THE MORNING POST.

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STRIKERS DO NOT BITE

Operators Offer Ten Per Cent Increase of Wages.

FEW RETURN TO WORK

President Mitchell Urges Strikers to Hold Out for a Full Redress of Grievances—He Says the Strike Is Practically Complete and There Will Be No Resumption of Work Without Settlement Between Operators and Miners

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 1.—At many of the mines this morning notices were posted announcing that the mines would be worked today and informing the men that they would be given the same increase in wages if they would return to work. Only a few men went to work. The strikers declare that ten per cent increase in wages is not sufficient to settle their grievances and assert they will not return to work unless the operators consent to arbitrate the other questions. That this concession will come tomorrow now seems assured, as it is said on good authority that the order will result in notices being posted tomorrow at all the mines of the anthracite region announcing the effect of the notices granting a ten per cent more wages and inviting the men to return to work today. The notices have caused to be posted warning the men not to accept at this time, but to hold out for a redress of their grievances.

President Mitchell declares that the strike is practically ended and until justice has been done.

For the first time in years no coal went over the Reading Railroad today. There is not a ton left to send to tidewater.

The Twelfth Regiment left Shenandoah this morning for home. The troops went by special train over the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. Their services are no longer needed, General Gobin decides.

Ten Thousand More Strike

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 1.—Notwithstanding the official notice by the company that the advance of ten per cent had been granted employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron corporation decided to go into effect this morning, there were not more than one thousand men in the Northumberland-Schuylkill region reporting for work today. The strikers decided long before daybreak that inasmuch as they had not received information from President Mitchell relative to the increase they would not go into the mines until orders from headquarters of the mine workers were issued. This means that no matter what betterments may be offered in the shape by coalcarrying companies and operators, the strike will not be ended until Mitchell gives the order.

The general sentiment now prevails here that the strike is far from being nearer to a settlement.

Ten thousand more miners in Schuylkill county went on strike today, and not a mine was started between here and Tamaqua this morning. In the Shenandoah region everything remains quiet.

Mitchell Makes a Statement

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 1.—President Mitchell said today:

"The strike is practically complete and there will be no resumption of work without there first being a convention representing every colliery in the anthracite fields. The prediction I made yesterday that no attention would be paid to the notices posted by the Reading Company conceding a 10 per cent advance has proven true.

"Our reports from the Panther Creek Valley indicate that this heretofore impregnable portion of the anthracite region has declared its intention of suspending operations at once.

"Accompanied by the national board members, I shall go to Wilkesbarre tomorrow to attend a great labor demonstration which will be participated in by fifty thousand men."

Most Complete Shut-down

Minersville, Oct. 1.—Not a colliery is working in this section this morning. Everything is tied up including individual collieries and those of the Reading Company, even in all. The miners paid no attention to the extra offer of 10 per cent increase in wages or 16 per cent. in all of the Reading Company. The men remained at home, saying they were on strike but would stay away until trouble is over. There was no demonstration. Troops and deputies were needed.

Four thousand men and boys quit work. They came out purely in sympathy with the miners in the other districts. It was a great surprise to the officials. The miners were ready to resume, but the mines did not appear. This is the most complete shut down ever known here.

Three Collieries in Operation

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 1.—The only collieries of the Reading Company to resume this morning were the three north of Good Spring, Lincoln and Brookside. They turn out about [illegible] cars a day. They are running full handed. There is no disturbance and the effort to form a miners' union has failed thus far. The miners say they will gladly accept the 10 per cent. advance in their wages, but are resolved to quit work. About 3,000 men and boys are employed at these three collieries. The Pennsylvania company at Williamstown is also running.

Miners Remain Quiet

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 1.—Of the thirty collieries of the Reading Company here working this morning, less than 200 cars of coal. The men are remaining home and everything is quiet. Services of troops here are not needed. No heed is being paid to the 10 per cent. increase offered. The Lehigh company's collieries in Panther Valley started up but the strike leaders say they will be tied up in a few days. Of the 27,000 men and boys of the Reading Company, 25,000 are now out.

