WHEN THE GENERALS COME

Arrangements at Lincoln to Receive the Distinguished Campaigners.

MANY VISITORS WILL JOIN THE PARADE

Towns Adjacent to the Capital Prepare to Send Their Clubs and Bands to Take Part in the Rally.

LINCOLN, Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Among the organizations from outside the city which have signified their intention of participating in the republican rally next Tuesday night, at which Generals Sickels, Alger, Sigel and Corporal Tanner will appear and speak, are the York McKinley club, York band, York drum corps, Fairmont McKinley club, Fairmont band, Wahoo Ladies' McKinley club, Wymore Railway Men's Sound Money club, Wymore McKinley club and Palmyra Mounted McKinley club. The parade will occur in the afternoon and at its conclusion there will be an open air mass meeting at the capitol grounds, to be addressed by Colonel Charles P. Lincoln, and Hon. E. C. Elliott. The generals, Sickels, Sigel, Mulholland and Corporal Tanner, will speak at two theaters and the N street headquarters in the evening. General C. E. Bussey, General O. O. Howard, General Charles F. Manderson and General John C. Cowin will also appear and make addresses. Applications for positions in the parade are coming in from other sections of the state aside from those mentioned. It is expected to be the grandest republican demonstration ever seen in Lincoln. Tomorrow night the students of the State university will meet at the N street headquarters to organize a sound money club. This will be entirely nonpartisan, and will include a large number of democrats. Hon. G. M. Lambertson will speak. Tomorrow night the Union Veteran Republican club will meet at Grand Army hall to make arrangements for participation in the soldiers' rally Tuesday night next. The republican state central committee is much pleased with the political situation in Otoe county, where the cause of sound money is making heavy gains. In Wyoming precinct, where the largest republican vote ever cast was fifty-five, a McKinley club of 100 members has just been organized.

Governor Holcomb left this afternoon for Broken Bow, Custer county, where he will tomorrow address the people at the county fair at Broken Bow.

A poll of the thirty-one employes of the Lincoln hotel was taken today, showing a result of twenty-six for McKinley and five for Bryan. The Lincoln hotel is the democratic and populist headquarters of the state.

RUSHING THE CAMPAIGN WORK.

Cass County the Scene of Unusual Political Activity.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—The campaign in this section of the state is being worked very vigorously by the republicans and sound money men, and the Bryanites are having all of the enthusiasm knocked out of them. Monday evening the Railway Employes' Sound Money league held a rousing meeting, and an able address was delivered by Hon. John A. Davies. Tuesday evening Hon. C. Duras addressed a large audience in the Bohemian language, in the McKinley club rooms, and aroused considerable enthusiasm. Mr. Duras gave a very clear exposition of the money question, and his hearers greatly enjoyed the discourse. During his talk he was frequently applauded, and at its conclusion he received a very gratifying burst of applause. Last night the McKinley Flambeau club effected an organization by the election of J. I. Unrush for president, Will Smith for secretary and D. B. Smith captain and drill master. The uniforms are white pants and coat, with hussar caps, and the club, sixty strong, presents a fine appearance. The McKinley Old Soldiers' club meets every Friday night, and the utmost enthusiasm is manifested at these meetings. The old soldiers are as patriotic today as they were in the '60s, and stand up shoulder to shoulder for the national honor.

Saturday night there is to be a great republican rally at Murray, and a great turnout is expected. This city will send down a large delegation, and the clubs from Union, Louisville and Nemaha are expected to be in attendance. The enthusiasm is growing, and the outlook for a big majority in Cass county is exceedingly promising.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. Rosalia Condon of Pawnee City addressed an audience yesterday evening that required the full capacity of the opera house. Her presentation was patriotic, and sentiments of approval followed each point.

DECATUR, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Large and enthusiastic republican rallies were held this afternoon, both in Riverside and Silver Creek precincts. The attendance of farmers was immense. Lyons, Tekamah, Oakland and Decatur were well represented.

WAKEFIELD, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—The second republican rally of the campaign at Allen, this county, was held last night and was a most enthusiastic meeting. Hon. H. C. Brome of Omaha spoke to a crowded house for two hours, and held the close attention of his audience from start to finish, causing many voters hitherto in doubt to declare for McKinley and sound money. The Wakefield Cornet band and Glee club and twenty-five members of the Wakefield McKinley club were in attendance and assisted in the program, including a torchlight parade. Allen has a McKinley club of 100 members, which is steadily increasing, and is doing noble work in swinging Dixon county into line for the whole republican ticket. Republicans are well organized throughout the county, and are carrying on a school house campaign in almost every district.

