tration declined, and Delegate Kiesel shouted:

"All in favor of my suggestion, say 'Aye!'"

Three voices responded. Then somebody asked for those opposed, and there was a lusty shout of "No!" from a score or more of delegates.

"I will never surrender my rights as an American citizen by putting my name in that book," shouted Delegate Kiesel. "I will not sign away by birthright!"

Followed by several friends, the delegate then left the room.

Convention Called to Order.

In the absence of E. C. Bacon, chairman of the executive committee, who is ill, Judge S. H. Cowan of Texas called the convention to order.

"I know that the delegates who are here will abide by the action of the executive committee and endorse the railroad rate regulation advocated by our great president, Theodore Roosevelt," said Judge Cowan. "We might have had more delegates had we the means to bring them here. We paid our expenses and we have a thoroughly representative body present. I hope the convention will be peaceful and that its deliberations will result in much good."

The mention of President Roosevelt's name was greeted with long-continued applause.

R. W. Higbee of New York was chosen chairman of the convention.

Arrival of Parry Party.

Meanwhile the Parry procession of delegates had reached Steinway hall. The doorkeeper offered F. H. Mason, secretary of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, a pledge already prepared. After looking at the pledge, Mason said:

"I am a regularly accredited delegate, and I ask to be admitted," offering his credentials at the same time.

"You must sign this to be admitted."

"I will not do so," returned Mr. Mason.

H. C. Ellwood, chairman of the Buffalo delegation, was refused admittance. Then one by one the other Parry delegates went to the door and were refused. When the last man had been refused admittance, the Parry party went in a body to Studebaker hall, where nearly 200 delegates assembled for a so-called "rump" convention.

"Rump" Convention.

F. J. Bradly of Haverhill, Mass., was elected temporary chairman of the Studebaker hall convention, and made a brief speech, advocating calm and dispassionate discussion of the matters under consideration.

"When I was elected a delegate I came here with an open mind and uninstructed, and I did not intend to bind myself to any view without a hearing of the matter," he said.

T. B. Aldrich of Colorado was elected secrtary.

Delegate W. A. Mees characterized the meeting at Steinway hall as "a meeting ruled by two policemen and one man. I was sent as a delegate, with the rights of an American citizen, and when I refused to bind myself by signing a pledge I was refused admittance."

Rollcall of States.

Delegate Meese offered a resolution to appoint a committee to present the debarred delegates' grievances to the Bacon meeting, in session at Steinway hall. Motions and amendments followed thick and fast. The main point of conflict was the right of the delegates to vote as state representatives. It was finally decided, after the Meese motion had been defeated, to have a rollcall of states for the appointment of one delegate from each state as a member of a committee on credentials.

As the rollcall of states was called, several contests were encountered. When Pennsylvania was reached some surprise was caused among the delegates when it was learned that A. P. Birkesfield, one of the nominees, was in attendance at the rival convention.

After the appointment of the credentials committee a recess until 2 o'clock was taken.

"Regulars" in Session.

At Steinway hall, meanwhile, Mayor Dunne, who was recently elected to office as a Democrat, warmly elected to the delegates who signed the Roosevelt pledge. The mayor said:

"There is no more important question before the country today than railroad rates. There are three different classes who view this railroad rate question from different points of view. One class believes a railroad should be run like a grocery and charge one customer a dollar a-pound and another 5 cents a pound. Another class approves President Roosevelt's plan for the governmental regulation of railroad rates. The third class, which is numerically increasing each year, believes that the proper solution is for the government to own and operate the railroads. If they do not, the railroads will control the government."

Endorsement of Roosevelt.

E. T. Campbell of Ohio responded to Mayor Dunne's address of welcome.

"It is unfortunate that the railroad interests attempted to interfere with this convention," said Mr. Campbell. "It is a mistake to attempt to combat public opinion. We are here to endorse President Roosevelt's plan of governmental regulation of railroad rates. I am in favor of going even farther than the president, but I am also heartily in favor of supporting him."

John W. Kern, representing the Indianapolis Commercial association, said that M. D. Parry is a member of an Indiana organization and that after a sharp contest Mr. Parry's efforts to instruct the delegates against the Roosevelt rate regulation plan were defeated by a vote of 10 to 1.

Call Was Not Ambiguous.

