middle. The house faces on Franklin square, the prettest reservation and park in the capital city. Some weeks ago the secretary deeded this valuable property to Mrs. McCallum.

The secretary was a large holder of real estate in this city, having invested extensively in that line from time to time during his residence here. Conservative estimates of his wealth place it at a round million dollars, most of which is believed to consist of Washington real estate. Other investments consist of securities and it is stated that the old family home at Mansfield, O., remained in his possession, notwithstanding reports that he had disposed of it prior to his return to Washington last month.

Arrangements for the funeral will be completed today. As tentatively determined they contemplate services both at the residence in this city and at Mansfield, where the interment will be made in the family burying ground, beside the body of Mrs. Sherman, who died early in the summer. The services here will be held probably on Tuesday afternoon, the remains to lie at the house after their conclusion until in the evening, when they will be put on a special train for Mansfield, leaving here at 8 o'clock.

Some time ago Secretary and Mrs. Sherman occupied a pew in the Epiphany church here, but in later years the secretary had no church affiliation. It is expected that Rev. Mackay Smith, of St. John's Episcopal church, or Rev. Dr. Aspinwall, of St. Thomas' Episcopal church, of this city, will be asked to conduct the funeral services.

Arriving at Mansfield on Wednesday the remains will lie in state in the Episcopal church in that city until the following day, when the interment will take place.

HAD BEEN ILL SOME TIME.

Mr. Sherman had not been in robust health for considerably over a year. In March, 1899, while on a pleasure trip to the French and Spanish West Indies in company with a relative, Mr. Frank Wiborg, he suffered a severe attack of pneumonia which almost proved fatal. The ship on which they were traveling touched at Santiago, from which place reports came to the United States that the well known statesman had succumbed to the disease. He rallied, however, and the family accepted the offer of the United States government to bring him back to the United States on the cruiser Chicago, then in the vicinity of Santiago, and he was safely landed at Fort Monroe, and brought to his home in this city. Here he gained strength and was strong enough by summer time to visit his home in Ohio. His remarkable vitality brought him through a relapse which he suffered during the heated term, and by autumn he had again regained much of his strength and seemed to be in good spirits. He spent last winter at his home in this city enjoying fairly good health, occasionally going out to social affairs and attending the theater with the members of his family. The family left here early in the summer for the old homestead at Mansfield, O. They were there but a short time when Mrs. Sherman, whose health had been very frail, died. This was a severe blow to the secretary, from which he never fully recovered. He remained at Mansfield until the middle of September, when he returned to Washington. He was very much broken in health and spirits, but for a time he was able to move about in the open air and to take short rides around the city. For the past three weeks or more, however, he had been confined to his bed, his general debility being aggravated by an irritating bronchial cough that hastened the end.

WILL BE GREATLY MISSED.

Among Mr. Sherman's former associates in the senate his demise will be sincerely felt without reference to party. In this field of activity, his service had been particularly able and successful. He had served so long that experience added greatly to his natural talents. He was a recognized master of all the great public questions and he had at his fingers' end all the arrayal of facts, figures and precedent to give complete elucidation to a subject. He was regarded as a guide rather than a party leader; for his conversation, caution, innate good judgment and power of effective execution inspired confidence in any line of action which he advised. This was particularly true in later years when he held a leading place in the senate on the questions of finance and foreign affairs. Amid the most heated arguments and the widest differences the entrance of the venerable Ohio senator into the debate was the signal for a period of calm and dispassionate consideration of the serious arguments of the case. His appearance in debate was often like the sudden entrance of the schoolmaster into a room full of unruly pupils. Mr. Sherman was not regarded as a great orator. His forte was more in analysis of a proposition, appealing to the judgment rather than to the emotions and carrying conviction. He presented the simple facts, without any attempt at ornate diction. As a debater he had few equals. Of late years he seldom entered into the daily discussion on lesser topics, but reserved his efforts for the greater questions.

