STRIKERS ARE FIRM

Standing Out Now for Recognition of Their Union.

DEMONSTRATION AT WILKESBARRE

Shennndonh Miners Select Delegates to a Convention to Be Called by President Mitchell.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2-No break has yet occurred in the ranks of the striking mineworkers, though additional notices of the offer of an increase of 10 per cent in wages were posted throughout the re-gion. In fact, there were many indications today of an intent on the part of the strikers to insist on other concessions and also remain out until the operators give labor as any other class of workmen in recognition to their National organiza-

The feature of the day was the parade and mass meeting of mineworkers at Wilkesbarre, arranged with the object of demonstrating the strength of the United bilinoworkers. A conservative estimate places the number of strikers in the proceasion at 15,000, and the day was generally given up as a holiday by the people Wilkesbarre and other Luzerne County was. The mass meeting was addressed by President Mitchell, and other officers of the miners' organization. President Mitchell, in his speech, congratulated the strikers on having already received a proffer of 10 per cent increase in wages, He said their cause had been recognized as a rightwous one, and that the time was not far distant when they would receive proper compensation for their labor. He advised them to stand firmly together. He said the strike should not be ended by him, and could only be closed when a convention of miners, representing every union and every colliery, should so de-cide. He hoped that not one man would desert the ranks until victory was com-

Mr. Mitchell was expected to indicate in his speech his views on the 10 per cent increase conceded by the operators, but beyond noting it as a victory, he said nothing on that subject. Neither did he intimate anything as to the probability of an early convention of miners, and after the meeting when questioned on that subject, he said that not a local union had requested the calling of a convention. A significant move in this direction, however, developed at Shenandouh to-night, where all the local branches of the United Mineworkers held meetings and selected delegates to a convention to be called later by President Mitchell. This

convention delegates. The entire region was quiet today, and very few mines were in operation.

ncement of the selection

STMPATHETIC STRIKE. Pottsville Men Are Helping Their

Brother Miners. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 2 .- A week ago the collerles were working almost handed throughout this territory. United Mineworkers then appeared to have an insecure hold. Looking over the field it looks as if nearly all the collieries are tied up. With the exception of two sections of the country, everything is closed down tight.

Notwithstanding an increase of 16 per cent in wages, the Reading miners resolved to stay at home until the big strike is over. They say they will not only stay on strike, but will quit work until the trouble ends. It is a sympa-thetic move on a large scale to enable their brother miners to win their battle and the recognition of their union. The advance in wages would be 19 per cent on their net earnings, and the remaining them as the result of the high price that the company is now getting for its coal; but the 27,000 employes of the company who are out are unmoved by these argu-

The Williamstown colliery of the Pennsylvania Railroad is running full-handed. They gladly accepted the 16 per cent advance in wages. The colleries at Lykens are tied up tightly.

The officials of the Reading Company

are astounded at the stand taken by their employes. It was believed that the posting of the notice of an advance of 10 per cent in the wages of the men would result in keeping them at work. The men, however, have decided to take a different view of the matter. The tie-up, so far as the Reading Company is concerned, is now practically complete. The collieries now in operation on full time are not able to produce more than 225 cars of anthra-

"The tockout," said a mine official, today, "could not be more complete. It is the greatest strike of the age, and what is so remarkable is that the men are or-derly and minding their own business,"

PARADE AND MASS MEETING. Striking Miners' Big Day at Wilkesbarre

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 2-The parade and mass meeting of the striking miners in this city today was the greatest labor demonstration ever held in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Early in the orning the steam and electric roads segan hauling the people into the city, and many thousands came by foot from near-by towns. The buildings along the route of parade were decorated with gs and bunting, and the city presented a holiday appearance. President Mitch-ell and party arrived from Hazleton shortly after 1 o'clock, and were met at the station by a large and enthusiastic The visitors were given a cheer,

and were then driven to their hotel. The parade, headed by President Mitchall and the officers of the National executive board, started a little after 2 clock, and it required an hour and 20 minutes to pass a given point. It is estimated that there were fully 16,000 men and breaker boys in line. The great majority of the paraders were stalwart men. As a rule, they were well dressed, and some of them, from their appearsince, might be taken for farmers. They did not march with precision, but were a derise mass of humanity. They walked and four abreast. was furnished by about 40 brass bands

and drum corps. Many banners and transparencies wer carried by the men. Among the most noticeable were these: "We want our dinner-pails filled with substantial food, not coul barons' taffy," "We are fighting a cause that is just and right," "Stand by President Mitchell and the union," "Our ion must be recognized," "We will no longer be slaves," "2240 pounds for a "We want two weeks' pay." The breaker boys carried banners which read: "We need schooling; but must work,"
"Save us from the whims of the Sheriff "Down with oppression; and deputies,"

will stand by Mitchell." The parade passed over the principal streets of the city, and thousands of peo lined the sidewalks. Here and there enthusiastic admirer of President Mitchell would break through the lines and insist on shaking hands with him. The men from Pittson had a float, with four men representing "coal barons." They were arinking what purported to be champagne. Directly following was a float with miners dining on bread and

ing a dummy representing a miner who had just lost his life in a mine. President Mitchell reviewed the great chins, M. de Giers, upon the latter's ararmy of marchers on the river common. He was generously applanded by the marchers. Business was at a standatill take a month to get the American troops in the city all the afternoon. The super- out of China.

