friends, that when he threw that silver dollar across the river, it lit, it fell and remained on American soil. (Great cheering.) They thought that it was a good feat then, but we have developed so rapidly in the last hundred years that we have financiers now who can leave George Washington's achievements far behind. We have financiers who have been able to throw gold dollars all the way across the Atlantic and then bring them back by an issue of bonds. (Great cheering.)

"Would you believe, my friends, that a silver dollar which was good enough to be handled by the Father of his Country is now so mean a thing as to excite the contempt of many of our so-called financiers? (Cries of "No, no.") Well, it is, it is so mean that they don't like it. Why, our opponents tell us that they want a dollar that will go all over the world. We have had dollars which have gone over the world so rapidly, that we want a dollar that will stay at home without a curfew law. (Cheers.) Your opponents tell you that they want a dollar which they can see anywhere in the world if they travel abroad. I want a dollar that won't be ashamed to look a farmer in the face. (Loud applause.) People can have just as good a dollar as they want, because dollars are creatures of law, and you can determine the purchasing power of a dollar when you determine the number of dollars. If you want dollars dear, make them scarce and they will be dear. If our dollar is good enough now, when a dollar will buy ten bushels of oats, you can make it good enough so that it will buy one hundred bushels of oats. (A voice, "We don't want that kind of a dollar.") If anybody here has been raising farm products and complaining because they are not cheap enough, you can make them cheaper if you vote the Republican ticket this fall."

AT THE CAPITOL.

Bryan Addresses a Most Enthusiastic Audience in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A violent wind and rain storm which swept over the city at 6 o'clock, broke up the Bryan meeting and the promise of its coming prevented it from being the success it would have been under more pleasant conditions of weather.

The candidate had just reached the consideration of Washington's farewell address, when the pelting rain compelled a cessation of his speech, although probably 1,500 enthusiastic auditors braved the elements and pleaded for him to go on. After waiting a few minutes, hoping the severity of the storm might mitigate and he be enabled to proceed, Mr. Bryan gave up and left the ground. The speakers who were expected to follow the presidential candidate, including Hon. T. F. Grady of Tammany, New York, of course, found more opportunity to carry out their part of the programme. The meeting was held in the old baseball park, north of the capitol four or five blocks. For the occasion a platform eighty feet square had been constructed, which was profusely decorated. Around its edge was strung a double line of electric globes, but they were not needed. At each corner of the speaker's stand

THE AMERICAN FLAG FLOATED.

The gates were opened at 3 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock, the hour fixed for the beginning of the meeting, there were probably 5,000 people gathered in front of the stand, and in the grand stand, reserved for club members. There were at that time a few banners in the field, prominent among them being that of the Bryan club of North Carolina, which asserted that that was the first state to endorse Bryan for the presidency.

At five minutes after the hour, Mr. Kalbfus, chairman of the executive committee, called the meeting to order and introduced ex-Major James G. Burrett as presiding officer. Mr. Burrett is an aged gentleman of four score years, and his remarks were inaudible, even to those next to him on the platform.

W. A. Houtaling, reading clerk of the Fifty-third congress, read Washington's farewell address, in accordance with the general plan to read the document on this day to all the Democratic clubs. The throng listened attentively throughout the reading, and at its close loudly cheered. The organization of the committee was announced.

Among the vice-presidents named who were on the stand were Senators Butler of North Carolina, Harris of Tennessee and Stewart of Nevada. The resolutions agreed upon by the executive committee were then presented by John A. Clark and adopted. They "unqualifiedly approve the Chicago platform;" "heartily and zealously endorsed the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, and pledged them full, uncompromising and unyielding support."

While waiting for the appearance of Mr. Bryan, the audience was entertained by A. Lipscomb of the district. By that time the crowd had increased to probably

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE,

who cheered every sentence and probably every one presenting the name of the presidential candidate.

He was followed by Hon. Benton McMillin of Tennessee. While Mr. McMillin was speaking, a dark bank of clouds, portending a heavy storm, gathered in the northwest, but the people stood in their places waiting for him whom they had come to hear. While they were driving silently down over the city, the head of the procession escorting Mr. Bryan was sighted and the band struck up "Dixie." The crowd broke into tumultuous cheers, which were kept up at intervals while he was making his way to the front of the platform. Then the demonstration became tumultuous and was kept up for a minute or more, despite the efforts of the official to secure quiet that the candidate might be heard before the storm came. When he was presented by the chairman there was a repetition of the applause. As Mr. Bryan stepped to the front, little Mabel Cosgrove,

DRESSED IN WHITE AND SILVER,

was lifted to the stand and presented the candidate with a bunch of white roses, which he smilingly received. Mr. Bryan's opening sentence afforded an opportunity for an interruption that caused great applause. He spoke of his return to the city where "four years of official life had been spent." A voice on the outskirts shouted "And four more beginning next March." The applause and laughter following this grew in volume until it swept over the whole audience.

