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as they do now, for they do not buy

anything from us that they do not

need, nor anything that they can buy

from other countries with more ad-

vantage to themselves. If they can

buy wheat, corn, meat, &c., on better

terms in other countries than they

can in this, they will buy there,

whether we have the single gold or

the bimetallic standard. But if they

should remonetize silver, the increase

in the volume of currency which

would result from that would so

stimulate industry and so improve

the condition of the people of Europe

and of the world that they could

afford to live better, to eat more, and

buy more, and our exports of food-

stuffs and other things would be im-

mensely increased. But whether

they adhere to the gold standard or

not, we cannot see where the free

coinage of silver could adversely

affect our trade with any other

MINOR MENTION.

Hon. Tom Watson is not honest

In his speeches in Texas he devoted

much of his time to denouncing the

Democratic party and practically ig-

noring the existence of the Republi-

can party. But this was, perhaps,

because there was then a fusion be-

ing hatched up between the Popu-

moving around in Kansas. In his

speech at Iola, Thursday, he justi-

fied the present existence of the Pop-

ulist party by the statement that

"the Republicans had betrayed the

people by the crime of '73 and the

Democrats by the crime of '93." As

a matter of fact, while the Republi-

can party did betray the people by

the crime of '73, the statement as it

applies to the existence of the Popu-

list party has no truth in it. The

Populist party was organized before

the "crime of '93" and the silver

question made no figure in it. While

age of silver, the Government own-

the sub-treasury, and the issuing of

notes directly by the Government

without the intermediate agency of

banks were regarded and contended

for as the looming issues. In the

Presidential campaign four years ago

its stumpers in the South pooh-

poohed free coinage as a very small

matter, over which it wasn't worth

while to waste time discussing. But

while the Democratic national plat-

form of 1892 denounced the Sher-

man act as a "cowardly make-

ought to be repealed, the Hon. Tom

Watson knows that a majority of the

Democrats in Congress were opposed

to the repeal without making some

provision for the coinage of silver as

a substitute, and he knows, too, that

were defeated, and that the defeat

was accomplished with Republican

votes which were cast for the un-

conditional repeal and thus made

the "crime of '93" possible. With-

out the support of the Republican

been effected without providing for

a satisfactory substitute. Hon. Tom

Watson knows all this while he is

trumping up hypocritical excuses for

There were some portions of Sena-

tor Teller's speech at Morrison, Ill.,

last Monday which the Republican

papers that made a pretence of pub-

lishing the speech found it expedient

to omit. The following, in reference

to the tariff, is one of them, as we

find him since quoted in the Cleve-

land, O., Plaindealer, which published

I want to say to you to-day that I am

protectionist, I have not changed my

views upon that question. But let me

tell you that the Wilson tariff bill is not

a free trade bill. It is a better bill for

the manufacturers of this country-I do

not speak of the farmers-than the Re-

publican bill of 1888. The great bug-bear is free trade. You cannot have free trade and everybody knows it. You will

have the bond issue under the next ad-

ministration if Mr. McKinley is elected.

The following defence of and trib

ute to William Jennings Bryan they

I say to you here now, after an ac-quaintance of more than seven years

whole ranks of the Democracy there was

not a man better equipped and more worthy of nomination than he. He who

calls him an Anarchist is a slanderer o

moral character than Mr. Bryan. There

is no man in the State of Illinois who has

bonds sold at a discount to syndicate friends. I was delighted with his nomi-

also found it expedient to omit :

his present action.

the speech in full :

shift" and declared that

nation.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED. A correspondent asks for information on the following questions :

1. Was the coinage of silver suspended at an / time between 1806 and 1878? If 9. It so, what circulated as a substitute for silver?

3. What do Treasury Notes represent and why were they issued? And when were they issued? 4. What countries suspended the coin-

age of silver about the time the U. S. Sovernment demonetized it? 5. To which countries are the products of America exported, principally, and what products are exported? 6. From which countries do we re-

ceive our principal importations? 7. What would be the effect of the free coinage of silver in America upon effect upon American markets if such countries should refuse to return to the ilver standard?

1, No. -Between 1806 and 1834 the coinage of the silver dollar was suspended, because silver was at a premium and the silver dollars were exported to meet the demand abroad for silver, but the coinage of the lesser coins went on.

2. Silver continued to circulate. but in addition to that there were the bank notes which formed the principal part of the currency.

