denies that he wrote the call, it is not certain that Governor Flower will continue his support.

Bynum is urged in other quarters because of the fact that he comes from Indiana, which will admittedly be one of the hot battle grounds of the campaign.

Cleveland Their Only Choice.

One of the interesting features of the day was the arrival of the delegations from Florida and Washington. Their arrival attracted attention for the reason that they declared their intention of putting President Cleveland in nomination.

State Senator J. E. Hartridge, of Jacksonville, chairman of the Florida delegation, was emphatic in his declaration that President Cleveland would have to be the nominee of the convention, if Florida could force him into that position. Preceded by a gilded and stuffed alligator mounted on a pole and bearing a white banner with the inscription, "Florida is for Cleveland for President," the delegation from the Peninsular State marched from the depot to the hotel. As soon as Mr. Hartridge recovered his breath he said:

"Florida is for Cleveland, first, last and all the time. We have no other choice. Mr. Cleveland should take the lead in the fight. He should be the nominee of this convention, and place himself officially in the position, which he actually occupies, of being the Democratic leader of 'sound money.'"

Hugh C. Wallace, of Washington, was equally emphatic in his declaration that President Cleveland should be the standard bearer of the Democratic gold standard party this Fall.

"The State of Washington will put Mr. Cleveland in nomination," said Mr. Wallace, "if no other State does. He is the logical candidate of this party. He is the only man who should lead this Fall. I am confident that if we nominate him he will accept."

Administration Men in Despair.

Mr. Cleveland's friends, those who are supposed to know exactly what he thinks of the situation, were much disconcerted at the enthusiasm displayed by Messrs. Hartridge and Wallace, and at the popularity which their suggestion received. There was much scurrying on the part of the President's friends, and Messrs. Wallace and Hartridge were besought to not take an action which would displease the Chief Executive.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Cleveland does not want the Presidential nomination. This attitude Hartridge and Wallace do not understand. They admit that the fight is a losing one for any candidate the convention may select, but they think that the honor involved and the great principle at stake should be a sufficient inducement for any one who has the cause really at heart. They expressed this sentiment to the friends of the Administration, who called upon them.

They said that their States desired Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and that it was their duty to use all honorable means to secure his election. They were also not a little disappointed that their enthusiasm should not be shared by Mr. Cleveland's close friends. Although Messrs. Hartridge and Wallace have been labored with for six hours, they decline to retire from the position they have taken, and the friends of Mr. Cleveland are in despair.

It is readily seen how embarrassing the position would be if Mr. Cleveland's name were presented by any State, however thinly populated. As this convention has [illegible] of its objects the indorsements of President Cleveland's policy and Administration, the formal presentation of his name would necessitate his unanimous nomination. Otherwise the nomination of some one else would be regarded as a direct repudiation of Mr. Cleveland and what he stands for.

Almost every one is convinced that Mr. Cleveland would decline the nomination were it tendered to him. The convention could not afford to put itself in the ridiculous position which would follow the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and his declination. Again, there is the third term question to be considered. A prejudice exists against a third term in certain quarters, and there is also a prejudice against the fourth nomination of the same man.

As for the platform, it is as yet undrafted. There are probably 200 planks in the possession of as many persons to-night.

This much can be said: The platform will be a general one, containing an indorsement of President Cleveland's administration, a gold monometallic plank, a declaration in favor of the extension of the civil service system, a denunciation of efforts to "besmirch" the Supreme Court, a declaration in favor of tariff reform, a denunciation of the free coinage of silver at this time, and a proposition to redeem all greenbacks immediately.

The only contest in reference to the platform will be relative to an income tax plank. There is a pronounced sentiment throughout the delegations in favor of some statement favoring an income tax. The Cleveland administrationists say this sentiment is confined to a few delegates from the South and West.