Former Governor S. R. Van Sant of Minneapolis said: "There is no ambiguity in the call for this convention. No one has been deceived or brought here under false pretenses. Our fight is an open one and our platform proclaimed to the world. We stand squarely upon that platform and will fight it out upon that line. We are not the enemies of the railroads. Time will demonstrate that we are their best friends. In my opinion they are making a mistake to oppose such a conservative measure as the proposed amendment to the interstate commerce law. If they should have the power, which I doubt, to prevent this, it might result disastrously to them. If they should be able to prevent it, many believe government ownership will follow. There will be government regulation or government ownership of railroads before this fight is ended. Unreasonable rates are charged and discriminations are common. What is the remedy? Your convention opens the way. I agree with you that we must look to congress for redress. Additional power should be given the interstate commerce commission along the lines suggested by the president in his last message to congress.

Merging of Railways.

"There will be no open mergers. However, efforts are being made to do indirectly what the courts will not permit directly. Many lines are being united into systems and then the systems are grouped. By means of this grouping process a few railroad magnates can meet in New York and agree upon plans which will result to their special benefit and to the detriment of shippers and the public. Six of these groups or systems are said to control 175,000 of the 204,000 miles of railroad mileage of the United States. By this means competition has been destroyed and the necessity for rate legislation has become more and more urgent. This proposed regulation by congress will result in no injustice to either shipper or carrier. Let the question be stated fair. All that is desired is that after complaint is made and after a thorough investigation, both shipper and carrier having been heard, if the rate is then found to be unreasonable, the commission shall name one, said rate to go into effect immediately and remain in force until the question is finally passed upon by the courts.

Adverse Court Decision.

"For ten years after the passage of the law the commission exercised this power and no objection was heard. In 1897 the supreme court decided that congress had not conferred upon the commission the power to fix rates. This, for all practical purposes, made the law valueless, except for the purpose of collecting data and giving publicity to facts. Since that time the commission could hold meetings and decide contests, but it did not remedy the evil complained of. Either give the power required and essential to make the decisions of the commission effective, or abolish it altogether. The president is right. A free people will not long submit to the tyranny of its creatures. The time has come to call a halt. We should take courage. We have a fearless leader to follow."

After the secretary had read the call for the convention the chairman appointed committees on credentials and permanent organization and the convention took a recess.

About 500 delegates signed the pledge which made them eligible to enter the Steinway hall convention.

THE DEATH RECORD.

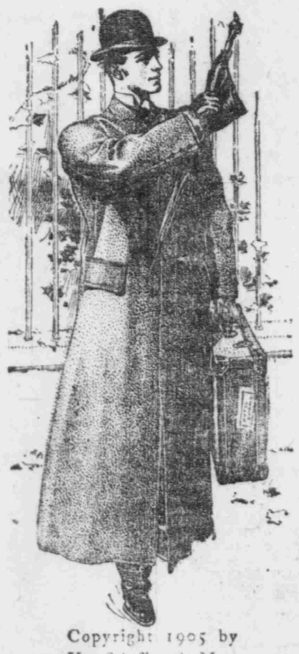
Sir Charles William Wilson.

London, Oct. 26.—Major General Sir Charles William Wilson died tonight, aged 69 years.

Count Tersannes.

Callao, Peru, Oct. 26.—Count Tersannes, Peruvian representative of the Societe Generale of Paris, died last night.

Salt Lake—"Oh, Very Well."



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"A CLOTHES SHOP FOR MEN."

At "The Sign of the Four" THIS Ara 172 MAIN STREET

NEW LIBRARY OPEN TONIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

teresting to juveniles will be shown. The children's books, unlike those for the general public, are to be accessible to the youngsters themselves. Each child may go to the cases and select his reading matter. Since this plan was adopted in the city and county building, that is, since the children's department was made a separate one, not one book has been taken from the shelves and not returned.

Auditorium and Art Room.

The main auditorium on the upper floor has seats to accommodate 350 persons. It is finished like the remainder of the building, and is built for a gallery to extend around three sides. This gallery is not yet completed, but the building is so planned that the heavy steel bolts which hold it together will support this addition when the time comes to provide it. A good-sized platform extends outward from the east wall into the auditorium, making an ideal place for small lectures or recitals.