Almost immediately after the candidate began speaking the long-heralded storm again gave indications of breaking, and the grounds were filled with dust. The elements were so threatening that many of the audience left, but Mr. Bryan continued his remarks as the rain began to fall. He spoke twenty-five minutes, and was then compelled to stop, the rain coming down in torrents. Mr. Bryan was driven to the hotel where he held an exceedingly brief reception to the local committee. He was then driven to the residence of Mr. Bride, with whom he lived while a member of Congress. Here Mr. Bryan hastily changed his clothes and secured an overcoat. Under an escort of eight mounted police, the journey to the railroad station was made and at 6:40 the train pulled out for Baltimore.

EN ROUTE.

In company with Mayor White and the members of the Fredericksburg reception committee and the delegation from the District of Columbia Democracy that met him at Mayor White's house, Mr. Bryan was driven to the railway station of the old town. Several hundred people who had gathered there cheered him as he stepped aboard the the local train which left Fredericksburg for Washington at 1:49 p. m.

The journey of the Democratic candidate from Fredericksburg was without notable incident except at Alexandria—seven miles from Washington.

At Quantico, a couple of hundred people cheered Mr. Bryan. The crowd at Alexandria numbered fully 3,000 persons, and expressed enthusiasm without stint. During the ten minutes the train remained there Mr. Bryan made a speech, punctured by cheers and the reports of a cannon.

Arriving at Washington at five minutes past four, the train being twenty-five minutes late, Mr. Bryan alighted amid the

CHEERS OF HIS FELLOW PASSENGERS

at the far end of the train shed of the Baltimore & Potomac station. The 1,500 people who were wedged in behind the train took up the cheers and their echoes were heard from the throats of fully 3,000 people congregated in the streets outside. It was only with the utmost difficulty that the police were able to keep back the enthusiastic crowd, every man of whom sought to reach and shake the hand of the candidate. Surrounded by the local committee and the delegation of the congressional committee, Mr. Bryan was conducted to his carriage and hurriedly driven to the Metropolitan hotel. After a brief rest and luncheon carriages were again taken and the party proceeded to the old baseball park, where it had been preceded some two or three hours by a crowd estimated at 10,000.

Mr. Bryan said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am grateful to you for the very cordial welcome which you have extended to me as I return to the city in which four years of official life were spent.

"I desire to call your attention to two planks in the platform adopted at Chicago, before touching on other matters contained in the campaign. I speak of these two planks because

THEY CONCERN THE PEOPLE

who live in the District of Columbia. The Chicago platform contains this plank:

"'We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as states. And we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the official appointed to administer the government of any territory together with the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed.'

"Let me read another plank: 'We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. (Applause.) We favor appointments based on merits, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness, except as otherwise provided by the constitution of the United States. We are in favor of a civil service reform that means something, and not a civil service reform that permits a president to sustain a civil service until he can get his friends into office and sustain the service just as he is going out so as to keep his friends in. (Applause.) We believe in appointments based on merit and such method of appointment as will open the offices to men of ascertained fitness.'

OUR OPPONENTS

are doing as much for us in this campaign as we are able to do for ourselves. (Laughter.) Of all the public documents recently issued, the most important one is the letter just given to the public, written by the secretary of the treasury, from which I desire to quote this sentence: 'It is the duty of the secretary of the treasury, and of all other public officials to execute in good faith the policy declared by congress,' and mark these words, 'and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in the purchasing power with the gold dollar except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar, when exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course.' I want you to mark these words, because in those words, the secretary of the treasury tells you that whenever the secretary is satisfied that it is necessary, he will commence redeeming silver dollars in gold. (Laughter.) I call your attention to it because I want to

EMPHASIZE THE DECEPTIONS

which have been practiced by this administration on the money question. (Applause.) When this administration advised the repeal of the Sherman law, you were told the repeal of the Sherman law would remove the difficulty, and yet as soon as the Sherman law was repealed, the same authority which promised relief as soon as that was repealed, came to congress with the demand that the greenbacks and treasury notes notes must be retired by an issue of gold bonds in order to stop the drain on the treasury's gold."

Proceeding with his speech, after a brief intermission caused by a violent gust of wind, Mr. Bryan said:

"The secretary of the treasury informs you that if the greenbacks and treasury notes were all retired so there would not be a dollar of paper money to be presented for gold, yet it would be his duty to commence to redeem silver dollars in gold and to start another endless chain that would drain the treasury. According to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Carlisle, you

CANNOT STOP THE DRAIN

on the treasury until you retire all the silver dollars and leave nothing but gold in the treasury vaults. I am glad that our opponents are thus compelled to expose to the public eye their heartless, moneyless and criminal policy. I am glad that they have told the people we must have gold alone and thus have confessed that we are in the hands of two banking syndicates and must pay them what they want. Talk about monopolies and trusts! Here they propose to establish the most gigantic trust—a money trust—and to let the men who own the gold dole it out to the other 70,000,000 of American citizens. I denounce that policy as more cruel and heartless than would be the domination of any foreign power.

