BRYAN CHANGES HIS CAMPAIGN PROGRAM.

He Will Enter Actively Into the Campaign About September 1st-In the Meantime Needed Rest Will be Taken-The Proposed Trip to Maine Abandoned - Disposing of Accumulated and resorted to the ice.

Mr. Bryan's Movements.

New Year, Aug. 15. - After a conference with members of the Democratic national committee it was decided that Mr. Bryan should tour the conntry next month, addressing people at all towns visited from the rear of a railroad car, and the following announcement was prepared by the chairman of the national committee, Senator Jones: "It has been decided that Mr. Bryan will enter actively into the campaign about September 1 and continue on the stump until the election. In order to obtain a much needed rest and to prepare the letter of acceptance before the speech making begins, he will spend the next two weeks at some quiet place not yet deeided upon. The visit to Bath, Me., will, therefore, be postponed until the latter part of September, when Mr. Bryan will make a number of speeches in New England."

The members of the national committee felt that it would not be well for Mr. Bryan to visit Maine prior to the State election next month, when the Republicans are almost certain to Chairman Jones and his chief advisers are afraid of the effect of a disastrous defeat of the silver men in that State following a series of speeches by Mr. Bryan there, as he had set his heart upon doing. They are also said to be afraid that he will make some mistakes in the course of his speeches and thereby injure his cause and, though Mr. Jones announced a general tour of the country, there is an undercurrent in the national committee that the best thing for the Democratic cause would be for Mr. Bryan not to make any more speeches from cars.

Mr. Bryan was urged to consent to a re-arrangement of his plans. He has had the policy to offer no resistance to the wishes of Mr. Jones and Mr. Gorman and will avoid Maine until after that state's election.

Mr. Bryan explained as follows his reasons for reading his speech in reply to the notification of his nomination at Madison Square garden: "Knowing that it would be printed in full. I thought it more important that it should reach in correct form the millions who will read it than that the delivery should please the few thousands who were present. It is always unfortunate when a speaker is compelled to read a political speech, but in this instance I thought it best not to risk the errors which always creep into the report of an extempo-raneous speech."

Mr. Bryan applied himself this morning to disposing, with Mrs. Bryan's aid, of a three days' accumulation of correspondence. Both will leave to-morrow for Irving-on the-Hudson, where they will remain until Monday as the guests of John Bris-bane Walker, editor of the Cosmopolitian. From Irving they will go to the Upper Bedrock where they will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Perrin for about a week. Mrs. Per-rin was formerly Mrs. Bryan's school It is expected that Mr. teacher. Bryan will speak at Buffalo on August 27 and at Erie, Pa., two days

MELVILLE'S OPINION.

The Engineer of the Jeanette Party Talks About Dr. Nansen's Eqpedition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. - Commodore Melville, engineer in chief of the navy, who was a member of the Jeanette party, which served as a pattern for Nansen's attempt upon the North pole, holds that the result of the explorer's voyage clearly proves Nansen's theory of polar drift to be groundless. In his opinion Nansen only closely paralleled the voyage of Wyprecht and Payer in the Tegethoff, who rounded the horth point of Nova Zembia with the intention of traversing the north coast of Siberia. During the winter their ship was crushed and in the following summer the escaped in their boats and were picked up off Cape Nassau, one of the head-lands of Nova Zembla, Nansen, Commodore Melville points out, fild not enter the ice on the side of the polar basin from where he was picked up. so his trip fails utterly to prove that a current exists that may be relied upon to carry a ship across the polar waters and bring it down on the east side of Greenland. As a matter of fact, he was heard from east of Nova Zembla and he just drifted northward and back again. This is precisely in accord with the judgment passed upon Nansen's theory before he undertook his voyage by the commodore, who had carefully calculated proba''e drift in the Arctic regions, no h of the New Siberian islands, fro. . the experience he had with the Jeanette.

Officers Defeated by Robbers.

BENSON, Ariz., Aug. 10 .- The banfits who last week raided the Intersational bank at Nogales, ambushed Sheriff Leatherwood and posse near the New Mexican line. Frank Robson. United States line rider, who was one of the posse, was killed. The bandits having gained accessions to their ranks, now outnumber the officers, who are now returning, bringing the body of Robson with them.

