

THE DOLLAR DINNER

The Jefferson Banquet of the Chicago Platform Democrats in New York.

A TRULY DEMOCRATIC AFFAIR

People of all Nations and all Colors and Both Sexes Present--Three Thousand People at the Tables--Democratic Simplicity Rules as to Decorations and Bill of Fare--All Formality Waived.

Mr. Bryan the Chief Speaker--Enthusiastically Received--He Talks of the Two Democratic Platforms.

New York, April 15.--The "Dollar" Jefferson dinner of the Chicago platform democrats, at the Grand Central palace tonight in point of numbers was one of the biggest affairs ever held in this city. Nearly 3,000 men and women sat down at long tables in the various rooms of the big palace. There were all kinds of people there, dressed in all kinds of clothes. White men bowed with colored men and white women with colored women. There were four Japanese and three Chinese present, but the Chinese were merely spectators and sat up in the second gallery. They said they had come to see Bryan.

The main hall presented a different aspect from that of the Metropolitan opera house at the "Ten Dollar" dinner of the democratic club. There was no flower embellishment, but just great long avenues of tables covered with plain white tablecloths. The only ornate decorations were bunches of celery and granite ware coffee pots. The boxes about the hall were festooned with flags, with silken banners suspended between the flags. At the back of the stage were two American flags draped, one bearing the portrait of Jefferson and the other that of Bryan. Small portraits of Bryan were interspersed between the flags on the balconies.

On the stage was an immense floral horseshoe of carnations, roses and heliotrope. It had, worked in flowers, the words "Women's Bryan League." Below, in red carnations on white roses was the name "Bryan," surmounting all the numerals "16 to 1." Back on one of the cane bottom chairs was a magnificent bouquet of roses, American Beauties. But not even on the guests' table was there a single flower.

Looking from the top tier of the gallery, the dined began to arrive at the Grand Central palace at 5 o'clock. There were 150 policemen in and about the place.

The women to the number of 475 dined in the long hall just off the second gallery. They sat down to the tables at 5:30 o'clock. The first excitement of the evening occurred when the Russian-American democratic association, 250 strong, from the eighth assembly district, marched in. They were received with cheers.

There was no concerted attempt to seat the 3,000 diners simultaneously. All were told to go in and sit down. About 7 o'clock nearly every seat on the main hall was occupied, and the service began. Over 600 waiters started into the main hall with soup a few minutes before 7 o'clock. The menu included soup, roast beef, turkey, ice cream, coffee and cigars. There were thousands of bottles of wine gratuitously served by a wine company.

William Jennings Bryan did not arrive until shortly after 7 o'clock. Crowds on the sidewalks signaled his appearance by tremendous cheering. He came in by horse and carriage escorted through a tremendous crowd to the waiting room outside the main hall. Here he shook hands with the committee. Then he was escorted to the guests' table, a long table in front of the platform, following came the speakers of the evening.

The band played "Hail to the Chief," as Bryan was hurried down one of the main aisles. There was tremendous cheering and waving of napkins. Diners stood on chairs and tables waving frantically. The demonstration lasted for five minutes.

Among those who sat at the guests' table were James R. Brown, presiding; on his right, Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota; O. H. P. Belmont; Wm. S. McNary, secretary of the democratic state committee of Minnesota; Mayor J. L. Rhinokos, of Covington, Ky.; Bolton Hall, George Frederick Williams, ex-Congressman, of William E. Ryan, of Rochester; A. S. Townson, of Virginia; Colonel Thomas Smith, Virginia, and John Clark Ridpath.

The crowd was a thoroughly representative one and before the dinner was concluded, hundreds of the diners left their seats and crowded about the guests' table and began to shake hands with Colonel Bryan. This was topped with much difficulty.

At 9 o'clock the committee and the speakers ascended to the platform. Bryan received a vociferous ovation, the diners in many instances again standing on chairs and tables and the women waving napkins wildly. The James R. Brown called the meeting to order and introduced George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who was given a fine reception. The crowd in the galleries meantime had increased and there were at least 5,000 people in the hall. The mention of Henry George's name evoked an extraordinary demonstration.