"I would rather, as I have said, put our army in the hands of a foreign general, or our navy in command of a foreign admiral, than to put the treasury in the hands of a secretary who would barter it away to a syndicate. (Cheers.) I would resist such a financial policy with as much earnestness as I would the progress of an invading army. (Cheers.) When Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for office, someone said to him, 'I hope the Lord is on your side,' and he replied that he was more anxious to be on the Lord's side. (Laughter and applause.) I am glad that in this campaign we have so many evidences that an overruling providence is on our side, and in no one instance that I know of is that overruling providence so distinctly and clearly manifest as in the recent letter of the secretary of the treasury. Let me ask you a question: Did the administration, when it recommended the repeal of the Sherman law, believe it would cure our trouble? (Cries of "No" and cheers.) If it did, then the administration was

SO ABSOLUTELY MISTAKEN

that you have the right to disregard and distrust the knowledge of the administration on this question. If the administration knew that the repeal of the Sherman law would not bring relief, then you have the right to distrust the honesty of the administration which would thus recommend one policy and pursue another." (Applause.)

Here the threatening clouds began to discharge their contents upon the audience, and the bunting shed its colors upon the honored spectators on the platform, dyeing them red and blue indiscriminately. A forest of umbrellas arose in the audience and one chivalric spectator, emulating Sir Walter Raleigh, took off his coat and threw it about Mr. Bryan's shoulders, himself standing in bare sleeves in the pelting rain. This elicited cheers from the crowd, but nevertheless the grounds began rapidly to be divested of spectators. Shouts were raised for Mr. Bryan to go on, and disregarding all the inconveniences, he continued:

"If the administration knew when it recommended the retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes as means of

STOPPING THE DRAIN ON THE GOLD

of the public treasury, that after they were retired a policy would be proposed such as the secretary now recommends, it was dishonest in not taking the people into its confidence at the time. (Cheers.) If it did not know then, then it confesses its ignorance of finance and of the laws of the country. (Applause.) Does the administration know, now, that when it starts to redeem the silver dollars in gold it will start another endless chain which will drain the treasury—an endless chain which will continue until they retire all the silver dollars and issue bonds in their place? (Applause.) Now, don't think my language is harsh.

[Here a voice in the crowd shouted out: "It is not half harsh enough," and this was greeted with applause.]

Mr. Bryan continued: "These men are the public servants of the American people, and they have no more right to betray the people into the hands of the shylocks of London than Benedict Arnold had to attempt to betray the American army." (Great applause.)

The rain became still more intense at this point, and notwithstanding clamors from the audience of

"HIT 'EM AGAIN,"

a general run for shelter was started. Mr. Bryan continued: "That's all I have to say about the secretary's letter at this time."

Here a man shouted out: "And that settles it," whereupon there was an outburst of laughter and cheers.

"Now," continued Mr. Bryan, "in the few moments left me, let me call your attention to the language used by the father of his country in the message given to the world one hundred years ago today.

"Washington said in that message: 'There can be no greater error to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure; which a just pride ought to discard.' Those who were expecting foreign nations dominated by the creditor classes, who profit by a rising dollar, to join with us in stopping the rise in the dollar, are doomed to disappointment, and it is difficult to see how any person can expect silver to be restored to its rightful place by foreign aid when we have waited for twenty years only to find our opponents more hostile than ever. Aye, covertly threatening that they will use the notes which they hold to control our financial policy.

IF RELIEF IS TO COME

to the American people it must come from the American people themselves, and on this day when we celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's farewell address, we may resolve to achieve our financial independence without the aid of other nations." (Great applause.)

At this point the storm took possession of the meeting and an indiscriminate and indecorous exit was begun, although cries were raised by the crowd of "Go on, rain won't hurt you. Give it to Mark Hanna," etc.

Carriages were in waiting for Mr. Bryan and other distinguished guests, and they all took their departure without giving opportunity to listen to a speech of Mr. Grady, which was supposed to be an effective effort in answer to the address of Mr. Bourke Cockran.

IN MARYLAND.

Bryan Looks Into Twenty Thousand Faces.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Mr. W. J. Bryan presented his views on the financial and other questions of the campaign to the people of Maryland tonight. The welcome he received was a demonstration of such magnitude that he never before witnessed. Notwithstanding Mr. Bryan arrived in the city in a downpour of rain, he was greeted by a large crowd at the station, and when he reached the stand, erected in the center of the plaza, fronting the Mount Royal entrance to Music hall, he looked into the faces of at least 20,000 persons who stood in the rain tumultuously cheering his appearance. As he mounted the platform on the plaza, the crowd broke into a cheer which rose and fell for some minutes before he could make himself heard. Mr. Bryan said:

"My friends, it is the purpose of the Democratic party in its platform

TO RESTORE PROSPERITY

to those who produce the wealth of this country, and when the wealth-producers are prosperous then everybody who lives upon the wealth-producer will share in that prosperity. (Applause.)

