The Green Mountain state is endeared to all of us by tradicion and history, in song and story, but above all in good work manifest in glorious results. Whether in the days of the revolution, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the rebellion when her soldiers displayed the same resolute courage at Big Bethel, Crampton's Gap, Savage's Station, or Gettysburg, or in the no less important and decisive conflicts in notivil life, the people of Vermont have always been true to the best ideals and highest obligations of duty and active, distinguished and useful in every great emerguished and useful in every great emergency to the service of the contract of the service of the service of the contract of the people of the service of the servic Green Mountain state is endeared to doubt that the example and voice of V mont have always been most potential the side of Justice, honor and ris (Cheers) Some of the newspapers h (Cheers.) Some of the newspapers have asked me to interpret the result of the elections in Vermont on September 1. but It seems to me that they are their own best interpreter. (Applause.) They have simply declared what every student of your history must already have discovered that your thoughtful and patriotic citizens are as true as ever—aye, truer than ever, to the tenets of good morals, good politics and good government. (Applause.) They have shown by their ballots, by a greater preponderance than ever, that they are more devoted to the honor of the government, to the maintenance of isw and order, and the restoration of that sound, wise and economic system which has always been our chief pride and source of strength than at any previous period in our eventful history. (Applause.) value of your example is certainly

same as those which now engage the at-tention of the entire country. The free sli-ver orators and organs offer arguments lily concealed. If they do not positively assert, what is being proclaimed everywhere, that their solicitude is the relief of those who might temporarily profit by a degraded currency, no matter at what sacrifices of the plainest precepts of good morals. In no case and at no point do they propose a case and at no point do they propose a system to pay our national and private ob-ligations on the plain old-fashioned princi-ples of good faith and honesty which have ples of good faith and honesty which have always distinguished the American people. (Applause.) Practically admitting that the effect of the free, unlimited and ladependent coinage of silver would be an immense loss to the savings and resources of our people, and that its adoption would reduce the plane of their social and industrial condition, they yet seriously propose that we shall risk this hazardous experiment. Vermont has said in tones that cannot be misunderstood that she will have nothing to do with that fatal experiment. (Great applause and cries of "Good, good.") Indeed, they are urging us to attempt by legislation to make 50 cents worth of silver deed, they are urging us to attempt by legislation to make 50 cents worth of silver to pass current as a legal tender 100-cent dollar, good for all public and private obligations. The mere statement of the proposition ought to lead to its instant rejection. We cannot by law make every man honest, but we certainly will never make a law encouraging them to be dishonest. (Applause)

QUESTION OF MORALITY.

QUESTION OF MORALITY.

To me the question of the day is a question of humanity—the voice of labor plending for its own; and the question of free silver is a question of public morality, honor and good faith, and its success would be a blot on our hitherto spotless national credit, (Applause.) Obscure the real issues and it finally resolves itself into that, but will it prevail? No, I answer; forever, no! (Applause.)

The American people as a nation, like those of the state of Vermont, are entirely above so unworthy an imputation. (Applause.)

A people that could, as a weak and struggling confederacy of less than 5,000,000 inhabitants, emerge from an eightyears' war of blight and destruction and proceed immediately to gather up and pay off its enormous revolutionary debt, including the independent debt of all the states, aggregating \$15,000,000, or \$27 per capita at the time of its assumption, will not falter at the present temptation. (Cheers and cries of "That's right.") A people who could tax themselves most heavily to equip and maintain the armies and navies of the union and continue the most eventure and reventure and could nay the most eventure and navies of the could tax themselves most heavily to equip and maintain the armies and navies of the union and continue the most extensive and expensive war in history will not turn their backs upon the soldiers of that war, expensive war in history will not turn their backs upon the solders of that war, nor seek to pay their pensions in dollars worth only half their face value. (Great cheering and cries of "Good.") People who emerged from that war with an interest-bearing debt of \$2,382,000,000, or \$70 per capita for our entire population in 1865, will not now, after having honestly paid three-fourths of that great debt, even seek directly or indirectly to repudiate one dollar of it or cheapen the coin of payment. (Appliause and cries of "Good, major.") A people, I say, who proceeded in good faith to pay off that debt with such imparalleled rapidity, which it was estimated in 1888, which up to that time they had paid \$123 for every minute of every day of every year from 1865 to 1888, will not now palter, bargain or scheme to defraud any creditor of the government, whoever or wherever he may be. (Tremendous applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.") A people who had the satisfaction of seeing that debt reduced to \$585,000,000 on March 3, 1883, at the close of the splendid administration of President Harrison (applause) will readily and quickly meet both the remainder of the old debt and all that has been made since (faughter) and pay it off, principal and interest, in the best money of the world and recognized by the civilized nations to be the best at the time of payment (loud applause), fust as President Jackson paid off the last of the revolutionary debt sixty years or more after the first of it had been cone revolutionary debt sixty years or after the first of it had been con-

WILL RESTORE PROTECTION. This, my fellow citizens of Vermont, he faith that the election in your sta aspires in me, but that is not all. In th Inspires in me, but that is not all. In that verdict I see unalterable determination of the people of the United States, for whom she had the honor first to speak, to restore the protective tariff system once more to our statute books, (Great cheering.) Vermont is an agricultural state, but her keen, sagacious and honest farmers know full well the value of protection and its twin sister, reciprocity, (Applause.) They have profited by experience. They have examined both their stock tion and its twint (Applause.) They have profited by expensence. They have examined both their stock books and their store books and they have books and their store books and they have had plenty of time to do it (laughter) in the had plenty of time to do it (laughter) in the had plenty of the years and have learned that had plenty of line to do it daughter) in the past three years and have learned that their products have been worth less than at any time for a long series of years.