In this estimate they do not reckon Theodore Sutro and John Dewitt Warner, of New York, who are leading the Easterners who favor a clause favorable to an income tax in the platform. Mr. Sutro, although defeated in Syracuse, has not given up the fight. He says he will make a strong effort to have the plank inserted in the national platform. He concedes the fact that a straight-out statement in favor of the income tax might cause some persons to imagine that the convention was in a measure favoring the Chicago platform's references to the Supreme Court. For that reason Mr. Sutro is willing that his plank shall ask for a constitutional amendment which would make the levying of an income tax possible.

As To an Income Tax.

"I am certain," said Mr. Sutro, "that the incorporation of a plank in the platform favorable to an income tax would popularize the ticket exceedingly. There is, throughout this country, a decided sentiment for such a tax. I think that there is a god chanoce to secure the adoption by the national convention of such a plank."

John De Witt Warner, said:

"There is no doubt in my mind that the ticket of the gold standard Democrats, standing on a platform containing an income tax, would poll twice as many votes in New York City as a ticket, which would have to run without an income tax plank in the platform."

Ex-Governor Flower and Perry eBlmont are strongly opposed to Mr. Sutro's proposition. They will contest the matter before the Committee op Resolutions, if necessary.

"I am against any declaration favorable to an income tax, because I do not believe in tinkering with the Constitution," said Mr. Belmont.

Other persons, equally strong in the counsels of the party, agree with Messrs. Flower and Belmont, and there does not seem to be any probability that Mr. Sutro's efforts will be successful.

The Mayor Woundn't Decorate.

There was a breezy incident at the Grand Hotel to-day between Mayor Thomas Taggart and John P. Frenzel, a local banker and gold standard man. Mr. Taggart is proprietor of the Grand, and several days ago the National Committee fixed its headquarters at that hostelry. All the other hotels were gayly decorated and Frenzel to-day asked Taggart why flags and bunting were not displayed on his place.

The Mayor heard him through and then replied:

"When you engaged headquarters here it was understood that I was to furnish the necessary accommodations, and this has been done. If you had included decorating this hotel I would have declined, for the reason that I am not in sympathy with this movement. I am not glad to see these gentlemen here, for I am a Democrat and cannot express pleasure over any movement that has for its object the defeat of the Democratic party."

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS

Officers Elected for the State Convention to Be Held To-day.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 1.—The caucus preliminary to the State Convention of Democrats of New Hampshire to-morrow was held in this city to-night. There was a very large attendance, and more enthusiasm was manifested than for many years. The chairman appointed a committee to report on the organization of the convention. Pending the report of the committee, Irving W. Drew, of Lancaster, spoke for gold, and Jeremiah J. Doyle, of Nashua, championed the cause of silver. The debate was animated, but the supporters of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform greatly outnumbered their opponents.

The Committee on Organization made the following report: President, John B. Nasu, of Conway; Committee on Resolutions, Charles F. Stone, of Latonia; True S. Norris, of Portsmouth; F. N. Chase, of Dover; Edwin Snow, of Eaton; S. K. Paige, of Warner; Dennis F. O'Connor, of Manchester; I. A. Loveland, of Gilsum; A. S. Wait, of Newport; Edward Woods, of Bath, and P. T. Kellogg, of Whitefield.

Judging from to-night's indications, to-morrow's convention will be the liveliest in the State for a decade, as the gold Democrats will protest against the unqualified indorsement of the national party and platform, which the majority will surely adopt.

FLOWER THINKS BYNUM IS THE MAN.

Indianapolis, Sept. 1.

To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal:

The Democrats, who are here from all parts of the country, are actuated by the desire not only to do that which is best for the country at large, but to put themselves on record as filing an earnest protest against the efforts to betray the real Democratic principles.

This gathering, whatever it may do in the matter of nominations, will undoubtedly sow the seed of a Democracy that more nearly approaches the Democracy of our forefathers than does the spurious Democracy which was given official life at the recent Chicago convention.

Personally I have no specific choice for the nomination of this convention. I think the East should defer to the West and South on this matter. Mr. Bynum would, in my judgment, make an excellent candidate.

Relative to the action of sound money Democrats in New York State, it is my judgment that everything that is possible ought to be done to defeat Mr. Black, the Republican candidate for Governor.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

NEW YORK WILL NOT LEAD.

