Governor Stone read his notification from printed sips, but his voice carried to al-most the ends of the ball.

GOVERNOR STONE'S ADDRESS. Governor Stone prefaced his address with a brief statement of regret over the enforced absence of Senator White of California, upon whom had originally been placed the burden of making the notification speech. He then reviewed at some length the manner He then reviewed at some length the manner in which the national democratic convention at Chicago last month had performed its work. He alluded to the democratic victory of 1892 asserting that, although the tariff question was the great issue in that campaign, there were thousands of democrats who believed that a reform in the monetary system was of far greater importance than reform in the revenue college. portance than reform in the revenue policy. The democrats of the country, he said, re-joiced in Mr. Cleveland's election and confidently expected, as they had a right to expect, that he would bring the tariff ques speedy settlement and tion to a speedy settlement and strip monopoly of its opportunity to plunder the people. But, instead of devoting himself to prompt and wise solution of the in-tit issues upon which he had been ed. President Cleveland, asserted the elected, President Cleveland, asserted the speaker, began at the threshold of his ad-ministration to exercise the great powers of his office to commit the country to a financial system which the democratic party time and again condemned in both state

and national conventions. Governor Stone then told of the struggle for the control of the democratic national convention, told of the triumph of the malority, which demanded the free f silver, and of the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He then, without entering into argument, defined the issues as made up between the two great parties and declared that the was the one great factor in the present campaign. He closed as follows:

present campaign. He closed as follows:
The Chicago platform has been denounced as undemocratic and the delegates composing the convention have been stigmatized as anarchists and socialists. We have heard much of this from a certain close of papers and individuals. On Saturday last in my own state an ex-democratic ex-supreme court judge characterized the Chicago platform as "a bundle of populistic notions, saturated brimful with socialism and anarchy," and at the same time an ex-democratic corporation attorney of some distinction declared that American clitzenship meant government, "not by the unthinking, which are guided by judgment and reason."
REPRESENTATION OF DEMOCRACY. REPRESENTATION OF DEMOCRACY.

REPRESENTATION OF DEMOCRACY.

"Unthinking unheeding masses" is very good. "The elements which are guided by judgment and reason" is extra good. It is at least a slight modification of Vanderbilt's arrogant anathema. "Damm the people," and for this small concession we ought, no doubt, to be duly grateful. Who composed the Chicago convention? From the state in which reside the gentlemen from whom I have quoted the delegation sent to that convention was composed of farmers, lawyers, doctors, editors, merchants, manufacturers and several of the most conspicuously successful business men in the Missouri valley. Among them also were eminent judges of high courts, senators of the United States, representatives in tors of the United States, representatives in congress and the treasurer and governor of the state. That delegation was chosen by one of the greatest conventions ever assemone of the greatest conventions ever bled in that state, representing all classes of the very best people of the commonwealth. est people of the commenwealth, est people of the commenwealth, true of Missouri was equally true states. If these men could not the democratic party, who could? quented democratic party? But these are speak for the democratic party, who could? If these men do not understand democracy who are its exponents? But these are the men who are ridiculed as an unthinking, unheeding mob, who caumot be trusted in the conduct of public affairs, and these are the men who must give way to English toadies and the pampered minions of corporate rapacity, who arrogate to themselves all the virtues and wisdom of the world.

Sir, the man who holds up to opprobrium such men as constituted the Chicago convention, who denounces them as cranks, an archists or socialists, or who in any respect impugns their intelligence or patriotism, does himself most rank injustice if he be not a knave a slanderer or a fool. That convention did indeed represent the "masses" of the people—the great industrial and producing masses of the people. It represented the men who plough and plant, who fatten herds, who told in shops, who fell forests and delve in mines. But are these to be regarded with contumely and addressed in terms of contempt? Why, sir, these are the men who feed and clothe the nation; whose products make up the sum of our exports; who produce the wealth of f our exports; who produce the wealth of he republic; who bear the heaviest burdens es of peace; who are ready always e their life blood for their country's to give their life blood for the men whose flag; in short, these are the men whose sturdy arms and faithful hands uphold the sturdy arms and faithful hands uphold the stupendous fabric of our civilization. They are the bravest and the tenderest, the truest These are the men who spoke at Chicago in tones that rang out clear and high and strong. They are in earnest and did not mean to be misunderstood. It was the voice of true democracy.