The farmers of this country want a protective tariff (applause and cries of "That's right"), and they mean to have it. (Cheers.) So, too, will our farmers everywhere decide. They are naturally conservative and their unerring rommon sense and common their unerring rommon sense and common their unerring common sense and common honesty will lead them quickly to dete the fallacies of free silver, just as the have learned of the fallacies of free trade (Applause.) Citizens of Vermont, I congratulate you

on the example and courage of the Gree Mountain boys who fought at Benningte and Gettysburg. (Applause.) The long his of eminent and worthy men who have contributed to the national galaxy, the grey worth of your present distinguished publisher wants, both in state and national coursels, the many creat ranges you bear. worth of your present distinguished public servants, both in state and national councils, the many great names you have given to literature, art and sciences, and especially to mechanies and inventions. But most of all I congratulate you upon the high character, not only of the population you have sent to other states, but of that which you have kept at home. (Applause, Your devotion to your best interests, your love of liberty and the enlightened principles of free government, your love of social order and respect for law, come to us of the newer states, a most gracibus of free government, your love of special order and respect for law, come to us of the newer states, a most gracibus inspiration. No poor words of mine could express the debt of gratitude I feel is so richly due you in the pending contest. Your acts are louder than words and point the way to grander results.

You have set the pace; you have lifted up the standard of public honor. I appreciate most highly your call upon me made at such discomfort and trouble; but I value far more the proud services you have rendered your country in this emergency in our history. (Great applause.) Fellow citizens, I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you here to my home. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the courtesy and the cordiality of this call, and it will afford me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

After the great cheering had subsided and Governor McKinley had personally welcomes the visitors, he was presented with a huge case of Vermont butter

OTHER BIG DELEGATIONS. The Lorain county delegation joined the representatives of the Pennsylvania league. and the Erie, Pa., Lincoln club in public square and marched with them. together nearly 5,000 strong, with a half thousand bands and scores of banners to the home about which daily are gathered thousands

Feed
Your perves upon rich, red blood and you will Hood's

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Parifler. All druggists \$L. Hood's Pitts are always reliable. 28 cents.

The banners on the trains and in the street read; "Tom L. Johnson's Steel Workers;" "Our Money is All Right, Give Us Work!" "Open Our Mills, Not the Mints!" "Lorain County Sound Money Pilgrims,"

to American Farmers and Mechanics. Judge J. W. Steele of Oberlin spoke for the Lorain county people. For the republican leagues of Pennsylvania and the Eric Lincoln club Judge J. F. Dowling immortal Lincoln at length and then turning McKinley, said: "We are convinced that no mistake will be made in placing Major Mc-Kinley, the boy soldier of 1861 and the wise experienced statesman of 1896, presidential chair, and let me say we are

The United Pennsylvanias and Ohioans cheered and cheered again as Major Mc Kinley mounted a chair. Major McKinley welcomed the Lorain county the Erie delegations in a brief speech, say ing to the visitors from Pennsylvania;

I bid the Lincoln club of the city of Eric bodies every republican doctrine and rep sents the best aims and purposes of Am-can citizenship. I doubt if there is other name in American history which in fully typifies the possibilities and trium of American opportunity than that of Abraham Lincoln, (Cheers.) His life and career put to shame the false doctrine now so insidiously promulgated, that there are class divisions in the United States. (Tremendous applause and cries of "Good!") Humble of birth, surrounded by poverty, forced by circumstances to acquire unaided whatever education he had, he forged his way to the front, reaching the highest place in the gift of the free people and the greatest place in the world. (Great applause and cries of "We'll put McKinley there, too.") rican opportunity than that of Abi ducoln. (Cheers.) His life and c

IN LINE WITH LINCOLN. He demonstrated while in office his won-derful ability and met every public exi-gency in the most trying years in our hisstrength. It is gratifying to us to know that on the great questions which are dividing us this year Mr. Lincoln stood from the beginning of his early manhood where we stand today. We have the satisfaction of knowing that in the present struggle we are close to him and have his approval of the great principles we advocate. (Applicates.) No man has shown more thorough knowledge of the tariff and its laftunes upon domestic prosperity than he. with consummate sagacity and th. It is gratifying to us to know ough knowledge of the tariff and its laffu-ence upon domestic prosperity than he. Forty years ago he made an address upon the subject of tariff and taxation, and their effects upon the condition of the country which I do not think has been excelled by anybody before or since. It is peculiarly applicable to the present situation. Lincoln said: "The first of our resolutions declares a tariff of duties upon foreign importations, producing sufficient revenue for the support oducing sufficient revenue for the supp of the general government, and so adju-is to protect American industries to be as to protect American industries to be in-dispensably necessary to the prosperity of the American people, and the second de-clares direct taxation for a national reve-nue to be improper." (Great applause.) Listen to his description of the conditions of the country at the time he spoke, and how vividly it portrays the times in which we live: "For several years past the reve-nues of the government and consequently loan to its expenditures, and consequently loan o its expenditures, and consequently loan after loan, sometimes direct and sometimes adjrect in form, have been resorted to. By this means a new national debt has been created, and is still growing on us with rapidity fearful to contemplate—a rapidity only reasonably to be expected in the time of war."

You would think that Abraham Lincoln

You would think that Abraham Lincoln was describing the three years from 1893 to 1895. (Great applause.) Is it any wonder when the national convention met in Chicago, May 17, 1869—the second national assemblage of the great republican party—the following resolution was passed, which is the same doctrine that we advocate now: "Resolved, That while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties on imports, sound policy resultes. for the support of the general government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remanerative prices to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their labor, skill and the terprise, and to the nation prosperity and independence." (Tremendous cheering.)

That my fellow citizens, was the Lincoln platform of 1896, and it is the republican platform of 1896. (Great cheers and cries of "That's right.")