Immediately back of this is the long corridor which has been converted into a room for bound periodicals. Rows of shelves extending to the ceiling are arranged on both sides of this, and entrance through them is found to the art room at the south. This room opening to the south and east is arranged for reference along all lines of art research. It is furnished with comfortable seats, davenports as well as chairs being used.

To the north of this is a smaller room devoted to the rare books, of which not a few are in possession of the library. Here are found sets of books, some of which are of great value, either as examples of the printer's art or because of their age or rarity.

On the northeast corner of the building is the committee room, which is set aside for the meetings of the board and similar purposes. The finishing throughout is of golden oak and the furniture, with the exception of the steel shelves, is of the same. Fourteen large reading tables will fill the lower floor, and two small cases will contain the reference cards. Besides these sloping shelves for papers and set shelves for the new books, or books frequently in use, will occupy prominent places.

The piece of land on which the building stands was given to the city by the terms of a contract in 1900, the contract reading that unless Mr. Packard erected a building within the five years stipulated, the city should own the property. If, however, he completed a building in that time the lot and building should go to the city, which then became responsible for its care and maintenance.

The party of the first part having completed their share of the contract, the building is now the property of and the care of the city.

TWO CITIES OWE DEBTS TO DONOR OF BUILDING

John Quackenbos Packard was born in Johnstown, N. Y., in 1822, and began life in the mercantile business as a clerk in New York City. When the gold fever of 1849 swept over the country, Mr. Packard left the east and, crossing the isthmus of Panama, came to California as one of the pioneers, and settled in Marysvale. He has retained his interest in Marysvale to this day, and is now engaged in a number of business ventures in that city.

Coming to Utah in 1871, Mr. Packard became interested in the Eureka Hill mine and, with his brother, he organized the company of which he became president. He held that position until 1895. With John McChrystal he located the Gemini and the Godiva mines, both of which companies he still holds the presidency and a control of the stock.

Mr. Packard left Salt Lake in 1899, by the advice of his physicians, to live at a lower altitude. He returned to Marysvale where, it is said, he holds the greater part of the town in his personal interest. Most of his time is spent, however, at his seaside home in Santa Cruz, where Mr. Packard has large interests in the Big Creek Power company, the Santa Cruz Lime company and other business enterprises.

Much of his fortune having been made in Salt Lake and Marysvale, Mr. Packard has built two library buildings and presented them to the two cities. The new library in Marysvale will be completed this year, and will be turned over to the city in which it stands.

LIBRARY'S HISTORY ONE OF STRUGGLE

The opening of the new building, the gift of John Q. Packard, now of Marysville, Cal., recalls to the minds of the older residents the long hard struggle made to maintain a public library through many years past. With the splendid opportunity, such as is now presented for broad reading and general culture, it is believed there can never again be the real want for books which has been felt by the city in times past.

The public library movement dates back to the later '80s, when the old Masonic library, which had been held open by the members of that fraternity, was closed and the books turned over for a consideration to a stock company. This board, in the hope of selling the stock, held control of the books for a few years with steadily dwindling funds and lack of equipment. The books were transferred from the Masonic hall on Main street to the Board of Trade building, and here, with the aid of a few women who felt the extreme need of a reference library as well as one of fiction, it struggled for a time longer till all funds were gone and an effort was made to close the doors. However, under the direction of Miss Anna E. Chapman, who was the chief librarian till the time of her death, the books were still kept accessible to the public, although some years passed by in which no compensation was at hand for the services of a librarian.

Club Women Active.

The Kirmess in 1892 grew out of the efforts of the Ladies' Literary club to raise funds for the maintenance of the library, and so great was the success of this undertaking that over $3,000 was netted for carrying on the work. Although the plan emanated from the Ladies' Literary club, women of all clubs turned out in earnest and helped the affair along working for the success of the affair. The Kirmess was held in what was the old exposition building, and was without doubt the most successful effort ever made to raise money for any work in the city.

After this sum was gone a call was sent out to the club women of the city asking their appointment of a library committee to work for the establishment of a public library. This committee, with Mrs. C. S. Kinney as chairman, went to work in the legislature and finally succeeded, in 1893, in getting the library bill through both houses—the bill which was vetoed by Governor Caleb W. West, who made the memorable statement, "The people of Utah need bread, not books."

More Obstacles Overcome.