The personal appearance of Mr. Sherman added to the intellectual force he exerted. He is well remembered as he appeared on the floor of the senate during the financial debates preceding the presidential election of 1896. His tall, spare figure was bent slightly forward over his desk, as with his index finger extended he laid down the financial principles of which he had been so close a student. During the later months of his service in the senate, Mr. Sherman had a habit of speaking and then retiring from the chamber, as though all had been said. In earlier years he was a most attentive listener, even to the minor routine of the senate and was most deferential and considerate of those with whom he differed, particularly the newcomers.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

In private life Mr. Sherman was known as a shrewd business man whose habits of industry, thrift and economy had built up a large fortune. When in this city, Mr. Sherman spent most of the time in his library, immediately to the right of the main entrance and opposite the drawing room. Here he could be found almost every day, sitting in a great leathern chair before a wide flat desk of antique pattern. The walls are covered with books not, however, the books of a student or literary man, but volumes of historical data, governmental statistics and treaties on public questions with which his mind had been so long engaged. He gave considerable time also to looking after his large property interests.

Mr. Sherman was well known about the streets of Washington. He was fond of walking and in his later years he drove almost every afternoon in a large open carriage accompanied until her death by Mrs. Sherman. The tall, straight-lined stovepipe hat, not of the latest design, was invariably worn by him and his dress was of that simplicity and dignity in keeping with the character of the man.

The news of Mr. Sherman's death was communicated to the state department by E. J. Babcock, for many years private secretary and clerk to Mr. Sherman in his various capacities as secretary of the treasury, United States senator and secretary of state and at present private secretary to Secretary Hay. The president was at once informed by the department and the flags on the public buildings in Washington were lowered to half mast so to remain until after the funeral. The president as a mark of special honor to the deceased who was not at the time of his death connected in any official capacity with the government of the United States, resorted to the unusual course of personally preparing an expression of the nation's grief in the shape of a proclamation descriptive of the personal qualities and civic abilities of the deceased statesman.

OUR AMBASSADORS NOTIFIED.

At the state department also a message was framed to be transmitted in multiple to the United States ambassadors and ministers and charges abroad, officially notifying them of the demise of ex-Secretary Sherman. The department will be closed for business during the funeral services in order to allow the officials and employes to attend in person.

Ex-Secretary Sherman was known intimately, not only officially but personally, to Secretary of State John Hay, ever since the days of the civil war, so that naturally Mr. Hay was deeply depressed at the news of the death of his predecessor in office even though that event had been expected for the last few days. In commenting upon the sad event, Secretary Hay said:

"In the death of Mr. Sherman the country has lost one of its greatest citizens, a man whose name was inseparably connected with all the great events and policies of the latter half of the nineteenth century, a man of not extraordinary ability, but of the most spotless character, and one whose personality, as well as his work, will always be a model and an incentive to the youth of the country."

The navy department flag will be half masted in respect to Mr. Sherman's memory. Beyond this there will be no official action by this department. Secretary Long was notified of the death of his former colleague after reaching the department. In speaking of the event he said:

"I can only express my deep regret and unlimited respect for Mr.Sherman. He was a remarkable man, one of the eminent statesmen of this country and his name will be so recorded in history. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for the services he rendered while secretary of the treasury for maintaining the national credit on a sound and conservative basis."

MR. GAGE'S TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Secretary Gage said of Mr. Sherman: "For nearly forty-four years Mr. Sherman had been a prominent, influential figure in our public life. Whether as a representative, a senator, or as a member of the cabinet, he was at all times a distinctive force. He became secretary of the treasury at a most trying period. He had led the forces in congress which passed the resumption act in 1874. As secretary of the treasury in 1877 it became his duty to carry into effect the provisions of the law he had previously in congress done so much to inaugurate. In the performance of this duty he had many difficulties to meet, but he met them with the wise forethought, the steady courage and the calm persistency which the occasion demanded. History will, I believe, point to that period as the most brilliant in his career, and will recognize that in bringing back the national treasury to specie payment on January 1, 1879, he accomplished the greatest and most useful work of his long and fruitful life."