Fight for Recognition of the Union

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 1.—Strikers here expect the Lehigh Valley, Dalaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, Delaware and Hudson, Susquehanna and the Pennsylvania coal companies to follow the lead of the Reading and post notices tomorrow or Wednesday offering a ten-per-cent increase in wages. When the strike leaders were asked this morning what they would do in this event, they replied:

"Nothing. It is not what we asked for. Why should we do anything? It would not be recognition of the union and that is what we want. If the politicians and operators think we will snap at such a bait, they are very much mistaken. Suppose we did take it and go back to work, the Republicans would save some valuable votes. Perhaps the operators would mine a lot of coal which they need badly and can sell for a good price. We would get our ten per cent and give up our union. Election day would pass, the operators would during the winter get a supply of coal on hand, and in the spring would probably reduce our wages the ten per cent they had been advanced. Where would we be then?

"We could not go on strike as we have done this time. What our organization gained through three years of hard work would have gone to pieces; the men would have no confidence in themselves or the union.

"No, sir; we are striking to better our condition, and there is only one way to do it—that is to get our union recognized and respected by the operators. After that the improved conditions will come rapidly enough. Without the union we can do nothing. We are not going to give it up."

ON THE TURF

Events Yesterday at Hawthorn and Today's Entries at Morris Park

New York, Oct. 1.—Results at Hawthorn:

First race—¾ mile—Compass 6 to 1, Nicum 7 to 1, Hampshire 6 to 1. Time, 1:17.

Second race—¾ mile—Brownie Anderson 6 to 1, Zaza 8 to 1, Aurea 5 to 2. Time, 1:17½.

Third race—1 mile—Senator Thompson 12 to 1, Little Singer 8 to 1, San Queado 5 to 2. Time, 1:46½.

Fourth Race—1⅛ mile—Aloha Second 5 to 2, Malo 3 to 1, Owensboro 8 to 1. Time, 1:58½.

Fifth race—1 mile—Quannah Parker 5 to 2, Hub Prather 8 to 1, Locust Blossom 9 to 2. Time, 1:46¼.

Morris Park Entries for Today

First race—3-year-olds and up, Withers mile—Andronicus 118, King Barleycorn 118, Compensation 111, Star Bright 110, Alcedo 110, Prestidigitator 107, Brigadier 107, Unmasked 107, Star Chime 107.

Second race—2-year-old, Maiden 5½, Eclipse course—Talcose 112, Monad 112, American 112, Ginki 112, Pigeon Post 112, Ceminole 112, Mar't Hoffman 109, Alsora 109, Bounder 109, Philma Paxton 109, Spry 109, Trigger 109.

Third race—Matron stakes, 2-year-olds, Eclipse course—Beau Gallant 125, Telamon 111, Commando 124, Lady Schorr 119, Bellaria 119, The Parader 117, Ashes 113, Morningside 109.

Fourth race—Manhattan handicap, Eclipse course—Firearm 122, Ruch 119, Vulcain 113, Contestor 112, B of Lexington 109.

Fifth race—Jerome handicap, 3-year-olds, 1¼ mile over hill—Meekin 121, Brigadier 110, Alcedo 110, Sidney Lucas 108, Gonfalon 106, Smoke 96.

Sixth race—Selling, Withers mile—Greenock 112; Annoy 107, Wooster-Boy 107, Olea 103, Lecochee 103, Rinaldo 102, Belgarde 93, Midnight Chimes 90, Alvarado Second 105.

ROOSEVELT'S MODEST CLAIM

Credit Due the Republican Party for Higher Prices of Farm Products.