O. H. P. Belmont was next introduced and read his speech from manuscript. John Clark Ridpath spoke on Thomas Jefferson. A tremendous amount of cheering and applause greeted Mr. Bryan, who said in part:

"Mr. Chairman, Democrats, Ladies and Gentlemen:--I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to attend this, probably the largest banquet ever given in the United States. I appreciate the kindness which has been manifested by your action and by the words of those who have preceded me. I shall carry back to my western home new courage from your meeting, and shall state that in New York there are those who are true to the principles of democracy as written in democracy's latest creed.

"The object of this banquet was to give Chicago platform democrats a chance to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. There was a banquet given in honor of Thomas Jefferson two nights ago, and the discussion of the price obscured to some extent the difference between that banquet and this. A democrat has a right to pay whatever he pleases for a dinner if he has the money. The character of a political banquet is determined not by the cost of it, but by the sentiments which are woven into the prandial oratory.

"We have not one word of hostility to utter toward those democrats who left the democratic party in 1896. Far be it from us to criticize any man whose judgment or conscience leads him out of the democratic party. When the republicans met at St. Louis some of the republicans left the republican party rather than adapt themselves to the platform written out at St. Louis. They organized a distinct party and they took a name sufficiently different from the republican name so that no one would mistake the one for the other. They made a bold and earnest fight and the republicans who left the party in 1896 have neither some banner, standing outside, have they attempted to write the platform of the party which they left. There were democrats who left us in 1896. They organized a distinct party; they nominated a ticket and perfected their national organization. But instead of calling themselves gold democrats, so that they could not be mistaken for the regular democrats, they called themselves national democrats, although they did not expect to carry a precinct in the United States. A party is an association of the people for the purpose of giving force and effect to political opinions held in common. They talked to us about harmony. The only kind of harmony that is possible is harmony between those who think and act together, to give force to their common opinions.

"There can be no harmony between those whose opinions are as antagonistic as the opinions set forth in the Chicago platform and in the Indianapolis platform. All that we ask is that the party shall be a party of the democratic party. We simply insist that a man cannot be a political bigamist. He cannot be wedded to the name of our party and to the principles of some other party. We simply ask that he shall get a formal divorce, either from our name or from their principles.

"The democratic party has a platform. It does not dismay those who stand upon it to hear it denounced this year by those who denounce it two years ago. We got accustomed to it in 1896. The democratic platform is satisfactory to those who supported it in 1896. The platform was written by the representatives of the democratic party in the most democratic convention that has been held in a quarter of a century.

"It is a compliment to receive a presidential nomination from any national convention, but I am proud that my nomination came from a convention, not of bosses, but of democratic citizens. It has vindicated that platform and every plank of it is stronger today than it was when the platform was written.

"The platform who believe that we should invite into the democratic party all those who cannot share in the purposes and the aspirations of that party--I cannot speak for others--I speak for myself--are wrong, and I say that I want to get back every man who left it. Nor do I believe that we could draw people to us by cowardice. The day for ambiguity has passed. That platform means something and if you ask why it was in the campaign of 1896, the hearts of the people were stirred as they have not been lately stirred, I will tell you that it was because the struggling masses found in that platform an inspiration and aggregated wealth found in it a menace to every man who robs his neighbor for his own benefit. It was those who have entrenched themselves behind abuses of government who objected to that platform and well they might object, because that platform was aimed at every abuse of government, and I was glad that I was supported by those who could have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 6,500,000 who voted for me simply wanted me to get other people's hands out of their pockets (applause) and not to get their hands into other peoples' pockets."

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin diseases, and especially Piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endeavor to use it for severe lung and throat troubles. It immediately stops coughing. It never fails. R. R. Bellamy.