water. A stretcher was carried contain-

intendents of the coal companies and their clerks viewed the parade from their office buildings. One coal man said it was a very creditable demonstration. It was after 4 o'clock when the last of

the marchers swept past President Mitch-ell. Then he and his colleagues were driven to West Side Park, where the hig mass meeting was held. For several hours a crowd had been gathered there, and it was estimated that nearly 20,000 people were massed in front of the stand when the labor president began his speech. The reception he got from that vast crowd was most enthusiastic.

In opening his speech, Mr. Mitchell as-sured the strikers that in their fight they command the respect of the clergymen, that they have the sympathy of the pub-lic, and that the press of the country has said in one voice that their cause is a righteous one.
'The greatest strike in the history of

the world," he said, "is drawing to a close. Already the great coal-carrying railroads have agreed to increase your wages 10 per cent, which is a great victory in itself. True, it is not enough, it does not satisfy us; but the time is not far distant when anthracite coalminers will receive as much for their

Continuing, he urged the miners not to place absolute faith in their president or any one man, but to put their faith in their organization. Standing together, he declared, they would win their battle, and he predicted that they would stand firm and the victory would be achieved. The National president was followed by Fred Dilcher, of Ohio; Benjamin James, of Pennsylvania, both members of the executive board, and "Mother" Mary Jones. After the meeting President Mitchell was driven through cheering crowds to his hotel, where he will remain until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. President Mitchell's address as far as outlining any future move on the part of the labor leaders is concerned, was a dis-

Notices Posted in Scranton. SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 2.-The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company today posted notices that the wages of its employes would be advenced 10 per cent from October 1, and that the price of powder would be reduced to \$1 50. lar notices were posted today by the Hill-side Coal & Iron Company, and the Temnle Iron & Coal Company. General Superitendent Rose of the D. & H. Co., said his company would undoubtedly issue the same notice. It has not done so yet. Strike leaders say the proposals of the ompanies do not come up to the demands of the strikers by any means. The indi-vidual operators have sent a committee to New York to seek a reduction in freight charges, as they say that other-wise they cannot meet the advance.

Coal Output Almost Nothing. READING, Pa., Oct. 2.—With the grad-ual closing of the collieries in the western end of the Schuylkill country, coal ern end of the Schuylkill country, coal shipments on the Reading railway are expected to cease unless the company draws on its storage yard at Schuylkill Haven, where there is a small quantity of coal. Today hardly 100 cars had been produced. It is now expected that all mines will be tied up in a few days, and that the hard coal trade will then stop altogether.

No Response in Wyoming Valley. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 2.—The min-ers of the Wyoming Valley did not respond to the notices posted by the com-panies last night, offering a 10 per cent increase in wages. The collieries were all idle this morning, as usual, the only ex-ception being the mine of the West End Coal Company, at Mocanaqua, where the full force was at work.

"TRUSTS."

A Democratic Document and Some of Its Omissions.

SALEM, Oct. 1 .- (To the Editor.)-I am writing with a Bryanite document in front of me. Is it headed. "Trusts," in four-line pica, with two black rules beneath the caption, and it is well calculated to fright the souls of fearful adversaries. I work for wages, and, acrding to this startling document, I am being robbed by the trusts, and there is no help for me except in the election of Mr. Bryan. According to a Mr. Ryan, of New York, the trusts have "presse down upon the brow of labor the blister-ing crown of despair." That ought to settle it. In the language of Shylock, "the curse never fell upon our nation till now; I never felt it till now." What with piercing crowns of thorn, crosses of gold and this new-fashioned blistering crown of despair, it would seem that this country is the most miserable on

Our Democratic friends evidently be lleve the voters can be frightened with bugaboos, and, as the bugaboos of four years ago have outlived their usefulness. they have invented new ones, to last un-til after the election.

That trusts are an evil there is no doubt; but the fact that many trusts have come into existence in the past three years is an argument in favor of instead of against the general policy of the Republican party. Trusts (like gambling) are an evidence and a product of prosperity. There would have been no trusts organized in the past three years if there had been a continuance of the hard times, and no laws for their con-

trol would be necessary.

