AKRON QUIETS DOWN

Presence of Soldiers Awed the Rioters.

MOB VANISHED AT DAYBREAK

List of the Dead and Injured-Chief of Police Abandoned His Post of Duty.

AKRON, O. Aug. 23.-When the day awned in Akron this morning it reraied a scene of desciation and evices of violence and lawlessness un are lied in the history of this city. The oters had done their awful work and ad disappeared. One child was lying ead and nearly a score of persons were suffering from the wounds of balls, buckshot and missiles. oulding was a beap of smolder. ing ru nd beside it steamed the water-scaked. ashes of Columbia Hall. The police force of the city was disorganized and scat-tered. The Chief had left the city. Elecwires, dendly to the touch, lay across the streets in the vicinity of the burned buildings and debris of all kinds was scattered far and near. The down-town roets were just as the mob had left em, and although nothing was being ione by the rioters, crowds of speciators, undreds in number, hung around wait-

ing for something to turn up.
At 6 o'clock the crowds began to innesse, as curious spectators hurrled to the scene of the trouble. A policeman appeared and then another, timidly at first, but with increasing assurance as no violence was offered. Then Company C of Canton, a detachment of the Eighth Ohlo Regiment, marched dewn the street from the train and, halting before the rules of the building, was at once set to putrolling the fire lines. There was no evidence of ill-will or disquiet on the part of the crowd at the lines. There was no talk of violence. The turbulent nt had slunk away with the coming

through the brain.

Sours, feesh wound, in hand: Fireman L. Manchester, flesh wound in neck and cheek; Fireman W. Roepke, flesh wound in neck: Fireman Minor Fritz, flesh wound in cheek; Fireman David Philips, flesh wound in cheek; Fireman John Denius, flesh wound in leg; Fireman A. Eberly, flesh wound in breast; Policenan Alva G. Greenlesse, struck over sam with a brick, serious; Policeman ohn King, struck on knee with a brick; beteetive Edward Dunn, struck on the

suck with a brick: Albert Stevens, of Graham Station, shot in foot. It was 620 o'clock this morning when Company C arrived. The soldiers were night's rioting. As the troops marched up the main thoroughfare hisses and troops were beard. On the advice of his friends. Mayor Young sought his office hy back streets and alleyways, as it was feared that his presence so early after the troting would cause a fresh outbreak.

At P.D. nine companies of the Fourth Regiment arrived in the city.

Glen Wade, the boy who was killed, was in the meb and a bullet from the revolver of a policeman in the City Hall found his heart. Another innocent, who will die, is Rhoda Davidson. Sitting in a carriage with her mother and father, on the outskirts of the mob, a bullet from a policeman's revolver, passed harmlessly over the rioting throng and found lodgment in the skull of the child. Buring the day wild rumors were curtion, so that those who make visits to

During the day wild rumors were currout that mobs were being formed to go to Cleveland and lynch Peck, but there was no good ground for them. Although Mayor Young is criticised for his conhanyor roung is criticised for his con-tradictory speeches, a great deal of the blume for the rioting is placed on the shoulders of Chief Harrison.

In the destruction of the municipal building, the city has lost all the records

building, the city has lost all the records of the City Clerk and also the records of the City Engineer. City Engineer Payne says the loss in his department would be fully \$50,000. The old Postofice building at the corner of Broadway and Mill street, has been secured as te

Where the Chief of Police Went.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—Chief Har-dson, of the Akron police force, arrived in this city today and at once went to the central police station. He was met by Deputy Superintendent Gates, Chief of Detectives Lohrer and Sergeant of Detectives Doran, Regarding the report wired from Astron that Chief Harrison was instance. Sergeant of Detectives Dorun, who knows Harrison intimately, said thin, who knows inarrison intimately, said that the latter was perfectly rational. He added that Chief Harrison had discussed the riot in detail and that the Chief had intimated it was his intention to cause the arrest of all those imolicated in the riot and especially the

ASCENT OF JEFFERSON.

Probably First White Men to Scale Pinnnele Rock.