Not one child dies where ten formerly died from croup. People have learned the value of One Minute Cough Cure and use it for severe lung and throat troubles. It immediately stops coughing. It never fails. R. R. Bellamy.

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GERMAN EMPIRE IN CHINA

Fear of Intention to Place Prince Henry at the Head of a German Kingdom in China.

Victoria, B. C., April 15.--According to The Pekin and Tie Tsin Times, copies of which were received here by the steamer Glongie, it is generally believed among the foreign element at Pekin that the seizure of Kiao Chou in November, 1897, by Germany, was a first step toward the realization of a scheme of Kaiser Wilhelm to place a German king on Chinese soil.

Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother, who is in the Orient in charge of the Asiatic squadron, it is alleged, will be king and the Chinese province of Shan Tung his kingdom. The occupation of the interior of the province, it is pointed out, is a direct move toward the establishment of German sovereignty over the whole of the 65,000 square miles of Shan Tung, instead of the 400 square miles around Kiao Chou, which was taken out of the Chinese domain by Admiral von Dietrichs after the native mob had killed missionaries Neise Hennie and Zeigler.

Baron von Heikling, the German minister, has gone to Kiao Chou to consult with Prince Henry. Chinese military officials in Shan Tung have asked permission from the Pekin government to proceed against the German force of occupation.

According to the Japanese papers, there is grave apprehension in British-German diplomatic circles regarding the situation in China, which is heightened by the fact that Russia is again making overtures for control of affairs in Korea. In consequence of recent developments the leave granted Sir Claude McDonald, British ambassador, has been withdrawn and he will remain at the Chinese capital.

Base Ball

Brooklyn 0, Boston 1. New York, April 15.--The opening game of the championship season in Brooklyn today brought out an attendance of over 20,000. It was a gala day in the base ball annals of Greater New York. The game, which was the royal of eleven innings between two as perfectly balanced teams as could be brought together. The pitching of Kennedy and Nichols was superb, the hitting, of course, being light in consequence. Both in-fields were veritable stone walls. Neither side could score for ten innings, and then Boston made the winning run on a wild throw by Jennings that sent Bergen to second and then came Tenny's drive to deep centre for three bags. Attendance 20,167. The score: R. H. E. Brooklyn .00000000000-0 4 1 Boston .00000000001-1 7 0 Batteries--Kennedy and Smith, Nichols and Bergen. Umpires, Andrews and Gaffney.

Philadelphia 6, Washington 5. Philadelphia, April 15.--It looked like victory for Washington today until the seventh inning, when by opportune hitting Philadelphia overcame the Senators' lead, and won by a close margin. Attendance 8,814. The score: R. H. E. Philadelphia .010100040x-6 12 4 Washington .002000000-6 3 3 Batteries--Donahue and McFarland; Mercer and McGuire. Umpires, Hunt and Connelly. Time, 1:50.

Baltimore 5, New York 3. Baltimore, April 15.--The rejuvenated Orioles defeated the New Yorks today in a close and interesting game by a score of 5 to 3. Attendance 3,942. The score: R. H. E. Baltimore .0011100020x-5 6 3 New York .0102000000-3 3 2 Batteries--Kitsen and Robinson; Doherty and Warner. Umpires, Emelie and Betts. Time, 2:00.

Cincinnati 3, Pittsburg 5. Cincinnati, April 15.--For the first time in three years the Reds lost the opening game of the season. Though the weather was not of the base ball variety, nearly 10,000 people witnessed the contest, which, with the exception of the two final innings, was an excellent exhibition. Pittsburg outplayed the Reds at every point and were also favored by Dame Fortune. The score: R. H. E. Cincinnati .0000000020-2 5 1 Pittsburg .0000010022-5 10 1 Batteries--Hawley and Peitz; Tannehill and Schriver. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Time, 2:10.