"A law which makes money dear, makes everybody try to get hold of money, and a law which makes property cheap, makes everybody try to get rid of property. (A voice, "That's right.") The gold standard is bad because it makes money the only thing worth having and, therefore, intensifies the struggle to get it. (Applause.) Our opponents tell us that the gold standard is good for the laboring men. My friends, I would rather have the laboring man say what is good for him than to leave it to the great monopolists of the country to find out what is good for the laboring man. Our opponents appeal to the laboring man to stand by the money changers in Wall street. I want to ask the laboring man when the money-changing class ever did anything to help the laboring man from the history of creation down to now. (Great applause and cries of "None.") Our opponents tell us that we are arraying

CLASS AGAINST CLASS.

I deny it. (A voice, "So do I.") We are simply telling people that they have a right to keep other men out of the hands of their opponents. (Cheers.) Our opponents are trying to array the laboringman of this country against the farmers of this country. My friends, I want you laboringmen to investigate and find out who is is that has stood by the laboringmen in all their troubles to improve their condition. Is it the farmer or is it the president of the railroads?" (Great applause, and a voice, "That's a hot one;" another voice, "Give 'em hell.")

Mr. Bryan and his escort were at once conducted to Music hall, which was packed from pit to dome. In introducing Mr. Bryan, Senator Gorman said:

"It is my pleasure to present the next president of the United States, Mr. W. J. Bryan."

The applause and cheering were long continued, while the Nebraskan stood bowing and smiling. When he could make himself heard he said:

"I come as the nominee in this campaign of three parties who believe in the restoration of the money of the constitution (applause); as the nominee of the three parties who believe that the money of the constitution is an honest money.

HONEST ENOUGH FOR ANY MAN.

"The Democratic party at Chicago adopted a platform which means something, my friends. (A voice, "Right you are.") Our platform has alienated some—it must needs be that any platform which covers several questions will alienate some—but, my friends, I want to suggest this for your consideration: that the Chicago convention, composed of delegates named by the Democratic party, is the only authority that can determine what is Democracy in this country. (Applause.) Some have left the Democratic party because of the action of the Chicago convention. We cannot by any court process restrain them from leaving the Democratic party, but we can shut the doors of that party when they go out, and they cannot get back again. (Applause, long continued.)

"When we say that the money question is the paramount issue our opponents keep trying to thrust the tariff question into the operation. Why not settle the tariff question by international agreement? (Laughter and applause.) Why, my friends, this national convention has occupied a kneeling posture for so long that the old world hardly recognizes it now that it stands up and looks them in the face. (Applause.) I have had reason to remark that when they thought

THE SILVER CRAZE

did not amount to anything they would draw out the gold and issue bonds; then draw out the gold again and issue more bonds and keep up as long as there was a good material for bonds. Gold went abroad and it was laid to one thing and another, but the Chicago convention met and it adopted a platform which said what it meant and meant what it said, and then what? There was a hurried consultation and a prompt decision that it would not do to issue any more bonds before the election. (Laughter and applause. A voice: "Give it to Cleveland; give it to him.")

"And, my friends, in order to pacify the people, in order to quiet their fears, they have just been sending the gold over here and showing what good confidence in the American people, and if this election results in the maintenance of the gold standard and the election of those who still insist that our treasury shall be run on the European plan they can draw out every dollar." (Applause)

Mr. Bryan, in closing, paid his respects to J. Pierepont Morgan, going into the recent bond deals at length.

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silver dollars
will buy a pair of
the famous "Packard"
shoes for men.
Sold exclusively by
SPENCER & LYNCH CO., 124 Main.
Good Shoes for Everybody.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

Mrs. Richard Hapson of Detroit suicided by drowning.

S. M. Farmer, the inventor residing in Milwaukee, was run down and injured by a West Madison cable car at Chicago.

Senator Sherman says that Ohio is not a doubtful state. The silver sentiment, however, is reported to be making much headway.

Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Attorney Alexander Sullivan of Chicago, is dangerously ill. Mrs. Sullivan is well known in Chicago newspaper circles, being on the editorial staff of the Times-Herald.

Omaha capitalists who are interested in the Trans-Mississippi exposition to be held at that place in 1898 have subscribed $300,000.

Charles Boone, one of the most widely known sporting men on the Pacific coast, is dead, with indications that he suicided by shooting himself in the breast.

The gold Democrats of Boston, Mass., have openly bolted the Chicago ticket and platform. The silver Republicans have joined with the free silver Democrats, and have declared they will vote the Democratic ticket from Bryan down to ward alderman.

Professor Francis J. Child of Harvard is dead. He attained to a high position in scholarship and was one of the most learned men of the faculty of that noted institution.