LYONS, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Hon. Frank S. Howell of Blair spoke last evening at the McKinley hall to a large and enthusiastic audience. He discussed the financial question, and his arguments were well received. A Woman's McKinley club was organized here Monday evening, with nearly forty members. Miss Alma Waite is president.

ASHLAND, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Hon. Merriott Brosius, member of congress from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, will address the people of Ashland from the gold and protective platform Thursday night. The Wahoo marching clubs will be here.

FREMONT, Sept. 23.—(Special.)—The republicans of Nickerson held a meeting last evening, which was addressed by R. J. Stinson of Fremont. There was a large attendance and much interest was manifested. This township is republican and it is expected will maintain its former position in the republican column.

NEBRASKA CITY, Sept. 23.—(Special.)—The McKinley club held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night. Rev. Mr. Williams of Pennsylvania made a very pleasing address. Paul Jessen, the nominee for county attorney, addressed the club at length. Local republicans are very much pleased over the county ticket nominated yesterday at Syracuse, particularly the legislative ticket, composed of Hon. John C. Watson, Patrick Ruddy and J. O. Moore.

WAHOO, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Congressman Hainer spoke at Malmo in this county last night to a large crowd. Good-sized delegations from Memphis, Ithaca, Weston and Ashland were present. A large crowd went from this place. A large tent accommodated the people, which was crowded. Mr. Hainer confined his remarks to the money and tariff questions, which he handled in an able manner. The crowd is estimated at 1,000. The remarks were well taken by the audience. Mr. Hainer addressed the people at Ceresco tonight.

ALLIANCE, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Ex-Congressman Frank W. Palmer of Chicago addressed the people of Box Butte county in the Phelan opera house last night in behalf of republicanism. He is a very able speaker. A special train brought the McKinley club, 170 strong, from Hemingford, which, with the two sound money clubs of this place, participated in a torchlight procession. The free silver movement is on the wane in this county and Box Butte may safely be counted in the republican column.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Hon. Frank Martin, editor of the Journal, favored the McKinley club of this city last night with a speech that is conceded to be the best yet delivered in this city. The judge talked from a business standpoint and the large crowd of voters listened to the calm and plain truths with the greatest manifestation of interest, and when he referred to Bryan's speech in this city four years ago, when he advocated (under free trade) "cheap everything," and now bewailing the fact that everything is cheap, the roof of the court house was almost howled out of place.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Hayward of Nebraska City delivered an address at the county fair today and discussed the political issues at the South Side opera house tonight. He was favored with a large audience of the representative voters of the county. His plain and logical talk on the political situation was well received by the opposition and frequently applauded by the republicans.

OGALLALA, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—W. P. McCrary of Hastings spoke at the court house this evening from a republican standpoint. A good-sized audience was present to greet him, and his remarks were well received.

OSMOND, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Harry Brome of Omaha spoke to an audience of 450 people in the opera house tonight. He handled the questions of the day in an able and convincing manner.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—A rousing republican meeting was held here tonight, which was addressed by Hon. Jack MacColl, A. E. Cady and Orlando Tefft. The speeches were listened to with the deepest interest and had a telling effect on the large audience present.

CLEARWATER, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon Chester P. Bradley of Wyoming addressed an enthusiastic audience, composed of about equal parts of republicans and populists, in the town hall at this place this evening. The questions of the day were handled in an able, eloquent and convincing manner, particularly the tariff and its effects on prices of farm products. This portion of his address was listened to with much interest by the farmers, and good results are looked for. Republicans have confidence in carrying Antelope county by a good majority.

TO BLOW THEMSELVES AT ST. LOUIS.

Democrats Preparing for a Monster Outpouring of the Faithful.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Preparations are being made for the convention of the Association of Democratic clubs, which is to meet here in the Auditorium on October 3. The convention will last two days, and will bring to St. Louis some of the biggest men in the democratic party. Among those who are expected to be present are William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, and ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith of Atlanta, Ga.

On the night of October 2, preceding the convention, St. Louis will witness the grandest outdoor demonstration of the campaign. All the visiting clubs, the city clubs and the silver clubs will be in line, and if Mr. Bryan and his associates on the democratic ticket reach here in time they will review the parade, in which between 30,000 and 50,000 men are expected to take part.

Move Toward Consolidation.

A goodly portion of the membership of the Colored Central McKinley and Hobart club met last night at 1514 Dodge street. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted, in addition to the speeches that were made. The speakers, all of whom dwelt upon the policy of the party and especially the gold platform, consisted of M. F. Singleton, N. B. Washington and G. W. Lewis.

During the business session the resignation of M. F. Singleton as president, on account of his candidacy for the legislature, was received and accepted. George E. Collins was unanimously elected to fill the position. In this connection plans were laid to increase the membership of the club, which is now almost 100, and to advance the work it is doing. A committee of nine is to be appointed to consolidate the colored interests of the city for the local republican ticket.