BALEM, Aug. 21-(To the Editor.)-In your besue of Sunday, the 19th, a corre-spondent from this city states that some af those who recently went with the Ma-sannas to Mount Jefferson seem to doubt that the pinnacle was ever surmounted. and goes on to say that the ascent was made twice in 1887. There can be no doubt that the two ascents were made as mentioned. I know most of the people composing the two parties, and there is no doubt that they accomplished the diffi-cuit and dangerous feat.

I also know of unother, which was prob-

ably the first and only other ascent of the pinnacie. In August of 1888 a party at four, composed of Meezre Edward Weller, E. C. Cross, Ray L. Farmer and the writer, all of this city, went on a trip to the Cascade Monnains near Mount Jefferson. The purpose of the trip was hunting and fishing and a general Summer outing. The ascent of the peak was not seriously contemplated before starting, and no particular preparations were made, but, as I recollect, it was mentioned as a possibility. We took four pointes, two with riding saddles and two packs, and we with packs, and we "rode and tied," waited streams, bridged quagmires and sased yellowjackets along the Minto trail and the third night we pitched our camp (not our tent, for we had none), and slept with our faces to the stars on the sum mit of Minto Mountain. The next day we crossed the "Wizard"s Backbone," and, descending the steep mountain side to "Hust's Cove," made camp by a little lake, and near where the mountain breaks away in its steep descent to Pamella Lake. A more ideal and splendid place for a mountain camp could not be found. The cove is an amphitheater, open to the westward, and inclosed on the other side by a high mountain wall, and is accessible in only a few places, and perhaps only in one place for horses. It is laid out on the vast and lavish plan which is the habit of nature in the Oregon mour tains, and its eastern wall is the back bone, the very summit ridge of the Cas-cade Range. A large brook takes its rise in the cove. Many springs feed the little lake, from which the brook flows tranquilly for 50 yards or so and then plunges down the mountain side-nearly a mile of silver cascades-to Pamelia Lake. We made several trips to Pamelia Lake,

and "reveled" in trout. We hunted for deer and bear, and, though several deer were seen, we did not get any, so the only variation to our diet of bacon and beans was the trout from the lake. Finally, having exhausted the other pos. stbilities of the Cascade Range, we dis-cussed the matter of climbing Mount Jef-ferson. We climbed the hill that rims the cove one evening and reconnoitered the peak for a route, and, having decided to attempt the secent, we arranged to leave Mr. Weller to care for the camp and the ponles, and Mr. Farmer, Mr. Cross and myself set out early on the

morning of Sunday August 12 1888.

We went in light marching order. We had no ropes, alpenstocks or ice axes, and we left our coats and vests at the camp.

We carried bunting knives and two guns. but left the guns at the timber line. estimated the distance from our camp to the base of the pinnacle as about three miles, and it took us just five hours of steady work to reach that point. We found a bottle there containing the names of former visitors, and added our names to the register. A survey of the pinnacle from this place indicated that it was insurmountable, but, having rested, crossed the short ridge that leads to the immediate base of the pinnacle, and Mr. Cross and Mr. Farmer passed along the left, near the dotted line shown in the picture accompanying the article of Sun-

The snow at that time was very much less than shown in the picture and the base line extended much farther down than in the picture and about midway of the picture. They skirted the bas along the brink that pitches down to the frightful steep of the great ravine that leads down the southwest side of the mountain and disappeared from view. I did not like the looks of the way the were going and so did not follow them.

I remained at the base and along the short ridge mentioned and amused my-self rolling great rocks down the favine, and if any living things were lurking in terror and anarchy.

Glen Wade, aged II years, son of Lillian Wade, of the Empire Hotel, was shot through the heart.

Rhoda Davidson, aged a daughter of Bir, and Mrs. J. M. Davidson, was shot the rocks rolled easy and far down these steeps, and one rock would start scores more, and they went like a host with great leaps and bounds in a mad career to the lower levels. I think it was Those injured were: Fred Vorwick, than an hour before I knew the where-buckshet wound in seg. Park Strair, flesh wound in leg; Park Strair, flesh wound in leg; John E. Washer, leaning over the range far above me, and scalp wound from brick; Arthur E. scalp wound from brick; Arthur E. near the southeast or lower summit of Sprague, teamster, scalp wound; John the pinnacle. They warned me not to Ahren, painter, fiesh wound, hand; Albert intention of doing so, and I remained at Grant, flesh wound, below knee; Frank the base awaiting their return. From the point where they shouted to me there was no difficulty in reaching the summits of the pinnacle and the connecting rid and they were in all probability the fi-to stand on these sublime heights ' space eternal.'