3. There are two kinds of Treasry notes, one commonly known as it formally declares for the free cointhe "greenback" issued under acts of 1862 and 1863 to raise money to ership of railroads, telegrapus, &c., carry on the war. Of these \$450,-000,000 were issued, \$346,000,000 of which are still outstanding. The others are the notes issued under the act of 1890, known as the Sherman act, to pay for the silver bullion purchased as provided for in that act. These amount to \$155,931,000.

4. Germany followed the United States in going to the gold standard. France shortly afterwards ceased the coinage of silver, but retained the double standard. Since then Austria-Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, and others of the lesser powers have adopted the gold standard, as they were practically compelled to do when the greater powers adopted it, for the same reason that Germany gave for it, viz: to place her it was only after a hard and promonetary system in harmony with tracted fight that these Democrats that of Great Britain. But they all use silver largely, and some more silver than gold.

Our principal exports are to Engand, Germany and France, and consist of food-stuffs-wheat, corn, party that repeal could never have meats, &c. We ship something to nearly every country in the world. Our exports during the past fiscal year amounted to \$882,606,938, our imports to \$779,710,024. Our principal imports are from England, Germany, France, Brazil, China and Japan. From the first we import manufactured cotton and woollen goods, steel rails for railroads, cutlery, &c.; from France, silk and silk manufactures, wines, and various other things; from Germany, principally beet sugar; from Brazil, coffee, and, from that and other South and Central American countries, spices, wool, hides, &c.; from China, tea and rice, and silk goods; from Japan, silk goods, principally; from Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, sugar principally; fruits from the West Indies form a considerable item. Of the total of \$882,606,938 of exports, about four fifths consist of products of the soil in the shape of bread and meat. Most of our manufactures go

to silver countries. 7. The effect of free coinage by this country would be to force Eu-Topean countries to follow our example in remonetizing stiver as they did in demonetizing it. The leaddid in demonetizing it. The leading commercial nations of Europe have a larger and more valuable trade with the silver using nations of the East and with the silver using the State of Illinois who has a better countries South of us than we have and the remonetization of silver, or free coinage, would give us such a He may not be an Abraham Lincoln. vantage ground with those nations that European nations would be compelled to adopt bimetallism in the compe self defence. The other nations would hardly wait for England to nation and I shall be delighted with his do it if we lead the way. But even I success,

WEEKLY ST

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896.

if they should not, that would not They found it expedient to print Mastern of Magistrates. adversely affect our trade, for trade that lie about Mr. Bryan's being in between nations is practically a barthe pay of the silver mine owners tering of one commodity for anuntil Mr. Bryan published his uneother, comparatively little money quivocal and emphatic denial, and changing hands. The "balance" of then they had to cease circulating it, trade is simply the difference in although some of them tried to justhe value or price of the comtify the publicity they had given it. modities bought or sold. If they preferred to continue the present system, they would still have to buy from us as they do now, and pay us

The gold countries of Europe do not want the United States to enter upon the free coinage of silver, neither do the silver using countries. and both practically for the same reason, that they both have an advantage over the United States with its present monetary system. With the gold standard, the gold countries have no fear of the United States seriously interfering with their trade in the silver using countries, while the silver countries fear that if the United States adopt bimetallism they would lose some of the advantages which they now have by virtue of their silver standard. The Mexican Herald expresses the view of the Mexicans on that subject, and doubtless the views of other silver countries, such as China and Japan, in the following:

Many American papers now quoting this journal do not comprehend our position. We are for gold in the United States and for silver in Mexico. This is not icconsistent, for we naturally desire the continuance of the gold standard in the great republic, our best custo-mer, and we selfishly desire for Mexico the exclusive use and profit of the silver standard for at least twenty-five years more. Silver is making us prosperous and we are not inclined to share its advantages with our big neighbor from whom we hope to continue to extract the gold premium on everything we sell

"Early to bed and early to rise' may do all the old adage says it does, but according to a German doctor it is not the way to make lists of that State and the Repulicans one's days long in the land. He says with which the Hon. Tom doubtless he finds that eight persons out had a good deal to do. He is now of ten who lived to the age of 80 years or more, were in the habit of going to bed very late. As that has been our habit we welcome the German doctor to our side, and if he | tions. comes over here we'll set up with

The Philadelphia Ledger paragraph artist wants Mrs. Lease to tell waiting world whether her middle name is Ellen or Elizabeth. Why, a long time ago Mary got as hot as Ellen blazes because the editors persisted in calling her Ellen and officially announced that while she was a Middle of the Road Pop, her middle name was Elizabeth.