Indianapolis, Sept. 1.

To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal:

The position of the New York delegation, as I understand it, is not to take an active part as far as the nominations are concerned. I think the disposition of everybody from the East is to permit the South and West to take the initiative. If the great West cannot agree upon certain points, then it may be the duty of the New York delegation to express its opinion.

The desire to not take any aggressive part in this convention was clearly evidenced to-day, when at a meeting the overwhelming consensus of opinion was against the enforcement of the unit rule. This was done to prove that New York had no will but that of the majority, and preferred to have the West and South declare their views first.

Relative to the proposed plank providing for an expression favorable to an income tax, it is my opinion that if a majority of the convention believes that the Constitution should be amended so that an income tax might be levied, New York would make no trouble over the proposition. An income tax can be levied only after the Constitution has been amended.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

ONE OF THE 400 IN A POLICE CELL?

A Man Calling Himself Farley Clark Locked Up for Stabbing.

Followed by a Crowd from Sixth Avenue to a Broadway Car.

Got Angry Because a Dog Snapped at Him and Used His Knife Viciously.

REFUSED TO GIVE HIS ADDRESS.

The Only Farley Clark in the City Directory Is the Young Cedarhurst Swell Who Ran Through a Fortue at a Rapid Rate.

A man who said he was Farley Clark, but who refused to give his address, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, accused of stabbing another man.

Clark was walking up Sixth avenue about 8:30 o'clock in the evening, and when opposite No. 476, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, a dog ran out and snapped at him. He turned around and accused Paul Bonneau, who lives at No. 249 West Twenty-ninth street, of setting the dog on him. Bonneau denied that he had done so, and, after some hot words which brought on a fight, a knife was drawn and Bonneau was stabbed over the left eye. The knife penetrated to the bone. The wound bled freely and Bonneau's shirt front was saturated.

Clark ran away and jumped on an uptown Broadway car at Thirtieth street. A yelling crowd followed him, and at Thirty-first street Clark jumped off the car. Policeman Charles Johnson caught him and took him to the Thirtieth Street Station House, where he denied the stabbing.

He was locked up for the night. Bonneau went home after he had his wounds dressed.

The only Farley Clark in New York is registered in the City Directory as a dealer in machines at No. 29 Cortlandt street, and his house address is Cedarhurst, L. I. If the Farley Clark who stabbed a man on Sixth avenue last night is the Farley Clark of Cedarhurst he has an interesting history, though he is only thirty-three years old.

Farley Clark is, or rather was, a swell. His father left a large fortune, some of which young Mr. Clark's mother still has. She has impaired her own fortune to a great extent by aiding her son, yet a few years ago she could not save him from his creditors. She allowed all his belongings in his exquisite home at Cedarhurst to be sold by the Sheriff.

The house built by young Clark at Cedarhurst is one of the finest in that exclusive section of Long Island. Young Clark had his horses, his dog-traps innumerable, and fifteen years ago was one of the swellest young men about New York.

His last public appearance, other than that of a debtor being sold out by the Sheriff, was as a witness in the old Tombs Police Court, about four years ago, in the case of S. S. Howland against Robert Neville.

At the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden "Bob" Neville slapped Mr. Howland's face, and all of the Four Hundred expected a duel. Neville expected a challenge, and professed to be exceedingly disappointed in having to pay a heavy fine instead. Farley Clark was in the Garden at the time, and told how "Sam" Howland flourished his umbrella.

HER FATAL BIRTHDAY.

Mary Bosch Met Death by Her Own Hand on the Anniversary of Her Nativity.

When little Edith Nichols went upstairs at No. 146 Varick street last evening to call her aunt Mary Bosch to supper, she found the door locked. Peeping through the keyhole she saw her aunt lying on the floor. Edith ran downstairs and told her mother and grandfather, Louis Bosch.

The latter went up and broke in the door.

Mary Bosch was dead. A bullet wound was found in her head.

On a table was this note:

Good-by. Forgive. I feel as if I had done everything wilfully. Be careful of revolver. Still loaded.