After a considerable time I saw them returning and, for a time, at one point the descent was extremely dangerous, as I could easily see, and I was very glad when they safely rejoined me, after an absence of nearly three hours. We ate

our lunch and returned to camp, after a long and tollsome day, but feeling well repaid for our exertions. The fact that most parties have failed to scale the Pinnacle is no reflection upon

Regiment arrived in the city and marches to the access of hast night's rioting.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, Mayor W.

E. Toung leased a proclamation, closing every saloon in Akron until further or.

The frosts of Winter and the Summer than a very great influences for discovery serior influences for discovery great great influences for discovery great great

tion, so that those who make visits to



Pinnacle Rock, Mount Jefferson.

ting the attainment of the highest point. I spoke of Summer suns, but in my opinion they are very mild and there is really no Summer in these high moun-tains. There is Spring—and Autumn— and then Winter, and what a bitter Winter it must be.

There were great banks of snow in the shaded places of Hunt's Grove when we were there, the grass was fresh and green and the flowers we knew in May in the valley, were blooming in profusion. Who can say what depths of snow lie

in Winter on the meadows of Hunt's Cove and Minto Mountain, or how long Pamella Lake is locked in the lcy fetters of the frost king?

GEORGE J. PEARCE.

leclanders in America.

Chicago Chronicle. Iceland has been celebrating the ninth century of the introduction of Christian-ity in the far north land. It was Olaf, King of Norway, who sent over the first priests. Longfellow gives a somewhat humorous account of the reception of Olar's emissary. "Drunken Thangbrand."
who came away quite as disgusted with
the Icelanders as they were with himin North Dakota and Manitoba there are thousand Icelanders. They are thrifty farmers, well cultured and great thrifty farmers, well cultured and great disputers on theological subjects. There is hardly an Icelander anywhere, no mat-ter how humble, who is not only well versed in the literature of his own land. but who also knows considerable of other countries' books.

ep Davis' Pain-Killer Handy. will cure cough or cold or colic.

a study of economic and industrial questions. Believing as I do, that truth grows not in seclusion, but in the open field, and that it thrives best in the sunlight of free and full debate, I have control of the field and that it thrives best in the sunlight of free and full debate, I have control of the field up.

Silver coinage of the Constitution. When the Republicans declared at St. Louis that the restoration of bimetalism in this country, although desirable, was impossible without the aid of the leading commercial nations of the old world,

reply to the Populist notification was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the notification committee: In accepting the Presidential nomination which you tender in behalf of the Populist party, I desire to give emphatic recognition to the educational work done by your party. The Populist party, as an organization, and the Farmers' Alliances and the labor organizations from which they sprous, have done much to arouse the people to a study of economic and industrial questions. Believing as I do, that truth

NAGASAKI HARBOR, JAPAN, NAVAL BASE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

fidence that the discussion which your party has compelled will aid in reaching that true solution of pending problems that true solution of pending problems. The prosperity argument which all honest citizens aim. I

First, the size of his crop, and, second, the price he receives for the same. He does not return thanks to the party

in power for favorable weather and a

Republican party has no policy which insures a permanent increase in agricultur-al prices. Since he sells his surplus in a

foreign market, he is not a beneficiary of

the tariff, and since he produces merchan-dise and not money he does not profit by the appreciation of the dollar. He knows

that the much-vaunted prosperity, of

that the much-vaunted prosperity, of which he has never had his share, is on the wane in spite of the unusual and unnatural stimulation which it has received during the last three years. He knows that each month of 1900 shows a larger number of failures than the corresponding month of 1898, and that there is already a marked tendency toward a decreased output of the factories. He knows

creased output of the factories. He knows

also that discoveries of gold, famines abroad and war on three continents have not been able to raise the price of farm

products as rapidly as trusts and com-

binations have raised the price of the things which the farmer buys.