At the next session of the legislature the bill was passed, however, through the efforts of a few devoted women who never left the question till the bill was signed by Governor Heber M. Wells in 1896 during the first state legislature. This bill had tacked to it a rider requiring the signatures of 1,000 taxpayers to a petition before it could become a law. Here again was work to be done, and some of the women whose earnestness had never flagged, walked the town over securing the signatures of taxpayers. When the measure was brought up in the council not one man could be found who was willing to introduce it, but within a short time every one was willing to put it forward. It was this law under which the present system was established with the requirements for the appointment of a city board, etc. So, while the library stands a monument to the best and noblest ideals of culture which the city has fostered it, it is a monument as well to the energy and earnestness of those women to whom has come success in such a large measure.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN TRADE

Exports of Grain Have More Than Doubled in the Last Nine Months—Domestic Movements Show the Same Gratifying Results.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Decided increases in trade movements are shown during September, as well as in the total for nine months of this year, compared with periods of last year, by summaries issued by the department of commerce and labor. The grain exports for the nine months this year amounted to 165,219,693 bushels, as compared with with 48,573,706 for the same nine months last year. These reports for this year are preliminary and estimated to include 9 per cent of the actual shipments. This year the corn exports have been 82,752,212 bushels, as compared with 34,441,771 bushels for the corresponding months last year. The September exports of grain this year amounted to more than 10,000,000 bushels over September of 1904.

Domestic Trade.

The domestic movements of trade during September show the same increases. Nearly 2,000,000 head of livestock arrived at five of the largest distributing centers in excess of September a year ago, while the increase in the receipts of grain at twelve important interior centers aggregated over 27,000,000 bushels more than the corresponding month last year.

The total increase in lake shipments this year to and including Sept. 30, as compared with 1904, aggregated 14,786,265 net tons, a gain in the flour outbound movement of 211,225 tons; grain and flax seed, 22,394,715 bushels; coal, 521,310 tons; ore and minerals, 11,743,751 tons; lumber, 76,801,000 feet; unclassified freight, 468,661 tons.

Grain Receipts in the East.

At New York receipts of grain during September totalled 9,518,490 bushels, as against 6,123,651 a year ago. New York's grand total receipts of grain and flour and corn meal the first nine months of this year aggregated 80,742,696 bushels, against 63,117,941 in 1904.

Philadelphia's grain receipts during September reached 2,779,050 bushels, being over a million and a half bushels in excess of a corresponding movement in 1904.

At Baltimore receipts of grain for the nine-month period was 16,891,325 bushels, over three and a half million bushels in excess of a like movement in 1904.

CASHIER CLARK DESTROYED MANY PAPERS BEFORE KILLING HIMSELF

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 26.—It is not probable that the Enterprise National bank will ever reopen its doors. Such is the opinion of the directors, of whom it is said that their main hope is to save the depositors as much as possible.

The books of the institution are said to be in such a hopelessly muddled condition that it may take many weeks to arrive at anything like a lucid statement of the bank's affairs. Collateral to the amount of $70,000, deposited by Arthur Kennedy to secure a loan of $20,000, is today reported missing. The fact that Cashier Clark's last report to the comptroller of the currency showed only $156,000 of rediscounts, while in one Pittsburg bank $300,000 of such paper has been discovered, is pointed to as an evidence of the cashier's peculiar financial methods. In this connection Judge Oldham said:

"This is not an ordinary case. There are features in this affair usually lacking in insolvent institutions. There seems to be no doubt that Cashier Clark destroyed much of the evidence that would uncover his financial schemes. Had Clark been living or had he not destroyed the papers he did this examination could have been made with greater expediency."

In regard to the reimbursement of the state of Pennsylvania for $1,032,000 deposited, ex-Governor William A. Stone of counsel for one of the sureties, said:

"Arrangements are being made now to pay the state treasurer the amount of the deposit in the Enterprise bank, $1,032,000, and it was stated that the money would be paid within one week."

LOUBET'S VISIT ENDED.

President of France Leaves Madrid for Portugal.

Madrid, Oct. 26.—President Loubet's visit to Madrid was concluded this evening without special incident. He was accompanied to the station by King Alfonso and left for Lisbon at 6:15 o'clock. He will reach the Portuguese frontier early tomorrow morning. The ministerial crisis augments owing to the peculiar attitude of the friends of Minister of Marine Villaneneva, who objected to President Loubet bestowing the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on him after conferring a higher order on General W. Weyler, the minister of war.