AND THE LEADER CHOSEN. For a leader they chose one of their own-a plain man of the people. His whole life and life work identify him in sympathy and and life work identify him in sympathy and interest with those who represent the great industrial forces of the country. Among them he was born and reared and has lived and wrought all the days of his life. To their cause he has devoted all the splendid powers with which God endowed him. He has been their constant and fearless champion. They know him and they trust him. Suave, yet firm; gentle, yet dauntless; warm hearted, yet deliberate, confident and selfpoised, but without vanity; learned in books and statecraft, but without pedantry or pretense; a superb orator, yet a man of the greatest cantion and method; equipped with regreatest cantion and method; equipped with regreatest cantions, true to himself and false to no man. William Jennings Bryan is a model gentleman and a peerless leader of the people. This man is our leader. Under this banner and guided by his wisdom we will go forth to conquer, Let us rally everywhere, on hill tops and in the valleys and strike for homes and loved ones and our native land.

Missouri governor placed in the Nebraskan's hand a roll of parchment bearing the notifiextion proper.

Ten minutes of chaos followed. Bryan stood alone at the front of the stage with outstretched hand, asking for silence, while fiercely and repeatedly and shouting his name in chorus. After three or four minutes of this scene Bryan, tired of waiting for an opportunity to speak, sank into his chair and the band broke into a patriotic air.

Then Mr. Danforth came to the rescue

ness of our cause, we some the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language however violent, no invectives however

After his opening remarks Mr. Bryan defended the reference to the decision of the supreme court on the income tax contained in the Chicago platform, maintaining, in reply to the charge of anarchism, that there was no suggestion of an attempt to ute the authority of the supreme court. contended also that for a h the supreme court of the United States has sustained the principle underlying the income tax. As to the tax itself, he said, it was not based upon hostility to the rich. The expenses of the federal government as at present collected through internal revenue and import duties, he added, are esburdensome upon the poor classes From the income tax Mr. Bryan turned

to the "paramount question of this cam-paign—the money question." He said: paign—the money question." He said:

It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Between bimetallism whether independent or international—and the gold standard, there is an impassible gail. Is this quadriennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? If they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration for international bimetallism I am justified in saying that honest money cannot be ex-

HIS HONEST DOLLAR.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873, when there were enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but now when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an uncarned increment, the influence of this great nation must be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable quences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standwhich lessens the world's stock of stand-ard 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.

the money value of all other forms of property.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize 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 counturned against other silver-using cour tries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold contin-So long as the scramble for gold contin-ues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard

HE APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE

Our opponents, while claiming disinterest-edness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individ-ual voter to consider the effect of any pro-posed 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 that it will result in the greatest good to
the greatest number. The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they
have felt its effects. Since they sell at
wholesale and buy at retail they have lost
more than they have gained by falling

the benefits of bimetallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. We are opposed
to any changes of the ratio for two
reasons. First, begause change would proplans of organization.
some delay in getting to
tons, but by the last that it will result in the greatest good to more than they have gained by falling prices, and, besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it really requires more farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not failen. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, stockholders must bear the burden of the hard times. The professional classes in the main derive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth.

the people. This man is our leader. Under the people. This man is our leader. Under this banner and guided by his wisdom we where, on hill tops and in the valleys and strike for homes and loved ones and our native land.

I have no doubt of victory. It is as sure will come like rising of the sun. And our mative land will come like rising of the sun. And our miles and the mation, exultant and happy, will leap forward like a giant refreshed to that high destiny it was designed to accomplish. This man will be president. His adhistory, for he will leave behind him a name made illustrious by great achievements and by deeds that will embalm him forever in the hearts and memories of his.

Mr. Eryan, I esteem it a great honor, ast it is most certainly a pleasure, to be made the instrument of informing you, as I now do, that you were nominated for the office of president of the United States by the convention, and upon that platform I have day and the popule, without regard to party, who believe in the purposes your election is information, exceeding the proposed with of the convention which nominated for the democratic party, but you are more than that—you are the candidate of all the people, without regard to party, who believe in the purposes your election is information, exceeding the proposed with a polatice. Lead on, and we will follow. Who will not follow here is more than farming to the eventual and American manhood. It saying this I but repeat the expressed wish of the convention which nominated for the proposed with a polatice, and a many days will have millions of sturdy. Americans at your back. Lead on, and we will follow. Who will not follow here is more than the proposed with a polatice, and a continuous convention and evolved a platform of democratic principles to be acted upon. I desire the convention and evolved a platform of democratic party, but you are more than the proposed vital the proposed with a polatice of the convention which nominated for the proposed with a polatice of the convention which no