Our opponents have tried to make it ap-pear that we are inconsistent when we de-

propositions. If a general rise in prices occurs because of a permanent increase in the volume of money, all things adjust themselves to the new level, and if the

volume of money then increases in pro-

affects a part of the products of labor, those whose products do not participate in the rise suffer because the purchasing power of their income is decreased. If a

bad monetary system drags down the

price of the farmer's product, while monopolies raise the price of what he burs, he burns the candle at both ends and must expect to suffer in comparison with

those who belong to the classes more fa-

It is sometimes urged by partisan ropu-lists that four years more of Republican

misrule would so aggravate economic con-

one can afford to aid in making matters worse in the hope of being able to make

them better afterwards, for in so doing

he assumes responsibilities which he may

he assumes responsibilities which he may not be able to remedy. No Populist, however sanguine, believes it possible to elect a Populist President at this time, but the Populist party may be able to determine whether a Democrat or a Re-publican will be elected.

Mr. Chairman, the Populist convention,

which your committee represents, thought it better to share with the Democrats in the honor of securing some of the reforms desired by your party than to bear the

odium of remaining neutral in this great crisis, or of giving open or secret aid to the Republican party, which opposes all the reforms for which the Populists con-tend. Those who labor to improve the

conditions which surround their fellow-

men are apt to become impatient, but they must remember that it takes time to work

out great reforms. Let me illustrate by

calling your attention to the slow growth

of public opinion in support of a proposition to which there has been practi-

Great Reforms Come Slowly.

President Johnson, in 1865, recommended a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by

direct vote of the people, but his recom-

mendation met with no response. About 12 years later, General Wenver, then a member of Congress, tried to secure the passage of a resolution submitting such an

amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1892 the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congress-man Weaver finally passed the House of

Representatives, but it has not yet

reached a vote in the Senate, and now,

after eight years more of public discussion, the proposition for the first time received the indorsement of the National

convention of one of the great parties.

before the next Presidential election, and

with its accomplishment, the people will find it easier to secure any remedial leg-islation they may desire. But how hait-

ing has been the progress! Holland has

If the fusion forces win a victory Fall we shall see this reform accomplis

Heaven is not gained by a single bound.

We build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round

And so it is with great social and po-

cally no public opposition.

ditions as to make reforms easier.

times urged by partisan Popu-

vored by legislation

portion to the demand for money. price level remains the same and business can be done with fairness to all. If, however, the rise is arbitrary, and only

ntiful harvest, and he knows that the

desire also to express my deep appreciation of the liberality of opinion and devotion to principles which have led the members of your party to enter the ranks

of another party in the selection of a

While I am grateful for the confidence

which the Populists have expressed in me, I am not vain enough to regard as

personal their extraordinary manifesta-tions of good will. The ties which bind together those who believe in the same great fundamental principles are strong-er than ties of affection—stronger even

than the ties of blood; and co-operation

between the reform forces is due to the fact that Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans take the side of the people

in their contest against greed, and agree in the application of Jeffersonian princi-ples to the question immediately before

In 1896 the money question was of

paramount importance and the silies in that campaign united in the demand for

the immediate restoration of silver by the

independent action of this country at 18 to 1, the ratio which had existed since 1834. They were defeated, but that did

not end the discussion. The Democrats

were defeated in 1888, but that did not put an end to tariff reform. The Republicans were defeated in 1892, but that did not

permanently overthrow the protective

tariff. Defeat at the polls does not nec-essarily decide a problem. Experience, and experience aione, settles questions. If an increase in the volume of currency

since 1896, although not promised by the Republicans and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement instead of answering the

arguments put forth in favor of bimet-

alism, only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times. The Repub-

lican party, however, while claiming cred-

it for the increase in circulation, makes

no permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money. It denies

the necessity for more real money, while

it permits National banks to expand the

rolume of paper promises to pay money. If the Populists felt justified in op-

posing the Republican party when it

sought to conceal its gold standard ten-dencies under the mask of international bimetalism, the opposition should be more

pronounced in proportion as the Repub-

lican party more openly espouses gold

In 1896 the reform forces charged the

Republican party with intending to retire the greenbacks. This charge, denied at the time, has been confessed by the fi-nancial bill, which converts greenbacks.

when once redeemed, into gold certificates, and extends new privileges to banks of issue. If a Populist opposed

the Republican party when its hostility

to greenbacks was only suspected, that osition should be greater now since one can longer doubt the purpose of

the Republican party to substitute bank

It is true that the Populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while the Democrats believe in a greenback redeem-

able in coin, but the vital question at this

time, so far as paper money is con-cerned, is whether the Government or banks shall issue it.