Counterfeiting on a Large Scale.

WASHINNTON, Aug. 15. - The secret service bureau of the Treasury department has been requested to look into a report of extensive counterfeiting of United States silver dollars in one of the Central American states. The information comes from a Mexico paper and was sent to the State department by Minister Ransom. It states that in one of the Central American states a company has been organized Americans, who have purchased the silver dollars of the state, worth 47 cents, and coined them into AmerDR. NANSEN'S RETURN.

Fonz Degrees Nearer the North Pole Than Any Other Explorer.

MALMO, Sweden, Aug. 15. - The newspaper Dagensnyheler has received communications from Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Schottansen from the island of Vardo, Norway. These communications state that they abandoned the Fram in the autumn of 1895

The steamer Windward, carrying supplies to the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition, picked them up near Franz Josef land. They expected that the Fram would eventually drift to the east coast of Greenland.

Did Not Reach the Pols.

Dr. Nansen left the Fram on March 14, 1895, in 84 degrees north latitude. He traversed the polar sea to a point 88 degrees, 14 minutes north latitude, situated north of the new Siberia islands. No land was sighted north of 82 degrees of latitude, or thence to Franz Josef land, where he passed the winter, subsisting on bear's flesh and whale blubber.

Dr. Nansen and his companions are in the best of health. The Fram is expected at Vardo or Bergen shortly. She stood the ice well. There were no sick persons on board when Nan-

The steamer Windward took letters for Nansen when it started to the relief of the Jackson-Farmsworth expedition, as Mr. Jackson expected to find Nansen and was convinced that his idea of drifting across the pole in the ice was impracticable. He was also convinced that Nansen would return in the direction of Franz Josef land.

Dr. Nansen failed to reach the North pole, but he touched a point four degrees nearer than any other explorer has done.

Has Been Gone Three Years. Dr. Fridjof Nansen started on his expedition in the little ship Fram, to try to reach the North pole, in June, 1893. His plan was different from any that had hitherto been attempted. It was based on the theory of an open polar sea and the existence of currents setting northward into it from the New Siberian islands. Dr. Nausen proposed to sail northward from Norvay and eastward along the Kara sea, skirting the Siberian coast to the New Siberian islands; then leaving the land to continue northerly until the pack ice was reached. He intended to ram his ship into the ice, trusting to the currents (the existence of which had been indicated by the drift of certain relics of the ill fated Jeannette), to carry him with the ice pack into the polar sea, and out again beween the eastern coast of Greenland and the island of Spitzbergen.

In accordance with this plan, Dr. Sansen had his vessel, the Fram-in English, the Forward-built upon a special design, intended to resist the pressure of ice. The hull was U-shaped in section, built with the greatest strength and braced inside, so that its power of resistance would be such that the pack ice, instead of crushing it, would lift the vessel on the ice.

She was 101 feet long and with a beam of one-third her length. She was fitted with an engine of 100 horsepower, capable of developing a speed of six knots an hour, consuming about two and three-quarter tons of coal a The crew consisted of twelve men. The ship was provisioned for five years and carried 300 tons of coal. She also had an electric light plant and alcohol for use in cooking. was provided further with six strong boats for use in Arctic waters, with dogs and sledges and a complete outfit of Arctic supplies. Captain Otto Sverdrup, an experienced Arctic navigator, who had accompanied Dr. Nansen on previous exploring trips in Northern regions, had command of

the ship.

The Fram left Vardo July 21. The first part of her voyage was made successfully, her ice-resisting qualities especially meeting the expectations of her commander as far as they had an opportunity of being tested. last seen of the ship was when she sailed from Chaborewa, on the strait of Jugor, Siberia, on August 3, 1893. There M. O. Christofersen, the secretary of the expedition, bade farewell to Nansen and his companions, who started on in excellent spirits. There have been various rumors that Nansen had been heard from, and that he had found the North pole, but they have all proved totally unfounded.