Falls City, Neb., Oct. 1.—Governor Roosevelt's party reached this place at 8:20 o'clock this morning. The morning was rainy and the ground water-soaked, but the inhabitants were at the station to hear and see Governor Roosevelt and there were many wagons and carriages which brought in farmers and their families from the surrounding country. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I noticed the other day that Mr. Bryan said that the Republican party had no right to claim the benefit of the fact that pork and wheat and corn had gone up. He was speaking of hogs at the time. The Republican party said four years ago that if its policies were adopted these articles would go up. Its policies were adopted and they have gone up. You can proportion the responsibility between the evidence and the Republican party as you choose, giving the Republican a party its share."

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Boston: R. H. E.
Boston ....0001020000 01— 4 5 0
Brooklyn ..0002000010 0— 3 8 4
Batteries: Nichols and Clark; McGinity and Farrell. Umpire Hurst.

(Second game:) R. H. E.
Brooklyn .....200021— 5 9
Boston .....000000— 0 2
Batteries: Kennedy and Farrell: Willis and Conner. Umpire Hurst.

At Philadelphia: R. H. E.
Philadelphia ..0140000 00— 5 11 1
New York ....0002000 00— 2 11 3
Batteries: Donahue and McFarland; Carrick and Grady. Umpire Hurst.

At Chicago: R. H. E.
Chicago .....10010002x— 4 7 3
St Louis .....0100000 10— 2 9 5
Batteries: Easson and Donohue; Jones and Criger. Umpire O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	77	52	.596
Pittsburg	74	57	.5[illegible]5
Philadelphia	70	60	.539
Boston	65	64	.504
Chicago	62	70	.4[illegible]9
St. Louis	59	70	.457
Cincinnati	58	72	.446
New York	55	75	.423

Treasury Surplus in September

Wasongton, Oct. 1.—The comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for September shows that the receipts for the month were $45,304,326 and the expenditures $39,169,971; a surplus of $5,134,355 for the month. From the various sources the receipts were as follows: Customs, $19,700,516; internal revenue, $22,927,439; miscellaneous, $2,676,371.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE

Witnesses Testify Before Judge Shepherd at Weldon

CUSTOM IN PITT COUNTY

Two Former Sheriffs of the County Prove the Practice of Assessing Property at Two-thirds Its Real Value—Witnesses from Halifax, Vance and Wayne County Testify to the Same Effect—All the Witnesses Prominent

Weldon, N. C., Oct. 1.—Special.—Judge James E. Shepherd, special master in the railway taxation cases, began taking testimony here this afternoon at half-past four o'clock. Capt. W. H. Day of Raleigh and George Rountree of Wilmington appear for the railroads, and the State is represented by Judge H. G. Connor of Wilson and Hon. C. A. Cook of Warrenton.

A. A. Forbes of Greenville was the first witness. He knew it to be the custom to assess lands in Pitt county at about two-thirds value.

Col. W. H. Kirby of Pitt was a witness. He had been sheriff, county commissioner and register of deeds, and the custom prevailed in Pitt county, to his knowledge for twenty-five years, to assess lands at not more than two-thirds the cash value. There had been some depreciation since 1898. He did not know the tax value of all the lands in his county, but knew the value of some in his township. He knew the valuation of his own land and would not take what it is valued at.

W. H. Harrington of Pitt county was put on the stand. He said he was a farmer; had been sheriff for two years and tax collector once; knew that lands in his county were valued at about two-thirds and that this rule had prevailed to his knowledge for twelve or fifteen years. He said his own land was valued at twenty-seven hundred dollars and he would not take four thousand for it.

Maj. Thomas L. Emry of Halifax said he was a large property-owner; had some eight or ten farms, and the prevailing custom was to assess them at about two-thirds.

D. H. Gill of Vance county testified that lands in his section were assessed at about five dollars and that the most of it would bring ten dollars an acre. On cross-examination he said he lived in a good section and that there might be some lands worth less than five dollars.

Rev. N. M. Jurney of Wayne county said he was a member of the North Carolina Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Upon inquiry he found that the general custom in Wayne was to assess at about two-thirds cash value. His land was valued for taxation at fourteen hundred dollars; it was worth six thousand. He did not know any property that was not undervalued. He gave in his personal property at what he thought a fair value. His horses were valued by the assessors at about one-half what they are worth.