What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such a dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the ocople? 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 debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing of products with which these debts must be paid? If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to horrow more money from abroad, I reply Then Mr. Danforth came to the rescue with his gavel, and finally the speech was begun. Talking from railroad trains had told plainly upon the candidate's voice, its huskiness was apparent, and it could not begin to fill the hall until he warmed up to his task. Unlike his Chicago speech, Mr. Bryan read this address from the manuscript. He spoke slowly and was interrupted by volleys of cheers. He said:

REALIZES HIS SITUATION.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens: I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered me by the noification 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 which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but relying for success upon the righteous-

DOLLAR TOO VALUABLE.

ser that in years to come their own chil-tren and their children's children may, hrough the operations of this same sys-em, be made to pay tribute to the descend-mis of those who are wronged today. We are not asking that a new experiment to tried; we are insisting upon a return to the financial policy approved by the ex-erience of history and supported by all grownings statesmen of our nation from to the financial policy approved by the ex-perience of history and supported by all prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first president down to lost if there are two kinds of money the op-tion must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the inter-cents of society in general in order to de-termine to which side the aption should be given. When the creditor has the option aing as real unneutries of texercised by the debtor compels the cross of texercised by the debtor compels the cross control of the cross whether domestic or foreign exert themselves to maintain the parity ween gold and sliver at the legal result of the maintain of the legal result of the debtor to a premium if could then demand the dearer metal. Fight of the debtor to choose the collections due from the government as as to contracts between individuals. As as to contracts between individuals. ernment obligation is simply debt due from all of the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of one person, who had is the obligation, superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it.

NOT ENOUGH GOLD. There is an actual necessity for bimetal-lism as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last twenty-three years legion-tion has been creating an additional demand for gold and this law-created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take in saying that honest money cannot be ex-pected at the hands of those who deal dis-honestly with the American people. bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal tender laws and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold either by law or by administrative power.

goid either by law or by administrative power.

Gold and silver are different from other commodities in that they are limited in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the object of anxious search as far back as history runs, yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22-foot cube, and all the silver in the world into a 68-foot cube. Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in actual production, it follows sand and in actual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the gov-ernment can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the sup-ply

linternational bimetallists believe that the nations, by entering into an agreement to coin at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented, can maintain the builion value of the metals at the mint ratio. They must rest their opposition to free silver upon one ground only, namely, that the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States. In discussing this question, we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver, and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it would be at our mints under free coinage. ply.
international bimetallists believe that the it would be at our mints under free coisase. Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all of that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If for any reason the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need, for fear they may hereafter have more than they need.

I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver buillon at \$1.29 per ounce measured by gold.

EVILS OF 32 TO 1

EVILS OF 32 TO 1 There are some who, while admitting change would produce injustice because, offected, in the manner usually suggested effected, in the manner usually suggested, it would result in an enormous contraction in the volume of standard money. If, for instance, it was decided by international agreement to raise the ratio throughout the world to 32 to 1, the change might be effected in any one of three ways: The silver dollar could be doubled in size, so that the new silver dollar would weigh thirty-two times as much as the present gold dollar, or the present gold dollar could be reduced one-half in weight, or the change could be made by increasing must bear the burden of the hard times. The professional classes in the main derive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth.

I have not attempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all classes; in fact, I have only had time to mention a few, but each party should be able to apply the principle to be acted upon. It must also be remembered that it is the desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property. This being true, in considering any temporary advantage which may come from a system under which the dollar rises in its purchasing power, it must not be forgotten that the dollar cannot buy more than formerly, unless property sell for less than formerly. It will be seen that a large portion of those who may find some personal protection of those who may find some personal protection of the sell-state the recoinage of \$2,000,000,000. There would be an immediate loss of \$2,000,000,000. There would be an immediat the value of the property of the world as measured by dellars. Resides this immediate result such a change in the ratio would permanently decrease the annual addition to the world's supply of money, because the annual silver product, when coined into dollars twice as large, would make only half as many dollars. The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio, not because they produce silver, but because they own property and owe debts, and they cannot afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the burden of their debts. All of the gold and silver annually available for coinage when

value of their property or increase the burden of their debts. All of the gold and sliver annually available for coinage when converted into coin at the present ratio will not, in my judgment, more than supply our monetary needs.

In the second place, a change in the ratio is not necessary. Hostile legislation has decreased the demand for silver and lowered its price when measured by gold while this same hostile legislation, by increasing the demand for gold, has raised the value of gold when measured by other forms of property. We are told that the restoration of bimetallism would be a hardship apon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract when most of the people can use silver than it is now, when every one is trying to secure gold.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international himetallism. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believs that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than service de-

pendent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than service de pendence upon foreign aid.

Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour and fifty minutes, and the hands of the clock pointed to thirty-five minutes after 10 when he finished, with an eloquent peroration addressed to the citizens of New York, speaking with uplifted arm and with manuscrip

arown aside.