A Rockford, Ill., woman, who was waked from her slumbers by the tread of a burglar man, asked him it he ever had a mother. And then the reminiscences of the youthful spankings he got came upon him with such a suddenness that he left and forgot what he came for.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat announces that it has been decided that the Japanese cotton mills will buy their supplies of cotton in that city. The consumption, which is annually increasing, now amounts to between 75,000 and 100,000 bales.

The New York World quotes Daniel Webster as saying: "He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread." True. The biggest tampering ever done with it in this country was in 1873, when the gold men demonetized silver.

Mr. McKinley makes it a point to tell the editors who visit him how they ought to run their papers. There are lots of people in this country who couldn't edit a poster who can tell the editors all about editing their

The New York Advertiser rises to remark that "Bryan knows his election is impossible." If the esteemed Advertiser believes this it is wasting much valuable space in jumping on a man who is already done for.

The esteemed New York Sun, which now shines for Hanna and Mc-Kinley, entertains a glimmering hope that "patriotism, assisted by Brother Hanna and Brother Bynum," may pull Brother McKinley through.

Officious partisanship applies in Washington now only to Government employes, who think that silver makes pretty respectable money and have the audacity to say so to their fellow-citizens.

An entirely new registration is required for the coming election in all cases where there has been a division of

any Ward or Township. Where there has been no such division, a revision of the registration books only is required. It should be noted especially that only four days are allowed for registration, viz: Saturday, September 26th; Saturday, October 8d; Saturday, October 10th; and Saturday, October 17th. Remember the dates.

Wilmington Ballway Bridge Co.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company was held here yesterday for the purpose of electing a President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. George Davis. Mr. J. F. McNair was called to the Chair, and Capt. John H. Sharo was appointed Secretary. Mr. Junius Davis It's too late now to sing the old song was unanimously elected President.

On referring to the Public Laws o North Carolina, we find that the STAR was mistaken as to the number of Justices of the Peace, and how elected, un-

"Sec. 4. That at the next general election, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected in each Township in the State three Justices of the Peace. and for each Township in which any city or incorporated town is situated, one Justice of the Peace for every one thousand inhabitants in such town or city.

der the new law. The following is the

who shall hold their office for two years. It would appear from the above that, based on the last census, the city (township) of Wilmington will elect twentythree Justices of the Peace, to be voted for on the ticket with other county of ficers. In other words, these Justices of the Peace will be elected by the whole vote of this township, just as Constables are now elected.

Governor Jarvis arrived here at 12.15 m. yesterday from Whiteville, where he addressed a large crowd Wednesday. He has also spoken this week at Elizabethtown and Lumberton. At Elizabethtown the attendance was nearly 400; and at Lumberton, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic primaries were held throughout Robeson county on the same day, the Court House was packed.

Governor Jarvis says the Democratic campaign is progressing splendidly. Not only Democrats, but populists are turning out to hear Democratic speeches, and at all points he sees the most encouraging signs of a great victory for the North Carolina Democracy. He speaks at Burgaw to-day, and at Scott's Hill tomorrow afternoon on arrival of the W., N. and N. train.

Populists Returning to the Democra Fold.

Mr. S. E. Wroten, a prosperous farmer who resides near Rocky Point, was a welcome visitor at the STAR office yesterday, and gave the interesting statement that everybody in his section was for free silver, and that the Populists were finding out how their leaders were trading away and bartering their votes and many were returning to the old Democratic party, knowing that only through that they can win over McKinley and Russellism.

A gentleman from Iredell county and another from Wallace. Duplin county, both said the Populists were losing faith in the leaders and are rapidly returning to the Democratic party in their sec-

A Big Day for Lumberton.

A citizen of Lumberton, writing vesterday to his brother in Wilmington

"Yesterday was a big day for Lumberton. There were two hundred bales cotton sold on the street, thirty-three head of horses sold for a pot cash, and to wind up on, there came in seven thousand pounds of tobacco-some of it from way over in South Carolina. Marion. Dillon and Mullins all have warehouses too. So you see Lumberton is getting there, and now we are to have an artesian well to cost one thousand dollars. The county pays one-third. The man is to get a good stream of water or no

"Rev. Chas. Martin has probably found out by this time that he will not cut any figure in the Congressional race. We would advise him to retire from the field and try his hand as an evangelist." MURDERER ARRESTED.