Louisville 1, Chicago 2. Louisville, April 15.--Both Calahan and Dowling pitched fine ball today and had the Colonels supported their pitcher, the score would have been a tie. Attendance 2,600. The score: R. H. E. Louisville .0000010000-1 10 4 Chicago .00010010000-2 11 2 Batteries--Dowling and Kittredge; Calahan and Chance. Umpires, Burns and Smith. Time, 2:15.

St. Louis 10, Cleveland 1. St. Louis, April 15.--The base ball season opened here today with a game between the Cleveland and the St. Louis clubs, which, since last year, have changed cities. Tebbau's St. Louis boys won easily by heavy batting and good work in the field. Attendance 16,000. The score: R. H. E. St. Louis .0090504100x-10 13 4 Cleveland .0001000000-1 6 4 Batteries--Young and O'Connor; Sudhoff and Clements. Umpires, O'Day and Brennan. Time, 1:50.

New Spanish Ambassador at Washington

London, April 15.--Special dispatches from Madrid say the duke of Arcos, the late Spanish minister to Mexico, and who married Miss Virginia Lowery, of Washington, has been designated as Spanish ambassador at Washington.

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THE QUAY INDICTMENT

A Signal Victory for the Prosecution. The "Red Book" Admitted in Evidence.

Philadelphia, April 15.--The prosecution today in the trial of ex-United States Senator Quay succeeded in having admitted as evidence the three books found in Cashier Hopkins' desk after the People's bank failure, and on the pages of which the commonwealth alleges will be found the evidences of conspiracy between Mr. Quay, late State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood, and John S. Hopkins, the dead cashier.

These books are the famous "red book," over which the legal battle as to its admissibility has waged since the early part of the week and which ended today in a complete victory for the prosecution; the "black book" and the "blue book."

In the "red book" it is charged by the prosecution, will be found calculations by Hopkins of interest on state funds, which interest was paid to the then State Treasurer Haywood and to Senator Quay. The "black book" contains records and entries pertaining to stock transactions alleged to connect the defendant with Hopkins in using state funds for speculation. The "blue book" is asserted to be a record of individual loans by Cashier Hopkins, and it is charged, will show that Senator Quay was loaned money without sufficient security.

THE ALIBI WITNESSES

In the Lake City Lynching Case Got Their Testimony Mixed Up

Charleston, S. C., April 15.--A great mass of testimony was given to the jury in the Lake City case here today. The defence devoted itself to proving alibis for various prisoners and incidentally to breaking down the character of Joseph P. Newham, the defendant who turned state's evidence and whose testimony is the central feature of the government's case.

Witnesses were called to reinforce the claim already made that McKnight was at his home on the night of the lynching. Three witnesses testified to this fact today.

The alibi set up for Rodgers is to the effect that he was fishing near his home when Baker was killed, and that for Martin Ward is to the effect that he was at the house of a neighbor named Collins nursing the latter's sick wife. Three witnesses testified to each of these statements.

During the cross-examination the counsel for the prosecution brought to light more than one inconsistency in the testimony of witnesses for the defence. A man named Whitlock, for instance, swore one minute that he was on good terms with Newham and the next that he would not speak to him in the road or believe him on oath. Sauls, who swore he slept with Rodgers the night of the lynching admitted that he had never stayed a night at the man's house before or since. He could not explain why Rodgers left his wife and his own room to sleep with him, and he did not recall the fact that the night was bitterly cold, notwithstanding the circumstances that he fished until after midnight.

These are fair samples of the evidence given on the cross-examinations. The case is not nearly concluded yet; all of next week will probably be required to finish it.

The Dry Goods Market

New York April 15.--The week closed without material change in general conditions. The home demand for brown cottons is made, but there are better signs of material increase in the export demand, inquiries on that account being more numerous. Print-cloths and other grey goods are quiet, with no change in prices. Prints are in good request and firm. Dark printed flannel effects are selling well for fall. Staple and dress style ginghams are firm. Bleached cottons are steady. Demins, ticks and other coarse colored cottons are firm. Cotton yarns are dull and tend in favor of buyers.