MARCHING TO VICTORY. To the "young men of the republican league of Pennsylvania" Mr. McKinley spoke of the glorious history and record of the republican party, and added: "Fighting under the banner of protection to labor and tome industry, reciprocity, sound money, patriotism, law and order, we cannot but narch to a triumphant victory in Novem After Major McKinley had responded

the combined delegations from Eric and Lorain county, Governor Lippett of Rhode Island and Governor Bushnell of Ohio arrived. Major McKinley was personally wel-coming his thousands of eallers. The crush The crush was terrific. William Cusick, a Baptist min. ister of Lorain, aged 87, fainted in the crush and for an hour was in a serious condition. Physicians were summoned, but before they had arrived E. H. Turney of Amherst, O., and Mrs. Flickinger of Lorain had suc-cumbed to the crush and heat and were prostrated and carried away. All this time thousands were pushing up to the McKinley orch. Governor Bushnell was enthusiastic ally received as he stepped to the chair to address the crowd. The governor's brief speech was laudatory of Major McKinley nd the republican party. He made particular reference to the thousands of pilgrim coming daily to Canton to honor the republican nominee. "All railroads," said he "lead to Canton this year." In conclusion he introduced Governor Lippett of Rhode Island, who delivered a short address, which he declared that the coming election would determine the prosperity or the want

AT LOUISVILLE TO BE NOTIFIED

Senator Palmer and General Buckner to Be Told About It Today. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11 .- All the prinipal figures in ton orrow's notification cere nonies have arrived, except Senator Caffery of Louisiana, who is expected tomorrow meraing. General Buckner came up from his home in Hart county this morning, in order to be on hand to welcome General Palmer to Kentucky. The vice presidential comince, at his request, was received withut any demonstration, being quietly with his family to the Galt house. General Palmer came in this evening, and a ion committee of 300, comprising the local national democratic leaders, met him at the depot. From S to 10 tonight the two candidates held an informal reception at the Gatt house. Colonel John it. Fellows, who is to make the speech notifying General Buckner of his nomination, is at the Louis ville hotel. Senator Caffery will perform a like service for General Palmer. Prepare tions have been made for a large crowd a the Auditorium tomorrow night. It will seat 4,500 people. Delegations from neigh boring Kentucky and Indiana towns will come on excursions to be run by all the

roads centering here. Gold Republicans Nominate a Ticket HELENA, Mont., Sept. 11 .- The gold wing of the republican party today nominated O P. Goddard of Yellowstone county for congress, and J. H. Vivian, H. Knippenberg and F. H. Nash for presidential electors. The convention endorsed the St. Louis platpledging support to McKinley Hobart, and declared for weman suffrage.

Result in Arkansas Pleases the Pops STROMSBURG, Neb., Sept. 11.- (Special.) When the news of the democratic victors in Arkansas reached this place there was rejoicing among the populists. The populists seemed to forget that their party had been buried out of sight in the southern state and conducted themselves as if they had just won a big battle of ballots.

Populist Rally at Pairmont FAIRMONT, Neb., Sept. 11.—(Special.)-W. L. Stark of Aurora spoke here last night on the political irrues of the day from populistic standpoint. The opera house was about two-thirds filled. The Fairmont Quar let rendered the music.

Elected a Free Silver Chairman. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.-The demo eratic committee today elected Parks Mar tin of Owen county as its chairman. Mr. Martin is a free silver democrat and succeeds Sterling Holt, resigned on account of gold tendencies. ARE READY TO BOLT BRYAN

General Opinion that a Break in the Bryan Rauks is Imminent.

Paul Vandervoort of the Reform Press Declares that Sewall's Name Must Come Off the Ticket and Watson's Substituted.

The press dispatches Thursday gave some space to the plans that have been incubated by the middle-of-the-road populists to force the hand of the Bryan managers and comparty is in earnest is indicated by the tenor of Watson's speeches and the fact that in at least two states conventions have been called to nominate r set of Watson electors. In political circles it is the general im-pression that a break in the Bryan ranks campaign of 1890, believe that the pression that a break in the Bryan ranks ls imminent, and this is strengthened by the declaration of the recognized leaders of called a convention in Illinois which will convene September 15, and Paul Vandervoort of this city has been invited to speak on that occasion. That his opinions on the following interview which he gave to The Bee yesterday morning.

Referring to the Watson-Sewall entanglement, Mr. Vandervoort said: 'It was understood and pledged at the St. Louis convention that if Bryan nominated by the populist of Sewall would be withdrawn. It populist convention represented that Senator Jones had Sew all's withdrawal in his possession. was stated all over the convention hall. Weaver stated it and pledges were made to the Georgia and North Carolina dele gates. The result was that Bryan polled more than 500 votes that he could not have gates. received if 't had not been understood that Sewall would get out of the way In addition to that it was under stood that the democratic organization had thoroughly reformed and that it would

SOLID FOR WATSON. "Tom Watson was unanimously nominated Greene of Nebraska moved that his nomina tion be made unanimous after he had received a great majority of the votes. The pretended populists or the office seekers of Kansas, Nebraska and the mountain states home and sold Watson out in return for the endorsement of state and other

purge itself of its sins and give an honest

ballot and a fair count in the south,

"In the south the democrats have re fused to give one single elector to the populists of any state. In Texas, with 168,000 votes, in Georgia with 97,000 votes, in Alabama with 85,000 votes and in Kentucky with 20,000 votes they are ignored "They also counted out the populists and

republicans in Alabama and Arkansas. They were more brutal, violent and victous than ever before in these states. They openly boast that they can carry the south any-how, and d-n the populists. In Texas the democratic convention fairly spit upon the populist proposition, and so all over "Tom Watson represents the honor and

soul of the populist party. He has made an heroic fight for a fair ballot and an honest count. The populist party in the south is the very cream of the southern The members know that white population. if the democrats succeed the infamous constitutions of Mississippi and South Caro lina, which disfranchise two-thirds of the people, will be enacted all over the south. The republicans and populists in the south agree that now is the life and death strug-McKinley or Bryan cut no figure i this fight. If the southern bourbons are to destroy the work that has been done the south will be solid for twenty-five ears to come, and republican government will be a farce. The great mass of the populists in the south have left the eratic party forever. They will not be deivered back to it in any fo to them, and aside from this, the state governments are rotten and robbing the people REFORM IS A FAKE.