The Maxton Blade (col. Rep.) says:

James Haynes, Charged With the Ass nation of John Lee, at Whiteville. [Special Star Correspondence.]

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 11.-James Havnes, colored, who stands charged with the murder of young John Lee, at this place, on the night of August 6th, was arrested early this morning about six miles north of here by Jabel Register and Fentress Toon and placed in

ail at this place. The Governor had offered a reward of \$100 for his capture, and the Board of County Commissioners, at their meeting held last Monday, offered an additional reward of \$100, to be paid upon nis conviction... Haynes refuses to talk now, but says

that he will tell all that he knows when he goes on the stand. He will be given preliminary hearing at as early a date as the witnesses can be gotten together. Cotton Receipts and Stocks.

The receipts of cotton at Wilmington resterday were 1,760 bales; the corresponding day last year 163. Receipts for the week ended Sept. 11, 7,619 bales; same week last year, 799. Receipts since September 1st, 1896, 10,107 bales; against receipts the same time last year 884. The stock at this port is 14,697 bales; against 1,022 at same date last year.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. Nominations Made by the Republican Con-

vention at Fayetteville. [Special Star Telegram]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12 .-Cumberland County Republican Convention, in session here to-day, nominated for the lower House, Col. T. M. Sutton and W. P. Weymss; for Register of Deeds, A. L. McCaskill; for County Commissioner, S. H. Cotton. The remaining county offices, which are State Senator, County Treasurer, two County Commissioners and Coroner, were left open for the Populists. Judge Buxton was chairman. The convention was addressed by Warren Carver and Col. Thos. Sutton.

ROBESON COUNTY

Demogratic Convention-A Strong Ticket Nominated. [Special Star Telegram.] LUMBERTON, N. C., September 12 -

The County Democratic Convention met here to-day and nominated a strong ticket. Geo, B. McLeod for Sheriff, R A. Audrews for Register of Deeds, Wellington Wishart for Treasurer, Dr. R. F. Lewis for Coroner, G. B. Patterson and D. D. Carlisle for the House, E. K. Proctor. Jr., for the Senate,

The Democrats of Robeson seem enthusiastic and expect to win in No-

- And Tommie Sutton, of Fayetteville, has turned Republican again. "Tommie don't go.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

RAILWAY COMMISSION HEAR ARGUMENT

OF RAILROAD COMPANIES Regarding Reduction of Local Rates-Promi-

nent Ratircad Men Present-Political Gassip Concerding Populists and Republicans-Trinity College, [Special Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 19. To-day at noon the Railway Commission will hear the argument of railroad companies involved, regarding the reduction in local, where there are discriminating with the through rates.

Among the Southern Railway officials who have arrived are W. H. Baldwin. first vice president; Col. W. A. Henderson, assistant general counsel: Col. W. C. Turk, general passenger agent; J. H. Drake, assistant general freight agent; N. J. O'Brien, superintendent first di-

The Populists are making a determined effort all over the country to make Democrats accept their terms. It s believed by many that they are trying to defeat Bryan because of Sewall's refusal to withdraw in favor of Watson. A prominent Populist remarked to-day that there would be another general reorganization of voters within the next thirty days which would be as radical as the changes up to date.

Secretary Patterson of the Republican Campaign Committee said this morning that "he thought Butler was acting in good faith. We expect a few Populists to bolt, but they'll vote as the party tells them; no man can kick against his party. We expect to vote for Bryan men and the Populists will in return vote or McKinley men. I don't think fusion has gone as far as it should. All State officers should have been included. There is no understanding, as has been intimated, of further fusion on the State ticket. Senator Pritchard is opposed to taking Russell down in order o get the Senatorship."
Trinity College has opened with 110

tudents. The gold Democrats, at their Executive Committee meeting in Durham, agreed to use all their efforts to elect the Democratic State ticket.

SILVER IS GAINING.

Encouraging News From Minnesots, the Dakctas, Nebrasks, Colorado, Utah,

The brag and bluster of the Republians and their 'Democratic" assistants n this campaign are exciting no alarm among Democrats, All the talk about reaction against silver is mere twaddle. The plain truth is that silver is gaining ground every day. The information received by the STAR from various sources corresponds with that contained in the annexed telegram :

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 -J. G. Johnson, nember of the Democratic National Executive Committee from Kansas returned to headquarters to-day from a wo weeks' trip through Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Kanens and other States. Mr. Johnson reports that Bryan movement is at fever heat in all these States and that the free silver ticket wil carry every one of them.