Court adjourned at 7 o'clock until tomorrow morning.

LIFE ON THE MONITORS

Third Commander of the Monadnock Sent Home on the Sick List

Washington, Oct. 1.—The Navy Department was informed today that Capt. Edward T. Strong, commanding the monitor Monadnock, had been invalided home. The Monadnock has had three commanding officers in the two years she has been in active service in the Philippines. Capt. Henry E. Michaels died on board the monitor from sunstroke at Manila, June 10, 1899, and Capt. John McGowan, who succeeded him, was invalided home early this year.

The hardships of life on board the monitors at Manila caused Secretary Long to issue an order that no officer should be attached to any of them for more than six months. Their low freeboards make them exceedingly uncomfortable ships at sea, and the necessity of living so close to the water and in poorly ventilated quarters beneath the water-line have proved detrimental to the health of many officers and men.

EXPECTING A CROWD

Convention of Democratic Clubs Will Be a Great Occasion.

Indianapolis, Oct. 1.—Max Ihmsen, secretary of the national association of Democratic clubs which meets here Wednesday and Thursday, has arrived and established headquarters at the Grand Hotel. He is receiving reports from the clubs which will send delegates, and states that the attendance will by far exceed that anticipated.

The conventions will begin in Tolinson Hall at 2 p. m. Wednesday with President W. R. Hearst presiding. Wednesday night the club parade will be given and Thursday will be given up to hearing speeches by prominent Democrats. The arrangement of the program will be completed when President Hearst arrives.

Secretary Ihmsen says the association is planning a big demonstration to be held all over the country October 27. Mr. Bryan will address a big meeting in New York that day.

CAPITAL TO FIGHT CAPITAL

Labor Leaders Propose a Fund of a Million Dollars for Strike Purposes

New York, Oct. 1.—Delegates representing many thousands of members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will propose to the officers of the federation the creation of a standing fund of $1,000,000 to be used as a nucleus for strike funds in case of future strikes of far-reaching effect like the coal miners' strike.

Those in favor of the fund believe that in order to handle the labor battles involving a very large army of workingmen it is necessary to have the proper sinews of war. Capital must be fought with capital, argue the labor leaders who are in favor of raising the emergency fund.

JUNG-LU HIDING OUT

Not Certain Pekin Climate Is Healthy for Him

TUAN CALLED TO TIME

Previous Report of His Degradation Confirmed—Tien Kun Yi and Chang Chip Tung Acceptable as Peace Commissioners—General Chaffee Makes Selection of Troops for Legation Guard

Washington, Oct. 1.—On reaching the department this morning, Secretary Hay found on his desk a telegram from Robert McWade, United States consul at Canton, confirming the issue by Emperor Kwang Hsu of an edict providing for the degradation and trial of Prince Tuan and other anti-foreign leaders for causing the trouble in which China has become involved. He received also a telegram from Minister Conger at Pekin, which contained information that may call for important action by this government.

Mr. Conger's dispatch tells of the appointment of the Chinese peace commission and among the commissioners named is General Jung-Lu, who commanded the Imperial troops in Pekin during the attacks on the foreign legations and stands accused by Minister Conger and others of being a participant in the attacks.

Unless that accusation is disproved and Jung-Lu is shown to have been as he claims and the Chinese government professes, a consistent friend of the legations during the period of their ordeal of shot and shell, the United States will hardly consent to accept him as a plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace arrangement. This government has decidred that it will not deal with any Chinese concerned in the anti-foreign outrages and Jung-Lu stands accused of being in that category. The dispatch from Mr. McWade reads:

"Decree just issued. Emperor blames (his) ministers for whole troubles. Orders Tuan, Kang Yi, and other officials degraded and punished by the imperial court. The Emperor holds Tuan and others entirely responsible (for) bloodshed."