The terrific heat had made the upper gal-Ieries aimost unendurable, and before Mr. Bryan had finished a majority of their oc-cupants had defiled through the doors. Candidate Sewall was very heartly cheered when he stepped forward, after he, with Bland and other leaders on the stage had grasped Bryan's hand in con-gratulation. Mr. Sewall wore a black frock coat, buttoned about his chest tightly. The chairman introduced the vice presidential nominee and Governor Stone pre-

sented him with the formal nomination

Amid much disorder Mr. Sewall spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairmen and Gentlemen of the Committee: You have given me official notice of my selection by the democratic convention as its candidate for vice president. For the courteous terms of your message and kind personal expressions I thank you. Having been present at that great convention, I can more truly estimate the honor its action has conferred. It was the greatest and most carnest convention in the history of our party. It was closer and more in touch with the people.

Mr. Sewall then went on to present his Mr. Sewall then went on to present his opinion of the money question, saying: The overshadowing question before country, now made dominant by the

tressed condition prevailing throughout the land, is the demand for reform of our existing monetary system. Our party, and we believe the great-majority of the American people, are convinced the legislation of 1873, demonetizing allyer, was a wrong inflicted upon our country, which should, and must be, righted. We-demand the free coinage of silver, the opening of our mints to both money metals without discrimination, the return to the money of our fathers, the money of the constitution, gold and silver. We believe this is the remedy for the evil from which we are suffering; the evil that is now so fast devastating and, impovertshing our land and people, bringing poverty to our homes, bankrupley to our business; which if allowed to continue will grow until our very institutions are threatened.

The democratic party has already given its approval and its pledge. Our opponents

The democratic party has already given its approval and its pledge. Our opponents admit the wisdom of the principle for which we contend but ask us to await permission and experation of other nations. Our people will not wait. They will not ask permission of any nation on earth to relieve themselves of the cause of their distress. The issue has been made. The people stand ready to render their verdiet next November.

Mr. Chairman, unequivocally and through Mr. Chairman, unequivocally and through

sincere conviction, I endorse the platform on which I was nominated. I believe we are right, that the people are with us, and what the scopic declare is always right and must prevail. I accept the nomination, and with the people's confirmation, every effort of which God shall render me capable shall be rendered in support of the principles involved.

Mr. Sawail washes appropriations as a second content of the principles involved. Mr. Sewall makes no pretensions to or-atorical ability, and although his voice might fill an ordinary ball, it was hardly equal to Madison Square Garden, with hun-

dreds trampling about the floor. His words were few, and at eight minutes to 11 Chairman Danforth declared the meeting ad fourned, while silver enthusiasts were calling for Williams, the white metal man from Massachusetts. At the conclusion of the Madison Source Garden meeting Mr. Bryan was taken to the Hotel Bartholdi, from the balcony of which he addressed a crowd of 8,000 or 10,000 per-

tens in Union source, Mr. St. John and

lingered until a late hour cheering inter-

mittently for the candidates and their cause Campaign at Alexandria Opened. ALEXANDRIA, S. D., Aug. 12.—(Special.) The campaign was opened here Tuesday vening at the court house by Hon, J. A. Pickler. Although but a day's notice was given a good sized audience greeted the speaker and he held its close attention for over two hours. He traced the nistory of the tariff from the foundation of the government and proved that free trade always produced hard times, even when the people enjoyed the unalloyed blessings than the of free silver. He said the republican party rienced. was for sound money and was the true friend of silver; that it proposed to use all the white metal consistent with safety and was pledged to bimetallism as soon as could be brought about by international agreement. He emphasized the the party knew what it wanted and al ways kept its promises, and finished with an appeal to the old soldiers to stand by party which had always stood

Tecumseh Prohibs in Evidence. TECUMSEH, Neb., Aug. 12.-(Special.)-The temperance people here seem deter mined to keep Intoxicants out of the city now that anti-license prevails. After some trouble with the liquor dealers from neighboring towns in regard to shipping and bringing in supplies to Tecumseh tomers, the city council has passed an ordinance treating on the matter. The ordinance says that it shall be unlawful to ship in or cause to be delivered in the corporate limits of Tecumseh any mait or vinous liquors. The law goes a step further and says also that it shall be a misdemeanor for a person, or a person's servant, clerk or employe, to in any way barter, give away, self or exchange malt or vinous liquors within the city, under any pretext whatever. A fine of not less then \$25 nor more than \$100 will be imposed upon fallure to comply with the ordinance.

them.