same people, the same delegates con trolled all the southern state conventions this year that controlled them when Cleve land was nominated. The same delegates went to the convention at Chicago. had to indorse free silver to save the solid south. They have nominated many goldbug congressmen, and, as far as they are con erned, the whole reform movement of the lemocratic party is a fake, and how a reform party can submit to the outrageou and infamous election frauds in the south is something I cannot understand.

"When I left the republican party one the reasons I gave was that it was not making an honest fight to protect the ballot I have made that fight for five years with all my beart; I have lived to see the day when four-fifths of the confederate soldiers and a majority of the white people in every southern state have joined hands with the people in the north in their deavor to reform the ballot. I will not abandon that fight; I will stand with these southern heroes to the end, no matter what the criticism may be. We will not with-draw Watson. He stands for all that is onorable and manly, and represents the middle-of-the-road populists. eept in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, is a unit for Watson.

good many years to come. He predicted the election of McKinley and Hobart.

"The infamous sell-out of the electors in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and other states will be resented. State will be resented. State conventions have been called in Illinois and Colorado to select Watson electors. Kansas will be compelled to do it, and I believe as soon as the people find out that the whole ticket in Nebraska is slated for Sewall by the leaders, simply want "pie," there will be a revolt

KNIFES THE STATE TICKET. "Governor Holcomb and Senator Allen and W. L. Greene made a slight self-out in this state, and I hope they will all be defeated. There is no principle in it. It is simply office. The nomination of a German, an Irishman, a Swede, a Bohemian and a Polander on that ticket reminds me of a story of a convention that met in an eastern city and nominated fifteen representatives foreign nationalities, and when it proposed to nominate one American, mem-bers of the convention rose to their feet and said: 'To h-l with the Americans.'

The populist press, the great majority of the papers simply stand, 'No Watson, We are determined Sewall's withdrawal and protect the sacred principle of a fair ballot and an honest count. We will not surrender to the bour-

bon democrary.

"If the dishonest office seekers

"If the dishonest office had ( Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado had dealt loyally by Watson, there could have been Watson, there could have been no trouble, but we are now determined to force the fight. The treatment we are getting is shameful. The Weavers, the Leases, the Allens and the Holcombs and the classes that have been in the conspirac from the start to deliver the populist party to the democrats are all in the saddle coddled by Senator Jones and his legion o ballot-box stuffers. They do not represent the party, and any one who will read the reform press will see it.

"The democrats have conceded nothing they have stolen the ballots of two states and debauched our so-called leaders and their aim is to utterly destroy our organiza tion. I hold two important places at the hands of the middle-of-the-road populists. My action at the St. Louis convention has been approved by our press and people, and regardless of what men who are in the deal with Senator Jones say. I shall do my duty and I will vote for no Sewall electors; shall do all I can to defeat Governor Hol comb and his clique that constitutes about as lively a state house gang as I ever eaw.

"In short, with the great men of the populist party, it is, 'No Watson, no Bryan,' and I know I am in line with the great majority of our people."

majority of our people." TO NOTIFY BRYAN AND WATSON.

Senator Allen Fixes the Date for the WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- Chairman Buter of the populist national committee tolay received a letter from Senator Allen, chairman of the notification committee, informing him that his letter of notification would be delivered to Mr. Bryan on the 15th inst. Senitor Butler's letter to Mr. Watson will be idelivered on the same day. POPULISTS KICK OVER THE TRACES.

Kansas Middlerof-the-Road Men Call Another Convention. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 11.-Middle-of-theroad populists last evening issued a call for a state convention, to nominate Bryan and PLANS OF THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPS Watson electors Hear Kansas. The call is EXPECTS EVERY COUNTY IN NEBRASKA signed by W. F. Rightmire, who was the state union labor candidate for attorney general in 1885 and the populist candidate for chief justice in 1890, and by John F. the populati candidate for ernor in 1890. Mr. Rightmire is just from a consultation with Candidate Watson at Erie, Kan., and says Chairman Breidenthal's attitude toward Watson cannot be overlooked by self-respecting populists. The call issued by Mr. Rightmire and Mr.

Willitts is as follows:
"Brothers: The trafficking office hunters the hand of the Bryan managers and com-pel them to withdraw Sewall from their party organization have entered into a ticket. That this faction of the populist shameless bargain with the democratic party of Kansas, trading off our principles and our candidate for vice president. Thomas E. Watson, nominated upon our St. Louis platform, for the sake of a chance to capture the state and congressional offices of believe that the popu lats will stand by the St. Louis c tion and its candidate, Thomas E. Wat-son, in preference to the traitors and office the middle-of-the-road cause. They have hunters of the state of Kansas, who made this trade in the last state convention, and bereby demanded that the populists Kansas shall vote the democratic electoral

Believing in the honesty of the populists subject are well defined is indicated by the of the state of Kansas, we hereby call following interview which he gave to The upon the middle-of-the-road populists in each ounty of Kansas who favor a straight peo ple's party electoral ticket for the state to send one or more representatives from each county of the state to meet in Representative hall in the city of Topeka Saturday, September 19, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a straight, middle-of-the road populist electoral ticket for Bryan and Watson and to make such other nominations and take such other action as shall by said convention be deemed best for the success of the populist principles."