The dispatch of Minister Conger was as follows:

"Have received notice today from Prince Ching, that he, Earl Li, Jung-Lu and Viceroys Tien Kun Yi, and Chang Chio Tung will act in concert in negotiations for peace. Jung-Lu is in interior. Li Hung Chang is at Tien Tsin."

Jung-Lu's absence in the interior is said to be a measure of safety on his part. He does not dare, it is also said, to show himself in Pekin until the powers have declared whether he is acceptable.

Tien Kun Yi and Chang Chip Tung, named with Ching, Li, and and Jung Lu as peace commissioners, are the viceroys of Nakin and Wu-Chang. They are acceptable to the United States, and it is believed to all the other powers. During the period of the anti-foreign excitement in China they co-operated with the foreign consuls of the southern Chinese ports in maintaining order in their provinces and showed pronounced pro-foreign tendencies. Prince Ching and Earl Li are acceptable also, to that General Jung-Lu is the only Chinese plenipotentiary to whose appointment there is likely to be any objection.

General Chaffee has reported to the War Department that he has selected the Ninth infantry, third squadron of Sixth cavalry and light battery to constitute the legation guard to be left in Pekin. He says that he shall try to get all supplies for this guard at Tung Chow before the water in the Pei Ho falls. This means that they will be sent from Tien Tsin up the Pei Ho to Tung Chow, where a base of supplies will be established. The dispatch follows:

"Received your No. 42 and 43. The Ninth infantry, third squadron of Sixth cavalry and light battery will constitute legation guard. Shall endeavor to get all supplies to Tung Chow before water falls."

The following dispatch from General Chaffee, dated Taku, September 30, has been received at the War Department:

"Health command good. Have accepted invitation hospital ship Maine to transfer some convalescents to hospital ship Relief now returning Nagasaki."

The hospital ship Maine was fitted out by citizens of England and the Relief to which it is proposed to transfer the convalescent is an army transport now at Nagasaki.

Secretary Hay returned to Washington last night from his sojourn in the New Hampshire hills somewhat improved in health, but not entirely recovered. He expresses himself as very much gratified over the aspect of the Chinese situation. He denied that there is friction between the President and himself.

The Expedition to Shan-Hai-Kwan

Washington, Oct. 1.—The press dispatch from Tien Tsin that a joint expedition of foreign forces, in which the United States ship Brooklyn will participate, will proceed from Taku to Shan-Hai-Kwan, is not confirmed by the Navy Department. The department doubts that Admiral Remey would join in such a movement without seeking the advice of the government and he has not done so. If the expedition have a hostile intention it is not probable, officials say, that Remey will send an American ship, as such action would be contrary to the spirit of the present attitude of the United States.

It is regarded as reasonable, however, that the expedition has for its object merely the control of Shan-Hai-Kwan because that place is the water terminus of an unfortified overland route to Pekin, which would be more available, if a winter campaign becomes necessary, than the route from Taku. The Pei Ho which runs from Taku to Pekin, becomes frozen about November 1st, and makes river traffic between the Chinese capital and Taku impossible.

An Act of Retaliation

Hong Kong, Oct. 1.—The British gunboat Robin has shelled the village of Luk-Lao, on the West river, in retaliation for the inhabitants firing on a British steamer. The ring-leaders were afterward captured and flogged.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS

Politics and Oriental Matters Discussed at His Canton Home

Canton, O., Oct. 1.—President Schwab of the Carnegie Company of Pittsburg, Senator Penrose, and John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, visited President McKinley today. They arrived from the east at 9:48 and were driven direct to the McKinley home, where they immediately held a conference with the President.

The visit of Mr. Barrett is said to be in connection with matters in the Orient. He is said to be one of the best informed men in the country on the Chinese question. He came to confer with the President on these questions.

Senator Penrose's mission was of a political nature, but just what was not disclosed. The call of President Schwab of the Carnegie Company carries with it considerable significance, especially so since the announcement Monday morning that Mr. Carnegie had declared for Mr. McKinley. Mr. Schwab was with the president for some time.

POLITICS IN PORTO RICO

Parties Hold Conventions and Nominate Candiates for Commissioner.