Advices from Michigan received to day by. Chairman Campau, of the National Campaign Committee, indicate that the free silver tide is rising in that State at a tremendous rate, pointing to an overwhelming majority for Bryan in November. A poll has just been completed of Gratoit county, one of the biggest Republican strongholds in the State. The normal Republican majority is 2,000, but the poll just taken reveals the fact that Bryan will carry the county by 1,200 majority.

A letter from John S. Bronk, chairman of the Democratic county committee Rochester, N.Y., says that the silver sentiment among farmers and working men in that section of the State is simply

CUBANS GET MORE ARMS.

teamer Three Friends Lands a Big Car of Bifles and Ammunition for General Antonio Maceo. [New York Journal]

At the Cuban Junta yesterday news was received of the landing of a cargo of arms and ammunition from the steamer Three Friends. This vessel had previously made five trips to the island, all

The Three Friends, according to advices received, set out from Key West in the early part of the present month and put in at a port in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The expedition was commanded by General Juan Rius Rivera, a hero in the Cuban rebellion that lasted from 1868 to 1878.

In company of Rivera were upward of 100 patriots from this city and the South. The landing was made at such a point in the province that Gen. Antonio Maceo, who is in command of the Cuban troops in the western section of the island, was enabled to get possession of the war munitions a short time atter they were unloaded.

Besides the men and commander the Three Friends put ashore 1,017 rifles, 460,000 rounds of cartridges, one dynamite cannon, 2,000 pounds of dynamite and a big supply of machetes and medicines.

SOLID FOR BRYAN.

Republicans Say Bryan Has Captured Labor Organizations. [Special to the World.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 .- A fright seized Hanna's lieutenants since the Knights of Labor, the American Federstion of Labor and the American Railway Union-and the Coal Miners of the West declared for Bryan. A Republican national leader authorized to-day the statement that he had discovered a conspiracy to deliver the solid vote of organized labor to Bryan, on an assurance by Mr. Bryan that if elected "Government by injunction" and "Federal

interference" shall be stopped. "I think that the time has come to state that the labor organizations are against us to a man," said a member of the Republican National Committee today. ! We have tried to teach them, but it is impossible. Labor Day in this city gave a fair idea of the situation. For the first time the secret labor organizations refused to hear our arguments." [There is no doubt that the labor vote

is for Bryan; but the statement that he place in a special trolley car. has made any promises or given any "assurances" is a Republican fiction .-EDITOR STAR] - The Hon. W. C. Pollard Breckenridge opposed the free coinage of sil-

BRYAN IN MISSOURI.

SPEECHES AT KANSAS CITY, ST.

LOUIS AND OTHER PLACES Po Tens of Thousands of People Who Gather to Hear the Democratic Candidate Talk on Free Silver and Other Issues of the

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18.-William lennings Bryan made two speeches in Kansas City this morning-one to the workingmen of the two Kansas cities, in the packing house district, the other to a yast crowd of people at the corner of. Eleventh street and Grand avenue, up town. The Armour people gave all their employes an hour to see and hear

Campaign.

Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was met at Leavenworth by a special committee to escort him to this city, where he arrived at 6.80 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the addressed a crowd of ten thousand workingmen in the bottoms. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a little earlier than I usually commence my morning's work. [Laughter.] I am very glad to be able to speak to you even for a moment. Some of our opponents tell us that the thing to do is to open the mills instead of the mints. That reminds me of the man who said that his horse would go all right if he could just get his wagon started. [Laughter and applause.] It is putting the cart before the horse. What use are the mills unless the people can buy what the mills produce, and how can you start them as long as those who produce the wealth of this country, particularly the farmers. are not able to get enough out of what they raise to pay their taxes and interest? [Applause:] There is no more effective way of destroying the markets for what the mills produce than to lower the prices of the products the farmer has raised, so that they will not bring him enough to pay him for raising them. There was a report once filed by Mr. McKinley in 1890, along with the McKinley bill, and that report declared that there was great industrial depression, and that while there was depression in agriculture there could be no prosperity anywhere. It was true then and it is true to-day, that while there is depression in agricultural products, there can

be no prosperity anywhere. You must commence at the bottom and work up commence your prosperity at the top and expect it to work down through all the classes of society. [Applause] You gentlemen who live in this city, surrounded by an agricultural country, know that there is no way of bringing prosperity to Kansas City until you first bring prosperity to the tollers upon whose success Kansas City rests. [Ap-