McKintey Clubs on Bleycles. CHICAGO, Aug. 12:- The organization of he cyclists of the United States is being actively carried on. The National Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart club, which headquarters at room 42, Auditorium building, by the national republican committee The executive committee of the club met at two the headquarters today and outlined their There has been tons, but by the last of the week it is expected that everything will be running smoothly and the correspondence that has accumulated will be answered.

The Tenth Precinct W. J. Bryan club of the Sixth ward was formed last night at the ball, corner of Twenty-fourth and Lake streets. The officers elected were E. H. Hemming, president; J. E. Reagan, secretary; C. J. Canan, vice president, and William Sievers, treasurer. The executive comrittee is C. J. Canan, W. S. Felker and P. Rengan, C. J. Canan was appointed to take charge of the organization of the new body. A committee composed of C. E. Forbes, W. S. Felker and Mr. Falkner was directed to secure some free silver literatur to read at the next meeting. The clu will meet Thursday evening of each alter

First Warders Discuss Free Silver. The First ward Bryan club held a meet ing at South Tenth and Hickory streets lest evening. About thirty were present. Ed Dea filled the president's chair. R. F. Williams spoke on the silver question, ex-plaining to his audience how he had propounded questions to R. G. Horr at the republican raily Tuesday night. D. Clem Deaver and several others spoke and a singer from Council Bluffs gave some music of his own composition.

Would Succeed Judge Edgerton. MITCHELL, S. D., Aug. 12.-(Special Telegram.)-The bar of Mitchell, Redfield and Aberdeen today signed endorsements of Judge Crofot of Aberdeen to succeed the late Judge Edgerton. Republicans are very active in his behalf.

ATTACK ON A MEXICAN TOWN Santa Teresa Fanaties Kill and Ar-

Killed Across the Border. DENVER, Aug. 12 .- A special to the Times rom Phoenix, Ariz., says: The following dispatch to Governor Franklin has just been received: "An assault was made at 3:30 a. m. on Nogales, Sonora, by filibusters. Three Mexicans dead; seven filibusters dead and captured. Party were Santa Teresa fanatics, now heading toward Tueson or Selomonville. Nineteen from Arizona and forty from Mexico were in the fight against the Jose Connez of Santa Rita, Ariz., was captain. 18 SAM WEBB, Collector.

Beaths of a Day. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.-Major James C. Worthington of othe United States army died at the Home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harriet Osborne 38 West Catherine street. He had been down with acute rheumatism since last December. Previous to that time he was surgeon in charge of Fort Thomas. He was connected with the army service for twenty years. His old home was at Balti-more. He stood high in military circles. Major Worthington was 42 years of age. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Osborne. The interment will be at Cave Hill.

KINGSTON Out. Aug. 12.—Dr. A. C. KINGSTON Ont. Aug. 12-Dr. A. C. Hickey, aged 65, one of the pioneer organizers

of the Grand Army of the Republic, is dead of heart failure. NEBRASKA CITY, Aug. 12.—(Special.)— Mrs. Mary Baker died today at the residence of her son, William Ryder. She was 74 years of age and an old resident of the county.

ASHLAND, Neb., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Myrtille Smith died at Lincoln Monday and the remains were the county.

and the remains were brought to Ashland and buried. The day before her death she received a decree of the district court in this county granting her a divorce. She leaves three little children.

Sustained the Inheritance Tax. QUINCY, III., Aug. 12.-Judge Carl Epler has sustained the state inheritance tax in a long opinion in the case against the estate of Abram Benton, a deceased millionaire. This is the first decision on the tax, although it has been in Chicago courts for many months on application to assess a tax against the John B. Drake estate.

Large Crowd Turns Out to Hear Campaign Issues Discussed.

CHEER SOUND MONEY AND PROTECTION

Judge Keysor, President McCreary of the Republican League Clubs, P. O. Hedland, A. W. Jeffeles and John L. Webster Spenk.

It was an enthusiastic gathering of over 300 voters that attended the open air rally of the Business Men's Republican club of the Eighth ward last night at Eighteenth and Cuming streets. The speakers were listened to attentively, their references to sound money and a protective tariff were generously applauded, and the mention of the names of the party standard bearers was always a signal for cheering. The delightful weather contributed to the success of the out-door receting, and the people showed no signs of being wearled after two hours' discussion of the financial and tariff questions. A platform had been erected on the southeast corner of the streets named, and on it were seated the speakers of the evening, a number of other distinguished and a brass band. President John A Daily presided and introduced the speakers

Judge Keysor was the first speaker. He said that he was glad to appear before the citizens of the Eighth ward championing the cause of the republican party. He com mented on The Bee's loyal support of the Mr. Sewall also spoke briefly and the crowd St. Louis plaftorm and nominees

The candidates of both parties were me of exceptional ability and of much learning, and the speaker deprecated anything like the introduction of personalities into the present campaign, declaring that it should be a campaign of sober thought not of villification and abuse. He desired to testify to his belief in sound money and in the gold standard. He preferred, how ever, to leave the discussion of the financial question to those who had made a greate study of it. He believed that if the free allyerites were placed in power silver would drive gold out of our circulation, and that we should have a greater scarcity of money than the country had ever before expe THINGS INDEED CHEAPER.