There will be time enough to discuss the

redeemability of the greenback when the greenback itself is saved from the an-nihilation which now threatens it. The

Republican party is now committed to

a currency system which necessitates a perpetual debt, while the Popullst finds himself in agreement with the Demo-

crats, who believe in paying off the Na-

tional debt as soon as possible.

If belief in an income tax justified a Populist in acting with the Democratic

party in 1896 what excuse can he find for

alding the Republican party now, when even the exigencies of war have not been sufficient to bring that party to the sup-

Co-operation With Democrats.

Populists believe in arbitration now as

sposed to government by injunction and ne blacklist as they were then, and upon

much as they did in 1896, and are as much

these subjects they have as much reason for co-operation with the Democratic

party today as they had four years ago.
Democrats and Populists alike favor its

differences exist us to the extent to which differences exist as to the extent to which the principle should be applied, these dif-ferences can be reconciled by experiment. Democrats and Populists agree that Chi-nese and other Oriental labor should be

excluded from the United States. Dem-ocrats and Populists desire to so enlarge

the scope of the interstate commerce act

as to enable the commission to protect both persons and places from discrimina-tion and the public at large from exces-

The Populists approve the demand set

If any

snid:

The Populists approve the demand set litical movements. Great problems are forth in the Democratic platform for a solved slowly, but struggling humanity

port of the income tax principles?

principle of direct legislation.

sive railroad rates.

notes for greenbacks.

BRYAN TO THE POPULISTS

In labor bureau with a Cabinet officer at its head. Such an official would keep the Administration in close touch with the Administration in close touch with the wage-earning portion of the population as the tollers need.

In 1896 the Populists united with the Democrats in opposing the trusts, although the question at that time appeared like a cloud scarcely larger than a man's hand. Today that cloud well-nigh overspreads the industrial sky. The farmer does not the People-Co-operation With the Bemocrats.

TOPEKA, Aug. 22.—Bryan's speech in reply to the Populist notification was as simple to the Populist notification with the principal is the principal in the pinch of the English a just and unnecessary taxes. In 1892 the tariff question was still the principal insue between the Democratic and Republican parties, although in the West and In the South the money question was assuming greater and greater proportions, and the Populls's were contending that our monetary system was more responsi-ble than the tariff laws for depression in agriculture and the distress existing among wage-earners. In 1896 the whole question of taxation became of secondary importance because of the increased boldness of those who opposed the gold and

themselves, regardless of the action of

other nations. The failure of the Repub-

lican party to secure international bi-betalism and its open espousal of the gold standard still kept the money ques-tion in politics, but no economic ques-tion can compare in importance with a

question which concerns the principle

danger and less disturbance to the coun-

The Paramount Issue.

In the early '60s, when we were en-

settled rightly.

A colonial policy would so occupy the

istration, and corruption and special privilege would thrive under the cover of patriotism.

It is not strange that the Populists

should oppose militarism and imperial-

ism, for both are antagonistic to the

principles which Populists apply to other questions. Looking at questions from the standpoint of a spectator, the Populist recognizes in militarism a constant and

increasing burden. The army worm

wheat is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large stand-ing Army which invades every field of industry and exacts toll from every crop.

If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the

ranks of the producers and placed as a burden on the backs of those who re-main, it must be longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifices for those

work and greater sacrinces for those who toil, and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the Army, has no part in any contracts or development of companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the Army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political avontiones exect influence at Wash

cal prominence, exert influence at Wash-

cal prominence, exert influence at Washington.