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 11.—A special to the Fimes from Topeka, states that the middleof the road wing of the populist party of Kansas, which came out yesterday for a populist convention to nominate Bryan and Watson electors, has developed a split be fore it could effect an organization. J. F. Willitts, who with W. F. Rightmire signed the call for a new convention, tonight made public a letter in which he requests that his name be omitted from the call. The Willitts faction is now seeking to nominate Watson electors by petition.

A special to the Times from Iola, Kan. tates that Chairman Breidenthal of the official populist state organization in Kansas has been in consultation with Thomas Wat son, the vice presidential candidate in ar the-road populists from putting a Watson electoral ticket in the field. Chairman Breid enthal is making an energetic fight in be half of the democrat-populist fusion ticket. He is said to have proposed to Mr. Watson that they submit the whole matter to a join committee of the democratic and populis national executive committee, and that Mr Watson promised to consider the matter The Georgian, however, is said to have bluntly refused to withdraw from Kansas and will complete his tour of the state, con tinuing his speeches denunciatory of Mr Sewall

POPULISTS NOMINATE GOVERNOR Silver Parties in Colorado Agree on a

Basis for Fusion. PUEBLO, Sept. 11.-Bryan and Sewall electors and fusion with the national silver party, with a populist for governor, is the result of a three days' session of the people's party convention. Morton S. Bailey, Judge of the district court at Canon City, was nominated by acclamation for governor this afternoon. At 10 o'clock tonight it was an nounced that the silver party convention agreed to a fusion, giving the populists the governor, attorney, general, state treasurer and the two regents of the State university The proposition was accepted without a dis senting vote.

Horace G. Clark of Weld county, retiring nated for treasurer on the first ballot. The remaining naming tions are: Attorney general, N. C. Miller, La Plata county; regents, Miss Ada McEl roy, Arapahoe county; John M. Cochran, Ric Grande county. The nominations of the silver party at Denver under the fusion wer endorsed and the convention adjourned at 1 a. m.

DENVER, Sept. 11.-Late tonight an agreement was reached for fusion between the national silver party of the state and the populists. Negotiations were conducted by telephone. The populists were given governor, attorney general, state treasurer and the two regents. As soon as the agree men was perfected the silver convention made the following nominations: Lieutenant governor, B. Clark Wheeler, Aspen; secretary of state, William Scott Lee, Denver auditor, George Seikert, Pueblo; state au perintendent of instruction, L. S. Cornell Denver. The union silver Bryan and Sewal electors were endorsed. The state ticket was filled by the indersement of the ulist nominees. The convention adjourned WATSON WILL PASS BY NEBRASKA

from Kansas to Colorado. IOLA, Kan., Sept. 11.-Hon. Thomas Watson will not go to Nebraska as he expected to do when he left Georgia last week. From Abilene, where he speaks to morrow, he will go to Colorado to spend a week in the campaign there. He makes this change in his itinerary at the request of ex-Governor Waite, who has telegraphed

Populist Nominee Has Decided to Go

a desire that he should make a few speeches for the middle-of-the-road ticket in that state. From Colorado Mr. Watson turn to Georgia, traveling probably by way of Kansas City. Rightmire, Willitts and other middle-of-the-roaders of Kansas are pressing Mr. Watson to stop off at Topeka and make a speech there on his return from Colorado, but it is not likely that he will Mr. Watson made a speech here this afternoon.

BUTLER IS ATTENDING TO KANSAS

Populist Chairman Hopes to Arrange WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- Senator Butler, chairman of the populist national committee, has been giving his attention since his return from North Carolina to the situation in Kansas, from which state there is much complaint as to the decision of the populists accept the democratic electoral entire. The senator late today said that he had not arrived at a satisfactory solu-tion of the problem, but he hoped it would be possible to put the matter in a more de-sirable shape doon. He was convinced, however, that it will be unwise to call another state populist convention, as has been suggested.

FUSION DEAL IN TEXAS IS OFF.

Populists Brand the Scheme as Demogratic Falschood. DALLAS, Sept. 11 .- The populist state executive committee, after a day's secret session, adjourned late last night. This morn ing Chairman Bradley gave out two resolutions adopted by the body. The first of these recognizes, Bryan and Watson as the national ticket of the party, and the sec-ond is a denial is toto of democratic news-paper charges that have been made throughout the state of a deal between epublicans and populists to carry the state offices for the latter and state for McKinley mittee will prepare an address t

Nomination with a String Attached PUEBLO, Sept. 11.-Ed F. Brown of Cripple Creek was this afternoon declared the hoice of the republicans of the Second Colorado district for congress. His resignation is ordered put in the hands of a committee of five who may substitute the name of John Bell, if they deem it best for the silver use. The platform advocates protection but makes free colnage the paramount issue

Congressional Deadlock in Missouri CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 11 .- (Special Telegram.)-The Second congressional democratic convention adjourned this afternoon to the 23d inst., after 1,030 ballots had been taken without reaching a nomination. BRYAN ON HIS SECOND TOUR

Starts Out from Lincoln on His Trip Through South and East.

Silver Candidate Tells the People in

the Depot as He Leaves Home that He is Gaining Ground Every Day.