Mary Bosch was twenty-nine years old yesterday. Several years ago she had worked as a stenographer, but her health failed, and five months ago she was pronounced insane and sent to Bloomingdale. Three weeks ago she was allowed to return home. The physicians said she had improved mentally, but was not so well otherwise, and they thought she would feel better at home.

The young woman was last seen alive in her room by her sister, Mrs. Annie Nichols, at 4:30 o'clock. She seemed to be cheerful and was left alone. No pistol shot was heard, and no member of the family has any idea where the revolver came from. They say the revolver was found in her possession prior to her commitment to Bloomingdale.

The members of the family declined to say where Miss Bosch was formerly employed or what construction they placed on the note. A novel, "The Scarlet Fortune," was found by the side of the body.

TO GUARD CHILDREN.

Law Now in Effect Which Will Protect Little Ones and Women From Overwork.

The Mercantile Establishments act, for which the labor unions have agitated for years, went into effect yesterday. The most important section provides that no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in a mercantile establishment, and that no boy under sixteen and no woman under twenty-one shall be required to work more than sixty hours a week.

The law was strongly advocated by Bishop Potter, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Loomis and others.

There are thousands of families in this city which are dependent in a great measure on the work done by the children for their support. The law allows a child from fourteen years up to work in stores, but the parent or guardian must give a sworn certificate regarding the age of the child, and other particulars. Under the new law notaries are prohibited from taking a fee for administering an oath of this kind.

Lawyer Osias Muller, of No. 70 Essex street, who is a notary, administered oaths in a great number of these cases yesterday, where parents had been turned away from the offices of other notaries. In many families, he said, a child of fourteen was the only support.

BRYAN'S TOUR.

Continued from First Page.

What else could he do? Why, you say, he might give us silver and go home. Yes, he might, and we would risk being injured by it, if he tried to hurt us in that way. What else could he do? Ah, you say that he would trade that silver for gold, and that the gold would be taken away and leave the silver. Do you think he would? Where would he get the gold? Would he get it at the Treasury of the United States? Not under bimetallism, because under bimetallism the Government does not agree to swap, but under bimetallism the Government converts the silver bullion into silver money and gold bullion into gold coin, and makes them legal tender for all debts, public and private. But it does not agree to redeem a gold dollar in silver, nor a silver dollar in gold. (Applause.)

So that under bimetallism the foreigner could not exchange his silver at the mint for gold unless the Government was disposed to let him do it. Where would he get the gold? He would have to find somebody with the gold; he could not hurt anybody by trading silver for gold until he found somebody who had the gold, and that would let most of the people of the United States out of danger. (Laughter.)

Experience in a Debate.

I had an experience in Illinois last year in a debate. My opponent was very friendly, and we called each other brother, and in the course of the speech he turned to me and said: "Brother Bryan, will you loan me a silver dollar to illustrate my argument—I haven't any?" I had one and I let him have it to use to illustrate his argument. He handed it back to me when he had concluded. When it came my turn I thought I would try an experiment, and I said: "Brother, I want to use a gold coin to illustrate my argument; I haven't any. Will you let me have one?" He got red in the face; he didn't have any. (Laughter and great applause.) And then I called the attention of the audience to the fact that I was defending silver and I had the silver, but he did not have the gold with which to illustrate his argument, and he had just told them that gold was the only good money, but he did not have a dollar of it, and they did not have any of it. (Laughter.)

Must Find a Man with Gold.

Well, now he would have to find somebody with the gold, and more than that, he would have to find somebody with the gold who was willing to let the gold go. He could not take the gold away from the man. He would have to exchange silver for gold. When would the man who held the gold let the gold go? Why, whenever he thought that silver was better for him than the gold, and not until then. (Applause.)