It does not require financiers, it does not require a railroad attorney to tell you where your prosperity lies. [Great applause.] Nor can these men prevent you from exercising the right of sovereignty as you please. [Applause, A "They are trying to do it." friends, I met a railroad man yesterday who told me that while he did not agree with me on the silver question, an had been raised greater than the silver question, and that was whether he lived in a republic, where a man had the right to vote as he pleased, or whether he is the property of somebody else, to be used as somebody else pleased. [A voice: "Missouri gives you one hundred thousand majority. You bet." Another voice: "Put Kansas down for sixty thousand." Another voice: "And

Arkansas is all right."] Mr. Bryan-That sounds very much like one of those meetings where they take up a collection. When you talk about the results of an election the people from the various States vie with each other to see who can make it the nearest to unanimity. My friends, there is one characteristic about this campaign, and that is the intense earnestness of the people. Sometimes in a campaign you find men lukewarm, people who do not know whether they are going to the polls or not, and sometimes you find it necessary to get carriages to take the people to the polls. Unless all signs fail, there will be no use for carriages this year. Unless all signs fail, the people are going to be at the polling places before the booths are open and stay there until the close, and there won't be a man who can get to the polls but who will be sure to be there. What does it mean? It means that the people are taking the interest in this election that the people ought always to take. They are beginning to understand the value of the ballot as the means by which they can redress

their wrongs. Sometimes people have complained that the laws were bad and have allowed them to remain bad. They have complained that they ought to be better and nave done nothing to make them better. If the laws are bad, they themselves are to blame and if they wish good laws they nust secure them themselves. And this interest means something. It means that the Government is going to be made more nearly what the Government ought to be, and that is a Government which will protect the humblest citizens n the land in his right to work, to enjoy he fruits of his toil

After the address in the bottoms he was escorted to the Coates House for preakfast, where he met the reception committee from St. Louis, after which a parade was formed and he was taken to the corner of Eleventh street and Grand avenue, where he spoke from his carriage to an audience of 25,000 people.

This address was enthusiastically received and he was then driven to the Union station, where he took a special Wabash train in walting for his journey across the State to St. Louis, the train leaving Kansas City at 9.45 o'clock. Mr. Bryan has made a change in his costume. He has abandoned the white

hat and coat, and now wears a brown

slouch hat, dark overcoat and dark suit.

St. Louis, September 12.—Three big

ovation of which any man might be proud. During the hard day of travelling Mr. Bryan had spoken as little as possible in order to preserve his voice for the trio of speeches here and his vocal organs were consequently in pretty good condition. Reaching St. Louis Stone, Lon V. Stephens, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, and other prominent politicians, Mr. Bryan was greeted at the Union station by a crowd of several thousand people, who made the spacious train-shed ring with their shouts. After supper at the had something to advocate. But they Planters' Hotel, Mr. Bryan at 8 o'clock did not see it. The advocates of a gold

Concordia Park, the Auditorium and Sportsman's Park were the places where he spoke. Concordia Park has a great open amphitheatre, its terraced sides forming the seats for the multitudes that have gathered there. To-night every bit of space on floor and on terrace was taken by spectators, and when the Democratic candidate arrived he their confidence and declare before the that have gathered there. To-night ver. He says it is "immoral." Blessed

ound an audience of between 15,000 and Mr. Bryan was received with round

after round of applause, and after an introduction by H. J. Brady, chairman of the State Central Committee, made an address half an hour long. The great Auditorium where Majo McKinley was nominated by the Repub lican Convention is more than three miles away, and when Mr. Bryan arrived there at 8.45 he found the interior packed from floor to ceiling with people

State Literary

auxious to hear him talk. It is stated that 15,000 chairs had been placed in the hall, and to-night not only did every chair have an occupant, but at least 5,000 people crowded the stage, its aisles and the spaces back of the galleries. The heat was enervating and several women fainted.

Private John Allen, Congressman from Mississippi, entertained the vast audience until Mr. Bryan arrived. It was intended that Mr. Bryan should be introduced by Mr. Virgil Rule, but Mr. Rule could not still the tumult of enthusiasm that raged when the Democratic candidate appeared. Men and women stood on chairs and waved hats. handkerchief and fans. The applause lasted ten minutes, and ceased only when Mr. Bryan, taking matters into his own hands, waived the introduction and began his address.