This same luminous document gives list of nearly 200 articles that have recently advanced in price, and yet it has missed quite a number. For instance, it says beef has advanced 30 per cent, but it says nothing about the price farmers are getting for beef cattle.

It notes that lumber (except oak) has

advanced from 20 to 25 per cent, but falls to mention the advance in the price of logs or standing timber, and neglects to state that mills and camps are run ning where four years ago there was silence and desolation. There has been a big advance in the price of cannot goods, and our big cannery has been running night and day, paying out thousands of dollars to our farmers for their fruit and vegetables, from strawberry to tomato time; and thousands more in wages. And woolen goods have ad-vanced, says the pessimist, from 20 to 25 per cent; but the farmer of Eastern Ore gon and the Willamette Valley smiles when he reads this, and is apt to think that the advance in the price of wool and mutton will fully compensate him for any extra price he may have to pay for the wearing apparel of his family.

It is noticeable, in looking over this list, that the greatest advances are on articles used in the building trades and in rallroad construction: Nails, 115 per cent; shovels, 100 per cent; structural from Bessemer fron, 125 per cent. This would seem to indicate an increased activity these industries, and that the me-

It seems to me Oregonians prefer the Dingley bill to the Wilson bill; The gold standard to free silvery Expansion to contraction; The present times to those of '93-6 And, in short, the Republican policy to the policy of Mr. Bryan and his satel-lites, and I trust the majority in No-vember will be fully as large as it was in June. E. H. FLAGG.

chanic, as well as the farmer, can afford

materials he is consuming for the boss.

to stand the raise in the price

Enrl Li Will Not Go to Pekin. TIEN TSIN, Sept. 29, via Taku, Sept. 28, via Shanghai, Oct. 2.—Li Hung Chang has abandoned his decision to proceed to Pekin and will it is announced, begin negotiations with the Russian Minister

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS MONDAY'S POLLINGS INCREASED

Labouchere, John Burns, Winston Churchill and Henry Norman Are Among Successful Candidates.

THE CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 8 A. M.—Yesterday's pollings in the Parliamentary general elections leave the state of parties at present as follows: Ministerialists171

Of the 232 seats thus disposed of, the Ministerialists, or rather the Conserva-tives, have gained six including Stock-ton, Middleboro and Leicester, and the Liberals seven, including Gloucester, Northampton, Swansea town, Hastings

that, while the actual representation of the respective parties is only slightly changed, there is undoubtedly in both London and the provinces a big increase in the Conservative majorities, and the indications tonight are the Conservatives will enter the new Parliament with in-

creased strength.

The election in Galway City resulted in another Conservative gain. The Hon.
Martin Morris polled 882 votes against 703
votes polled by E. Lemmy, Nationalist.
The success of Mr. Morris was a genuine surprise; the constituency has long been a Nationalist stronghold, famous fo the election there in 1886 in which the late Charles Stewart Parnell took such a prominent part, resulting in the return of Captain O'Shea, which, it is held in many quarters, originated the disagree ments which subsequently led to the split in the Irish Nationalist party.

TRIEVES IN THE VATICAN. Burglars Forced a Safe and Stole Se-

curities and Silver. ROME, Oct. 3.—It became known to the public today that thieves had entered the Vatican, forced a safe and carried off se-

MORE PROSPERITY OR MORE SILVER.

Business in a Community to Which Colonel Bryan Promised "Bimetalism" at 16 to 1.

We (the Bryanite party) are going to continue our fight for the restoration of bimetalism at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the consent of any other nation.—From a speech by William J. Bryan at McMinnville, Or., April 4, 1900.

This was the way in which Colonel Bryan talked to the "grangers" in his flying trip through Oregon last April. The astute Democratic managers in Portland knew McMinnville to be a prosperous agricultural community, and they lost no time in sending their leader up there to preach the doctrine of 16 to 1. Colonel Bryan's dramatic declaration of the intention of his party with regard to money was coldly received. Why did the farmers of Yamhill County who gathered about Colonel Bryan on April 4 refuse to enthuse over the promise of bimetalism? Why were they unmoved by the further statement of the Nebraska orator that "If we had bimetalism you would have all this gold (that gained since 1896), and more silver, too"? Because they knew that with the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, or any other ratio, the cheaper metal would drive out the dearer, and there would be no gold left. Because prosperity had dealt kindly with them and was reflected in the increased business done by the National banks of McMinnville, their principal banking town. Next month the voters of Yamhill County will have to choose between Bryan's more silver and McKinley's more prosperity. In this connection a comparison of the condition of the McMinnville National banks on September 5, 1900, with October 6, 1896, is interesting. Four years ago the aggregate resources of the banks were \$348,668 79; last month they were \$634,-779 73, an increase of \$286,110 94. Four years ago the deposits were \$173,732 69; last month they were \$405,165 32, an increase of \$231,-