Whenever those who hold the gold let the gold go it will be because they would rather have the silver in place of the gold. Well, there is another thing that he might do. He might, instead of taking the silver home, instead of leaving it with us, instead of trading with us for gold, he might trade it to us for property. Does that scare us? Why, my friends, whenever we have anything to sell we are looking for a man who has the money to trade for what we have to sell and instead of being frightened, if he will just let us know when he is coming with his silver to exchange for our products we will meet him at the depot with a brass band and escort him through the town and show him where the property is that he can buy.

Answers a Stock Argument.

Have you ever heard people say that it didn't make any difference how much money there was that you couldn't get any of it unless you had something to sell? That is a very common argument. You have heard people ask that question as if it settled the money question. Well, my friends, let me give you a question that you can ask in reply. Whenever anybody asks you how you can get any money, no matter how much, unless you have something to sell, you ask him if you can get any money at all, no matter how much you have to sell, until you find somebody who has money with which to purchase. (Applause.)

Of course, you cannot get any money unless you have something to sell; that is, ordinarily you cannot. If you are a syndicate and have control of the finances of the Government you may sell credit and get money. But the ordinary man cannot get money unless he has something to sell. But every producer of wealth has something to sell, and the price he gets for what he has to sell depends on how much money there is to buy what he has to sell.

Circulation of Money.

A gentleman asked me last night how this money could be put into circulation. That, to my mind, is one of the most simple of processes. You put the question to yourself. Do you have any trouble in getting your money into circulation? (Applause and laughter.) Now, here is the process: We have the free coinage of gold. If any man produces gold from the earth he can take that gold to the mint and have it coined in gold coin, and then he can use that gold coin to buy anything he wants, but he does not spend a dollar of that gold coin without putting the money into circulation. It is not worth anything to him until he puts it into circulation, and the moment he does it is a part of the country's money to be used in buying all of the products of toil. (Applause.)

Coinage of Silver.

How about silver? The process is just the same as with gold. The man who owns a silver mine produces silver, but instead of going to find somebody who wants to use the silver to make spoons out of he takes the silver to the mint and has it converted into money, and then that money is his to pay for the labor of producing the silver and paying all of the expenses of mining, and whatever there is left over and above, that is his profit; but he cannot spend a dollar of it without putting that into circulation, where it will be used to purchase the products of your toil and the toil of all who labor in the United States. Now, that is how the money gets into circulation.

Here the speaker passed to the other side of the rostrum.

There are some people who have an idea that gold has some divine attribute that makes it staple while all other things fluctuate, that makes it good while all other things may be bad.

Money Made by Law.

I want to say that a dollar is a creature of the law. There is no such thing as a dollar except the law creates that dollar. If you owe a debt you cannot pay it with a lump of gold unless the man who holds your note is willing to accept that gold. You can pay your debt with a hog or a steer if the man who holds your note is willing to accept. But money is that with which we can discharge our debts whether the man wants to accept it or not. Money is that which the law creates and which the law makes a use for.

How are you going to increase the volume of your money? There is only one way, and that is by legislating for it. If you need more corn you go out and raise corn. If you need more wheat you go out and produce wheat. If you need more potatoes, you go out and with your labor bring them into existence. But suppose the people need more money, can they go out and create money? Some people have tried it, but they always put the man in the penitentiary if they find him out. (Applause and laughter.)

Needs the Government Stamp.

You can take a piece of gold of the same weight and of the same fineness as a fine dollar gold piece and you can so stamp it that you can't tell the difference between it and a Government coin, but that is not money. You cannot use it as money. It is not legal tender, and if the Government finds out that you do it it can punish you. How are you going to get money if you want more money? You have got to secure it by legislation. You have got to make provision for an increase in your currency.

Senator Sherman said in 1890 that we needed about $40,000,000 simply to keep pace with population and industry. If we needed it then we need it now, and yet, my friends, the Republican party is not offering you a means by which you can bring into existence the money that the people need to do business with. (Applause.)

Money Must increase.