The judge devoted some time to the tariff question. He admitted that the promise of the free traders, made four years ago, that things would be cheaper if they were lected, had been carried out. But as mer had been out of work they found that go were harder to obtain than ever before. a republican administration were placed i power the country would be sure of a sound and stable currency, a protective tariff and better times for every one.
In conclusion, he praised the republican

state ticket, saying that it was the best ticket that had been nominated during his thirteen years' residence in Nebraska. The andidate for governor was well known in Omaha, and had been the choice of many for years. He especially commended Su perintendent Corbett as an efficient.officer and declared that it was unjust that he should be attacked because of the act of an insane woman. He predicted the elec-tion of Dave Mercer, and this opinion was endorsed by the crowd with a great whoop President McCreary of the Nebraska State League of Republican Clubs was next in troduced. He confined himself to the silver question, and reviewed the history of financial legislation, quoting Jefferson to show that the parity existing between gold and silver depended upon the commercial value of the metals in 1792, as it did today The experience of those who lived in this country in the years from 1792 to 1895 was that the cheaper metal drove good money out of circulation. He believed in the cast-ing of a selfish ballot, and that a man was right when he went to the polls to vote fo his own best interests. This, he thought, every workingman would do in November was recently organized, has been assigned | next by voting for McKinley and Hobart.

BADLY MIXED FAMILY. O. Hedlund, the republican considat for state auditor, was then presented, gid was well received. He said that this was on educational campaign, as had been shown the remarks of the preceding speakers Hedlund poked some fun at the fre silverites by illustrating what a dreadfully mixed mess they made. It was a strange family, and he feared there would it ing in the household when November rolled around. He said that the principles advocated by the republican party were suc as appealed to man's better reason, while the study of the free silver principles made one feel worse than at present, which was saying a great deal.

W. Jeffries made a strong appeal for the support of the republican ticket by the young men of Omaha, saying that they had long time to live and that it was important that they should start in right. He declare that the United States was, commercially at least, closely related to the other civil ized nations of the globe. In the competi tion for the trade of the world it was neces sary that the United States should go forth to battle with a financial standard that was qual to that of any other nation. He said that silver must stand on its own merits and commented on the condition of China and Mexico, as illustrating the workings of nations under a free silver standard.

John L. Webster, who had been called for epeatedly by the audience, was introduced He said that the condition of his throat was such as to prevent him from making any extended address, as he had several gagements in the near future for which must save his voice. "I intend making equal in resources to our own. All we want eches for the republican party whenever have the time and the opportunity without a brood of pigmy statesmen declare the aid or consent of any nation on earth. I favor a gold standard because its dollar worth 100 cents without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. I ch pion the cause of William McKinley cause he stands for a protective tariff with-out the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

Although Mr. Webster expected to speak a few minutes, he became enthused with his subject as he spoke and made the address of the evening. He rattled off facts and figures concerning the comage laws in a most interesting fashion, and from his pininly stated facts deduced conclusions that were most convincing. He was interrupted a number of times by free silverites in the audience, but always stopped long enough to hear their questions. His replies were of such a nature that the 16 to 1 men soon tired of their task, concluding that they had

Addressed to Colored Men

OMAHA, Aug. 11 .- To Colored Comrade of '61 and '65: We are on the eve of a great battle. The people of the same section of the union that acceded in 1861 seen determined to try and undermine the only protection a negro has. Should the candi-dates named at Chicago be elected, these same people would control, and all of the amendments that have made a negro a man would be entirely wiped off the books. Will the negro be a party to pur such men into office? We need no elegient oratory to let us know our needs. The same reason-ing that is applicable to our white brother does not apply to us. The doors of the trades unions are barred against a negro, it matters not how skilled he may be.