Soon after the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, the papers published an interview given out from San Francisco by a foreign Consul residing at Manila. He declared that the people of the United States owed it to themselves, to other nations, and to the Filipinos to hold the Philippine Islands permanently. At the conclusion of the interview there

At the conclusion of the interview there appeared the very significant statement that the gentleman was visiting the United States for the purpose of organiz-

ing a company for the purpose of devel-oping the Philippine Islands. A few days

later on his way East, he gave out an-other interview in which he explained that the company which he intended to organize would establish banks at Ma-nila and at other places throughout the islands and build electric-light plants,

water plants, street-car lines, railroads, factories, etc. It seemed that the plan of his syndicate was to do all the developing and leave the rest of the American people nothing to do in the matter except

to furnish an army sufficient to hold the

Filipinos in subjection while they were

Overburden Poor; Undertax Rich

At the present rate we will spend an unily upon the Army approximately half

as much as we spend for education in

the United States, and this immense sum

is wrung from the taxpayers by systems

of taxation which overburden the poor and undertax the rich man. In the presence of such an issue as militarism it is impossible that any Popu-

list should hesitate as to his duty.

being developed.

try than the vital doctrines upon which

50 per cent more than our total of Fed-eral, state, county and village expendi-ture for every possible purpose for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the re-sults of this system of executive administration, the fact is cited that the American Congress has spent an entire Winter wrestling with the tariff, the taxation, the administration and the personal rights of two little islands. The English executive is an imperial executive. The British Parliament is an English Legislature. lish Legislature. To the same system we are coming by decree of circumstances as inevitable as that of fate. If this be lish Legislature. To the same system we are coming by decree of circumstances as inevitable as that of fate. If this be imperialism, make the most of it. So far as citizenship is concerned the British Empire is one, but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchical and not restricted by the constitutional limitations of the Parliamentary system."

Thus does imperialism bear its supporters backward, turning toward the dark ages. There is no middle ground between

ages. There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this Nation remains true to its principles, its traditions and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career it must repudiate the doc-trine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. When such an issue is raised there can

only be two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in a re-public, and the party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire; and the inluence of every citizen is, consciously or inconsciously, intentionally or unint tionally, thrown upon one side or the

Where the divine right of Kings is recognized, the monarch can grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another; the people of Ireland in another. while the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be no variance in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarchy as the day differs from the night, and between the two doctrines there is and ever must be an irrepressible conflict.

Queen Victoria has recognized this necessary antagonism between the demo-cratic and imperial forms of government. In proroguing Parliament a faw days ago,

"Believing that the continued political independence of the republics would be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Orange Free State."

A republic is always a menace to a monarchy, just as truth is always a men-ace to error. Self-government, being the natural government, must necessarily create dissatisfaction among the subjects of those governments which build upon some other foundation than the consent of the governed. What the Orange Free State and republics are to South Africa, our republic is to the world, and only our increasing strength and the wide At-lantic have protected us from the inex-tinguishable hostility which must ever exist between those who support a throne and those who recognize the citizen as

and structure of government. Systems of taxation can be changed with less difficulty than financial systems, and financial systems can be altered with less the sovereign.

Every step taken toward imperialism by this nation means more prompt and ef-fective encouragement from Europe. Lin-coln pointed to the interest which Eu-ropean nations have in the abandonment ere of the doctrine of equal rights. He

antd: "The principles of Jefferson are definiagged in a contest which was to deter-mine whether we should have one Re-public or two, questions of finance were lost sight of. Silver was at a premium over gold, and both gold, and silver were at a premium over greenbacks and tions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded with no small they are denied and evaded with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them 'glittering generalities,' another bluntly calls them 'self-evident lies.' And others insidiously argue that they ap-ply to 'superior races.' Those expreswere at a premium over greenbacks and bank notes, but the people could not ar-ford to divide over the money question in the presence of a greater issue. And, so today, we are engaged in a contro-versy which will determine whether we are to have a Republic in which the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed or an emsions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting of the principles of free government and restor-ing those of classification, caste and legitimacy. They would delight a conv cation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the the consent of the governed, or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized source of power.