Organize an Umbrella Brigade.

Some fifty or more enthusiastic republicans met last evening at Patterson hall and organized company "A" of the John L. Webster Umbrella brigade. The company elected W. A. Webster captain and empowered him to select two lieutenants and two guides to assist him in handling the company. Those present were given a brief lesson in marching tactics and the entire company, 100 strong was ordered to be at the same quarters at 7 o'clock sharp this evening to take part in the preliminary parade preparatory for the big parade to be held on next Tuesday evening.

Seventh Warders to Be Out in Force.

A special meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican club was held last evening at the club rooms on Park avenue. Arrangements were made for a good turn out on next Tuesday evening. The club has already secured 300 nobby suits and torches for the marching division. Negotiations are pending for securing a band to play that evening. Only business of interest to the club was transacted, reports from committees looking after the canvass in that ward being received. The reports are very favorable to McKinley and Hobart.

Butler County Republican Ticket.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—The republican county convention nominated A. J. Evans for county attorney, and John Glock and George Hahn for representatives. The ticket is a strong one, and will poll the full strength of the opposition to the fusion ticket. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic, passing a resolution requesting County Judge Hale to resign his office, having been elected as a republican and now flopped over to the populists.

Colored McKinley Club.

The Colored Republican club, No. 1, of the Third ward met last night in the McKinley headquarters on Fourteenth, near Dodge street, last night. An audience of over 100 listened to the republican doctrine that was expounded by W. S. Husband, S. P. Garth and Will Jackson.

Mrs. Lease Campaigning.

MILLER, S. D., Sept. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Lease and H. L. Loucks addressed the populist meeting here today.

Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

BRYAN TALKS IN BROOKLYN

Democratic Candidate Speaks Twice in Crowded Halls.

QUOTES LINCOLN ON STATE'S RIGHTS

Deals with Other Questions Than Silver Contained in the Chicago Platform Before Touching on the Leading Issue.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Mr. Bryan addressed two crowded meetings in this city tonight, after spending the day traveling through northern New Jersey.

Before 6 o'clock tonight the Academy of Music in this city was the battle ground of a howling, tumultuous mob, and when the doors were flung open a little past that hour, it took less than ten minutes to fill the big building from the front steps to the rear wall. The house was bare of adornment, except for two large portraits of Bryan and Sewall, draped in American flags which depended from the proscenium, and the small table reserved for the speaker, with a similar dress. A very considerable portion of the audience consisted of women, every box containing a party while a number were seated upon the stage. Fully 5,000 people were in the house. Among them were many of Brooklyn's prominent democrats, including Hugh McLaughlin, the local leader, and the members of the county organization. There were few prominent New Yorkers there, however.

FAITH IN BRYAN GROWS.

When James D. Bell, chairman of the King's county democracy, rapped for order, the candidate had not yet arrived. In a few words, Mr. Bell named as chairman of the meeting "Fighting Judge" William Gaynor of the supreme court. A set of resolutions was read and adopted. After complimenting Mr. Bryan for the skill "with which he has thus far led the fight," the resolutions say:

"We find our faith in him strengthened by the abuse poured out upon him by the enemies of the people, the defamers of the democracy and the traitors to the democratic cause who, venturing to insult the intelligence of the American people by using the democratic name as a decoy flag, have at last found their fitting home in the bosom of republicanism as it is typified by Quay of Pennsylvania, Platt of New York and Mark Hanna, the labor crusher of Ohio."

Distant shouts from the outside of the building announced the arrival of the Bryan party. Mr. Bryan lost no time in starting to speak. He expressed a wish that "the distinguished divine whose name has added even to the fame of your great city, Henry Ward Beecher (applause), were with us today, that he might again champion the cause of the people in this great fight." (A voice: "No doubt he would.")

Mr. Bryan dealt at the opening of his speech with the plank of the Chicago platform denouncing "arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs," and compared it with the declaration for the "maintenance inviolate of the rights of the state" and denunciation of "lawless invasion by armed forces no matter under what pretext, as among the greatest of crimes," contained in "Abraham Lincoln's republican platform of 1860." He quoted also from the state platform in defense of the income tax plank of the Chicago platform.

SAME AS OF OLD.

He also quoted from a speech of Samuel J. Tilden, to show "that in this day we are assailed by the same people, who assailed those who were striving to make government better in those days, who sought to lighten the burdens upon the backs of the people and give them a larger share in the control of the government under which they lived. This is history repeating itself, and, my friends, we should not be discouraged by these things.