When colored men or women enter a first class resort they are told, "It is not cus-tomary to serve colored people." Why is the objection? This same proprietor handles money that negroes handle and I many times wonder why these people

God in His infinite wisdom made Jeff Davis our benefactor. President Lincoln wanted him to come into the union keep his slaves, but Jeff was builheaded and would not accept the offer. The result was son, president; S. Hodder, vice president; that President Lincoln was compelled to E. McTracy, secretary, and J. B. West, treasarm the negro to help subdue the southern-ers, who were fighting like tigers. We numbered nearly 200,000. The blood of the negro has been spilled on every battlefield from the revolution down to the war of the

Some deluded white men say they fough to free us. I deny it. No one fought to free us but those who knew and wanted slavery abolished. We have a right to demand protection, something we have had since that grand old warrior, U Grant, stepped out of the presidential chair.
We helped make it possible for some of
these people who try to crush us out of ex-

Let us vote as we shot.

The money question I do not know much about, but I do know most of the people who give the negro employment are against free coinage, and if we do not help those who help us, I think we will do wrong. I know of some good democrats, but they are in the minority, and their wishes avail nothing. Let each of us try and see that we do all we can to elect those who guar-antee us our rights. C. E. BURKE. OUTLOOK IN THE BIG SIXTH.

Republicans Encouraged at Prospect

of Pops Nominating Greene, KEARNEY, Neb., Aug. 11.—To the Editer of The Bee: Republicans of Buffalo county feel very much encouraged as the campaign progresses. The silver craze is gradually receding as the people are getting more light on the subject. The republicans are all harmonious this year and they never were as enthusiastic and as active as they are this year. McKinley clubs are receiving many recruits, and whatever desertions we may have had have been more than doubled by acquisitions from the democratic sound now that Bill Greene, as he is known here, or Judge William Greene, as he is known by his title, will be the popocratic nomined for congress. All reports that reach us from the district agree in one fact—that his opconcuts cannot possibly encompass his de Greene is to be Mr. Cady's opponent. Greene plenty of oratorical ability. He fluent falker, but he is more vulner than any other man they could pos sibly name. He started out in life as preacher, and when a preacher turns poli ician he shows that the pulpit has no use for him. When Greene landed here from In diana a good many years ago he was a green backer, with decidedly copperhead proclivi-ties. Some of his speeches in the early 80s would not do to publish now; not to the soldiers of course nor even to trictic American citizen-populist democrat or silverite. Everybody, of course, has his weak spots, and Greene's weak spot is 'periodicals." You never can just tell when will be missing at most critical periods We all remember how he was honored by being selected as one of the three attorneys to prosecute the impeached state house officials some years ago, and in the middle of the trial be failed to show up. friends excused him on the ground of his old failing, but some were uncharitable enough even to insinuate that there were other influences to keep him away. in Grand Island republicans are not at all displeased over the prospect of his coming to debate with Cady. A recent visit of the judge brought on an incident cannot well be described in any paper. thing is certain, Cady has very little to fear from Judge Greene, in spite of the fac that he is on the bench, for the average voter is not a respecter of titles nor places when he comes to size up the two men and

PROTECTION, SOUND MONEY AND PROS Brynn's Newton Speech

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 11.-To the Editor of The Bee: I have read Mr. Bryan's Newton speech. That was a neat little address. It contains more good sound sense than one would expect at a superficial glance. It was plain and devoid of rhetorical flourish. Mr. Bryan said: "I believe this is New-

ton. If I am not mistaken your town bears the name of a man who is given credit for starting (discovering) the law of gravita-tion. Some of the laws of finance, I may say all the great laws of finance, are a certain in their operation and as irresisti-ble in their force as the law of gravita-

This is sound reasoning and we will follow it for a text upon which to base a few re marks of our own.

The law of supply and demand is an irresistible as the greater natural law of gravitation. Without stopping to compare enumerate the thousand and one articles all over the world that are almost wholly governed by this law, we will confine our

selves to the supply and demand of silver and our information is obtained from prominent and reliable democratic paper. From 1853 to 1863 the world's supply of silver was in round numbers 356,000,000 ounces; from 1863 to 1873, it was 472,000,000 1873 to 1883, 725,000,000; 1883 to 1895, 1,526, 000,000 ounces, the supply being over four times that of 1853. Hence the supply was greatly out of all proportion to the demand and as it increased to such a stupendous amount the price went down, and followed this same irresistible law that Mr. Bryan compares to the great natural law of gravitation. But why need we bring up arguments to prove or corrobrate the law of supply and demand? We have only to turn one of the noted orator's own guns against him. In 1893, in one of his campaign In 1893, speeches, he said: "The government can not fix the purchasing price of the dollar, as that must depend upon the law of supply and demand," and he further states that inflation depreciated the dollar and mad-

rices rise. Mr. Editor, I am one of the grape-growers of California. I was planting my famous Vine Hill vineyard, in Santa Cruz county, in 1860, when you over here were nominating President Lincoln the first I have voted and worked for the republican party ever since, and I cannot question the good sense of the people who always gave the immortal Lincoln a ma-jority, who were always true to our greatest general, U. S. Grant, and who honored and almost worshiped our greatest republican and statesman, James G. Blaine.