The action of Senor Villaneuva created a serious incident, and is threatening a disruption of the cabinet. Villaneuva maintains that as supreme head of the navy he should not receive a lower decoration than the heads of the army. French circles hold that Villaneuva's action is the result of his unsympathetic sentiments towards France and it is said that the incident will result in his retirement from the cabinet. The premier is seeking to prevent the disruption going beyond the ministry of marine, but other retirements, including that of the minister of finance, are considered to be imminent.

In government circles it is said Señor Maura will not surrender

WILD RUSH OF RUNAWAY CAR

Two Men Fatally Hurt and Many Others Injured.

BRAKE WAS OUT OF ORDER

COLLISION AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL.

New York, Oct. 26.—A runaway street car on the new Williamsburg suspension bridge across the East river today caused the injury of twenty-five persons, two of them probably being fatally hurt. For a thousand feet down the incline on the Manhattan approach of the bridge a Christoper street car ran with its brakes out of order until it hit and demolished a standing Fourteenth street car in which were seventy-five passengers. In this latter car most of the injuries occurred. It was ten minutes before the broken roof, sides and floor of this car could be taken off from the last passenger who was buried under the wreckage.

Motorman Was a Hero.

John Holden, motorman of the Christopher street car, who remained on the front of his runaway car trying to stop it up to the last ten yards of the downhill rush, was caught between the two cars, receiving a fracture of the skull and internal injuries, from which he is expected to die.

George Bryld, an employe of the Western Electric company, also suffered a fractured skull and was taken to the hospital, not expected to live.

Some Jumped in Time.

The Fourteenth street car, blocked by a truck, was standing near by the end of the bridge above Attorney street. Its passengers saw the other car bearing down on them with a frantic motorman making signs that he could not stop. The men on the rear platform of the standing car jumped off in safety. The three score passengers inside the car fought wildly with each other to escape, but blocking the doorways, as the runaway car approached the rear platform, those near the doorway pulled back the passengers who were stepping out upon the platform, thereby undoubtedly saving several lives. This platform was split into pieces a few seconds later.

Imprisoned in Debris.

The sides of the Fourteenth street car became detached from the roof and collapsed inward, while the roof came down on the heads of the imprisoned passengers. Men broke out the windows and crawling out of these openings drew the women after them.

The Christopher street car was not so badly damaged, although flying glass cut some of its occupants badly. The Delancey street police station was converted into a temporary hospital, fourteen injured persons being cared for there by surgeons who were summoned with all possible speed.

END OF AUTOCRACY IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Continued from Page 1.

terference and bloodshed on a large scale, are bound to follow.

Struggle for Food.

At Moscow 600 cabmen have already fought the strikers, whom they charge with taking bread out of their mouths. In many cities, especially at Moscow, the question of food is becoming extremely serious.

Collisions between troops and strikers are reported to have occurred at several places.

At Ekaterinoslav a regular pitched battle between the soldiers and strikers was fought, and the city was left in darkness. But as a rule the revolutionary leaders are keeping their men in hand.

Communication by telegraph with many interior points is interrupted.

Widespread Alarm.

The whole country is becoming alarmed and in St. Petersburg an incipient panic prevails. The boats and the Finnish trains, now the only means of egress, are crowded with people fleeing abroad.

The situation here has grown much worse over night. The ranks of the 40,000 workmen from the mills and factories who joined the strikers yesterday were increased by 30,000 more this morning. All the employes of the port, 40,000 in number, walked out, and 12,000 other men from the steel works left work in a body. The inhabitants of St. Petersburg awoke to find the capital resembled a beleaguered city.

Shops Are Closed.

The shops in the Vasiliostorow district and in all the suburbs are closed, windows are boarded and barred and mounted patrols are to be seen everywhere in the streets. Except in the heart of the city, women and children are afraid to venture out. Workmen are gathering at all the places frequented in the days of Father Capon, but they are quiet and the Cossacks have had no provocation to interfere. The general appearance of the town is menacing.

Living From Hand to Mouth.