You cannot feed an adult upon food sufficient for a child. You cannot feed a family upon the food sufficient for one person. Neither can you supply society with money enough to do business with unless that money keeps pace with population and with industry. Why is it that they have not provided you with the money? Let me give you my opinion of it. I believe that the platform adopted by the Republican party at St. Louis was written by the men who are interested in making money scarce. (Renewed applause.) I believe that that platform is in the interest of the capitalistic class, and in the money changing class; and if you ask me why I think so, I will tell you I have not only reasoned it out, but that I can prove it in another way. You can always tell a man by the company that he keeps; and when I find that all the great financiers and all the brokers and all the syndicates and all the stock exchanges and all the money jobbers are running into the Republican party, I think I know why they are running to them and they know and know why they are going there, too. (Continued applause.)

Now, my friends, of course we always hate to lose anybody, but if we have to lose anybody I do not know of a set of men on eath I would rather lose than these we have lost. All the people we hav lost have been peopl who callld themselves "big people,"

But there is one great advantage about losing that kind of people, because every time one of these "great big" Democrats break into the Republican party he makes a hole so big that about sixteen little Republicans are made room for in the Democratic party.

Mr. Bryan then moved to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

Now, my fellow citizens, I want to tell you very breifly, or rather present to you in a very few words the foundation for facts. We are opposed to the gold standard because the gold standard means a rising dollar. A rising dollar means falling prices; falling prices, hard times. That is all that falling prices mean; and the party that tries to make, by raising the value of the dollar, lower prices for the general products of human labor, is the party that legislates stagnation upon a people and drives men into bankruptcy by "be it enacted," etc. (Continued cheering.)

Benefits of Bimetallism.

We believe that the opening of our mints will bring into circulation more standard money; to the gold of the world we will add the silver, and when gold and silver together measure the price of all the property of the world, that price will be higher than it is now, and having been restored it will remain more stable than it is now, and that is why we are in favor of bimetallism. (Great applause.)

We apply the law of supply and demand to money. We know that if you make a certain thing scarce, the price will rise. We know that is true of all kinds of property. We know that it is true of money. Now we apply the law of supply and demand not only to money as a whole, but we apply it to silver as well. We say that the price of silver bullion as measured by gold has fallen because legislation has lessened the demand for silver and increased the demand for gold and driven them apart. We say that the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver will create a demand for silver, and that the demand, taken with the demand which now exists, will be great enough to utilize every ounce of silver not needed in the arts, and therefore we can maintain the price of silver bullion at $1.29 an ounce throughout the world. (Applause.)

The 16 to 1 Ratio.

This is a brief statement of our principles. We want the ratio of 16 to 1 for two reasons. In the first place we believe that the gap between gold bullion and silver bullion has been caused by hostile legislation, and that it can be closed by friendly legislation. We believe that the law can undo what the law has done, and that it is not necessary to make any change in the ratio. There is another reason. Have you ever thought what a change of the ratio meant? Have you ever tried to figure out what would be the effect if we changed the ratio according to the plans suggested by our opponent?

Let me suppose a case. Suppose all the world agreed to a ratio of 32 to 1, and suppose they made the change by doubling the size of the silver dollar. Do you know what that would mean?

A Shrinkage of Money.

It would mean the recoinage of four billion of silver dollars into two billion of silver dollars. It would mean, first, the shrinkage of one-half of all the silver of the world, measured in dollars, and a shrinkage of one-quarter of all of the metallic money of the world. And what would this mean? It would mean an increase in the purchasing power of every dollar. It would mean a decrease in the value of property in the world of millions of dollars and an increase in the burden of debts of the world billion of dollars more. That is what it would mean, my friends. (Great applause.) And that is proposed by people who are interested in making money worth more, and is directed against the people who would be injured by having property made less valuable and debts made of greater weight. (Renewed applause.)

We are in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1, not because we produce silver, but because we use both gold and silver, and need all the gold and silver to keep the parity between money and property.

For Home Rule.

Mr. Bryan returned to the west side of the stand and concluded his address as follows:

I want to caution you against putting your affairs in the hands of foreign nations. In this nation government derives its power from the governed. In this nation your officials are of your own choosing. If you govern yourselves, if you legislate for yourselves, you have something to say of your legislation; but if you declare, as the Republican party declares, that while bimetallism is desirable, that you cannot have it until other nations legislate in your favor, I want to ask you how you are going to reach those people and get them to do what you want them to do. (Laughter.)