In a letter to the New York Tribune, Andrew Carnegie says that "the trouble with the country is not the Wilson tariff law, but the attempt of ignorant men to lower the standard of money."

Scarlet fever is prevalent at Ord, Nebraska.

Miss Eva Toomey of Rochester, N. Y., fell from her bicycle in front of an electric car and was run over and instantly killed.

Louis Colomb, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Union National bank, New Orleans, is dead from the effects of poison taken with suicidal intent.

Gold is being mined in large quantities at Rat Portage, Man.

The Mississippi Valley Medical association is in session at St. Paul, Minn.

There is a laundry war prevailing in Chicago. The price of laundering shirts has been reduced to 5 cents.

W. S. Forest, one of the best known attorneys in Chicago, was thrown from his horse and probably fatally injured.

Hugh Fisher of Anderson, Ind., was cured of epilepsy by transmitting the disease to a pet dog.

At a Republican rally at Highland park, Chicago, a 200-pound cannon exploded. A piece of the cannon fell through the roof of Engineer McPhersons' house and fell on the floor close to a crib containing a 4-year-old girl. No one was injured.

Joe Leonard of Cincinnati, to prove that Steve Brodie's bridge-jumping record was nothing marvelous, on a wager of three kegs of beer, jumped from the Central bridge into the water, a distance of 123 feet. Reaching the outside of the rail Leonard suspended himself in mid air momentarily, hanging by his hands, and then, releasing his hold, shot downward with awful velocity. His legs were forced apart by the atmospheric resistance and he turned partly over, striking the water with a resounding splash squarely on the small of the back. He disappeared beneath the surface, and anxiously the hundreds of spectators of his hazardous feat watched for him to reappear, which he shortly did, about ten feet from where he had vanished from their view beneath the water. Leonard shook his head with as much unconcern as one of the human wharfrats after taking a dive from a coal barge, and struck out for a skiff that had put out to pick him up. He got aboard the skiff and was rowed ashore, when it was discovered that he had made good his boast and had escaped physical injury.

At the annual sweet pea flower show in Springfield, Mass., recently, no fewer than 116 varieties of this pretty blossom were shown.

Probably the oldest timber in the world is found in the ancient temples of Egypt in connection with stone work, which is known to be at least 4,000 years old. This, the only wood used in the construction of the temples, is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stem to another.

With the decline of the grape crop in France, increased attention has been paid to the cultivation of apples and the production of cider, which has, in a measure, superceded wine as the national drink. Official statistics just published show that there were 678,000,000 gallons of cider produced in France in 1895, being an increase of 197,000,000 gallons over the preceding year.

A Paris chief of the claque, who sued a theater manager for breach of contract, has elicited from the civil tribunal of the Seine a decision that the claque is illegal and contrary to public welfare on the grounds that it hinders the expression of unbiased opinion, destroys the liberty of the paying public and is likely to give rise to disturbances.

Everyone is familiar with the phenomenon of echoes. In a cave in the Pantheon, the guide, by striking the flap of his coat, makes a noise equal to a twelve-pound cannon's report. The singularity is noticed, in a lesser degree, in the Mammoth cave, in Kentucky. In the cave of Smellin, near Viborg, in Finland, a cat or dog thrown in will make a screaming echo, lasting some minutes.

3
silver dollars
will buy a pair of
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Good Shoes for Everybody.

FARMS VS. CITIES.

You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic. But destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. — William Jennings Bryan.

TOLD THEM TO TALK GOLD

"Pernicious Activity" of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BOYS

Reply Alleged to Have Been Made By One.

"Any Missouri Farmer Who Uses a McCormick Harvester Deserves to Sell His Wheat For 40c. a Bushel"—Senator Teller in Great Demand Among the Farmers—Alleged Gold Sentiment.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Democratic committee claimed today to have received a copy of a circular letter which had been sent by the McCormick Harvesting Machine company, of Chicago, to its agents throughout the west, telling them to supply their travelers with gold literature, and instruct them to use it among the farmers the same as advertising matter of the firm.

J. A. Wilson, the agent of the company at Carthage, Mo., who received one of the letters, is said to have replied as follows:

"You are on a cold trail. Missouri will give Bryan 60,000 majority.

"If these letters are written by authority of your company, any Missouri farmer who uses a McCormick harvester deserves to sell his wheat for 40 cents a bushel."

Senator Teller is in greater demand than any other silver statesman. He will devote several weeks to the central western states.

F. S. Fletcher, of Jackson, Tenn., was a caller. He is a Bryan supporter, but he admitted the nominee would run 35,000 behind the nominee for governor, ex-Governor Taylor, ascribing the loss to the growth and popularity of the gold sentiment in Tennessee. In the Memphis district he said Congressman Josiah Patterson, the regular Democratic nominee, was supporting Bryan, but talking for gold on the stump. Mr. Patterson, he said, would run ahead of Mr. Bryan, who would carry the state by 20,000.