WHY NANSEN FAILED.

Was Not Provided With a Sufficient Number of Dogs and Cauces.

MALMO, Sweden, Aug. 15. - Dr. Nansen says that the Fram drifted with the ice in a westerly direction to sa degrees, and he expects that the ve-sel will eventually arrive at Spitzbergen. Wherever they penetrated they found the ice broken. Large patches of water were also found, 3,800 meters deep. Below the depth of 190 meters the water was apprecicbly warmer, probably owing to the guit stream. Rocky scars, of which the explorers had no previous knowledge, prevented entrance into the Olenek river for days. In consequence of the scarcity of dogs with the expedition, he was compelled to turn back at 86:15. If he had been provided with a sufficient number of dogs and cances the pole would have been reached. The land voyage was most arduous, but valuable scientific re-sults were obtained. In 1895 he reached the north coast of Franz Josef land, and built a stone house, in which he lived the whole winter. Dr. Nansen and his companions are in the best of bealth.

Harrison Will Take the Stump-INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15 .- General Benjamin Harrison will be at the disposal of the Republican state committee during this campaign, and the

latter will attend to arranging his dates for speeches.

Bryan to Make a Tour. NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- W. J. Bryan will travel the country over, addressing the crowds from the rear of a railroad car. An announcement to this effect was prepared by the chairman of the national committee, Sen-

MR. BRYAN NOTIFIED.

HIS ADDRESS AT MADISON SQUARE CARDEN.

Discussion of the Issues of the Campalgn, Including the Chicago Attack on the Supreme Court-Madison Square the Scene of a Tremendous Crowd-A Letter of Acceptance to be Forthcoming at a Later Date.

Notified of His Nomination.

New York, Aug. 13.—William Jen-nings Bryan of Nebraska and Arthur Bewall of Maine were last night formally notified of their nomination by the Democratic party for the offices of President and Vice President at a meeting in the big Madison square Garden. An army of unnumbered thousands filled the streets for several squares about the building in vain hope of securing admission.

In the hall, which was a flery furnace, Mr. Bryan spoke to 20,000 ticket holders for two hours. His address dealt almost entirely with the finan-



W. J. BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

cial question; was more argumentative and less eloquent than his historic Chicago speech, and only in a closing appeal to the citizens of New York did he speak in the strain which had captured the Chicago convention.

He was surrounded by many of the silver leaders, Jones of Arkansas, Blackburn of Kentucky, "Silver Dick" Bland, St. John of New York, Stewart of Nevada, Tillman of South Carolina, and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, some of whom had been rival aspirants for his place on the ticket.

Mr. Sewall spoke briefly after Bryan, and was heartily cheered. Governor Stone of Missouri delivered the notifi-

cation speech. Mr. Bryan's speech, which was read from manuscript, is in part as follows:

Bryan's Address of Acceptance. "Mr. Chairman Gentlemen of the Commit tee and Fellow Citizens:—1 shal, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomina-tion which is now tendered me by the notifica-tion committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon

We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the im rtance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the rightsousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponent . in the absence of better argument resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent; ne invectives however vehement will lead us to depart a slugie hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention citizen, either public or private, who as sails the character and questions the patriotiem of the delegates assembled in the Obicago convention, assails the character and question the patriotism of the million: who have arrayed themselves under the banner there

Charges Dented.

"It has been charged by men standing high in business and in political circles that our plat form is a menace to private security and pub-ic safety: and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor for the time being to whom I have the honor for the time being to represent not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the fogs of social order and national honor. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the ganius of our institutions: they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build heir faith upon the foundations laid by the

"Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable plearness, and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and the rights of government He said: Distinctions in society will always exist under every just govern sent Equality of talents or of education or of wealth nannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and wirtue, every man is equally entitled to protec

tion by law.'
"We yield to nobe in our devotion to the doc trine fust enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. cannot insure to the victous the fruits of a vir tuous life: we would not invade the home the provident in order to supply the wats of the spand brifts; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence Property is and will remain the stimulus to en deavor and the compensation for toil.

