

MR. BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE

W. J. BRYAN'S letter accepting the democratic nomination for president of the United States.

Hon. James D. Richardson, Chairman, and Others of the Nominating Committee of the Democratic National Convention: Gentlemen—In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of a great nation, and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

In my letter of acceptance of 1896, I made the following pledge:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can yield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal ambition, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible even when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the chief executive for any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrain me to renew this pledge.

The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterizes those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed of the republic.

Having in my notification speech, discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

TRUSTS.

The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present administration, proves conclusively that the republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work. A private monopoly has always been a part of the industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit, the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system of consumer-stuff extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer, and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injuries that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an attorney general who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state; I shall recommend an amendment to the constitution, which shall be necessary, in my belief and hope, to a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the states, empower congress to protect the people of all the states from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The platform accurately describes the Dingley tariff law, when it deems it as "a tariff measure, and skillfully devised to give to the few favored which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear." Under its operation trusts can plunder the people of the United States, while they successfully compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries. Even those who justify the general policy of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizen.

CORPORATIONS IN POLITICS.

The democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations entering politics, and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Honest corporations, engaged in an honest business, will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undesired odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The republican party has persistently refused to comply with the earnest requests of the Interstate Commerce commission for such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to realize the hopes expressed in its legislation, and to which well-organized and honorable men and women have given their aid.

large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN.

The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetallicism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independently of the action of other nations, is repeated. In 1892 the republican party recognized the necessity for bimetallicism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the president, immediately after his inauguration, by authority of congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1892, and afterwards published at that time the president and a majority of his cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to reopen the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetallicism, whenever it could be done by co-operation with other nations. The platform submitted to the national convention with the indorsement of the administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Now the republican party, for the first time, openly abandons the advocacy of the double standard, and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the republican administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio which would restore to silver its former position in the world, and which, if adopted, would be a permanent and beneficial change.

The currency bill, which resolved the sanction of the executive and the republican members of the house and senate, justifies the warning given by the democratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain, and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the national bank notes are to be secured by bonds, the present system is supported by the republican party, it involves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and permanency of a national debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will turn voluntarily from the debt-paying policy of the past to the dangerous doctrine of perpetuating the national debt.

SELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, appears for the first time in a democratic national platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment, has three times passed the house of representatives, and that too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan, a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives to the senate. A senator is no less the representative of the state because he receives his commission from the people themselves, rather than from the members of the state legislature. If a voter is competent to vote for a member of congress, for state officers and for president, he is competent to choose his representative in the senate. A system which makes the senator responsible for his election to the whole, as a whole, and amenable to the people, if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence, and patriotism of the masses.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

The platform indorses the principle of direct legislation. This is applied to the more important questions in nation, state and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the government is to the will of the people, the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

LABOR QUESTION.

Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely affect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employees of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer, it is a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court, as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone in defending trial by jury, says:

"The impartial administration of justice, which secures both our persons and our properties, is the great end of civil society, but if that be entrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the prince, such as enjoy the highest offices of the state, their decisions in spite of their natural integrity will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank, and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be

shown attentive to the interests and good of the many."

If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property, they can be made more severe, but a citizen can be just and equal only if his case is tried before a jury of his peers.

THE BLACKLIST.

The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employe under practical restraint for the duration of his independence when the employe can not only discharge him, but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure, by mutual agreement, that control of the market which a private monopoly exercises without contract.

ARBITRATION.

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employes. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employes can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employes. The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the cabinet at its head. The present laborer fills in our economic, social and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services. Agriculture is already represented in the president's official household, the army and navy have their representatives there; the state department, with its consular service, and the treasury department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the executive in touch with the business and commercial interests. A cabinet officer truly representative of the wage-earning class would be of invaluable aid, not only to the toilers, but to the president.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Chinese exclusion act has proven an advantage to the country, and its continuance and strict enforcement as well as its extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is therefore, not desirable as a permanent citizen. His presence, as a national identity, and maintaining a foreign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an injustice to American producers, as well as a perpetual source of irritation.

PENSIONS.

The party expresses its pride in the soldiers and sailors of all our wars and declares its purpose to deal generously with them and their dependents. It is imperative that a law be passed which will secure to them the necessary and just compensation which depends upon a citizen soldiery, instead of a large standing army. Self-interest, as well as gratitude, compels the government to make bountiful provision for the military service of its citizens, and at great sacrifice of health, and life, tender their services to their country.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

The republican party, drawing as it does enormous special funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the government, is powerless to protect the taxpayers from the extravagance of those who are charged with the management of the treasury. A surplus in the treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance, in turn, compels a resort to new means of taxation, which is being kept in the background until the campaign is over, is a fair illustration of the imposition which will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idle in the treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, a laudable in itself, made the pretext for an expenditure of public money for the benefit of large ship owners, and in the interest of a transportation monopoly.

The government being only the agent of the people, has government to collect from the people taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a government honestly and effectively administered, and public servants should exercise the same degree of care in the use of the people's money, that private individuals do in the use of their own money. With a restoration of a foreign policy consistent with American ideas there can be an immediate and large reduction in the burdens now borne by the people.