The news of Mr. Sherman's death was immediately communicated to the president, who had been extremely solicitous as to his former premier's condition. The last word previous to the announcement of Mr. Sherman's death this morning had been received by the president at midnight last night. The president was greatly affected by the news. He immediately directed that the White House be closed to visitors and the flag over the executive mansion be placed at half mast. After ordering some beautiful flowers to be sent from the White House conservatory he went in person to Mr. Sherman's late residence to express his grief and offer what consolation he could to the bereaved family.

Mrs. McCallum informed him of the provisional funeral arrangements, and the president decided not to delay his departure for Canton tonight if they were adhered to, but to attend the funeral services at Mansfield on Thursday. Mrs. McKinley later drove to the Sherman residence and left her card. It is probable that the president will issue an executive order closing the departments on the day of the funeral as a mark of respect to the dead statesman.

HIS RECORD HIS MONUMENT.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Regarding the death of ex-Secretary John Sherman, Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, said: "Though not unexpected the news of Senator Sherman's death is sad news to everybody. Ever since my connection with public affairs, I have been a supporter and ardent admirer of Sherman. I have al-

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

THE STATESMAN WHO DIED TODAY.

Picture of the Late Senator John Sherman, as Recently Sketched from Life. Though not the Oldest Man, He was the Oldest Statesman in Washington, Having Been in Politics Sixty Years.

ROOSEVELT'S UNDERTAKING.

The Governor Starts on a Canvass of His Own State.

Will Travel a Distance of 2,146 Miles.

TO MAKE 93 SPEECHES.

Tour Will Last Two Weeks Ending at New York City

On Saturday Nov. 3.—Long Island Nov. 5.

New York, Oct. 22.—With the intention of traveling 2,146 miles, almost all of it within the confines of New York state and outside of the "greater city" boundaries and with the purpose of delivering ninety-three speeches ranging from seven minutes to two hours in duration, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, candidate for vice president on the Republican ticket, left Weehawken by special train on the West Shore railroad this morning at 11 o'clock. The day's close will find him at Kingston.

Tomorrow he climbs to the apex of the Catskills, descending on the other range into the Susquehanna valley. From there he runs up and touches at points along the Mohawk, then away out to Watertown on the north and back to Auburn in central New York.

Striking Syracuse on Thursday night, he comes down the Mohawk and Hudson valley, reaching New York city on Friday night, prepared to talk to many meetings. Saturday following he will rush along the Erie road reaching Binghamton that night and remaining over Sunday. The following week will find him at every place of importance in western New York and back in New York city on Saturday, Nov. 3. Monday, Nov. 5, the day before election, will find him making a tour of Long Island and finishing his flying canvass of the state.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived at the West Shore depot at 10:30 o'clock accompanied by his secretary, Wm. J. Youngs, Walter Emerson of Maine, Job E. Hedges, James R. Sheffield, Arthur von Brison, J. S. Whipple and ex-Senator John Laughlin. The governor was escorted to the train, which consisted of a dining car, a parlor car, the private car of the governor and an ordinary day coach. As Gov. Roosevelt stepped on the platform of his car there were cries of "Speech, speech." The governor turned around, uncovered, and said to the crowd:

"My throat is not in good condition for me to say much but I will say a few words. We are going to knock them out on the 6th."

As the train pulled out of the yard the governor was cheered by the dispersing crowd.

GOVERNOR GROWS BITTER.

West Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 22.—"Hurrah for Bryan," shouted a man in the small crowd of people that greeted the Roosevelt special train at Congers, its first stop. "Why don't you hurrah for Altgeld or Aguinaldo?" retorted Governor Roosevelt and the man subsided while the crowd cheered and waved its flag. Governor Roosevelt divided the ten minutes stop with James A. Whipple of this place. The governor's voice was good and he made himself plainly heard. He said in part:

"I am now back again in my own state, and I come to appeal to you whose representative at Albany in the executive chair I have been for two years to ask you to stand by the cause of civic honesty, of civic decency of national prosperity and national honor.

"You have been asked by our opponents at different times what were the paramount issues in this campaign. I can tell you, the paramount issue for the whole nation, is once for all to stamp under foot Bryanism. And with it, in this state goes the only less important issue of stamping under foot Crokerism.

"Bryanism means somewhat different things in different places, but fundamentally it means an appeal to the lowest passions, to those qualities that in the last analysis are most dangerous to the welfare of the people, whether it is Pettigrewism in South Dakota, Altgeldism, smelling of anarchy and bomb throwing in Illinois, Gobelism, which means fraud of the ballot in Kentucky, or Crokerism with all that it calls up of the reign of Tammany Hall in New York; of black mailed vice and people flattening on the iniquities of a great city and I ask you to save the nation from all the material woe and the shame and disgrace, to save the state from being dragged down to the level to which Tammany Hall has dragged the city of New York. I ask you to compare the nation as it now stands with what Mr. Bryan prophesied four years ago and to compare the government of New York state with the government of New York city and then make up your minds if you are willing to desert the state and turn it over to the rule of Tammany Hall.'

SMALL CROWD AT CONGERS.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Oct. 22.—At Congers there was a small gathering of people, and Governor Roosevelt from the rear of his special train introduced Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo, saying as he did so:

"It seems to me in this campaign we have a right to appeal, as we do appeal, not to men as Republicans, but as good citizens. There are certain principles that underlie republicanism and democracy alike, that underlie the democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, that underlie the whigism of Henry Clay and Webster and the republicanism of Abraham Lincoln, and it is under these principles that we make our appeal for honesty in the state and in the nation, honesty in making promises and performance square, honesty in not prophesying that which we know or ought to know will not occur, honesty in not halving the nation's debt by halving the nation's dollars, resolving to preserve the conditions under which we have gone upwards, and not to go back to the conditions of Coxey's army and the free soup kitchen, and resolving to do the work of a great nation in the face of the world's greatest powers without flinching."

CELEBRATION POSTPONED.

Modocs Select November 11 to Get Away From the Election.

The Modoc club has postponed the twenty-fourth anniversary from November 5 to November 12, because of the election on November 6.

The committee on arrangements consists of Joe Griley, F. C. Squires, F. A. Stevens and J. G. Rodmeyer, who will prepare a musical program and a banquet.

CHANGED TO BRYAN.

Veterans Who Marched With Sherman Renounce McKinley.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 22.—A Kokomo dispatch says that the Republicans of that locality were disconcerted today by the announcement that Edward W. Freeman and sixteen other civil war veterans in his company, who marched with Sherman to the sea, had renounced McKinley and will vote for Bryan this election.

Mr. Freeman is a well-known newspaper man and has resided here for fifty years. He was postmaster of Kokomo for twelve years under Grant and other Republican presidents, and has held county offices of honor and trust. He was a brother-in-law of the late T. C. Phillips founder of the Kokomo Tribune, one of the oldest and best known Republican newspapers in the state.

Mr. Freeman and his sixteen comrades who have abandoned the McKinley ranks are all substantial citizens.

They departed on the issue of imperialism and pension methods. They will vote the straight Democratic ticket from president down. All are enthusiastic for John W. Kern for governor.

"The flopping" is all one way in this vicinity. Nobody in these parts who voted for Bryan four years ago will vote for McKinley this year except one, and he calls himself a Populist and not a Republican or Democrat. The Gold Democrats are all for Bryan this time.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Mount Carmel Strikers First to Ask For Assistance.