LINCOLN, Sept. 11.-Mr. Bryan started on his campaigning trip through the south and east at 9:15 tonight, taking the Missouri Pacific train for Kansas City. There will be demonstrations along the route, among which will be those at Nebraska City and at Union. The party will arrive in Kansas City tomorrow morning at 6:15 and Mr. Bryan will address the citizens of that city at 3 o'clock. At 9 45 he will continue on his trip to St. Louis, making short speeches from the platform of the car all along the route. Mrs. Bryan will not accompany her husband through the south, but is expected to join the party later. Before leaving Lincoln Mr. Bryan made a little speech from his car, in which he said

Ladles and Gentlemen: I do not know whether I will return to Nebraska again until just before the election or not, but I go away from Nebraska feeling that it is not necessary for me to stay here. I want to say to you, my friends, that from the reports which I have been receiving I do not believe there is a single county in this state that the republicans are sure of carrying this fall. And more than that, every day makes our cause stronger throughout the union than it was the day before. Every day finds persons who are declaring for free silver and I think I am safe in saying that you will not find among all your acfree silver and I think I am said that you will not find among all your quaintances any one who one month was in favor of free silver at 16 to 1 was in favor a reason for it who was in favor of free silver at 16 to 1 and able to give a reason for it who has changed his mind. We can show you men who are in favor of free coinage a month ago, but who have to keep quiet about it today because of some influence. And you cannot find any men who were for free coinage who are thinking themselves into the gold standard life. coinage who are thinking the gold standard idea.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 11 .- (Special Telegram.)-Candidate Bryan stopped here ten minutes tonight on his way to Kansas City, arriving from Lincoln at 11:40. Herculean effects were put forth by the local adherents to make the greeting as fitting as The intensity of the enthusiasm of the silverites was demonstrated by the vigorous objections they made against being assessed to pay for music, torches, etc. A torchlight procession was attempted early in the evening, but less than 100 voters fell into line. The crowd was impatient and restless, and chafed under a tiresome tirade by George B. Hibner of Lincoln at the court use prior to the time for the Probably 1,500 people were gathered about the depot to listen to the address, which was entirely devoid of anything new or different from what his speeches have lately been on such occasions

A BRYANITE ELDORADO.

An American's Observation of Petce and Wages Across the Rio Grande. Mr. D. O. McCray, an American sojourn ing in Mexico, writes from Cludad Juarez to the New York Sun as follows:

This historic old city is one of the gate ways to the republic of Mexico. The Ric Grande river forms the boundary line between the two countries, and it is spanned by a railroad and wagon bridge, which connects this town with El Paso, Tex. There are about 6,000 people here engaged in thines of trade and business common to

lines of trade and business common to a Mexican town of this size.

During my short stay here I have found that the average Mexican knows a good thing when he sees it. A street car line, with mules as the motive power, connects El Paso and this place. Coming from the American side a few days ago, a well dressed and intelligent Mexican occupied one corner of the car. When the car approached the Juarez end of the bridge he was noticed to square himself as if to hile something back of him. Just then the representative of the Mexican government came aboard to see if the occupants of the resentative of the Mexican government came abourd to see if the occupants of the car had dutiable goods. The man in the corner of the car smoked his cigar leisurely, and the collector found nothing upon which he could levy a tax. Soon the man in the corner rang the bell and the car stopped. When he alighted he carried with him twenty pounds of granulated sugar, which he had purchared in El Paso for \$1. If he paid for his sugar in Mexican money it cost him \$1.96, for Mexican silver dollars were worth only 52 cents that day. The same him \$1.96, for Mexican silver dollars were worth only 52 cents that day. The same quality of sugar was selling in Juarez for 15 cents a pound, but he did not care to give up \$3 in Mexican money for twenty pounds of granulated sugar which he could buy across the line for \$1.96.

This little incident caused the writer to make some investigations as to the price of staple commodities on each side of the line. On the Mexican side these prices prevailed:

Beans, 5 to 6 cents per pound. Sugar, 14 to 15 cents per pound. Coffee, 50 to 60 cents per pound Coffee, 50 to 60 cents per pound. Flour (inferior quality), 5 to 6 cents per

Lard, 16 cents per pound, Lard, 16 cents per pound.
Bacon, 25 to 30 cents per pound.
Potatoes, 6 to 7 cents per pound.
Soap, 9 cents per pound.
Bleached sheeting, 20 cents per yard.
Prints, 12½ cents per yard.
Candles, 3 cents each.
Beef, 15 to 20 cents per pound for gooteak.

Candles, 3 cents each.

Beef, 15 to 20 cents per pound.

Beef, 15 to 20 cents per pound.

Pork (fresh), 29 cents per pound.

It was only a few steps across the line—a narrow river—to El Paso, on the American side. Here prices ranged as follows:

Sugar, 5 cents per pound.

Coffee, 29 cents per pound.

Flour (best), 25 cents per pound.

Lard, 64 cents per pound.

Ham, 11 cents per pound.

Potatoes, 1 cent per pound.

Bleached sheeling, 5 cents per yard.

Prints, 5 cents per yard.

The above prices are within the free zone, where goods are admitted at a nominal duty.

It is not probable that American farm laborers would care to come to Mexico for employment. Here hundreds of men work for \$5 per month and ration. The ration consists of twelve pounds of corn, three pounds of corn, three pounds of corn, three pounds of corn, three pounds of twelve pounds of the kind—and the laborer works from sunrise to sunset. Usually his furniture consists of a sheepskin to sleep on and a stone about two feet long by one foot wide to grind his corn on to make tortillas, a bean pot to boil his beans in, and a pan to cook his tortillas in. A day laborer gets from 20 to 37½ cents per day, and servant girls from \$4 to \$6 per month; that is, they contract at these prices, but if the Mexican silver dollar happens to slump a few cents at the end of the month, the employer gets the benefit and not the laborer.

Though uneducated, the Mexican laborer along the border fully realizes that there are better things for him if he can break the barriers which bind him to his master. He knows that if he can ever get a few dollars ahead he can cross the line into the domain of the United States and secure for his toil a dollar that is worth 10 cents every day in the year. This class embraces Mexicans who have been employed as section men on railroads. The wages paid for this work here range from \$75 to \$6 cents a day, which is equivalent to about 25 cents in American money. Every day at the Southern Pacific station in El Paso may be seen gathered a

may be seen gathered a number of Mexicans.