San Juan, Oct. 1.—The Federal party held a convention at Caguas yesterday. There were present sixty-two delegates and one thousand visitors.

A cablegram from William J. Bryan, expressing sympathy with the purposes of the party and advising that it be remodeled, was read. Accordingly a resolution was adopted declaring that the Federalists will affiliate with the Democrats, although the party's name will not be changed.

The convention will be in session for several days. It will nominate a commissioner to Congress.

The Republicans are holding their convention in San Juan. At last night's session a resolution endorsing the administration was adopted. The nomination of a commissioner will probably be made Tuesday.

MUST SAVE OHIO

Republicans Will Strain Every Nerve to Hold All They Have.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 1.—A meeting of the State Republican Committee will be held in Columbus tomorrow. One of the important subjects for consideration will be the appeal of Congressional Chairman Babcock, urging the State Committee not to relax its efforts to save every congressional district in the State which the Republicans now hold. Chairman Dick will urge the committeemen to work with the local congressional committees and to impress on the minds of the Republicans of their home districts the importance of the President's own State doing all it can to help to secure the administration a working majority in Congress.

Beckham Books a Bride

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 1.—The engagement of Governor J. W. C. Beckham and Miss Jean Fuqua of Owensboro has been announced. November 21 is the date set for the marriage. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fuqua, in Owensboro. The father of Miss Fuqua is a prominent tobacco man. The bride-elect is a decided brunette, rather tall, graceful, fond of outdoor sports, and one of the most expert tennis players in Kentucky.

Gen. Baden-Powell Arrives at Pretoria

London, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Pretoria of today's date states that General Baden-Powell has arrived there. He will assume command of the South African police tomorrow. It is proposed to have 12,000 men police the Vaal River (Transvaal) and the Orange River (Orange Free State) Colonies. Under date of Pretoria, September 30th, General Roberts reports that General Campbell, commanding one of General Rundle's brigades, has recovered one of the guns lost in the fight at Nicholson's Nek and that he has captured 65,000 rounds of Martini-Henry ammunition.

Exhibition Car Charlotte Burned

Chillicothe, Oct. 1.—The handsome advertising and exhibition car Charlotte, containing exhibits from the State of North Carolina, was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents, at Kingston, this county, early this morning. The two men who were in charge were aroused by the barking of a dog and barely escaped with their lives. The loss will aggregate $10,000.

Looking for Snow Out West

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Heavy snows are approaching the Northwest States. This forenoon it was raining in the Dakotas, and north of there it was snowing heavily. The temperature at Bismarck was about 44 degrees this morning and will get below the freezing point in North Dakota and in the northwestern part of Minnesota by this evening.

A Great Event in Havana

Havana, Oct. 1.—The opening of the University of Havana, which was a great annual event under Spanish regime and was always attended by the captain-general, was celebrated today. Governor General Wood and his staff attended.

Bank Failure in Brazil

New York, Oct. 1.—A cable dispatch was received here today by an export firm from Rio De Janeiro announces the failure of two more Brazilian banks. They are the Banco Industrial and Mercantile of Santos and the Banco De-Para.

Bell Telephone President Drops Dead

Boston, Mass., Oct. 1.—J. E. Hudson, president of the American Bell Telephone Company, dropped dead this morning at the Beverly Farm railroad station. He was waiting for the train. Mrs. Hudson was with him.

An Explosion with Fatal Effect

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 1.—Advices from Koomatipoort say that while the British were destroying the ammunition abandoned at that place by the Boers an explosion occurred and twenty members of the regiment of Gordon Highlanders were killed.

BRYAN IN MINNESOTA

State Library

Trusts the Burden Theme in Two Speeches

SPEAKS OF IDLE MILLS

He Quotes from a Speech by McKinley in 1894 and Analyzes His Record on the Trust Subject Since He Became President—The Republican Party Driven from One Issue to Another in the Present Campaign

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 1.—When William J. Bryan returned to this city today from West Superior, Wis., where he had spent the night, he found his train elaborately decorated. His picture filled the place of a headlight on the locomotive while a motto in large letters was strung along Mr. Bryan's car, which declared, "The Republic forever; an empire never."