Mount Carmel, Pa., Oct. 22.—The miners' relief committee of this place has issued a circular letter asking for contributions in aid of the striking miners of this district.

The committee is not connected in any way with the United Mine Workers of America, Thomas H. Williams, the postmaster, is the president.

WHISTLES BLEW IN VAIN.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 22.—The whistles of Cameron and Luke Fiddler collieries, operated by the Mineral company, were blown this morning but none of the strikers returned to work. None of the Reading operations in this portion of the region resumed.

WASHERY CLOSED

As the Result of Hostile Demonstration by Strikers.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 22.—The first hostile demonstration of the minera strike in the Lackawanna region was made this morning at Oliphant, near here where it was determined to close down the Grassy Island coal washery operated by the Delaware & Hudson company. The place has been working a force of 30 men during the past two weeks and was daily turning out a thousand tons of the smaller sizes of fuel for the market.

This morning several hundred strikers gathered along the road near the washery and when the workmen appeared circled around them and gave them to understand they must desist from working until the strike was settled. Two of the deputies at the mine came on the scene and were warned against any interference. The workmen decided they would return home. The strikers marched with them back to Oliphant, shouting as they passed down the main street. This was the first move towards shutting down the washeries in the valley and if other men at work therein do not come out there will be demonstrations of the same nature.

No violence was used at Grassy Island. The Delaware & Hudson company has 50 deputies on guard at its Rocket Brook washery in Carbondale today some 20 men being at work there getting out coal. The large force of deputies was provided because of a reported threat that the place would be attacked by marchers today.

THEY JOLLIED HANNA.

Senator Forced to Abandon His South Omaha Speech.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 22.—Senator Hanna had a lively experience in South Omaha Saturday evening. He held one meeting there and tried to hold another, and both were noisy enough to satisfy the most ardent seeker after excitement. The meeting he spoke at afterwards in Omaha proper was an enthusiastic but orderly one.

In South Omaha are situated the stock yards and the town is to this city what the Twenty-ninth ward is to Chicago. The first meeting advertised was an open air one, in front of the postoffice and 6,000 persons had gathered there when the senator arrived. In the crowd were groups of Bryan followers, evidently determined on making trouble, and they started it as soon as the speaker was introduced. At first they confined their interruptions to cheers for Bryan and hisses and jeers for Hanna, and then a lot of them began showering questions at the speaker.

"How about the coal strike?" yelled a dozen voices at once.

"The coal strike is virtually settled and I had more to do with the settlement of it than any other man in this country," retorted Mr. Hanna.

"What's the scale of wages?" cried the crowd.

"I don't know the details of the settlement," was the answer.

There were cries of derision at this and questions like "How about the Seaman's union?" "Why didn't Roosevelt kill the ice trust?" were shot in from all sides, and all at once.

"One at a time," said the senator. "I will answer your questions if you give me a chance."

But the disturbers in the crowd had no such intention. They kept at their howling until the speaker had to abandon the meeting and go to a building called the Olympic theater, used mostly for prize fights. This hall, which will hold 1,500 persons, was crowded, and there were many Bryan people here. They also tried to stop the speaker by making so much noise he could not be heard. The majority of the audience, however, was on his side and kept the disturbers reasonably quiet.

Senator Hanna answered all questions readily enough and got the whole house laughing when, in reply to the query "Why did we give Canada a part of Alaska?" he replied: "That's too much for me."

In Omaha proper he addressed an enthusiastic audience of 7,000 persons.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Oct. 22—Forecast for Kansas: Threatening tonight in east portion; Tuesday probably fair; westerly winds.

KANSAS IS IN LINE

Fusion Managers Urging Their County Committees

To Join In Demonstrations Saturday Night.

BRYAN FIRES TO BURN

In the Principal Cities of the United States.

3,000 Miles of Fires and Booming Cannons.