If for twenty years the people have struggled to restore bimetallism in the land where the people are soveign, I want to ask you what chance you are going to have if you go over and lay your petition before those who govern by right divine, regardless of the people's wish. (Applause.)

Quotes George Washington.

Let me read to you something. I am afraid I may offend some advocate of the gold standard, but I am going to read it even at the risk of offending him. Let me read you something and see if you can guess who used the language that I am going to read.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence I conjure you, and believe me, my fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government."

What Anarchist do you suppose wrote that? (Applause and laughter.) What man do you suppose desiring to excite your prejudices against foreigners used that language? What demagogue appealing to the passions of the people employed those words? Those were the words used one hundred years ago the 17th of this month by George Washington. (Great applause.)

Accusations of Foes.

When we tell you to beware of placing the legislative control of our financial policy in the hands of foreigners they accuse us of trying to stir up hostility of those who live abroad. They use all sorts of abusive names, and yet, sirs, we have never said in all this campaign anything more emphatic than the language used by the first President of the United States, the father of his country. (Applause.)

It has been less than two years since the Secretary of the Treasury employed a London banker to protect the Treasury of the United States. More than that, they came to Congress with the proposition in which this foreign banker joined, offering the American people $16,000,000 if they would change the settled financial policy of the United States. Did you read that proposition? They offered to take bonds at one price if they were payable in coin; but said if they were made payable in gold they would take them at a price that would save the Government $16,000,000 in thirty years. What did that mean? It meant that if the Government could do what it had never done before, if it would make its bonds payable in gold, they would pay the people of the United States $16,000,000.

"Beware of Foreign Influence."

Mq friends, I repeat the language of Washington. I warn you to beware of the wiles of foreign influence, and I assert, as he asserted, that the most baneful foes of republican government are those foreign influences that are being brought into the legislation of the United States. (Great applause.)

This is no simple matter. When the patriots of Greece were warning the people of that nation that Philip of Macedon was approaching there were those then who were so tied up in their business relations with the Macedonians that they used hard names toward the people who abused the Macedonians, and here are those to-day whose commercial and financial relations with the financiers of London are such that they apply abusive epithets to those who warn the American people against a financial domination that is as severe, as merciless, as pitiless as the one mentioned. (Renewed applause.) I leave this question with you. I know not what your decision may be, but I cannot but believe that the descendants of those who declared this nation politically independent will have the courage to declare this nation financially independent of every other nation upon earth. (Prolonged applause.)

Waiting for the Bell to Ring.

It is said that when the Declaration of Independence was about to be signed they agreed that the Liberty Bell should give the signal. Finally that immortal document was finished. The names of the signers were affixed and then the old Liberty Bell rang out and the people assembled, waiting for the sound, caught it up and then cheered, although they knew that their honor, their lives and their property had been pledged to the maintenance of that declaration. (Cheers.)

It seems to me to-day that of the 70,000,000 people a vast majority are listening for the sound that shall tell them that this nation has declared its financial independence and when that signal is given they will catch up the sound and we will hear no more of this subservient policy that we must wait until other nations tell us what the American people can do. (Great applause.)

A Railway Circular.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan held a reception in the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland before they left for Columbus. A large crowd was at the depot to see them off. After the train started a brakeman on the road, representing many of his class, was presented to Mr. Bryan. His mission was to tell him about the circular railway employes had received asking them to state how they were going to vote, and also telling them how some of the officials were going to vote.

STEIN, $250,000 THIEF, IS UNDER AAREST.

His Stealings Caused Failure of Julius M. Lyon, Diamond Broker

Trusted Relative and Employe Breaks Down and Confesses His Guilt.

Implicates Joseph Robinson, Who Is Also a Prisoner, but Pleads innocence.

SMART WORK WITH BRILLIANTS.

Incidentally, Too Clever Manipulation of the Firm's Books and Daring Use of the Names of Many Men.