As the season of the year when pneumonia, la grippe, sore throat, coughs, cold, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be feared, we have against nothing "as a fine substitute," will "answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you. R. R. Bellamy.

Gigantic Whiskey Trust

Chicago, April 15.--A special to The Daily News from Louisville, Ky., says: The most gigantic liquor combination ever engineered--an amalgamation of whiskey and distillery interests, with a united capital of \$200,000,000--will be practically completed to all but the smallest details tomorrow in Chicago, when the men now controlling the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company finishes arrangements for the purchase and absorption of nearly every distillery of whiskey in the United States.

Lieutenant Curry Gives Ball

Savannah, Ga., April 15.--Lieutenant Frank C. Curry, of the Third Georgia, who is charged with the killing of Private Leo Reed, of Battery I, Second artillery, at Savannah January 29th, was allowed bond in the sum of \$2,500 in the superior court here today. Lieutenant McDuffie, also of the Third Georgia, will be the bondsman. The trial was set for June 19th.

THE GERMAN PRESS

Hostile to the Government's Attitude on the Samoan Question.

ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES

Charged With Hostility to German Interests--Efforts to Influence the Reichstag on the Proposed American Meat Inspection Bill--The German Government More Conciliatory--Rumor That the United States Intends to Annex the Samoans--Our Provincial Government Successfully Established in Gaum.

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Berlin, April 15.--The Samoan question continued to overtop all others during the week, so much so that the interest in the subject has even seized the masses.

The most remarkable feature of the affair is the united daily onslaught made by the entire agrarian, anti-Semitic and part of the conservative and national liberal press on the cabinet and especially on the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, who is charged with following a vacillating policy and yielding too much to "British insolence and Yankee impudence."

A regular campaign of abuse has been opened against the leaders in foreign politics, many of the utterances being of unusual vigor and venom, for the German press conditions.

It is learned on good authority that the aim of this is to discredit Baron von Buelow with the emperor, who enforces his retirement and prejudice public opinion and the reichstag against the United States and thus defeat the meat inspection bill, which is considered by the agrarians to be so harmful to America and too harmful to German interests.

It is added that Friday's interpellation of the government in the reichstag on the Samoan question, when Baron von Buelow's reply was intended as a test of strength between the two contending parties, as Baron von Buelow, as well as the cabinet, which is more or less swayed by him, is considered by the agrarians to be distinctly hostile to their interests; but the great noise of the agrarian press and its allies ought not to deceive people into the belief that they represent public opinion. They are merely the blatant minority. Neither the emperor nor the government have allowed themselves to be influenced by these mischief-makers.

The officials of the United States embassy are well satisfied with Baron von Buelow's speech which agreed with his previous statements to the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, who considers his speech to have been moderate and pacific, and he so called to Washington.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that both Great Britain and the United States expressed the hope that the unanimity principle would not be carried to an unreasonable extent, which might easily frustrate the whole purpose of the commission and result in a dead-lock if one power stood out against the others on every question. Germany gave conciliatory assurance.

The German press comments on the occurrences in Samoa this week differently, according to the party standpoint of each paper, until Friday. While the fate of the high commission was trembling in the balance, the comment, naturally, was more vivid and more bitter.

The Deutsche Zeitung headed a page editorial with "The Shame of Samoa," and condemned the action of the government in toto. It declared the cabinet was wholly devoid of national sentiment and aspirations, and asked ironically: "What more do we want? The dreidrub has fallen to pieces, Russia is allied with France, England with the United States, Austria is secretly allied to France, and Italy is wholly dependent upon England, with the possibility of her sliding over to France. Add to all this the brutal treatment we have been subjected to by England and the United States, by Count von Thun-Hohenstein (the Austrian premier), Mr. Maxse (the British consul at Apia), Mr. Chambers (the chief justice of Samoa), and Admiral Kautz. Indeed, we ask, what more do we want?"

"An agrarian organ spoke of the 'important weakness shown in Samoa' and concluded: 'We stand aghast at the tombstone of German honor.'"