"When you hear that I am opposed to governments, you know I am opposed to governments by corporations; when you know I am opposed to a government by great aggregations of wealth, you will understand why they called me an anarchist." (Applause.)

Mr. Bryan then took up the financial question. He said the present financial system contemplated the retirement of greenbacks and treasury notes, and the substitution of bank paper for gold. Run to its logical conclusion, he said, the system contemplates gold only as legal tender money and bank paper only as paper money. Under these conditions, he asserted, the few men who control the national banks would have control of all the money and the people would have nothing to say. He then discussed Secretary Carlisle's recent statement, referring to the redemption of silver dollars in gold.

"This means," he said, "that all their talk about retiring greenbacks and treasury notes to protect the gold reserve is a farce and a fraud, because they intend to start another endless chain as soon as they get through with the present one."

Then followed a denunciation of the recent bond contracts, during the course of which he read several extracts from speeches by John G. Carlisle, in support of silver legislation and criticising the acts of John Sherman as secretary of the treasury.

"I have quoted these words before," said Mr. Bryan, "and I shall continue to quote them until John G. Carlisle apologizes to John Sherman for them; until he apologizes for that slander if those words were false. You cannot make a graver charge against a public man than to say that he sympathized with the idle holders of idle capital rather than with the struggling masses."

Turning to the platforms of the opposing parties, the nominee asserted that the republican leaders had endorsed all of the financial policy of the present administration and that a vote for the republican ticket was a vote for the continuation of present conditions.

THINKS SILVER IS GROWING.

Mr. Bryan declared that the growth of the silver sentiment was strong in the west and south first, because the people of those sections began to study financial matters. But, he said, the people of the east were now beginning to study and the free silver agitation was growing stronger in the eastern states. And the silver agitation, he said, had come to stay until the gold standard was driven out. He then entered into an extended statement of the conditions which he believed would prevail under a policy of free coinage of silver in the United States, saying:

"Shame on the cowardly American who thinks this nation is not as big as Bismarck does. (Applause.) Oh, that some of the republican campaign fund might be used to pay the expenses of those timid Americans if they would go across the ocean and see the great statesman and learn confidence. (Loud applause.) We say if we cannot have an independent financial system we cannot have a foreign policy of our own. We have opposed some of the policies of the president, but let me tell you, let it be said of the people of the west and of the south, that in spite of their opposition to the president's financial policy, they stood by him on the Monroe doctrine when your cowardly financiers begged him to submit." (Loud and prolonged applause, cries of "That's the kind of talk to send you to Washington," and "Three cheers for Bryan.")

Mr. Bryan then referred to allegations that free silver would drive gold to Europe and declared it had already gone, saying in two years the nation's currency had been contracted $150,000,000 and added: "Let me read you what Lincoln said on this subject: 'If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it would be the most heinous crime against the people.' And yet, my friends, we have contracted the circulation about $150,000,000.

Mr. Bryan's address lasted an hour and a half and was concluded at 10:15 o'clock. Under the guidance of a local committee he left the academy for the rink meeting. Upon reaching Montague street, however, the disappointed crowds who failed to get entrance to the hall shouted for a speech and from a rude platform, hastily provided, the candidate made a brief open air address. Meanwhile inside the hall, Senator "Joe" Blackburn of Kentucky had been introduced. Just before leaving the stage, Mr. Bryan characterized Blackburn as one of the bravest champions who ever lifted his arm in behalf of the people. The senator arraigned the bolting democrats mercilessly, declaring the New York democrats were today confronted by a spectacle which they never before had. "From president to dog peller," he cried, "the leaders of the party are skulking in the rear." Amid great applause the meeting was brought to a close.

CROWD A SECOND HALL.

It has been a mooted question whether the labor people of the east would respond to a call for a mass meeting in favor of Mr. Bryan, but there was no mistake about the demonstration at Clermont rink. The capacity of the building was estimated at 8,000 and every available corner was filled with good-natured humanity, while thousands besieged the doors and were refused admission. It was a typical labor gathering and even the women and children present were filled with the enthusiasm of the occasion. While they were waiting for the arrival of Mr. Bryan the audience listened to several speakers. The meeting was presided over entirely by labor organizations and the stage contained a representative from each local labor organization. When the meeting was called to order every aisle and each corridor was crowded and when letters of regret were read from E. V. Debs and John W. Hayes, secretary of the Knights of Labor, there were vociferous cheers. Debs said in his telegram: "Millions are with Bryan and will place him in the chair Lincoln occupied in spite of British toryism and corporation coercion."

Resolutions were adopted commending the work of the Chicago convention and proclaiming the present contest to be "much more than a struggle between the democratic and so-called republican parties;" "a battle of the people against the oligarchy of wealth, founded on special privileges," and pledging support to Bryan.