The prices of food have gone up and the supplies of beef is only sufficient for three days, but there are ample supplies of wheat and rye for two months. The emperor and the court at Peterhof are supplied by a warship from St. Petersburg. All the families who can afford it have hastened to lay in supplies and stand a siege. The suffering falls the heaviest on the poor, who live from hand to mouth. All the bakers sold out their bread before noon. The meat dealers have been ordered by the revolutionists not to deliver meat to the troops, under pain of death, and consequently the soldiers are living on canned food. The butchers have notified their patrons that the meat markets will probably be closed tomorrow because of lack of meat. All the St. Petersburg schools were closed today and the children were sent home with instructions not to return until their parents think it safe to do so.

New Loan Delayed.

The great strike promises to delay and possibly interrupt the negotiations for the new Russian loan. The international bankers who are here do not seem greatly disturbed by the situation, although they are constantly in receipt of threatening letters from the revolutionists warning them that if they contract a loan without the consent of the national assembly it will be repudiated. Nevertheless, they are not disposed to close with the government until the situation has cleared up. The fact that the strike may jeopardize the success of the loan is one of the most potent levers behind the government and makes the foreign bankers the unconscious allies of the advocates of the far-reaching reforms which are about to be promulgated.

ALARM INCREASING.

Striking Workmen Marching in the Outlying Districts.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26, 5:25 p. m.—During the afternoon the alarm in St. Petersburg increased. The meat markets were raided by mobs and all the oil and candles were sold out. The people feared the city would be plunged in darkness, but General Trepoff acted energetically. The troops took possession of the water, gas and electric light works and a strong guard was placed around the treasury.

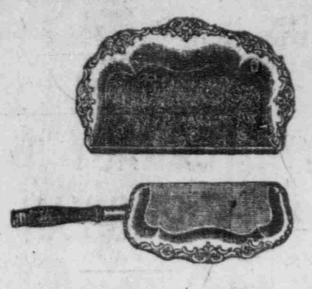
Jewelers hurriedly sent their stocks to places for safe keeping, and the shopkeepers continued the work of boarding up their windows this afternoon.

During the afternoon striking workmen began marching into the outlying districts and inviting their comrades to join them. The police and troops did not interfere, but by General Trepoff's orders the spirit shops were closed. During the day the pharmacists formally struck.

The police are becoming frightened, many of them offering their resignations.

Reports from the interior say that the troops are moving a few trains, but with great difficulty. The strikers are tearing up the tracks in some places out of the city. A state of siege exists in Moscow. The street cars are stopped and the Cossacks have several times dispersed crowds of people.

Martial law has been declared at Elizabethpol. General Trepoff believes the strike will exhaust itself at the end of the week, as the workmen are without money.



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BUCK'S STOVE & RANGES

FREED FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

18 to 40 East Third South Street

PRESIDENT IN CRESCENT CITY

Continued from Page 1.

indescribable din of the whistles of the factories and river craft mingled with the lusty cheering throng of people who had collected on the wharf.

No where did the president see the slightest evidence of the existence of any remnants of the fever. He saw on every hand immense gatherings of apparently happy and contented people, and it may reasonably be believed that he carried away with him the impression that, however serious the visitation of disease may have been, it is now little more than a memory.

The only opportunity which the colored citizens of New Orleans had to meet the president was while the parade was passing the Iroquois club, and the president stopped there to receive an engrossed address expressing the sentiments of the colored people toward him. The president made a short speech in response.

Series of Receptions.

After a short rest in his hotel the president held a series of receptions. The first was to a group of confederate veterans who presented to him a watch charm of crossed Union and confederate flags as a souvenir of the trip. The second of the receptions was to a group of Grand Army veterans.

Representatives of the various women's associations had five minutes with the president, during which Mrs. Behan of the Women's league that was active in the fever fight, pinned a badge of the association used during the campaign on the lapel of his coat.

Luncheon Was the Climax.

The climax of the day's entertainment was the luncheon which started shortly after 3 o'clock, and was prolonged fifteen minutes beyond the time set for it, as a result of the continuous ovation given to the president. The president sat beneath the pelican flag, with Mayor Behrman on one side of him and Governor Blanchard on the other. Senators Foster and McEnery and Congressmen Davey and Meyer, Secretary Loeb, Surgeon General Rixey, Dr. White of the marine hospital service, and many of his aides, members of the army and navy, federal, state and city officials, and a large number of representative citizens were present. Governor Blanchard extended welcome on behalf of the state.