Too oo, an detail the lighten are.		
Aggregate Resour	ces.	
Sept. 5, 1900.	Oct. 6, 1896.	Increase.
First National Bank\$231,875 27 McMinnville National Bank 342,904 46	\$163,590 63 185,078 16	\$128,284 64 157,826 30
Total	\$348,668 79	\$286,110 94
Sept. 5, 1900.	Oct. 6, 1896,	Increase.
First National Bank3187,561 00 McMinnville National Bank., 217,604 32	\$ 62,231 31 111,501 38	\$125,329 69 106,102 94
Madel 9405 105 00	8180 800 00	

Total\$405,165 02 \$173,732 69 \$231,432 63 Every agricultural community in Oregon can make as good a showing as McMinnville. The question for the farmers, and all producing and working classes of Oregon, to settle on November 6 is: "Do you want more prosperity, or do you want more silver!" If Bryan should be elected, they will get more silver, but the dollars will not be worth 100 cents.

Conservative majorities are especially no-ticeable in London and Lancashire. Almost all the London divisions were Almost all the London divisions were polled yesterday. Islington, Clapham and Lambeth show heavy Unionist increases, and the same may be said of Manchester, Sanford and Blackburn. The representation of Manchester is not changed in any of the five districts, but all the Conserva-tive candidates received big majorities. On the other hand, the Liberal majority for Charles Ernest Schwain in the north division of Manchester was reduced from

455, the figures of 1895, to 26. So far from Henry Labouchere losing his seat in consequence of his correspondence with Mr. Kruger, Northampton is now represented by two Liberals. Mr. Labouchere, however, did not head the poll, although he secured a heavy vote. Dr. Shipman, who received the greatest number of votes cast, is a Liberal Impe-The total Liberal vote in Northamption was slightly decreased, and th total Unionist vote increased.

A few Scottish contingencies have been polled. All show that the Liberals are holding their own in Scotland. Among the interesting new Liberals is Henry Norman, of the London Daily Chronicle, who was elected member for Wolverton, receiving 3701 votes as against 2532 cast for Mr. Hulton, Liberal Unionist, The announcement of Mr. Burns' return was received with the wildest enthusiasm

at Battersea. The leading thoroughfare for a mile was filled with a mob shouting themselves hoarse for Burns, who appeared and acknowledged the ovation from the balcony of the Town Hall. A large force of mounted police attended out there was no disorder. Uproarious scenes occurred in the Bur-

modisa division of Southwark, London, last evening, partly owing to the disap-pointment felt at the inability of Winston Churchill, the newly elected member for Oldham, to make a speech he had prom-ised. Mr. Churchill wired that Mr. Balfour had "commandeered him to speak at Stockport." Henry J. C. Cust, former editor of the Pall Mail Gazette, undertook to speak in Mr. Churchill's place, but met with a very hostile reception, and was obliged to abandon the attempt, and was assailed and maltreated, the meeting breaking up in confusion. Yesterday's polling proves that the coun-

try is taking a strong interest, the votes aggregating in most cases more than in 1895. The Conservatives are quite satisfied that the government will be returned to power with a majority quite as large as it has in the present Parliament, if not even greater. The Laberal organs are still hopeful that the pollings yet to come may have some surprise in store, although they recognize that their chances are

The returns from Battersea, East Dorchester, Northampton and Swansea were published shortly before midnight. The result of the polling in East Manchester the re-election of A. J. Balfour by a majority which exceeds by 1667 the majority he secured at the general election in 1899. The figures follow: Arthur J. Balfour, Conservative, 5803; A. H. Scott, Liberal, 3360. Mr. Balfour's majority,

In Battersea John Burns handsomely defeated Mr. Carton, the Conservative candidate. His majority, instead of falling below the figures of 1895, is one vote in excess of that by which he defeated C. Smith, Conservative, at the last general election. The polling was as follows, John Burns, Radical, 5860; Richard C. Carton, Conservative, 5606. At Northampton both Liberal candi-

dates, Henry Labouchere and Mr. man, were returned. The following shows the polling: Mr. Shipman, Liberal, 5437; Henry Labouchere, Liberal, 5281; Richard R. B. Orlebar, Conservative, 480; H. E. Randall, Conservative, 4124. In Swansea town Sir John T. D. Le-

ellyan, who represented the constituency in the late Parliament in the Co servative interest, carrying it in 1895 by a majority of 421 against R. D. Burne, Liberal, has been defeated by Sir George Newhes. The figures follow: Sir George Newnes, Liberal, 4318; Sir John T. D. Lewellyan. Conservative, 3203. Sir George Newnes' majority, 1189. The feature of the election so far is