In a government where the people rule the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despot ism. We must repulse them or they will

sire a general rise in prices and yet oppose an arbitrary rise in protected manufactures or trust-made goods. There is no conflict whatever netween these two propositions. If a general rise in prices occurs because of a necessary of a percentage of a per would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalien-able rights of men and despise the hum-A colonial policy would so occupy the people with the consideration of the Nation's foreign policy that domestic questions would be neglected. "Who will haul down the flag?" or "Stand by the President," would be the prompt response to every criticism of the Adminbler folk who "along the cool sequestered vale of life keep the noiseless tenor of their way," but let this nation stand erect and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a reality in the principles which we possess; let it show that there is a difference between a re-public and a monarchy, and the oppressed of every land will see your flag—their de-Hyerance-and whether they are bleeding on the battle-field or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes to heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

> BRYAN IN NEW YORK. Will Make Several Speeches There in October.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.-It is officially ed tonight that Bryan will speak in this city October 15: Albany, October 17; Rochester, October 18. Ex-Senator Hill will preside at the Albany meeting and make an address of welcome.

Mr. Hill was at Democratic state headquarters this afternoon, but refused to

liscuss politics with the newspaper men, In response to a call issued by Patrick Egan, Minister to Chile under Harrison's Administration, and others, over 100 Irish-Americans met tonight and reorganized temporarily the Irish-American union. y announce that they will support Bryan because of his anti-imperialistic attitude.

Addicks Republicans of Delaware. DOVER, Del., Aug. 23.—The Union Republican State Convention (Addicks faction) met here today. J. Edward Ad dicks occupied a seat on the platform The electoral ticket of the regular Republicans was accepted. Obed W. Marvel, of Laurel, was nominated for State With these exceptions it was deelded that the ticket nominated by the Addicks convention of August 6 should stand. This places in the field rival candidates for Governor, Congressman for the long term, State Auditor, State Treas-ured and Insurance Commissioner.

Kansas Middle-Roaders TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.-The Middle-of-

the Road Populists got together here to-day and decided not to nominate a state ticket, but to devote all their energies to the Barker electoral ticket. Chairman Willetts announced that headquarters would be opened here September 19. The attendance was not large. Roosevelt's Western Tour.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 22.—The programme for Governor Roosevelt's itinerary has been changed so that, instead of being here next month, as was ex-pected, he will not come until October.

Nominated for Congress. Tenth Iowa District-Robert J. Dale (Democrat). Sixth Michigan District-Everett L. Bray (Democrat).

Motherhood

and the daily household cares demand a mild tonic for the housewife and mother.

FITZ' LAST BATTLE

HE WILL RETIRE FROM THE RING AFTER THE SHARKEY PIGHT.

Contest Comes Off at Coney Island Tonight-Portland Ball Players Defeated at Spokane.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Both Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey, who are to
settle the question of puglistic supremacy
at the Seaside Athletic Ctub, at Conor
Island, temorrow night, spent a quiet day
at their training quarters. Usually on
the night before a puglistic contest interest centers in the betting, but tonight at
the resorts frequented by the followers
of the ring it is claimed that few wagers
are being made. Several small wagers
have been made, but the heavy betters,
who generally have thousands on their favorite, have refrained from posting even
small wagers. According to figures quoted, Fitzsimmons is a two-to-one favorite
over the salior, but there are few found
willing to take the odds. The story that
the purse of Excellent of the story that
the purse Fitzsimmons nor Sharkey will discuss the matter. It is claimed that Fitzsimmons was willing to accept the proposition be-cause he expects to retire permanently from the ring as soon as this battle is over, no matter whether he wins or loses.

BERNSTEIN DISQUALIFIED. Gardner Given the Decision at the Broadway Club.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—For the second time within two mouths, Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," and Joe Bernstein, of this city, met in the ring of the Broad-way Athletic Club tonight. On the for-mer occasion Hernstein was disqualified for butting in the 18th round, and tonight he was again disqualified for butting. He threw Gardner over his head with a cross-buttock hold, which was done de-liberately, and Referee Foley immediately ways the bout to Gardner. This courses gave the bout to Gardner. This occurred in the 12th round, but Bernstein had at-tempted the same trick twice, earlier in the bout.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. Leever Made the Season's Record for

Strike-Outs at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. II.—Williams' wild throw, letting in two runs in the ninth, was responsible for Pittsburg's defeat. Barrett's three-bagger in the first, followed by a hit, scored the other run. Leever made the season's record for strike-outs, making 10 men air. Attendance 2500. The score:

RHE RHE Pittsburg 8 2 Cincinnati 3 10 0 Batteries-Leever and Zimmer; Scott, Peitz and Kaboe, Umpire-Snyder.