President John McKetchnie announced it would be 9:30 o'clock before Mr. Bryan would arrive, and the audience cheered lustily his declaration. "We will wait until morning if necessary," they said. The brief time before Mr. Bryan's arrival was whiled away by brief speeches by local labor leaders. It was after 10 when Mr. Bryan appeared, and after the police had fought a way through the crowds at the door for him, they had to repeat the operation inside the hall. When Mr. Bryan had secured order, he made a speech covering the same grounds as his previous speeches.

IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Bryan's too speeches in Brooklyn came at the end of a day of traveling. Since early morning he had been on the move, stopping only for a few minutes in the towns he passed through to speak to the assembled people. Mr. Bryan left Philadelphia on the 9 o'clock train on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania railroad, accompanied by several members of the New Jersey democratic state committee. There were very few people at the hotel and railway station to see him off.

Short stops were made at Bristol, Pa., and Trenton. The first speech of the day was made at Lambertville, N. J., where a stop of four minutes was made. The platform of the station was thickly packed with people, as was also the upper shed of the structure. A baggage truck was wheeled into requisition and from this Mr. Bryan made a brief address. At Frenchtown, N. J., a party of politicians boarded the train and clasped hands with the candidate. Among them was ex-Senator Cameron of Hunterdon county, now president of the Frenchtown National bank, who assured Mr. Bryan he is a silver man. Mr. Bryan spoke briefly from the platform.

At Phillipsburg a royal greeting was given Mr. Bryan. The station fronts upon a public square, where a stand had been erected. A brass band and an immense throng were in waiting, and to them Mr. Bryan said:

Feeling is aroused on both sides in this campaign, and well may there be feeling because those who are entrenched behind special privileges know that the election of the Chicago ticket means that they will be driven from their bulwark and made to earn their livings like other men. (Great applause.) It is not strange that, realizing that hereafter they must eat the bread they earn by the sweat of their own brow instead of eating the bread others earn, they will fight with desperation to hold on to the government. (Great applause.) But there is feeling on the other side, there is feeling on our own side, too. (Applause.) Go out among the masses of the people and ask them what they understand the campaign to mean and they will tell you they understand this to be a campaign in which the people are defending their homes and their firesides and fighting for posterity. (Applause.) If you would ask me what the campaign song ought to be this year I tell you that there is no better song to illustrate this campaign than that beautiful song, "Home, Sweet Home." (Enthusiastic applause.)

At Belvidere a few hundred persons were waiting at the depot and when the train bearing the Bryan party rolled into the station they cheered enthusiastically. Mr. Bryan spoke to them from the rear of the car. At Mauch Chunk there was a stop of ten minutes, in order to make up the train for Washington, N. J. A few hundred people were at the depot and Mr. Bryan utilized the time there by speaking to them. At Washington, N. J., the home of ex-Congressman Cornish, who was in the party, a stop of nearly an hour was made. Mr. Bryan received an enthusiastic ovation and spoke from a stand erected in the center of the town. At Dover, a few hundred people gathered about the train, which stopped but a moment. The crowd cheered the nominee enthusiastically. He spoke a few moments before the train pulled out. Morristown turned out in force. There were feeble cheers for McKinley. The streets of Newark, about the rear of the train, were packed with people and long before the station could be reached the cheering could be heard by those on the train. The train stopped but a moment, but in that time Mr. Bryan talked to those whom he could make hear.

G. A. R. SOUND MONEY MISSIONARIES.

Speak in Favor of Gold Standard to Three Thousand People.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 23.—The coterie of soldier-missionaries who are making a tour of Wisconsin in the interest of the gold standard—Generals Sickles, Howard, Governor Alger and Corporal Tanner, arrived at Madison this morning and addressed an audience of 3,000 at the university armory building at 10:30. Upon arrival at 9 a. m., they were given an informal reception by Governor Uphan at the executive chamber and so great was the crush that all did not have opportunity to shake hands with them before the hour for speaking arrived.

At 10 a. m. a procession was formed for the march to the armory, a mile away, and, notwithstanding the early hour, the parade was a mile in length. The speakers rode in carriages, accompanied by Governor Uphan and members of the reception committee escorted by 200 soldier veterans marching on foot followed by the sound money club of the Fuller & Johnson and Gisholt manufacturing plants, ward clubs and delegations from the surrounding country. As the parade approached the armory a salute of thirteen guns was fired. Senator Vilas presided at the meeting, and in opening it made a brief but stirring speech. This afternoon the party left on a tour through the north and west, speaking at La Crosse this evening.

CANDIDATES ASKED TO COME DOWN

Democratic Central Committee Levies an Assessment.