All Men Equal Before the Law. "We bolieve, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions in ability o in merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government of ficials shall not in making, constraing or en forcing the law discriminate between ciris us 'I assert that property right .. us well as th rights of persons are eafe in the hands of the common peopl. Abraham Lincoln, f: bis message sent to Congress in December, 1811, No men living are more worthy to b trusted than those who toll up from poverty none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly sarned. I repeat his language with unqualified approval and join language with unqualified approval and join with him in the warning which he added namely: Let them bewere of au rendering a political power which they already possess an which if surrendered, will surely be used t close the doors of advancement against such a they and to fix new disabilities and burden-

upon them until all of liberty shall be lost.

Those who daily follow the injunction. the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread,' ar now, as they ever have be n, the bulwark of law and order, the source of our nation' greatness in time of peace and its surest de fenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's ut terances let me give you his conclusion: 'Hot when the laws un lectake to add to those natusal and just advantages, art ficial distinction to grant titles, gratulties and exclusive pris Reges-to make the rich richer and the potent

more powerful - the humble members of society -the farmers, mechanics and the day labor-ers who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their gov-

ernment. "Those who support the Chicago platform, indorse all of the quotations from Jackson-the latter part as well as the former part.

"We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beonficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform Nor are we surprised to learn that we must, in Nor are we surprised to learn that we must, in this campaign, face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great argregat one of wealth are tresspassing upon the righter of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the highest independent which could be best well upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered without "It is not the wish of the general public that

trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from the e who are at their merey; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of the goverament have been so often prostituted to pur-poses of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the govern-ment should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prevent wrongdoing and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all of the members of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgresso s those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of logislation, ap-propriate to their own use the proceeds of toil of others. The commandment, Thou shalt not steal, thundered from Sinai and seiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small; to the strong as well as the weak; to the corporate persons created by law, as well as to the person of fissh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury, the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows, as a necessary conclusion, that victous legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such leg-

"The Chicago platform has been condemned by some, because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the Supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critice even go so far as to apply the name anarchists ose who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we ex-pressly recognize the binding force of that deci ion so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no sugg stion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the Supreme court. The party is simply ple ged to ass 'all the constitutional power which reme as after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted. Is there any dis-loyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years Supreme court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some twenty years ago this same court sustained, without a dissenting voice, an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown. Has not a future court as much right to return to judicial precedents as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings, they admit that error is possible. The late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing.

islation and not by those who enjoy its bonefits

The Income Tax Plank.

"While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance. I desire it dis-tinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the na-tional convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to diesent from a decision of the Supreme court. In a government like ours, ever public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or appointment; whether he erves for a term of years or during good behavior, and the people have a right to criticise his official

"'Confidence is everywhere the parent of desposism. Free government exists in jeal ousy and not in confidence.' These are the words of Thomas Jefferson, and I submit that they present a truer conception of popular govern would prohibit all unfavorab s comment upor a court decision. Truth will vindicate itself; only error fears free speech. No public offloid who conscientionaly discharges his duty as he sees it will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official con-

"Now let me ask you to consider the para mount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party doing the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to

The gold standard has been weighed in the and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and money-changing class s and it cannot for one day in any nation in the world. It was for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have nover yet been Willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

'What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the doll r. An absolutely honest dollars and not work.

lar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured b average prices A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dihonest as a dollar which decreases in pur-

chas ny power.
"Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar. Therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money, and lower the money value of all other forms of property. Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonstrate silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver using countries and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distres. So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Whom Free Stiver Would Aid. "Our opponents while claiming entire di-interestedness for themselves. h .ve appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of some y. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. The firmers are proceed to the gold s andard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholessle and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and, besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallreased, although it requires more farm profucts now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not falltn. The farmer who owed \$.00 is still com-pelled to pa. \$1.00, although it may be twice as difficult as former y to obtain the do lars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with filling pri es, and besides the stems there are many more. The firmer has thus found complaint against the gold standard.