President's Speech.

When the applause that followed the toastmaster's remarks introducing him had subsided, the president said, in part:

"Gentlemen, as you have greeted me so well, you have given me the opportunity to indulge myself in a luxury. There have been moments in the past when I was afraid of saying how well I thought of the senators and representatives in the national congress from Louisiana,, for fear I might damage them. Now I am emboldened by your generous kindness and confidence to say that it has been indeed a pleasure to deal with Louisiana's representatives in the senate and in the lower house of congress, because whenever I had to do with a great question of national importance I could go to them convinced that if I could show them it was really for the good of the nation, they would stand for it.

Not Making a Bluff.

"Now, from the representatives of Louisiana I was sure of support, whether it was a question of building up and keeping at a high point of efficiency the United States navy, or whether it was a question of building the Panama canal. And, mind you, gentlemen, the two questions go together. One thing that as president of this country I won't do is to make a bluff that I can't make good. I don't intend on behalf of the nation to take any position until I have carefully thought out whether that position will be advantageous to the nation, but if I like it I am going to keep it. And I am sure that you gentlemen know it has been an utter mistake to think of me as a man desirous of seeing this nation quarrelsome. I have no respect either for the nation or for the individual that brawls. I want to see this nation do as the individual men in the nation who would respect themselves should do, scrupulously regardful of the rights of others and honestly endeavoring to avoid all cause of difficulty. But I want, on behalf of this nation, the peace that comes not to the coward who cringes for it, but the peace of the just man armed, who asks it as a right.

Talk on Panama Canal.

"The governor spoke of the Panama canal. It's a big work, and it is a very big nation that can do that kind of work. I expect soon to have a report from the engineers as to the exact shape that work will take. I will then be able to make more definite forecasts as to the time, but of this I can assure you, the work will be done well; it will be done as speedily as possible, and it will absolutely be done."

At the ladies' entrance to the hotel the First troop of cavalry and a mounted escort of rough riders were drawn up. St. Charles and Gravier streets were packed.

When the president appeared he was once more wildly cheered. From his open carriage he gracefully acknowledged the greeting. With his escort he was driven down Canal street to the river. The brilliant street was crowded with men, women and children, and the president was enthusiastically applauded all the way to Canal street. He was quickly received on board the Magnolia and the boat put off from her landing and started down the river amid the pandemonium of the cheering multitude.

GORMAN DEFENDS HIS POSITION

Fifteenth Amendment a Wrong and Insult.

CARRIED BY ONLY ONE VOTE

QUOTED FROM SPEECH OF THAD STEVENS.

Ellicott City, Maryland, Oct. 26.—Before a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting, opened by Joshua N. Warfield, brother of the governor of the state, and presided over by ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman today discussed and defended the proposed disfranchisement amendment to the constitution of the state. He declared that the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was a wrong and insult, he said, to every southern state, and was carried against the protest of nearly one-half the Republican statesmen in congress, it having been adopted by a single vote in caucus. He declared that the passage of the fifteenth amendment was purely a matter of political expediency and quoted Thaddeus Stevens as having said:

"'Another good reason for negro suffrage is that it will insure the ascendancy of the Republican party.'"

Still quoting, Senator Gorman continued:

"'Do you avow the purpose?' exclaimed some horror stricken demagogue.

"'I do,' said Thaddeus Stevens. 'If impartial suffrage is excluded in the southern states, then every one of them will send solid delegations to congress. They will combine with the copperhead Democrats of the north and elect a president and congress. For all these reasons I am for negro suffrage.

"'If it be just,' he exclaimed, 'it should not be denied; if it be not just it should; if it be punishment to traitors, they deserve it.'"

Senator Gorman said that the proposed amendment to the state constitution was the proper effort of the white race to regain that of which they had been improperly deprived. He then took up in detail the objections that have been urged against the proposed amendment by its opponents and declared that it was so framed as not to violate the constitution of the United States; that the "understanding clause" in it is an exact copy of that in the constitution of Virginia and the arbitrary disfranchisement of political opponents under the amendment if passed would be rendered impossible by the law, passed by Maryland first of any of the states of the union, permitting an appeal from the decision of the judges of registration; a law such as has never been passed, the speaker asserted, by any Republican state.

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