The democratic county central committee met at silver headquarters, at 1514 Farnam street, Tuesday night to discuss plans for carrying on the campaign. There was a large attendance of members of the committee and several who were not members were called in to give advice and whatever of encouragement they had to offer.

The principal topic discussed was finance, but it wasn't of the free silver variety. It appeared that the faithful were perfectly willing to stand around and talk free silver, but when it came to giving up some of their own coin to help carry on the campaign they were "shy." The question of levying an assessment on the candidates was discussed. A motion was finally put and carried that an assessment for campaign purposes be levied upon the democrats on the fusion ticket, and that the touching of the populist candidates be left to the managers of their own party.

Just where Frank Ransom would come in under this resolution was a subject which elicited some debate, but it was finally decided that as the democrats had taken him under their wing at the nominating convention they were entitled to handle his contribution to the campaign fund.

Looks Bright in North Nebraska.

Judge M. P. Kinkaid of O'Neill, republican candidate for contingent judge of the supreme court, was in the city last evening. Concerning political matters in Holt and other counties in northwest Nebraska, the judge stated that the outlook for the republicans was steadily improving. "There is no question but we are making inroads on the demo-pop strength and we confidently expect this condition to continue up to election day."

TRUTHS FOR YOUNG VOTERS

McKinley Tells a Delegation Prosperity Cannot Be Coined.

TALKS ALSO ON VOLUME OF MONEY

Republican Nominee Points Out that America Has Now a Larger Circulation Per Capita Than Other Leading Countries.

CANTON, Sept. 23.—The first of two trains bringing a delegation from Wood county, Ohio, to call on Major McKinley reached the valley depot at 1:45. It brought the Ladies McKinley club of Bowling Green, the members wearing white Tam O'Shanters with gold bands; the McKinley first voters of Bowling Green were in full uniform; while the Bowing Green McKinley and Hobart club with old gold hats, two bands and a number of unorganized citizens. A second train followed an hour later.

Major McKinley addressed two delegations this afternoon. The first was the Wood county delegation and the second was from Muncie, Ind. The latter came on a special train of five coaches and included four bands, the first voters club, Prosperity McKinley club and veteran soldiers. The addresses for Wood county were made by Attorney R. S. Parker of Bowling Green and for Muncie by Attorney E. A. Needham.

In speaking to the Wood county delegation he addressed himself especially to the first voters club, saying:

The presence of this body of young men who are to vote for the first time next November is to me an inspiring sight. For twenty-one years you have been enjoying our free institutions, the protection and opportunity of our laws without any political power or responsibility. I fear sometimes that few of us estimate suffrage at its true worth. It clothes us with sovereignty. It is a guaranty to our liberties and institutions, and is our surest safety. It is the constitutional mode of expressing the popular will. Through it public policies are determined and public laws enacted. Through it administrations are made. Through it our whole governmental machinery is conducted, and it is indeed a priceless inheritance and should be considered as such by every young man. With the privilege come grave responsibilities in its use. It should express the intelligence and judgment and belief of the voters. It should never be employed for any base use. It should be exercised with courage, wisdom and patriotism. It should never, no never, be thrown against the country, and should never represent public dishonor. (Great applause.)

HIS OWN FIRST VOTE.

I recall, young men, my first vote. With what a thrill of pride I exercised for the first time the full prerogative of citizenship. I have not realized greater pride since. I felt I had some part in the government. The period and circumstances when I cast my first vote may have made a deeper impression upon me than it otherwise would, but I recal it now after thirty-two years with sensations of joy and satisfaction. (Applause.) In the crisis of war on the very field of conflict, my first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. (Great cheering.) It is to me a priceless memory. What a glorious privilege to have been permitted to vote for a candidate for president whose services to his country in the greatest peril of its life rank with the services of Washington, the father of his country. (Applause.) Priceless memory to me that I could vote for the martyr to liberty, the emancipator of a race and the savior of the only form of government among men. (Great cheering.) You, gentlemen, did not have that privilege, but it having been denied you, there will be some satisfaction to vote for the party of Lincoln, which rallied the young men of the country around the banner of liberty, union and national honor. (Applause.)

Mr. McKinley then read a few words uttered by Lincoln to young voters on June 23 1848, advising them to form political clubs and "speak and sing and hollor," and then spoke of the importance of the present contest, and proceeded:

I ventured a few weeks ago to suggest in a public speech that it would be better to open the mills than to open the mints (Great cheering and cries of "That's right.") I see that some of our political adversaries criticize the statement, saying it is "putting the cart before the horse." They seem to think the way to open the woolen mills, for example, is to start a yardstick factory. (Great laughter and applause.) They forget that you must make cloth before you can measure it and that the weaver must be employed before the yardstick is required. But they say the yardstick is too long. I answer if you make a yardstick nineteen inches instead of thirty-six inches, its present length, you will not increase the output of cloth or its value, or give an additional day's labor to American weavers.