WAS BLOOD ON THE MOON

(Continued from Page 8.)

licans to maintain the best interests and welfare of all its citizens; we therefore ask that every Republican labor specially for the harmony and united efforts of the party, that the victories and grand results obtained since its organization in the state of Utah may be again secured.

ANGIE M. GABBOTT,
E. G. ROGNON,
F. T. M'GURRIN,
EDGAR S. URRY,
GEORGE B. SQUIRES,
HAROLD M. PITT,
GEO. W. MOYER.

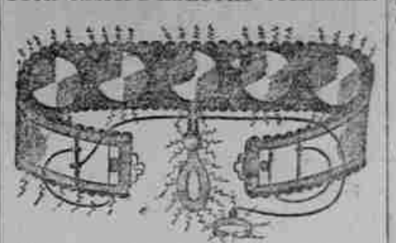
The report was adopted and a recess of fifteen minutes to enable the delegates to select delegates to Ogden was taken.

THE DELEGATES.

The delegates elected are as follows:

Precinct 1—H. H. Van Pelt, A. G. Paddock.
Precinct 2—J. H. Griffin, A. C. Keeling.
Precinct 3—A. H. Parsons, Lewis Lewison.
Precinct 4—D. Turngren, E. L. Miller.
Precinct 5—L. P. Palmer, J. P. Bloomfield.
Precinct 6—N. G. Kine, J. J. Greenewald.
Precinct 7—C. O. Whittemore, W. A. Corns.
Precinct 8—P. O. Perkins, E. S. Urry.
Precinct 9—F. C. Bassett, N. C. Loftus.
Precinct 10—C. E. Offenbach, Mrs. J. Melton.
Precinct 11—Henry Faufer, George Buckle.
Precinct 12—E. G. Elmer, E. H. Callister.
Precinct 13—William Morris, A. H. White.
Precinct 14—H. B. Burton, J. D. Forbes.
Precinct 15—John Zink, William Anderson.
Precinct 16—George B. Sanborn, E. M. Le Prohon.
Precinct 17—A. S. Riser, Alex Watson, sr.
Precinct 18—P. S. Condie, G. H. Bennett.
Precinct 19—G. W. Moyer, W. P. Appleby.
Precinct 20—J. P. Swenson, George Westervelt.
Precinct 21—George H. Ingham, William Nelson.
Precinct 22—Mrs. M. M. Campbell, E. J. Eardley.
Precinct 23—J. L. Durgin, Alma Riser.
Precinct 24—H. A. King, W. H. Farnsworth.
Precinct 25—Ed T. Ashton, J. R. Parry.
Precinct 26—J. B. Wissing, Mrs. C. J. Mitchell.
Precinct 27—H. M. Pitt, E. H. Scott.
Precinct 28—Mrs. R. S. Miller, George A. Smith.
Precinct 29—Sam Galleazzi, A. P. Tyson.
Precinct 30—T. P. Thomas, Ernest Cox.
Precinct 31—John G. Smith, Daniel Dunne.
Precinct 32—Thomas E. Jeremy, J. D. Openshaw.
Precinct 33—D. P. Emery, F. L. Matthews.
Precinct 34—William McMillan, N. Matthews.
Precinct 35—Charles N. Lee, M. Lyman, jr.
Precinct 36—J. C. Sanberg, Frank Rudy.
Precinct 37—Gill S. Peyton, R. R. Anderson.
Precinct 38—A. L. Thomas, R. C. Campbell.
Precinct 39—Arthur Brown and Mrs. Arthur Brown.
Precinct 40—Mrs. Hattie Axton, sr., John T. Axton.
Precinct 41—J. B. Sorensen, R. N. Porcher.
Precinct 42—Harry Joseph, John S. Payne.
Precinct 43—J. J. Stewart, E. G. Rognon.
Precinct 44—Judge Loofbourrow, E. W. Genter.
Precinct 45—Peter Lochrie, F. E. Houghton.