Can it be possible that our people can be carried away by a man of such a caliber as W. J. Bryan? There is nobody to be benefited in our country but the silver mine owners, an unscrupulous class of mo-nopolists. There is no country on earth now is good, level-headed statesmen. can run our country independent of the world; that we can get along without the foreigner, when our statistics show that our exports in 1895 were in round numbers \$793,000,000, and that the products of the \$793,000,000, and that the products of the soil were valued at \$553,000,000. With moderate tariff we need not borrow a dollar We can make every wheel and spindle turn and all of our great industries hum. Confidence would be restored and our nation again be prosperous and happy. This will all come to pass if Major McKinley is elected. Good times will come again, as publican rule.

Free Silver and Mexican Prices. OMAHA, Aug. 11 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I see that P. D. Armour of Chicago bought a lot of Mexican silver dollars, each of which has eleven more grains of silver than the American deliar, and is worth only 50 cents. He offered these to his men at 50 cents each. A few were taken as curiosities, but there was no wild desire to take them even at that price. Willoughby, Hill & Co. of the same city displayed a burrel of Mexican dollars in their window with the announcement, "An object lesson; any 50-cent article in our store and a big Mexican dollar for \$1 of our money. As a comment on these facts the Times Herald gives Mexican prices: Butter, 75 coffee, 50; ham, 36; lard, 24 cents per pound; milk, 15 cents per quart; beef ribs. poor quality, 18; pork, 20 cents per pound;

Wages are: Household women, \$1, and and conductors, \$1 per day. These wages are, of course, paid in silver, and it will be seen they do not advance in proportion to the rise in the price of goods

Opens Permanent Headquarters. The McKinley and Hobart Marching club has established headquarters at 1320 North Twenty-fourth street. The rooms are open every evening for political discussions. The officers of the club are: Edgar Simp-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children,

the far-simile Chart H. Thetchers wayne

JUDGE BROADY THE NOMINEE

Free Silver Democrat Wins Out in a Three-Cornered Pace.

NAMED FOR CONGRESS IN FIRST DISTRICT

Joint Convention of Democrats, Populists and Free Silver Republicans Choose a Candidate to Run Against Strode.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Aug. 12.-(Special Telegram.)-After a continuous session of eight hours, at 4 o'clock this morning and on the twenty-third ballot Judge J. H. Broady of Lancaster received the nomination for congress in the First district in the joint democratic, populist and free silver convention Out of the 316 votes he received here-160; necessary to elect, 159. His strongest competitor was G. W. Berge of Lancaster, on the deciding ballot.

The populists as well as a number of the democrats are sore on the choice, and so privately expressed the same. Broady's pomination was brought about by the free silver republicans giving him their forty votes, which up to this time they had been casting for G. E. Hibner of Lancaster. Broady male a short speech of acceptance to a wormout convention. A Bryan ratifi-cation meeting was held by the delegates this morning. Several speakers made short

Following are the congressional central ommittees named by the three conventions: Populist, Cass county, M. S. Briggs; Paw-N. Shepperd; Otoe, J. G. Lancaster, A. C. Sherry; Nemaha, J. I. Dressler; Richardson, Samuel G. Mouer; Johnson, J. E. Lamaster. Democratic, Charles H. Davis, Otoe; J. M. Gilehrist, Nemaha; J. W. Barhart, Richardson; J. L. Clever, Pawnee; F. L. Hassler, Johnson; Harb, Lamaster, Lam Hugh Lamaster, Lancaster; M. D. Tiffany, Silver, Lancaster, G. J. States; Otoe, A. R. Newcomb; Johnson, W. P. Brooks; Pawnee, J. B. Lore. Appointments for Cass, Nemaha and Richardson counties not yet

Fusion Convention Postponed. M'COOL JUNCTION, Neb., Aug. 12 .- (Special.)-Owing to a misunderstanding the senatorial delegates to the fusion convention did not meet here today to nominate Hon. T. W. Smith of this place, but adjourned to meet some time in September.



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a course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into molehills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking

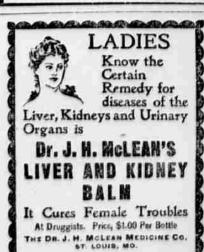
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