CAN'T COIN PROSPERITY.

Nor will a 53-cent dollar increase our industrial enterprise, add to the actual earnings of anybody, or enhance the real value of anything. It will wrong labor and wreck values, and has done so wherever it has been used. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") More cloth might require more yardsticks, but more yardsticks or shorter ones will not create a demand for more cloth. Nor will short dollars from wide open mints free to all the world increase our factories. More factories at work will find work for the good dollars now in their hiding places, and find employment for the good men now idle at their homes. Industry must come first. Labor precedes all else. It is the foundation of wealth; it is the creator of all wealth. Its active employment puts money in circulation and sends it coursing through every artery of trade. The mints do not distribute it in that way. Start the factories in full blast and the money will flow from bank and vault. The lender will seek the borrower, not as now the borrower the lender. Start the factories and put American machinery in operation and there will not be an idle man in the country who is willing and able to work; there will not be an American home where hunger and want will not disappear at once, and there will not be a farmer who will not be cheered and benefited by his improved home markets, and by the better and steadier prices for his products. Credits will take the place of debts. The wasted earnings of the poor will be restored. A surplus will take the place of a deficiency in the public treasury. (Cries of "That's right.") Plenty and prosperity will return to us again; and do not forget, men and women of Wood county, that you cannot coin prosperity, and you cannot revive industries through the mints. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") They come through labor and confidence, skill and enterprise and honesty, and they will come no other way. (Great applause.)

MORE THAN OTHER COUNTRIES.

To the Muncie delegation Mr. McKinley, after welcoming his visitors, said:

The complaint, the chief cause of complaint of our opponents is, first, that we have not enough money, and second, that our money is too good. (Laughter.) To the first complaint I answer that the per capita of circulating medium in this country has been greater since the so-called crime of 1873 than it ever was before (applause), and that it has been greater in the last five years than it ever was in all our history. (Cries of "That's right.") We have not only the best money in the world, but we have more of it per capita than most of the nations of the world. (Applause.) We have more money per capita than the United Kingdom per capita; than German, than Italy, than Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Roumania, Servia, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Mexico and the Central and South American states, and more than Japan or China. (Great applause.) So that some reason rather than the lack of volume of money must be found to account for the present condition of the country. To the second complaint, that our money is too good, it would seem to be enough to say that the money of no country can be too good, and that no country suffers from having its medium of exchange made from the best material obtainable. (Applause.) It is poor money—not good money—that has been the cause of so much loss and suffering in the past, both to individuals and to nations. (Applause.) The older men of this audience will remember that before the war we did business with an uncertain and fluctuating currency known as state bank money. Many of these banks and their notes were absolutely sound, but for the most part they were subject to a discount. The total number of banks in 1860, exclusive of state bank branches, was 1,579. Of this number the "counterfeit detectors," then in constant use, reported 832 as "broken, closed, failed, fraudulent and worthless." The notes of these banks were in circulation among the people and had been received by them for their good labor and their good products. They were absolutely worthless and of no more value than the paper upon which they were printed. Upon whom did this loss fall, my fellow citizens? There is scarcely an old gentlemen in this audience who will not recall that it fell upon the laboring men and the farmers of the United States.

POOR MEN LOSE BY POOR MONEY.

I allude to this only to show that those who suffer most from poor money are the least able to bear the loss. It is the history of mankind that the least valuable money which will pass current is the money that at last finds its resting place among the poorer people, and when the crash comes the loss must be borne by them. And I doubt if there is a man in this audience who has not among the belongings of his family or the family of his father some of that old bank paper as a reminder of what they lost. (A Voice: "I have $10 at home myself.") I cannot imagine any interest that can be permanently subserved by having poor money. The bare suggestion of such a proposition to a man of reason meets its instant rejection. You will remember that from 1862 to 1869 we did business with paper money exclusively; we had neither gold nor silver, and you will remember that gold was constantly at a premium, ranging from 40 to 100 per cent. Then when a man wanted to borrow money he had to pay a higher rate of interest than he has to pay since 1879 on a gold basis. (Applause.) When we were doing business with a depreciated paper money interest was very much higher to the borrower than it is now. I can recall in Ohio when the ruling interest for that paper money was 10 per cent annually and often 1 per cent a month or 12 per cent a year. Do you remember that, men of Indiana? When in the days of the greenback currency you paid from 10 to 12 per cent for your money? The ruling rate here in Ohio for what some people are pleased to call a 200-cent dollar is 6 or 7 per cent today. It may run as high as 8, and possibly that has been the ruling rate during the last two years, but that is because distrust has fallen upon the country and men who have money will not part with it and take chances without a higher rate of interest. (Applause.) Money can be borrowed at a lower rate of interest than it could have been borrowed at any time from the days of 1869 to the days of resumption. What more healthful sign than this fact that a dollar the world over can be borrowed at a less rate than ever before? That money is hard to get not because it is scarce, but because those who have it keep it, fearing to loan it because of the unsettled business condition of the country. Money is idle today because it cannot be profitably and safely invested by those who have it. It is neither a lack of volume of our money nor the quality of the money that is our trouble, but a lack of confidence in the steadiness and stability of business. The threat of free silver is driving our money into hiding today; the way to bring it out is to restore confidence, and how will you restore confidence? There is only one way. (A voice: "Vote for McKinley," and applause.) The way to restore confidence is to defeat, through the ballot, the party that destroyed confidence. The way to restore prosperity is to defeat, through the ballot, those who have destroyed prosperity. We do not believe the way to restore confidence is through the mints of the United States. (Cries of "No, you are right.") We can only restore confidence and prosperity, not through a debased currency, but through a policy that will restore the wasted revenues to the public treasury and rekindle fires in American workshops. (Cheers.)