Prof. Cabler's ELECTRO-VITALIZER



Improvement on the Electric Belt. To introduce them here you may take the $20 belt for $10, the $15 for $7.50, the $10 for $5. They cure Rheumatism, Kidney troubles, Loss of Manhood, Female Weakness or any nerve trouble. Goods sent C. O. D. Call or write. Office No. 77 West First South street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Precinct 46—Dr. S. Ewing, Louis Hyams.
Precinct 47—A. B. Miller, F. T. McGurrin.
Precinct 48—Judge C. C. Goodwin, A. E. Graham.
Precinct 49—George A. Law, D. R. Wenger.
Precinct 50—Mrs. A. S. Hiller, T. D. Lewis
Precinct 51—C. E. Lee, F. G. Waite.
Precinct 52—John Burns, Mrs. Annie Burns.
Precinct 53—F. M. Bishop, Hy Symons.
Precinct 54—Amos Gabott, A. W. Stevenson.
Precinct 55—James D. Hawker, C. T. Smart.
Precinct 56—William Doxey, E. N. Jackson.
Precinct 57—H. T. Shurtliff, Mrs. H. T. Shurtliff.
Precinct 59—B. S. Costella, Ed Graves.
Precinct 61—James W. Cahoon, Henry J. Erickson.
Precinct 62—F. J. Hientze, D. B. Brinton.
Precinct 67—W. T. Vincent, Charles Tupton.
Precinct 68—J. F. Williams, C. Hartvickson.
Precinct 69—James Godfrey, Mike McMullen.
Precinct 71—James Mickelson, H. D. McFarland.
Precinct 76—H. B. Beckstead, Albert Mulvey.
Precinct 77—C. D. Hann, R. B. Gardner.
Precinct 79—W. H. Haigh, Henry Harkers.
Precinct 84—William Lawson, J. J. Fields.
Precinct 85—J. C. McKay, A. J. Hill.
Precinct 86—J. A. Sharpe, Henry Sutter.
Precinct 86—M. S. Tompson, R. A. Ure.
Precinct 88—L. J. Larsen, Fred Schultze.

It was noticed that sixteen precincts outside of the city were unrepresented, and it was proposed to elect delegates at large from which the vacancies might be filled, but somehow it wasn't done, and the convention, after passing a motion to the effect that delegates who found themselves unable to attend might give proxies, and electing J. R. Bowdle as a delegate at large, adjourned.

HOBART TALKS TO THE DRUMMERS

A Barrel of Taffy That Made the Boys Smile.

TELLS THEM OF "BUNCO."

LOVE AND LOYALTY FOR REPUBLICANISM.

Satisfied That the Travellers Would Never Be Found Bidding on a "Gold Brick," But Yet Secure in His Belief That They Will Be Found Rolling Up Votes For the Goldbug Candidate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—There were many callers this morning at Republican national headquarters. Senator Quay and Chairman J. H. Manley of Maine were also early on hand.

It was said that Senator Quay intends to have a meeting of the executive committee to adopt a plan of campaign in regard to the southern states and also to decide upon

SOME DEFINITE PLAN

in regard to all the doubtful states.

It has been represented to the committee that there is an excellent chance of carrying Alabama for McKinley and Hobart, and a decided effort will be made to carry that state. Encouraging reports are also coming in from Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. A delegation of commercial travelers called on Vice-Presidential Candidate Hobart today at headquarters. The delegation was accompanied by his special guest, the Hon. Charles E. Warwick of Philadelphia. Mr. Hobart thanked them for their kindness and told them that he knew the commercial travelers were a set of men who would not be buncoed by any Chicago platform. Mr. Hobart said in his address:

"I am very glad to meet you, gentlemen. I do not propose to make a speech this morning but I would do an injustice to myself and would be

UNGRACIOUS TO YOUR KINDNESS

if I did not thank you heartily and generously for the beautiful words of welcome and cheer which you have professed. I know that this enthusiasm is born of your love and your loyalty for the ticket which I have the honor to represent. When I think of the commercial travelers, I think of them as a class of men who have never been 'buncoed,' or if any one of them ever have been, history has failed to record it. And so, whenever, since the nomination, I have thought of the commercial travelers as an independent class of citizens, I have regarded them as a class of men who I know will not be buncoed by any platform like the Chicago platform, embracing as it does false doctrines and policies inimical to the honor and the integrity of the nation and savoring a

DEBASED AND DISHONEST DOLLAR.

Your organization has been a great help to this committee in a great many ways, all of which we fully appreciate and are quick to recognize.

"Your membership reaches all over this wide and growing country and there is from each of you a continual stream of influence radiating wherever you go. And the reason why your organization is so all-powerful and at the same time so satisfactory to the committee is, whereas the time of the committee is taken up with instructions to voters, we realize that the commercial travelers are accustomed to make sentiment wherever they go and they know as well as the national committee where to go, what to do and how to do the important work laid out for this campaign."

There was great cheering as Mr. Hobart concluded. Then the members of the delegation were personally introduced to Candidate Hobart, Senator Quay, Chairman Manley, General Osborne and Committeeman Scott. Chairman Manley was cheered by the delegation.

SULTAN MUST BE DEPOSED

Concensus of Opinion at Berlin, Germany.

TOUGH STATE OF AFFAIRS

RUSSIAN-AUSTRIAN ENTENTE WILL KEEP THE SULTAN IN POWER.