It was the same story over again at Sportman's park, which Mr. Bryan reached at 10.15. The crowd there was equal to that at the Auditorium, and was quite as enthusiastic.

Mr. Bryan's most important speech was that at Concordia Park, while that at the Auditorium had a local significance in Mr. Bryan's remarks about a statement of St. Louis banks published

in the afternoon papers as to why they do not pay out gold, Mr. Bryan said that in order for his bearers to understand the question of money he desired to submit a few arguments in behalf of the restoration of free coinage of silver, "I want to submit for your consideration," he continued, " two or three propositions and I believe that they are so clear and so plain every one of you here can recognize the force of them. In the first place, the Republican party in its platform and through its public men is making an effort to supply the people of the United States with a sufficient amount of money to do business If I were to tell you that a grown person could wear the clothes of a child, you would think me foolish. If I told you that a grown person could live on food necessary to sustain life in a child, you would call me foolish. And yet they call these men financiers who assume survive on a money decrease in its mint. Cheers I want you to remember now he figures which I am going to read to you. These figures are taken from a Government publication issued on the

Now, give me your attention, my friends. In this Government publication issued by the Treasury Department on the first of July, 1896, I find a statement of the amount of money of all kinds in circulation among the people for the various years. Let me call your attention to the amount here for the years 1894. '95 and '96. In 1894 the amount of money in circulation, according to this report, was \$1,660,000,000. In 1895 the mount of money in circulation had fallen to \$1,601,000.000, a decrease in one car of \$59,000,000. On June 50, 1895, the amount in circulation had fallen to \$1,506,000,000. It means that in two years' time, according to the Treasury reports, the amounts of money in circuamong the people had fallen about \$155,000,000 in amount, In other words, in this time there has been a decrease of nearly ten per cent, in the amount of money in circulation among the people. This, my riends, according to the Treasury report, and this report shows that while the per capita circulation in 1894 was \$24,28 per capita, in 1896 it had fallen to \$21.10, a fall of more than \$8.00 per

1st of July, 1896.

apita. [Cheers.] Now, I have called your attention to this decrease shown by the Treasury report, let me show you, my friends, that nstead of being a decrease there should have been an increase each year. Senator John Sherman made a speech on the 1st of July, 1890, and in the course of that speech he used these words: "If our present circulation is estimated at \$1,400,000,000 and our population is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, it would require \$62,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population, but as the increase of population is accompanied by an increase of wealth and business it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by a larger purchase of Silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make a new issue of bank notes to keep pace with the increase of population. Assuming that \$54,000,000 a year additional circulation is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in the bill by the Sub -Treasury."

There is Senator Sherman saying that we need an increase in the currency of something like \$50,000,000 every year, and yet instead of having an increase o \$50,000,000 per annum for the last two years we have a decrease of \$155,000, 000, making a deficit of about \$255,000,-000 in the currency of the country. Now if Senator Sherman was right in

1890 in saying that the people needed new money every year, then I want to ask you why it is that the Republican party, in the face of a decrease in the circulation of money, has made no provision to supply the needs of an increasing population. When we speak about these matters our opponents tell us that we do not understand mathematics. A man does not have to understand much about mathematics to know that a nation that requires an increased circulation must know that it demands an increase of purchase of silver bullion. Not only does the Republican party make no provision for the increase of the currency to meet the necessities of the people, but the Republican party has been silent with regard to the manner in which this circulation had contracted. If the Republican party succeeds, we have every reason to believe that the Republican Administration will follow audiences were addressed by William J. | the example set by the previous Adminculation instead of increasing it. [Applause] Mr. Bryan reached the Auditorium at 9.15 p. m., and following an interesting address by ex-Lieut. Gov. Johnson, said : If the Republican party had declared

in favor of a gold standard its orators from Kansas City at 6.15 with Gov. | might have gone before the people and advocated the gold standard as a good thing. To have done so, however they would have had to close their ears to the cry of distress which comes up everywhere. But had they declared for a gold standard they would at least have started out on his round of speech-mak- | standard did not declare for a gold standing, doing the jumping from place to ard. Why? Because those who favored a gold standard never fought an open fight in their lives. Gold is a coward. It will not meet its enemies in an open fight, and those who advocate a gold standard have never been willing to face their enemies before the American