• and South Wolverhampton. Increased | curities worth 257,000 lire and 2000 lire in silver. The safe, situated on the second floor, belongs to the management of the Apostolic Palace, which looks after the horses and carriages and the decorations of St. Peter's Cathedral. Evidently the burgiars were well acquainted with the apartment and prepared for the theft. Thus far investigations by the Vatican

> Russian Naval Estimates. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.-According semi-official statements, the Russian naval estimates for 1991 show a total of 97,097,666 roubles, an increase of 10,000,000 oubles for the current year. nary expenditure swallows 60,000 000 rouwhich 16,000,000 is intended strengthen the fleet, 3,000,000 roubles for harbor work at Libau, 2,000,000 roubles to expended at Viadivostock, and 3,000,00) at Port Arthur.

Their Homecoming Postponed. DURBAN, Oct. 2.-In consequence the Boers capturing a convoy of Natal Volunteers between Dejager's Drift and Blood River, burning several wagons and capturing the escort, the intended home-going of the Natal Volunteers has been finitely postponed. This has caused a

painful impression throughout the colony. Melbourne the Capital. MELEOURNE, Oct. 2.-It is annou hat Melbourne will be the capital of Confederated Australia,

A GHASTLY FIND.

Discovery in Indiana That May Solve Pearl Bryan Murder Mystery.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.-Experts on bones will be called upon to determine the character of the skull found in Cedar Lake. portion of the scalp and some teath were dragged from the lake by a ser ing party, but no other portion of the body was found. Sheriff Lawrence, of Crown Point, Ind., says:

"Although we are completely at sea re-garding the identity of the unfortunate, yet we have two points worked out which may enable us eventually to clear up the mystery. The head is that of a and she was a resident of or had visited a large city. The mouth plate and the two false teeth attached to it tell the story. We have had several dentists examine the plate. They all say that it is from the mouth of a medium-sized woman-that it is too small to have been from the mouth of a man."

Sheriff Lawrence has evolved a startling heory in the mysterious find, and that is that the head is none other than that of Pearl Bryan, who was murdered at Covington, Ky., a few years ago. The head of Miss Bryan was taken away in a gunny sack like that which inclosed the find In Cedar Lake, and she wore a plate in her mouth. Acting on this theory, Sheriff Lawrence has instructed his deputy to write to the father of Pearl Bryan, giv-ing a full account of the finding of the head and a description of the plate.

Pao Ting Fu Expedition Posts TAKU, Sept. 29.-The expedition to Pao Ting Fu has been postponed, and the start will not be made until October & General Gaselee and the German General will command the Pekin and Tien Tsin columns, respectively.

The Russians have occupied Tong Shen without opposition.

The New South Wales contingent the British troops will winter in Pekin.

More Than Sixteen to One.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. One of Mr. Bryan's difficulties in Kansas is found in the fact that he has to compete with 2000 new pianos which the prosperity of the people of that state has enabled them to purchase. Even a man of such calliopic powers as Mr. Bryan may well be dismayed at the prospect of talking against 2000 pianos, all in full blast under the hands of beginners.

BRYAN DELIVERED EIGHTEEN

Concluded the Day With an Address at La Crosse-His Figures on the Dairy Interest.

SPEECHES YESTERDAY.

HOURS

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 1.—When Mr. Bryan concluded his last speech here to-night he had made 18 addresses and had covered 15 hours of time during the day. Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning he talked at intervals until 11 tonight, putting in all told fully six solid hours of speechmaking. The first speech was made at Shakopee, and after that appearance he spoke in succession at Jordan, Belle Plain, Henderson, Lesueur, St. Peter, Manhata Leannille. Mankato, Janesville, Waseca, Owatonna, Dodge Center, Kasson, Rochester, St. Charles, Winona and three speeches here Most of the talks were comparatively brief, not running over 10 minutes, but at St. Peter, Mankato, Rochester, Winona and at this point he spoke at greater length. Almost all the meetings along the line were held in the immediate vicinity of the railroad stopping-places, thus saving much of Mr. Bryan's time and giving the people more time to listen to his remarks. The region traversed today is a rich ag-

ricultural section, and Mr. Bryan's re-marks were addressed especially to farmers, the trust question receiving even a greater share of attention than usual. The audiences were large, as a rule. There were especially good crowds at Mankato, Owatonna, Rochester and Winons, and at this place there were three He was met at the station here by a