INCOME TAX.

By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the resolutions committee was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the re-affirmation of the Chicago platform, and it is on this occasion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the federal constitution specifically conferring such authority ought to be supported by every citizen who may think the tax unnecessary at this time. In the hour of danger the government can draft the citizen, it ought to be able to draft the pocketbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood, we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor.

IMPERIALISM.

The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall adhere to, or abandon, those ideas of government which have distinguished this nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value, is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens. Very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma have long been ready to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of statehood, and it will be a pleasure, as well as a duty, to carry out the platform pledge concerning them.

ALASKA AND PORTO RICO.

They will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule, and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self-government and representation in congress.

RECOGNITION.

The recognition contained in both the democratic and republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence, removes the general principle involved from the domain of partisan politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely entrusted to the republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the glorious idea, and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for actual settlers. The last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring would people the western states with thrifty, intelligent and industrious citizens, and hence would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the United States.

FOREIGN ALLIANCES.

The reasons given by Washington, Jefferson, and the other statesmen of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter into no alliances, are still as true as ever.

into entangling alliances with nations are even stronger today than they were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so, we could not afford to alienate many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign nation.

We cannot connect ourselves with European nations, and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage, which our location, our character and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The doctrine enunciated by Monroe, and approved by succeeding presidents, is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. Our republic, after the manner has been established, until today, no monarchial ideas have barely a foothold in the new world.

While it is not the policy of this country to interfere where amicable relations exist between European countries and their dependencies in America, our people would look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European governments to maintain an unwilling or forcible sovereignty over the people living on this side of the Atlantic.

The position taken by the republican leaders, and more recently set forth by the republican candidate for the presidency, viz.: That we cannot protect our nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Philippines an independent republic, it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making substantial gains for any other European nation, it is equally true that the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility. European nations have for centuries plotted their wards, and it is a significant fact that the republican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate, at the same time that it adopts a European colonial policy.

There is no necessary abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically nothing, but the protection has been beyond what our sister republic, a Filipino republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny, its protection by us will be neither difficult nor expensive. No European nation would be willing to have the islands, neither would any European nation be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Philippines we will defend that sovereignty by our arms, and the Philippines will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference, they will defend themselves and will be our friends. If they show such determination in the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty, they will not require much assistance from us.

The republican party, drawing as it does enormous special funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the government, is powerless to protect the taxpayers from the extravagance of those who are charged with the management of the treasury. A surplus in the treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance, in turn, compels a resort to new means of taxation, which is being kept in the background until the campaign is over, is a fair illustration of the imposition which will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idle in the treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, a laudable in itself, made the pretext for an expenditure of public money for the benefit of large ship owners, and in the interest of a transportation monopoly.

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W. J. BRYAN.

FIRST SNOW FALLS IN THE HILLS.

Lead, S. D., Sept. 17.—This morning snow and rain fell in this vicinity. A very severe north wind chilled the air. Two inches of snow settled on Bald mountains, and it is quite cold here.

STATEMENT

MR. EDMISTEN ISSUES LETTER TO FUSION FORCES.

OUTLOOK VERY BRIGHT

Every Encouragement in the State For Success of the Local and National Ticket.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Chairman J. H. Edmisten of the people's independent state central committee today issues an open letter to the reform forces of Nebraska, dealing with the progress and present status of the campaign.

In his letter Mr. Edmisten refers very caustically and pointedly to the record and standing of the republican candidate for governor.

Mr. Edmisten says in part:

"We desire to congratulate the workers of the reform forces for the manner in which they are taking hold of the political work in this campaign. Evidences are to be seen in all sections of the state that our people are inspired with the hope of success in this contest, both in state and nation.

"With this feeling abroad, one and all enter into the campaign with the full belief that their efforts will be rewarded with victory, and, my fellow workers, there is no occasion for any other feeling as to the outcome of this political engagement. First of all our cause is just, and we believe the right will prevail, and second, there is a majority of free, independent thinkers and voters in this state who have been casting their ballots together for several years, and they have as much faith in the reforms they now contend for, as they had in the past. Yes, their faith has been strengthened in this respect, for the reason they have seen the encroachment of corporate influences from all sections, with a determination to place the entire business of this country under the management of the trusts, and ultimately controlled by one gigantic trust.

RECORD OF REFORM FORCES.

"The contrast in the management of the affairs of the state of Nebraska, when taking that of the reform forces and comparing it with the record made by the republican party, causes every citizen who has heretofore given his support to the cause of reform to rejoice for so doing. One has only to glance back at the record and officials of the republican party and ask himself if he wants a repetition of the same. Take a sharp glance at the candidate the republican party is presenting for the suffrage of the people of this state in this campaign for governor. Take a little pains and inquire into his record, investigate his past history, morally and socially, and ask yourself the question if you want the state of Nebraska presided over by a man of this type. Remember the institutions of this state with helpless children and unfortunates at the mercy of a governor who knows no interest but that of commercialism.