The more reasonable part of the press also expressed itself most bitterly. The Kreuz Zeitung, often inspired, said: "It seems to be settled that we were too optimistic in judging from the declarations of Mr. White (the United States ambassador), that England and America had not identified themselves in the Samoan matter. This, indeed seems to be the case, not alone in Samoa, but generally in the White house and Downing street."

From inquiries made among leading members of the colonial party, the correspondent of the Associated Press ascertains that it is their belief that the United States wants the Samoan islands and is going to have them. The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview with a high foreign office official, who bitterly complained of the "many erroneous statements" floated by the London press regarding the Samoan case. In these statements were evidently instances these statements were ev-

idently made for the purpose of creating unfriendliness against Germany in the American press or with the intention of causing an anti-American feeling here.

The appointment of the Samoan commission and the final acceptance by Great Britain of the German proposal as to its scope and methods is hailed with joy by the entire press and the belief is expressed that something like order and harmony will now be re-established in the islands, and thus remove one of the main disturbing factors in the way of an understanding between the three countries.

OUR GOVERNMENT IN GAUM.

Washington, April 15.--The following cablegram has just been received by the navy department from Admiral Dewey:

"Manila, April 15. Secretary of the Navy, Washington. The Wheeling arrived six days from Gaum. Quiet and order there. Most friendly to Americans. Native government established by Tausig working well. Native soldiers fine body of men. Manshan (United States naval transports) in Gaum. DEWEY."

The government of Gaum, referred to by Admiral Dewey, as having been established by Commander Dausig, was erected nearly three months ago, when the Bennington touched there on her way to Manila. The commander picked out some of the ablest men in the community, and created a small council to direct affairs after the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty. When Captain Leary, who is to go out on the Yosemite, arrives at Gaum, he will assume supreme command as naval governor of the island, but he may, if he sees fit, continue the native council in operation, in pursuance of the policy of developing the capacity of the natives for the administration of their own affairs.

Manila, April 15.--The Fifty-first New York regiment has relieved the Tenth Pennsylvania at Malolos and the latter proceeded to Cavite.

Pursuant to instructions from Madrid, the Spanish officials and troops destined for the Caroline islands disembarked from the steamer Porto Rico today.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now. R. R. Bellamy.

Lincoln and Jeff Davis.

Malcolm Townsend has pointed out coincidences of events in the lives of Lincoln and Jeff Davis. Both were born in Kentucky--Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native state in childhood, Davis going to the southwest, Lincoln to the northwest. In the Black Hawk war Davis was a second lieutenant of regulars, Lincoln a captain of volunteers. Both began their political careers at the same period, 1844, Davis being a presidential elector for Polk, Lincoln a presidential elector for Henry Clay. Both were elected to congress at about the same time. Davis in 1845, Lincoln in 1846. Lastly, on the same year and almost the same day, they were called upon to preside over the destinies of their respective governments. Davis presided over the Confederate states from February 8, 1862, and Lincoln as president of the United States, March 4, 1861.--New York Press.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous Little Pills. R. R. Bellamy.

Around the World in Thirty-Three Days.

London, April 15.--The Russian minister of railroads, it is announced in a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, says that when the Trans-Siberian railroad is completed it will be possible to go around the world in thirty-three days, as follows: Bremen to St. Petersburg in one and one half days, St. Petersburg to Vladivostock in ten days, Vladivostock to San Francisco by steamer in ten days, San Francisco to New York in four and a half days, New York to Bremen in seven days.

Bids for Public Building Sites

Washington, April 15.--Bids were opened by the supervising architect of the treasury today for the sale of eight sites for public buildings in different parts of the country. For the Abilene (Texas) site, there were nineteen bids, none for Beaumont (Texas); three for Newport News, Va.

Mr. Taylor, the supervising architect of the treasury, or an agent of the department will visit this cities as soon as possible and make a report and recommendation in each case. Until these reports are received an considered no selections will be made.

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