PLANS FOR A REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Great Enthusiasm Over Next Tuesday Night's Meeting.

The committee of arrangements for the republican demonstration of September 29 met yesterday forenoon and found occupation in attending to the minor details of the affair. Through a misunderstanding the presence of the Lancaster county crowd will have to be dispensed with. The Lincoln people acquired the idea that the Omaha demonstration was to be held Monday night and now they have a big rally of their own scheduled for next Tuesday night. It had been expected that a big crowd would be brought up from Lincoln, but they will now be required at home. So much enthusiasm has been manifested, however, by the local clubs that the absence of the Capital City republicans will make no perceptible difference in the appearance of the parade. The local establishment, which secured the order for the torches, is turning them out as rapidly as possible and the full complement of 5,000 will be ready for use when they are wanted.

The attention of the committee has been called to the fact that General Cowin had been advertised to speak at the Lincoln demonstration, but it is assured that he will consider home demands first and call the Omaha meeting to order as originally arranged.

According to the present plans the distinguished speakers who will be here the night following Senator Thurston's meeting will not speak at the Coliseum. It is thought advisable to divide the crowd in order that each of the speakers may speak at length and be heard by all who come. The county central committee expects to have both opera houses and one large hall in addition. General Sickles will speak at one meeting, General Porter at another and Russell A. Alger at the third.

Questions Prove Troublesome.

A free silver orator trundled a box out into the street at Fifteenth and Capitol avenue last evening and soon had a crowd around him. At first he invited any of the audience who were anxious inquirers after light on financial topics to ask any questions they saw fit. He had not proceeded far with his speech before some questions were propounded to him. He floundered around for a time in the vain attempt to answer them and then proceeded with his harangue without deigning to pay any further notice to queries addressed to him. When the meeting adjourned there were no conversions announced.

Flambeau Club Busy Drilling.

The John L. Webster Flambeau club met for drill last evening in the Omaha Guards' armory. There was a full turnout of the membership and they show the effect of persistent drill. The club proposes to keep at it persistently and at the present rate of progress will make a fine appearance in the parade Tuesday night.

DEMOCRATS ISSUE A CALL

Straight Out Will Hold a Convention on October First.

EXPECT A FULL REPRESENTATION

Chairman Martin of the Opinion that a Full State and Electoral Ticket Will Be Nominated.

The straight democrats of Nebraska have issued a call for a state convention to be held in this city on October 1 at 8 o'clock p. m. The call is issued by Chairman Euclid Martin. The convention will be composed of 150 delegates, five from each of the senatorial districts in the state. The state central committee has discussed the matter of selecting the delegates and the members have reached the conclusion that this method will be more satisfactory than to name the delegates from the counties. Mr. Martin is of the opinion that there will be a full attendance of delegates at the convention. He is also of the opinion that a full electoral ticket for Palmer and Buckner will be put into the field.

Regarding a state ticket Mr. Martin said yesterday morning that the straight democrats were undecided as to whether or not they would make any nominations, as that was a question that the convention would decide. By putting straight democratic electors in the field, he said that the democratic organization could be kept together and would be in a condition to do business after the silver craze had subsided. In the state convention Douglas county will be entitled to fifteen delegates.

Max Adler Was Not There.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: In The Bee this morning I find the following item:

"GRAFTON, Neb., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—At a proposed McKinley meeting Tuesday evening in the Yost school house, a few miles southwest, two old veterans, neighbors, while awaiting the speaker became involved in a quarrel, coming