Mr. Bryan's first speech of the day was delivered from the veranda of the West Superior Hotel in West Superior. He began there at a few minutes before 8 o'clock and talked half an hour to a large audience, dwelling especially on the trust question and making special reference to a combination of the flour mill industries.

In this speech Mr. Bryan also referred to a speech made by President McKinley in 1894, in which the President attacked the Democratic party. He quoted the following from that speech:

"They were the enemies of the trusts when they wanted the votes of the people in 1892, and when they got the power to deal a blow at trusts, according to the testimony of their own members, they became the willing tools of the most gigantic trust of the country."

Remarking upon this quotation, Mr. Bryan said:

"Mr. McKinley complains that the Democrats did not destroy the trusts when they had an opportunity, and when he complained you must believe he was honest in his complaint. You cannot accuse him of being a hypocrite, and yet Mr. McKinley has been president for three and a half years and during that time more trusts have been organized than in all the previous history of the country, and he has allowed three sessions of Congress to convene and adjourn and did not recommend a specific measure for the distruction of the trusts. And Mr. Hanna, who stands at the head of the Republican national committee during this campaign, and who stood at the head of the Republican national committee in 1896, declared the other day that there were no trusts.

"Now, if you believe Mr. McKinley was honest when he condemned the Democrats for not destroying the trusts how can you explain his policy in doing the same thing? He selected an attorney general from New Jersey, where most of the trusts have their homes, and that attorney general draws his salary for not interferring with the trusts. The attorney general of the State of Nebraska, a Democrat, elected on the fusion ticket, has brought more suits in the State of Nebraska against the trusts than the Republican attorney general of the United States has brought against the trusts of the United States."

At Duluth, Mr. Bryan spoke in the armory, from which all the seats had been taken in order to accommodate as many people as possible. Mr. Bryan said he could hope to add nothing to the arguments which had been made here by Hon. Charles A. Towne, who resides here. "If he cannot warn you sufficiently against the dangers that threaten you," he said, "you would not believe, though one rose from the dead."

Mr. Bryan first adverted to what he characterized as the Republican fondness for the financial question as a p[illegible] amount issue. "That party is bending all its energies," he said, "toward the aggrandizement of wealth and the degradation of mankind. But partial as the Republican party is toward the money question, the party is being driven from it and some are taking refuge in the tariff question." The speaker said that he believed that they would also be driven from that position before the close of the present campaign.

Continuing, Mr. Bryan remarked that Lincoln celebrated Jefferson's birthday, and then asked: "How long has it been since you Republicans celebrated the birthday of Jefferson? Whose birthday do you celebrate? You celebrate the birthday of Alexander Hamilton, who wanted our government as nearly like the English government as it could be."

Referring to the trusts, Mr. Bryan said there could be no good monopoly in private hands. He referred again to Senator Hanna's declaration that if the trusts should prove dangerous the Republican party would take care of them. "What a consolation," he exclaimed, "to know that Mr. Hanna has his arms around you and will protect you from the trusts."

In this connection he referred to the situation in the flouring mills in this vicinity, saying:

"Go over to West Superior and examine the flouring mills and those in your own city. They have allowed the trusts to close mills. Whenever a mill was closed under a Democratic administration the Republicans said a low tariff did it, and appealed to the people to put up a high tariff, and yet whenever a trust can close five or six mills in one town there is not a Republican who has the courge to denounce the trust that does it."

Speaking of the agricultural interest he said that the Republican party had proposed no remedy for the evils encompassing that industry. "It did not, for instance, take a mathematician," he said, "to demonstrate that there could be more money with two metals than with one. The President's letter of acceptance would indicate that the Republican party had accepted the quantitive theory of money, but the Republican party distinguished between real money and substitute money. It was all right with

(Continued on seventh page.)