They go west to work as section hands for the Southern Pacific Railroad company, or into Arizona to work in the mines. Those who go as section hands receive at their destination \$1 each a day, and, although compelled to buy their goods of the company's agent, unless they have money to tide them over until pay day, are able to save in a few months enough to send for other members of the family or friends to share in their prosperity.

Another object lesson came under my observation at El Paso. Not long since five brothers who had struggled hard to get a little start in Mexico under existing conditions, but without success, crossed the line and commenced the battle of life on the American side. They are all workthe line and commenced the battle of life on the American side. They are all working, and have an arrangement by which they combine their savings and are investing the same in cows. They sell the milk to their Mexican friends throughout the city. Two sisters have joined the brothers in the saving of their surplus money, which is also invested in cows. From this little enterprise they are receiving a handsome return, and within a few years will have laid by a competence. They say that it would have been impossible for them to have made more than a bare living in Mexico, and they will tell you in their Spanish tongue that the money they have accumulated is worth as much as the money of any other civilized nation of the world.

EVILS OF A DEBASED CURRENCY. MR. GREENE'S MANY TROUBLES Mute Witnesses of the Ruin Wrough by Fint Money.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.-A Washington special to the Globe-Democrat says: Every day, at the headquarters of the republican congressional committee, there are numerous callers who think that they have some new and all-important argument on the money GIVEN AN CPPORTUNITY BUT REFUSES question. In nearly every case their argument is one which is easily found in the mass of literature which is being daily dis tributed by the committee. Yesterday, how-ever, there was an exception. Mr. John R. Webster of Omaha, the manager of the Omaha Terminal Rallway company interested the committee as the members have not heretofore been interested since the bead quarters were opened. Mr. Webster had something new on the present great national question. Mr. Webster was one of the great audience that heard Bryan's speec Omeha, and the statement of Mr. which started Mr. Webster upon the investi-gation which promises to result in great good for the cause of sound money was as

The bill for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1 was signed by Washington. Was Washington a dishonest man?" 'This statement," said Mr. Webster, in

his talk at republican congressional headquarters vesterday, "led me to investigate experience had proven to be sound money. first research was into the coinage laws of Sweden. I made a most interesting discovery. In the early days of Sweden's gov-ernment they had a coin which was honest, but inconvenient. I have been fortunate enough to secure one of these. It is a copper piece stamped as \$4. It weighs six pounds and a half, and at the time it was coined it was really worth what its face claimed it was. copper began to decrease rapidly in value and in order to maintain the parity be-tween the bullion value of the copper coin and its face value the Swedish government was obliged in the 100 years between 165 and 1750 to increase at various times the weight of the coin, until, at the end that period, its weight was fourteen pounds prime minister. De Gortz, evolved a scheme which he thought would bring relief to the treasury and at the same time make the metal currency less burdensome. It was the old scheme of flat money. De Gortz's idea was that any coin bearing the stamp f the government would be good for its face value independent of the market price of the bullion which it contained. So took one-third of an ounce of copper and stamped it as one dollar. Voltaire says that De Gortz intended to issue only a limited quantity, but the price of copper went down continually, and he was obliged to issue a much greater amount than was in his first scheme. In 1719 Charles died, and immediately after his death De Gortz was executed, the indictment on which he convicted reading that his crime was the issuance of imaginary money. "I found in my investigations of the coin-

age history of England," continued Mr. Webster, "a virtual repetition of this story, and it is simply and convincingly told in mere contemplation of the English coins which I have secured. Henry III issued silver freely. At first the bullion value of his coins was equal to the face value, but through the policy of himself and his successors they suffered a gradual deprecia-tion. In the time of Edward IV they contained only one-quarter silver and three-quarters alloy. James II continued the debasement of the currency to a really lu dicrous extent. For instance, be ver half crown and replaced it with copper made out of old bells and guns. In six months, that is to say, about 1690, the depreciation had become so great that he concelved a new scheme. He took the copper half crown and put a crown stamp upon its face. I have one of these coins, and th original stamp can be plainly discerned under that which was subsequently made. What was the result? James was enabled to defraud those who were dependent upon him for remuneration. He gave them a coin which on its face was worth twice as much as that which they formerly received. but when they went to purchase with i they quickly ascertained that its purchas ing power was no greater than it it bore the original stamp, which declared it to be worth only half what the second stamp asserted it was. This is an extreme instance of the usual results of flat money But my research into the monetary legislation of all the nations of the world has that whenever a nation started to debase its currency it has never

stopped until ruin resulted "In a history by Marco Polo I find that an attempt by the grand mogul of Persia to introduce flat paper money resulted in a revolutior.

"In my investigations of Roman currence found some facts which cannot but b of great interest to our own workingmen. have in my possession a denarius of Dom tian. The denarius is a coin about the sizof our 10-cent piece, but it is somewhat heavier. It constituted the payment for a day's labor. In the year 98 A. D., the Ro mans began to depreciate their currency This was in the reign of Caracalla. I hav denarius also of this period. There is distinct difference, although not a vergreat one, between it and the one n the time of Domitian. It also consti tuted the pay for a day's labor, and the workingmen of that day were undoubtedly defuded into the belief that its intrinsi value was worth its face. In the year 222 A. D., at which time Heliogabalus reigned denarius was still further debased, and this gradual debasement continued until eign of Gordianus, when the denarius had changed from silver to brass, the latter netal being coated with zinc, in order to leceive those who received it into the belie

hat it was still made of silver.
"A mere glance at these different coins specimens of which I have in my possession and will use as object lessons, is sufficien to show the deception practiced by a dis honest government upon a confiding people In the beginning 25 denaril made 1 aureus which was equal to \$5 in gold. At the conclusion of this debasement 1 aureus was worth 500 denarii. This is the com ment of the historian, Zosimus, upon this It produced commer financial policy: 'It produced commercial anarchy, annihilated capital, depopulated

tome and led to its downfall.'
"I have two Mexican coins which tell their own story. One is a Mexican gold piece bearing a stamped value of \$16. other is a Mexican silver piece stamped as a dollar. At the time that both of thes were coined they were worth just wha their faces purport. The gold piece is still The silver piece is worth 53 cents.