large concourse of people, but by no or-ganization. He did not arrive until almost 8:30 o'clock, and was driven rapidly to the rink, where he made his first speech here. He then spoke at Germania Hall and the Opera-House. All three of these buildings were filled. At Owatonna Mr. Bryan dis-cussed the dairy interest, saying: "I was told this morning that you had

here a large dairying interest, and that led me to look up the statistics on the dairy product. You have been told that this Administration there has been a wonderful increase in our export bustness I find from a Government report that the export of butter has fallen in the last three years, and the export of oleomargarine has increased during the last three years. Let me give the figurs. In 1896 we exported 25,690,000 pounds of butter; in 1839 we exported 20,247,000; in 1900 we exported 18,262,000—showing a falling off of more than 7,000,000 pounds in the last three years, while oleomargarine in-creased as follows: In 1898, 18,000,000 ounds; in 1899, 147,000,000; in 1900, 150,000,-00. And I find that the total export of butter to the Philippines for the year ending June, 1900, was worth \$1904, so I suppose that this country produces a good many times as much butter as this Nation exports to the Philippines, and if you will figure up your proportion of \$100,-000,000 a year paid for a standing Army, you will understand how much you pay to get a chance to export \$1994 worth of butter. When I was looking this question up it was suggested to me that the export of butter had fallen off, the things the butter-maker needs have risen in price. Tin-plate was worth in November, 1896, \$3 65, while this year it has gone as high as \$5.50. There is a tin-plate trust, and you use tin-plate. Wooden tubs cost more, and salt is more expensive, because there is a salt trust." Speaking at Rochester, Mr. Bryan referred at some length to the foreign-born

citizens, saying in part:
"I think that a Government that was good enough for the forefathers is good would rather be an old-fogy American than a new-fogy American. I believe that we have drawn to ourselves the best blood of allens. We have brought to our shores those who have come here to seek that liberty which they could not find at home, and if we in this latter day depart from the principles of the fathers, if we repudiate the principles that have drawn these people to our shores, then we will be guilty of deceiving them, and those who have come here under the delusion that they were coming to a Republic will have just cause for action against the Republican party for breach of promise if it converts the Republic into an empire. Speaking especially to the farmers at Rochester, Mr. Bryan said:

"It was my good fortune to be in Con-gress a short time—just a little while but I would not take a good deal for my experience there. In all that time I did not see one single farmer asking for legislation, but I saw lots of fellows who asked for legislation against the farmer. In the hearing before the ways and means ommittee I heard it stated that only one farmer appeared, and he lived near enough to Washington so he could walk down, But the great corporations had their lobbyists there. You attempt to get a bill through to correct unjust railroad rates and you will find a lobby there. You attempt to reduce the tariff on anything and you will find a lobby there. You talk to Republicans about the tariff and they will all admit that some rates are too high, but whenever you attempt to lower the tariff on a particular thing you will find that the producers of that thing are just on the verge of bankruptcy and you cannot afford to take the tariff from it, and after you get all throu you are lucky if they do not raise it. is the tendency to hurrah for anything Republican that has made the farmer borne by other people. The Republican party today is putting upon the great producing masses burdens that they ought not to bear, and are relieving organized wealth from burdens which they ought

Reference was made to the barley in dustry in the following language:
"My attention was called to the fact that in this community you raise barley and that this is one of the great barley raising communities of the state, and l raising communities of the state, and I looked the matter up and I found that the average price reached for barley during 1893-4-5, the first three years of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, was 34 cents. while during the first three years of the present Administration, 1897-9, the average price was 30 cents, 4 cents more on an average for barley during the first three years of the previous Administration than during the three years of this Adn tration, and yet you are told this Admin istration is making the farmer prosperous When you sell your barley you get less and when you come to spend the money buying something you need you will find the lumber trust has raised the price of lumber, the sugar trust has raised the price of sugar, the salt trust has raised raised the price of barb wire, and you will find that clothing, furniture stoves cost more, and everything farmer buys costs more. You will find that the Republican party is allowing the trusts to plunder you when you go to buy, and yet has no means to help you when In discussing imperialism, Mr. Bryan

referred to the famine in India, and declared that the British were taxing the Indians without their consent, and without giving them representation, and that in time of good crops they were taxed until they had left barely enough to live on, and when crops were bad they had nothing at all. Then he asked: "Why does not England take the money she pends in killing Boers to keep the people

Referring to the Philippines, he said: "If we have a colonial policy, we will administer it with injustice. God never made people selfish enough to want to govern other people and then unselfish enough to govern them well." Mr. Bryan spoke at Winona to one of the largest meetings he has had in the State of Minnesota.

reception in La Crosse. Crowds met him at the station and the streets were cov-ered with people. A feature of the occa-sion was the noise of numerous tin horns and cowbells in the crowd. The tooting of one and the ringing of the other gave the parade the appearance of a city carnival, which was heightened by the throwing of rice and confetti into Mr. Bryan's carriage. He spoke at the rink, at Germania Hall and at the new La at Germania H Crosse theater.