"We believe that the intelligent voters of this state are not to be deceived by any delusion or bait that may be thrown out for the purpose of deceiving the voters from the course they have heretofore followed, which has given such good satisfaction. Upon the other hand, we feel confident that with the assurances that are coming to us daily that not only the state ticket, but the electoral ticket, will receive an increased majority at the polls this fall.

"There is but one thing to be done to bring this about, and that is that every person who has allied himself with the reform forces shall exercise all the influence he can to bring these matters about. With a united effort in this respect you can be assured of victory to the cause of the people for two years more.

"There is no reason why the conditions referred to should not exist in every county; yes, every precinct in the state, and we do not doubt for one moment when the returns are sent by wire across the nation that the glad news will be heralded from ocean to ocean that the home state of Hon. W. J. Bryan has been carried for the cause of reform by 20,000."

DETROIT BANK CLOSES DOORS.

Detroit, Mich.—(Special.)—The oldest bank in Detroit closed its doors this noon. The bank was that of A. Ives & Sons, and the written notice posted on the front door merely said: "We have decided to go into liquidation." The first intimation of trouble came several months ago, when Ives & Sons withdrew from the clearing house association in the matter of weekly statements. Ives & Sons had been members of the clearing house since the day it was organized, but being private bankers they objected strenuously to the idea of giving weekly statements.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE FULJARDA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—Official dispatches received here announce the capture of Fuljarda on September 8, giving the Russians command of the Manchurian railway. General Orloff and General Rennenkampf, commanding separate columns, left Tsikhar on September 6 and occupied Zundrun on the 9th. Mongols and Fuljarda gave up cattle in lieu of taxes.

WANT NO MILITARISM.

Utica, N. Y.—(Special.)—At the session of the State Federation of Workmen today, among the resolutions adopted was one which protests against "Large standing armies as being a menace to the liberties of organized wage workers and a heavy burden upon them."

The resolution declares it to be the firm belief of the federation that "no contingency could possibly arise that would warrant a larger army if the safe, wise and humane course heretofore followed by our government were continued."

SLAUGHTER AT TIEN TSI.

Colonel Mead Says It Was The Worst He Ever Saw.

Honolulu.—(Special.)—Colonel Mead, who commanded all the American forces at Tientsin, arrived here on September 1 on the transport en route to San Francisco.

"I have been in the war business for thirty-five years," said Colonel Mead, "and I never saw such slaughter as was inflicted on the Chinese at Tientsin on the 13th and 14th of July. When we finally entered the walled city there were dead and mangled bodies every few feet, it seemed. They lay all over the streets.

"There was no special attempt to get the figures of the enemy's loss. The dead were simply buried as quickly as possible, and the Chinese started along the Pekin road with what wounded they could look after. There were 2,000 of these."

The battle began at daylight on July 11, raged all day and night, and on the following morning the end came with the blowing up by the Japanese of one of the gates through which the allies entered the city.

EX-QUEEN'S LESSON IN PATRIOTISM.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani took occasion on her 62d birthday, September 1, to give the natives another lesson in American patriotism. During the celebration and concert at the queen's residence she arose when "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, and kept her seat during the playing of the Hawaiian national anthem. This action greatly surprised the natives. It was the queen's way of showing that "The Star Spangled Banner" was the national anthem in Hawaii, and not the old Hawaiian hymn. This action may have a good deal of political effect as a reply from the queen to those natives who are urging the organization of an independent party, with the idea that the restoration of the monarchy is still a possibility.

IN PLACE OF GOEBEL LAW.

Kentucky Legislature Agree on New Election Law.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special.)—The senate and house special committees on election this afternoon decided to vote on the recommendation of election bills to the houses as soon as practicable. The bills to each house will be substantially the same, as both provide for equal party division in boards and election officers.

A minority report will be made to the house by Representative Orr, democrat, who agrees with the majority report, except that he does not favor clothing the election commissioners with judicial powers.

Trust Said to Have Combined with Manufacturers.

Mattoon, Ill.—(Special.)—Details have come to light of a daring coup to gain exclusive control of the broom corn crop being harvested in Central Illinois. The Central Broom Supply company is said to be manipulating the deal and has enlisted the co-operation of the biggest broom manufacturers in the east. The value of the present crop is \$2,500,000. It is 50 per cent short of last season's crop, which makes the "corner" a necessary move on the trust's part. For several weeks the manufacturers have had agents in the field to purchase the coming yield at prices under the trust's figures. The trust has now effected an arrangement to furnish the manufacturers with sufficient brush to last till October 1 if they will withdraw their agents. They furnish it at \$0 and \$100 a ton. The procedure is for the trust to "corner" the 1900 yield at low figures and then restore the price to \$200 a ton.

TIES PILED ON THE TRACK.

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special.)—A special to the Star from Abilene, Kan., says: Three attempts were made last night to wreck Union Pacific trains west of here. Ties were piled on the track in front of the local passenger train, and the "Flyer," westbound, and heavy iron on the track before the "Flyer" eastbound. The obstructions were discovered and the trains stopped in time to prevent any damage.

EDGAR HOWARD KILLS PATER.

Papillon, Neb., Sept. 17.—Edgar Howard has sold the Papillon Times to F. P. Morgan of Chappell, Neb., who took possession Saturday.