Mr. Webster's coins were on exhibition during the day at the congressional head-quarters, and, though silent, they were an loquent and effective argument of the evil results of attempts to debase currency.

Getting Ready for Election Secretary Wertz of the mayor's office i experiencing the period of tribulation that is one of the annual incidents of his position. This is the time when the office is besieged by an army of men who want to be ap pointed as judges and clerks of election, and the number of applicants is fully as large as last year. They are all allowed to fill out a blank showing their names and address as well as their clerical ability, and the mayor will make his selections later.

Small Crowd of Silverites. A small club calling itself the Forest Hall Bryan club was organized last evening at Forest hall. Henry Blum passided and the following afficers were elected: President, P. W. Tuttle; vice president, Martin Quick secretary, F. F. Lemieux; treasurer, Henry Drexel. Several short speeches were made Drexel. and Friday designated as the meeting night. About thirty were present, part of them being from other wards than the First.

Few Silver Men in Evidence. The free silver shouters of the Sixth ward held an open air meeting at Twenty-fourth and Clark streets last night. Preparations had evidently been made for a large crowd but they proved to be unnecessary, as a good-sized kitchen would have held those who congregated to hear the Bryan doctrine Speeches were made by W. F. expounded. Wappich and others, but no particular en thusiasm was apparent.

Declare Judge Earle the Nomince. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11.—The demo cratic executive committee met tonight and officially declared Judge Earle the senatorial nominee, his majority over Governor Evans-being 3,348.

Numerous Challenges of the Congressional Candidate the Cause.

Offers to Meet Any Nebraska Man Who Cares to try Conclusions with Him\_His Ridiculous Position.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Sept. 11.-(Special )-Saturday night William Greene, the populist candidate for congress in the Sixth, held forth at North Platte. It was one of "Bill's" characteristic speeches. In the course of his speech he boastfully referred to his challenge to Cady for a joint debate. saying that fifteen days before he had challenged his opponent, but up to that time he had not heard from him. Then he followed with the statement, "I will debate the financial question with any man who stands on Nebraska soil." Tuesday morning Prof. R. H. Langford of North Platte addressed a letter to Mr. Greene, accepting the challenge, saying that he would meet him at any time and place. Prof. Langford is one of the best debaters in the state, a brilliant speaker and a most thorough scholar. This morning Mr. Langford received a reply from Greene declining to debate with him, saying that he was a candidate for congress and "would not meet any one in joint debate except his opponent or some one of marked ability." It has de veloped that "Bill" is unwilling to meet even his opponent on the issues of the campaign and thinks he can run around the country challenging every one and then refuse to accept, thinking that the people will never find out about it. The North Platte people are beginning to think that Greene is something of a bluffer and will play quits when any one takes him up. and his superior as a thinker.

THE STUATION IN MEXICO.

Replies to Pertinent Questions by an American in the Sister Republic.

Des Motnes Capital Facts are better than theories. The two etters given below explain themselves. The first one was written by Guy Kellogg, of the firm of Guy Kellogg & Co., of Vinton, Ia., to his uncle, who has lived in Mexico some years. The wage earner may judge for him-

self: VINTON, Ia., July 11, 1896.—My Dear Uncle: About three weeks ago the repub-lican party met at St. Louis and nominated William McKinley for president and adopted a platform declaring for a gold standard as the basis of our money; just last week the democrats in convention nominating William J. Bryan of Nebraska on a free silver platform, declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of sil-ver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Now, knowing hat Mexico has a free silver coinage and hat with you silver was the basis of your circulation I thought it would do no harm to ask a few questions for my own informa-Trusting that it will not be too much rouble to answer, I venture the following

1st. If you were a citizen of the United states and all your business interests were n this country, would you be in favor of ree coinage of silver?

What does the day laborer receive for day's work in your country? 3. Have you gold in your country; I mean

rold coin? 4. What is the market price of wheat in Mexico? 5. What is the price of cattle and horses

on the market? 6. What do you think would be the effect of a change of our coinage system?

Anything else you may deem of interest along this line will be thankfully received Yours truly, GUY KELLOGG.
MONCLOVA COA, Mexico, July 18, 1896.—

before me. In reply to your questions say To your first, No; to your second, 33 to 37 cents. In answer to your third question, gold does not circulate here at all: to your worth \$15; horses, \$7 to \$25; and to your last ruin

We pay for exchange, when we need it, \$1.85 for \$1 and often \$2 for \$1. Gold does not circulate here. I sold an American \$20 gold piece for \$40 in Mexican silver. Common called is worth 18 cents; good called, 33 cents; bleached domestic, 25 to 33 cents and everything else in proportion. I have three men working on my farm at \$10 per month and they board themselves of course You people have a good thing and you will lose it if you change. Lovingly, A. H. KELLOGG.

Republicans at Florence. In spite of the inclemency of the weather the Republican club of Florence held an enthusiastic meeting Thursday night. Addresses were made by E. Winter and Hugh Meyes of Omaha and Attorney Barkus of Florence. The effect of the free coinage agitation, the disturbance of business interests and its effect upon the condition nd prospects of the wage earner were brought out by the speakers.

The club meets every Thursday night. Seventy-five members were present last night, and the membership is constantly in-

Tommy Adkins' Tailor. One of the largest tailors' shops in the world is at Pimileo, where there are clways in stock sufficient goods to clothe 85,000 men at least. This is the army cicthing department, from which come the uniforms of the British rank and file.

## Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many Sarsaparillas but only one Ayer's. It cures.