At Shakopee. LESUEUR, Minn., Oct. 2.-The decorations placed upon the Bryan train at Duluth by the Minnesota State Committee were almost entirely destroyed by souvenir-seekers while the train stood at Minneapolis last night. Shakopee, the first stop, was reached at 8 o'clock. There

Mr. Bryan said in part:
"Why do the Republicans want a large army? They want it at home to suppress by force the discontent which should be cured by legislation, and they want it abroad in order to exploit the Philip-pines, and if you look up the record you will find that the Republican member of Congress who stands at the head of the Army committee of the House of Representatives is the president of the Philippine Lumber & Development Com-pany, and they have already gobbled up a lot of lumber lands and taken control of the improvement in the Philippine Islands, and in their prospectus they say that the labor question is easily solved there is plenty of Chinese labor. By reading their prospectus you can see why it is that some people want a large army and imperialism, and, while it is a good thing for those doing the development, it is a bad thing for the people who fur-nish sons for the army and the people who pay the taxes."

At Mankata.

MANKATO, Minn., Oct. 1.—Here Mr. Bryan made the principal speech of the forencon, the stop being 40 minutes in duration. Mr. Bryan stood upon a flat-topped coal dray while he talked. He asserted that the Republicans were trying to fight the campaign on the lowest plane on which a campaign was ever pitched.

"In the East," he said, "they tell of a prosperity in the West that we have never seen, and in the West of big wages in the East, which they do not dare to boast of in the anthracite coal regions." He referred to the closing of the cracker factory at this place as an object-lesson of what might be expected of trusts.
"Mr. Hanna says there are no trusts,"
he said. "You can tell him better here,

"You bet," was the general response. Continuing, Mr. Bryan again referred to the ice trust, saying it was the only trust that Republicans know about, notwithstanding its operations were confined to New York, while the other trusts reach out all over the country. He again suggested that the Republican Governor of New York should be at home looking after the trusts in his state, instead of traveling over the country campaigning. Speaking of the Philippine question, Mr. Bryan repeated that he was willing to assume all the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty, but not for the treaty fiself.

At Waseca.

WASECA, Minn., Oct. 2.-At Waseca Mr. Bryan discussed the efforts to se-cure legislation for the control of the trusts. He asserted that Republicans had not really desired at the last session of Congress to secure anti-trust legislation, but had only brought in their bill for a Constitutional amendment towards the close of the session and after signing away their real opportunity. The Demo-crats, he said, opposed the amendment, because it took away from the states the right to control corporations within their

Bryan's Eastern Dates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2-William J. Bryan will pass through Chicago early Thursday morning, stopping only long enough for his car to be switched to the Wahash Railroad tracks en route for Indianapolls. Senator Jones, chairman of the Dem ocratic National Committee, the following itinerary for Mr. Bryan's

Eastern trip: Madison Square Garden, October 16; at other points in New York. October 17 to 20, inclusive; West Virginia, October 22; Maryland, October 23; Dela-ware, October 24; New Jersey, October 25 and 26; New York City, October 27. On the latter date, Colonel Bryan will adiress a meeting of the Bryan clubs of the Atlantic Coast States.

COMEDY IN A CAMPAIGN.

Boodler Clark Will Import Artist to Montana.

Pink tights are to supercede free silver the cakewalk will push aside imperialism, black-face comedy is to crowd out the trusts and the skittish souhrette will answer the "full dinner pail" in the Demo-cratic campaign of Montana in a few days, says the Chicago Record. Sketch artists and vaudeville "head liners" of Chicago are studying maps of Montana and the time-tables of railroads that lead to Butte. Leading "juvenile and heavy walking gents are hunting for the man who wants 40 artists of the liam A. Clark get back into the United States Senate.

Anxious to Visit Montana

For a week song and dance teams, club swingers, cake walkers, vocalists, balladists, contortionists, lightning-change artists, impersonators, skirt dancers, eq have been mixing the Clark-Daly brand of Montana politics with their stunts. The word was flashed along the circuit that Millionaire Clark, the interrupted Senator from Montana, had laid aside a couple of lays' income to divide among the Chicago footlighters. It became known that his agent was in the city to buy big tents, calcium lights, moving-picture apparatus, circus sents and "gags."