New York Bent Philadelphia. NEW YORK, Aug. 21.-The Philadeldas were again outplayed by New York today. Attendance 1290. The score: RHE RHE
Philadelphia ..4 13 2|New York 3 14 4 Batteries—Bernhardt and McFarland; dercer and Bowerman, Umpire—O'Day.

Boston Beat Brooklyn. BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Coilin's excellent fielding saved today's game from Boston, Attendance 2300. The score: RHE Boston \$ 10 2 Brooklyn .. .

Batteries-Nichols and Clark; Kitson and Farrell Umpire-Hurst. American League. At Chicago-Chicago 1, Kansas City 2, At Milwaukee-Milwaukee 2, Minneap

Indianapolis - Indianapolis 8, De-

At Cleveland-Cleveland 4, Buffalo 6. National League Standing.

Brooklyn

TORPEDOES GOT SCOOPED. Were Unfamiliar With Spokane Grounds-Bad Score.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 23.—Seven hundred people saw the Torpedoes taken into camp by Spokane today, 14 to 8. because of better batting and base-running by the home team. The visitors also had a bad day in the field, being unaccustomed to the rough grounds. For the first five innings no prettier ball game was ever seen on the local diamond. The batting was clean, fielding sharp and the Torpedoes handled themselves like professionals. After the ft(h, however, Spokane grew familiar with Fleming's curves and lambasted them all over the lot. The absence of several strong players also had considerable effect on the Torpedees' team work. But the Portland players made a good impression and their work was in pleasant contrast to that of the Seattle players here last Batteries-Kelly and Shea; Fleming and

Umpire-Freeman. Hits-Spokane, 16: Torpedoes, 8 Errors-Spokane, 6; Torpedoes, &

Won by Ten Eyek HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23,—The three-mile sculling race between Ten Eyck and Vall was won by Ten Eyck.

Peat May Be Substituted.

London Daily Mail.
The London "coal ring," although it rules the metropolitan market, is not unassailable. There are more ways than one of beating the "ring," and there is shortly to be introduced to the English mar-

ket a fuel that promises to be con ably cheaper and equally good for ing and illuminating purposes. This materfal is pent, not as peasants use it, in soft and bulky form, but chemically pre-pared and compressed into blocks that will ignite readily and burn slowly, giving out great heat, with a clear, bright flame, and producing very little smoke and ask.
And the supply of peat is practically in-exhaustible. There are militons of acress of this fuel in Great Britain and Ireland, the latter country alone having 2,000,000 acres of peat bogs. The "distressful country" has an inade-

quately developed source of wealth in these bogs. Germany has shown how these marshy tracts can be turned into a veritable gold mine, for there a flour-ishing industry is maintained in the man-Ishing industry is maintained in the manufacture of peat fuel, despite the fact that the Germin bogs are only from 3 to 30 feet in depth, while in these islands the depth varies from 35 to 40 feet. There have been many attempts to utilize the peat lands of this country, but success has not until recently crowned these efforts. The great difficulty has been in drying the peat—which, when taken from the bog contains 70 to 50 per cent of moisture—without cracking the blocks.

Now, however, the obstacle has been

Now however, the obstacle has been overcome. An economical method of pre-paring the peat has been discovered, and works are in course of erection on a large peat moss in the north of England, with the object of putting the fuel on the magket before the Winter.

even the menace of militarism is but a part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the Republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence. strikes a blow at popular government and robs the Nation of its moral prestige. Already the more advanced suptige. Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the
economy of a system of government Brewing Ass'n. That assures its merit.
which entrusts all power to an executive | Sold by all druggists.