Wage Earners and Free Silver. he wage earners have been injured by a gold standard and have expressed them elves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 19-, a petition asking for the im-mediate restoration of the free and unlimited

solnage of gold and eliver at 16 to 1 was signed by the r presentatives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor organizations, and presented to Congress. Wage earners knew that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain passess on of the dollar, they knew that employment is less permanent less of work more probable and re-employment less certain. Agold standard encourages the hoarding of money, because money is rising it also discourages enterprises and paralysis industry On the other han t. the restoration of bimetal-lism will discourage hoarding because when prices are steady or rising, mency cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The tarners and wage earners together consistute a considerable majority of the recopie of the country. Why should their interests be noved in considering financial legislation. monetary system which is pecuniarily advan-tageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the

nation's wealth. "Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the alvantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings by key depositors know that under a gold stan rd there is increasing danger that they will sees their deposits because of the lumbility of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that if the good standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay liv-

ing expenses."
"It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruizous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men don's make their profits from the propie from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the propie cannot buy, retailers cannot sell and if retailers can-not sell, whole-sle merchants and manufact-

not sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankrupter.

How Banks Are Affected.

"It is sometimes asserted by our opponents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities; that is to say, while the bank owes a large amount of money to its depositors, it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its deposit ors, but in addition thereto has enough to cov-er its capital stock and a surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly, a bank may, by making short time loans and taking good security, avoid losses, but when prices are falling rapidly, the bank is apt to lo e more because of bad debts than it can gain by the increased

purchasing power of its capital and surplus.
"It must be admitted, however, that some bankers combine the business of a bond broker with the ordinary banking business, and these may make ecough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate bank

ing business.
"As long as human nature remains as it is, there will always be danger, more or less re-strained by the public opinion or legal enactment, that those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves in a certain condition may yield to the temptation to bring about that condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of government is to prevent m n from injuring one another, and never was that duty more important than it is to-day. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy, administered in behalf of all the people, would make our government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

"The relatively f w whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their invest-ments; have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the diastrous consequences of a rising stand-ard?

The people who must purchase money with the products of toll stand in a position entirely different from those who own money or receive a fixed income. The well being of the nation, aye, of civilization itself, depends upon the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such dollar lowers the standard of eiviliastion and brings distress to the people? What shall it profit us if, in trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchasing power of our dollar, we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which those debts must be paid?

Free Coinage No Experiment.
"As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow the Chicago platform presents a clear ani emphatic de-mand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of eliver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first presi-dent down to 187). When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privil be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1, we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure sliver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints, retain their present weight

and flueness
"If there are two kinds of money, the option must rest either with the debtor or with creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the opinion should be given. Under the bimetallie system, gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person o owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender mon-ey. If the creditor has the right to choose the m-tal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the deltor to pay in the dearer money if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion es of the metals. This new nemand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decrease I demand for the encaper metal will make that metal cheap-

'If, on the other hand, the debtor exercise the option, it is reasonable to suppose he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other: but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its prices, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option the metals are drawn apart, whereas, whe deb or has the option the metals are held to gether approxima ely at the ratio fixed by law rovided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented as the mint. Society is therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor

'Inde d there can be no such thing as real bimetallism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas hey might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dear metal

Silver Mine Owners.
"If it is asserted by our opponents that the free coinage of stiver is inteded only for the benefit of the mine owners, it must be remem bered that free coinage cannot benefit the minowners any more than demonstration took way; and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonstization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificent compared to the loss which this policy brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much alwantige as the miners can obtain from it. While it is not the purpose of free coinage to esp cially aid any particular cla a, yet the e who believe that the restoration of allyer is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an inciden al benefit will come to the mine owner. The prection of forts, the deerening of harbors, the improvement of rive a the erection of public buildings—all these confer incidental benefits

upon fadividuals and communities, and jet ese incidental benefits do not deter us fe making appropriations for those purposes whonever such appropriations are nec for the public good

Opposed to Changing the Batta "We are opposed to any changes of the ratio for two reasons: First, because a change would produce great injustice; and, second, because a change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produ a injustice because, if affected in the manner usually suggested, is would result in an enormous contraction in the would result in an enormous contraction in the volume of standard money. The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio, not because they produce sliver but because they ewn property and owe debte, and they cannot afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the burden of that date.