NO. 47

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American people the policy which they

This night recalls my last visit to this hall a little less than three months ago. I attended a National Convention held in this hall. I saw here adopted the first platform ever adopted by a National Convention in all the history of the United States which declared that the United States must depend upon oreign nations for permission to do

what our people desired to do. I saw adopted in this hall a platform which pledged the Republican party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute pimetallism as soon as the leading nations of Europe would help us to do so. Before an audience that did not equal this, I saw this platform made, and I am delighted that an audience greater in size gathered, not from all the Union. out from a single city, has met in this same hall to pronounce condemnation

upon that platform. Politics, my friends, is at times serious business, and politics this year is more serious business than in any year a which we assembled here have ever passed. Whenever a great party solemnly declares that the control of our financial policy shall be transferred from the American people over into the hands of foreign nations, it raises a serious issue which must be settled by

the people. [Applause.]
Why, my triends, in a country like ours, agitation is the only means by which people can secure relief. And it hose men had their way about it they would make it a penal offense for a man to raise his voice against the financial system which they would fasten upon the American people. [Applause,] They lay it to agitation, and what do they tell you? Why, in their judgment, if there can be a correct settlement of the financial difficulties, then gold will e free again, in their judgment.

I repeat that these men who tell you that everything would be all right if you would just have a correct settlement of the money question, and then don't tell you what that correct settlement is, either don't know what that correct settlement is or, if they know, they are not willing to tell. [Applause.] You will find some of these panking institutionsdo not say all of them, because there are in the banking business men who will respect the Constitution and the laws of the United States but I say some of these banking institutions tell a man they will not lend money to him or extend his notes unless be votes as they ask him to. Yes, and why do they do it? It is because there are banking firms in New York city who tell them that if they do not do as as they tell them to do, they will not extend credit to them; and then there are tell the New York banking firms that if they do not run the United States on the European plan they will not extend credit to them. [Tremendous applause] Show me the man in this city who tells his employes that they must vote as he wants them to or they will be discharged. (A voice, "John Scullin.") Loud cheering.)

Then, my friends, we have entered into a contest, the primary object of which is to make free men out of

I wonder if those who are assembled here understand what is going on under the financial policy which has cursed this country for the last twenty years? Let me tell you something. They have presented greenbacks and Treasury notes for redemption, and, instead of the Government exercising the right to redeem those greenbacks or Treasury notes in either gold or silver, the Administration -the present Administration and the Administrations for several years past-has surrendered that right to the hands of the holder of the note and under that right the Treasury of the United States has proved helpless in the hands of those who, pretending to uphold the nation's credit, have plundered the nation to fill their own pockets with the people's money.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION Regulating Rates on Roads in North Carc-

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 12 .- The Railway Commission to-day gave a hearing to the leading railways, with a view to ascertaining whether their present through rates discriminate against any local rates in North Carolina, The Southern Railway was represented by Vice Presidents Baldwin and Andrews and general counsel Henderson. The question was asked by the Commission whether the cut rates have so far increased business as to make it profitable in comparison with the former rates, and whether the rates are based upon the ong haul section or only in effect to competitive points. The Cemmission today reduced the rates a quarter of a cent. making them three cents per mile firstclass and two and one half cents second class. The Commission found that the long and short haul clause was violated by at least one road, and ordered that the local freight tariffs be so reduced as to be proportionate to the cut through rates. A hearing as to the reasonableness of reduced rates will be had Sep-

A BITTER DIECUSSION

Between Benater Tillman of South Carolina and Congressman Frumm of 11 Pennsylvania.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star, POTTSVILLE, PA. September 19 .-Representative C. N. Brumm, of this district, and Senator Ben R. Tillman, of South Carolina, met upon the same stage in a public hall at Minersville, the home of the Congressman, last evening, and the greatest excitement prevailed during the discussion. Personalities were indulged in between the two speakers and upon several occasions a riot was feared. The discussion was impromptu. Mr. Tillman had gone there to hear a silver orator named Thorpe deliver a speech. Upon the conclusion of Thorpe's speech the Senator was invited to speak, but he declined. He would yield, he said, if Mr. Brumm would repeat what he had said of the Senator in a speech at Pottsville a couple of weeks ago in a speech in reply to one made by Mr. Tillman the

week previous. Mr. Brumm last evening assumed the stage and a bitter discussion between him and the Senator ensued.