Torpedo Experiments—Tariff War Between Russia and Austria—Czar's Distribution of Russian Decorations—General Glimpses.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The excited language employed by the Vienna and Berlin semi-official newspapers in discussing the Turkish policy adopted by Lord Salisbury is known to be due to the rapidly growing divergence of the lines of Lord Salisbury's proposal and that of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, as to how to

DEAL WITH THE SULTAN.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German imperial chancellor, who has now gone to his estate at Alt Aussee in Syria, for a season of hunting, has continued to play second fiddle to Count Goluchowski since that statesman took the initiative upon the eastern question. To the Berlin government, the question remains viewed as affecting the dreibund chiefly. The semi-official press here naturally follows the lead of the Vienna semi-official organs, but it is difficult in the extreme to ascertain what Count Goluchowski's ideas are, beyond, for the present at least, upholding the sultan and maintaining the status quo in Turkey generally. Amidst the newspaper invectives which have been hurled against England, not

A SINGLE SUGGESTION OF REFORM

on the part of the porte has appeared. Austria obviously fears that the action of England will drive the sultan to claim the protection of Russia, involving the sudden appearance of Russian troops at Constantinople and Russian warships in the Dardanelles.

Outside of the semi-official press, the the concensus of opinion is that the sultan must be deposed before the recurring disorders in Constantinople and elsewhere in the Turkish empire shall cease, but the opinion in foreign official circles here is that time must be allowed in which to enable the powers to arrange for the selection and enthronement of his successor.

The Vienna Neue Frie Presse rightly argues that the sultan is under the protection of Russia and that if England should seek to force that monarch's deposition she would very quickly find that she would have to face Russia for her temerity.

Today's issue of the Neue Frie Presse contains the report of an interview with an Austrian statesman, wherein he says that European entente in regard to Turkey no longer exists, but has been replaced by a

RUSSIAN-AUSTRIAN ENTENTE,

the object of which is to maintain the status quo and maintain Sultan Abdul Hamid in power, as if a new sultan should be placed upon the throne by the powers he would not have the prestige and authority of the present occupant of the Ottoman throne, and this state of affairs would cause a general rebellion of the Turks against the new caliph's government.

The inspection of the Turkish forts in the Dardanelles by the Russian general, Tchikatcheff, commander of the District of Odessa, is very significant of the sultan's reliance upon Russia.

General Tchikatcheff's mission to Constantinople and the Dardenelles forts occurred early in July last, but the fact has just leaked out. It appears that a Russian warship passed a fortnight in the Dardenelles, during which a group of Russian officials were engaged in inspecting the fort works and assisting the Turkish officers in

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

Since the return of General Tchitakatcheff to Odessa it is believed that war materials may be supplied to the Dardenelles forts from Russia. Commenting upon this affair the Vienna Neue Frie Presse says: The English foreign office must be blind if it fails to understand the meaning of this."

Within a week after the czar's meeting with the kaiser, the tariff war between Germany and Russia was actively resumed. In response to the clamor of the agrarians, the German government raised the duties upon agricultural imports, claiming that this increase was permissible under the terms of the Russo-German commercial treaty. To this action, the Russian government has replied by withdrawing all the tariff concessions

GRANTED TO GERMAN GOODS

in 1894 and 1895. The German manufacturers, who have enormous stores of prohibited goods thus thrown upon their hands, have vainly appealed to the foreign office for redress, but it is expected that the final reprisal of Germany will be to recur to the edict of the reichs band forbidding the issue of German loans upon Russian securities.

The czar's limited distribution of Russian decorations to German officials and German army officers upon the occasion of his recent visit to Breslau, has been badly interpreted here. The late czar, Alexander III, although by no means friendly to Germany, was lavish in his bestowal of Russian orders upon Germany, while it is claimed that his successor, Nicholas II, keeps his decorations for the French.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR UHL

gave a farewell dinner on Thursday to Captain R. K. Evans, the retiring military attache to the United States embassy, and Mrs. Evans. Twenty guests were present, including the staff of the embassy and Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Wiley and Mrs. N. Moore, all of Chicago. The military attaches to the various embassies here afterwards gave a farewell banquet to Captain Evans, at the Guards club.

Lieutenant Nieblack entered upon his duties as naval attache to the American embassy here today, as successor to Lieutenant Vreeland, who returns to America.

3
silver dollars
will buy a pair of
the famous "Packard"
shoes for men.
Sold exclusively by
SPENCER & LYNCH CO., 124 Main.
Good Shoes for Everybody.

THE THIEVES OF TODAY.

I may be in error, but in my humble judgment he who would rob a man of his necessary food or pollute the spring at which he quenches his thirst, or steal away from him his accustomed rest, or condemn his mind to the gloomy night of ignorance, is no more an enemy of his race than the man who, deaf to the entreaties of the poor and blind to the suffering he would cause, seeks to destroy one of the money metals given by the Almighty to supply the needs of commerce.—William Jennings Bryan.

Stephen Tebbets of Harrison, Me., who was 99 years old last Wednesday, has been a sailor, diver, cooper, shoemaker, song writer, musician and farmer, and during the present summer he has done most of the work in his large and beautiful garden.

The new "rat-trap light" with which the French navy is said to be secretly experimenting is, according to the accounts, one of the most valuable inventions of sea signaling made in a long time. Its rays are said to be invisible on the right or left of it, while they can only be discovered straight ahead under certain conditions. The value of such a light for squadrons and torpedo boats is too obvious to call for comment.