Night before last Ren Shields, formerly of the parody team of Maxmillian and Sh'elds; Ed Loftus, song and dance man, and George Moore, vocalist, started for Butte, Mont., with transportation in their pockets and prospects of prosperity ahead. They told their envious colleagues that each had been hired for \$150 a week by Senator Clark's agent to work their speci alties for the Clark Democrats in Mon-tana. They said that they had been in structed to report to Clark's son in Butta. Repeats Lorimer's Tactics.

It seems that the man whose income only a million a month intends to put some new frills on the Daly-Clark fight in Montana, According to a Chicago theatrical manager, he is going to repeat in the state where it costs a couple of mil-lion dollars to buy a reserved seat in the United States Senate the campaign taoties of "Billy" Lorimer, only the Clark enterprise is to be on a larger scale. According to the theatrical man, Senator Clark is going to turn vaudeville and va-riety shows into vote-getters. It is his purpose to send half a dozen shows under circus tents over the state with his spelll-inders, the sketch artists to draw the crowds and the stump speakers to round

Letters and telegrams addressed to Senator Clark which reached the Auditorium Annex yesterday, indicate that he will be in Chicago today or tomorrow.

Railroad Life as a Career.

"The time was," said R. A. Trimble of Philadelphia, to a New York Trib une reporter, "when railroading offered a tremendous field and a rapid advance-ment to a young man of energy, brains and fond of hard work. With the country gridironed as it now is, with tens of thousands of miles of steel rails, and with the screech of the locomotive whistle greeting the ear the country over, it is an epitome of the rapid advancement of this country, when you Mr. Bryan received a most enthusiastic



The great trouble in trying to sell what are called patent medicines is that so many claims have been made for them that people don't or won't believe what honest makers say.

We have been telling our story sixty years. Did we ever deceive you once? If we make any statement that isn't so, we will stand the loss. Go to the druggist and get your money

Here's an example. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a good cure for a cough that comes from a cold. Your cough, if you have one, may not come from a cold; your doctor will tell you about

It is a straight medicine with sixty years of cures back of it. There isn't a ghost of the ordinary patent thing about it.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarasparilla Ayer's Pills Ayer's Ague Cure

Ayer's Hair Vigor Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Ayer's Commitone

cause to think that the first railroad was built little more than a half century ago. In that time so great has been the progress and development of railroads that mighty fortunes by the score have been made from their building. A quarter of a century to 40 years ago a young man of ability had a chance, but now railroading has not alone become a fine art, which necessitates the most care ful education to understand, but it has een reduced to a harmonious working system, where the order of progression in the positions of importance is steady and uniform. To succeed today a man must first have a technical education supplemented by a practical experience in all branches of the railroad, and all this must be engrafted on great ability, for in the chosen field of his lifework, while the rewards are great, the com-

petition is greater still.
"When that wonderful railroad genius the late Thomas A. Scott, was b up the Pennsylvania system, the work he did was superhuman, the results he accomplished marvelous. Scott was ex-sentially a man of action. For example, at one time there occurred on the line a freight wreck that piled up scores of cars in a confused heap in a cutting, thus completely barring the main line.

"The local authorities were beside themselves, for they could not figure out how the wreck could be cleared away and the line reopened in less than two weeks. Scott arrived on the scene, and after a survey of the wreck, sent for a great quantity of coal oil, with which he had the pile thoroughly drenched. It was then touched off, and the god of fire soon removed all trace of it, and traffic was resumed on the line in twenty our hours. A bridge fell, and is we feared a long delay must ensue, but Scott put more than 2000 men to work on that one structure, and thus eliminated the question of delay. Those were the days only possible but necessary. Today raffroading is reduced to such a fine point that the need for them no longer exists. The roads are too safeguarded for that. The last instance I remember of such raticoad work as that was as the John-Thompson, by great work, and the use of side lines, was one of the first to arrive upon the scene. Once there he took full control, the division superintendents from all over the line were summoned, and a particular task was given to each one to do instantly. They one and all responded as best they could to the apur. and the line was reopened with incredible swiftness. There were one or two fall-ures, however, and these men, while they were kept on as superintendents of unimportant mountain divisions, were never again promoted.

INTERESTING, IF TRUE.

You Can Try It for Yourself and

Prove It. One grain of the active-principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 2000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesoms food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment which anyone can per-form for himself in the following manner: Cut hard-boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 38 degrees (the temperature of the body). and keep it at this temperature for three and one-helf hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that that there is the property of the experiment in the control of the experiment is that

what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach, and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. child can take Stuart's with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understo sences, aseptic pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingles with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate. Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intesting When enough food is eaten and prompe ly digested there will be no constitution

in fact, will there be disease of an because good digestion means good health in every organ, The merit and success of Stungt's Dys-pepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full-sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well

as in Europe For the information of those interested a little book will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. giving briefly the symptoms of the various forms of stomach weakness, causes and