No Danger of Buln.

There is another argument to which I ask your attent on. Some of the more sealous opponents of free corrage point to the fact that thirteen months must clapse between the selection and the first regular ar sion of Congress and assert that during that time in ease people declare to emesives in favor of free coinage, all ious will be withdrawn and all moregames for colosed. If there are merely prophecies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the president is empowered to convene Congress in extraordinary session who ever the public good requires such action. If in Novamber the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimerallism, the system can be imagurated within a few months. If however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and moregages forcelosed is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial quastions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a putocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidation will be of no avail. The people who in 1776 rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine will not in this generation subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent. not in this generation subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent.

International Bimetallism

"In conclusion, permit me to say a word in segard to international bimetallism. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetalliam throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage of silver on all ecoasions have shown their willingness to co-operate with other na-tions to the reinstatement of silver, out they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United State, and they further besieve that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than service dependence upon foreign aid. For than service dependence upon foreign aid. For more than twenty years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the direction of international bims: allism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a pseuniary beacht from the appreciation of gold. How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? I. the double standard will bring benefits to our people, whe will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits?

For a people like ours, blassed with natural For a people like ours, classed with natural resources of surpassing rithness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a finantial system suited to their own newle, is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot force respect for our foreign polloy so long as we confess enessives mable to frame our own financial policy. Honest differences will be a supplemental to the surpassion of th of opinion have always existed, and ever will exist, as to he legislation best calculated to promote the public will; but when it is seriously asserted that this nation must bow to the dietation of other nations and accept the polt-cies which they insist upon, the right of saif-government is assail-d.and until that question is settled all other questions are insignificant.

To the People of the East. "Citizens of New York:—I have traveled from the center of the continued to the sea-board that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the peo-ple out West and South, and assure you that ther desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospal of despair, and advise endurance of the ilis you have. The advocates of free coinegs believe that, in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism, they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their

"A few of our people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. The great city is built upon the com-merce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce of the national and the second of the second of the people have money with which to buy, and and they cannot obtain money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products

at remunerative prices.

'Production of wealth goes before the equipment of wealth; those who cheat must see cure a profit before they have anything to hare with others. You cann t afford to join the money changers in support of a financial policy which will destroy the purchasing power of the products of the soil, and must in the

end, discourage the creation of wealth.

I as', I espect your od-operation. It is true
that a few financiers would fashish a new figuro—a figure representing solumbia, her hands
bound fast with fetters of gold and har face
turned toward the East, appealing for assistturned to these who live heron; the see, but the ance to those who live beyon t the sea, but the figure can have oxpress y ur idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the status which guar is the entrance to your sity a status as patriotic in conception as it is colosed in proportions, it was the gracious gift of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal

of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American prople. That figure—Liberty enlightening the world is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of spreach, guarantees equal rights to all and promises apacial privileges to none, the United promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the

AN OHIO WOMAN PRISONER

Cella Rose Accused of Killing Her Father, Mother and Brother.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 14.-Miss Celia Rose, aged 24 years, is in jail here charged with milling her father, Daniel, her mother and her brother with poison. All three died recently within a few days of one another and it was evident that they had been poisoned. A young woman gained the confidence of the daughter and it is claimed Celia made a confession to

Miss Rose was in love with Guy Berry, a neighbor. He did not like her and considered her attentions a nuisance. He complained to his father and Berry complained to Rose. The girl's parents took ber severely to task and the poisoning was the re-

Alleged White Caps Set Free COLUMBIA, Mo., Aug. 14.-Michael

Zwelm, Zeb Burnett and Merrick Lindsey, who were arrested recently in Ashland on the charge of writing Whitecap letters to Ben Matthewa, anti-saloon leader of that town, were acquitted here yesterday in Judge Pratt's court. Numerous letters, highly decorated with threatening drawings, were exhibited and the witnesses were examined, but were unable to prove that the accused had written the letters.