POPULISTS ARE BUSY

Arranging the Part Which Kansas Has to Play

In What Promises to Be Memorable Political Event.

Bryan fires will burn in the principal cities of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast Saturday night of this week.

The Populist and Democratic managers of the fusion campaign in Kansas have completed their plans for this demonstration, in which the national committee has planned a part for every state.

While the fires are burning and the orators are discoursing upon the principles supported by the Democratic candidate for president, Mr. Bryan, David B. Hill and Bourke Cockran will speak from the same platform at Madison Square Garden, in New York.

The allied forces of New York have reserved their power for this demonstration, and the Democratic leaders are confident that New York's tribute to Mr. Bryan will exceed in every detail anything previously attempted by the Republicans.

The Populist state committee is today sending out letters and telegrams to the various county chairmen in Kansas, urging them to immediately perfect plans for the demonstration in Kansas.

The large and unusual number of Populist speakers who are now in the field have been assigned to Saturday night meetings, and arrangements are being made for additional speeches in other places not indicated by the general assignment lists.

Bryan fires will burn at the following places where meetings have already been arranged for, the names of the speakers assigned also being given:

Atchison, John Breidenthal.
Stafford, C. F. Cline.
Robinson, G. W. Harrington.
Garland, S. L. Johnson.
Kingman, W. W. Price.
Marion, Jerry Simpson.
Beloit, Webb McNall.
Kansas City, S. J. Kent.
Wellington, J. D. Botkin, E. C. Little, J. W. Leedy.
Valley Falls, Senator W. A. Harris, Levi Humbarger.
Mound City, A. M. Harvey.
Hiawatha, J. H. Davis.
Arkansas City, J. H. Atwood.
Iola, Marion Butler, David Overmyer.
Garnett, Hugo Grosser.
Harris, H. P. Farrelly.
Burlington, F. W. Elliott.
Osborne, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs.
Lone Elm, John P. St. John.
Holton, J. M. Senter, J. G. Waters.
Leoti, Sam Hale.

These assignments have been made by the state committee, and the local committees will arrange for meetings at the other principal towns. Where school house meetings are being held under the direction of the local committees arrangements will there be made for the general demonstration Saturday night.

The national Democratic committee estimates that in all of the large cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific there are between 10,000 and 12,000 clubs, which are charged with the responsibility of getting up mass meetings for Saturday night.

The committee estimates also that there are in these clubs two million members.

Wherever there is one of these clubs the national committees have urged a display of fireworks and booming of cannon.

The national committee's scheme is to have the monster meeting in New York opened with salutes from immense guns, which is to be followed, if the scheme can be successfully worked, by similar salutes from east to west, accompanied by the fireworks display.

Were this accomplished, as the national committees hope, there will be detonations and illuminations almost simultaneously from ocean to ocean.

The Populist state committee today began active work of preparation, although the scheme has been under consideration for several weeks.

The Kansas committee hope to be able to cotnribute its full share to the line of fire and the continuous sound of booming guns covering the distance from New York to San Francisco, 3,000 miles.

The Shawnee county committee will tomorrow commence its arrangements for a meeting in Topeka.

JONES HAS NO DOUBT.

Democratic Chairman Confident of Mr. Bryans' Election.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, said today: "I do not believe that there is any doubt that Mr. Bryan will carry New York. I believe our chances for carrying Ohio are better than the Republicans. I regard Illinois as an exceedingly doubtful state. Telegrams from the chairman of the state Democratic committee of California say we are going to carry California. Advices from that state awhile ago were somewhat doubtful as to the result. Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, says there is no doubt about the state. One of the causes of this change of sentiment in California is the decision of Judge Estes on the Chinese exclusion act, in which he held that a Chinaman at any port in the United States could go to any other port, and therefore a Chinaman in Hawaii could visit any city in any part of the United States, thus practically throwing the door open to the free entry of Chinamen in this country. I have no doubt of the election of Mr. Bryan."