The manner in which the failure of the old established diamond house of Julius M. Lyon, of No. 20 Maiden lane, was precipitated was told last night at Police Headquarters by Captain O'Brien. The facts came out as the result of the arrest of Julius Stein, a young man who had been in the firm's employ upward of fifteen years and who is charged of having systematically robbed his employer of nearly $250,000. His stealings, which he was enabled to mask for many months by a clever manipulation of the books and accounts, were the direct cause of the failure.

It develops that the very day Mr. Lyon declared his business insolvent he was aware of the identity of the thief who brought about the ruin of his business and the extent of the thief's operations. His cousin, Julius Stein, who entered his employ as an office boy and grew up to become most closely identified with the affairs of the house, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night, after confessing his dishonesty.

Stein told Captain O'Brien that during the period of his stealings he had disposed of all of the stolen diamonds to Joseph Robinson, a jeweler, at No. 12 Stanton street. Robinson, he said, bought all of the diamonds at from 25 to 40 per cent less than their value, and that on the day the firm failed he was negotiating with Robinson for the sale of more diamonds.

Robinson, who is a man of twenty-five years of age, was arrested, and last night he, too, occupied a cell at Police Headquarters. He is charged with having received stolen goods. He lives at No. 1013 Lexington avenue. He denies his guilt.

Stein is married and lives at No. 331 East Seventy-ninth street. He confessed that the money he procured on the diamonds was spent extravagantly, and that he has for months maintained an expensive flat on the West Side, in which he installed a young woman, who posed as his wife. Most of the money he acknowledged was lost in trying to "beat the races."

On the morning of the day on which Mr. Lyon made the assignment, Stein told him he had just sold $10,000 worth of diamonds to the diamond dealer, John W. Black, of No. 7 Maiden lane.

Stein carefully selected the stones, and Mr. Lyon assisted him. It happened that a few hours after Stein left the place ostensibly to deliver the diamonds to Mr. Black, the latter entered the store and requested to be shown same fine stones. He wanted two brilliants.

"There are two fine stones in the lot which you purchased this morning, which I think will just suit you," said Mr. Lyons.

Block denied having made any purchases.

"Didn't you buy $10,000 worth of diamonds this morning?" exclaimed Lyons.

"Not a dollar's worth," was Black's answer

Mr. Lyons hurriedly looked over his books. He communicated by telephone with several of his customers against whose credit on his books thousands of dollars' worth in sales appeared. Then he learned that his cousin had been robbing him.

Mr. Lyon confronted the young man with the books the next day in the presence of his lawyers and demanded an explanation. Stein confessed. Several firms were charged in the books with sales amounting from $1,400 to $10,000, and some were credited with small payments on their accounts.

Among the firms who had not purchased a dollar's worth of goods from the house, but whose names were on the books, are Schultz & Rudolph, of No. 65 Nassau street, charged with $10,000; William S. Hedges, No. 1 Maiden lane, $19,000, and J. Lewkowitz, Grand street, $19,000. These firms figure for lesser amounts: H. & D. Belois, J. F. Saunders, H. E. Hardy & Co. and Alexander Latner. It was on a technical complaint of having sold $1,486 worth of diamonds to Alexander Latner, of No. 83 Nassau street, without making a return, that Stein was arrested.

Stein refused to be interviewed last night, but he intimated that he would have something to say to-day. "I have matters to explain," he said.

It is hinted that although Stein sacrificed the diamonds to Robinson he must have cleared upward of $75,000.

Stein also made a written confession to Assistant District-Attorney McManus, and it was on the strength of this latter statement that Robinson was aken into custody. He denies having bought all the diamonds from Stein which he stole from his employer, but admits having now in his possession a $5,000 package of stones on which he recently loaned Stein $3,000.

HASTINGS IN ILLINOIS.

Governor of Pennsylvania Addresses 1,100 Members of the League of Republican Clubs.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 1.—The convention of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs here to-day drew about 1,100 delegates, besides a number of visitors. During the morning session the large tabernacle was comfortably filled and speeches were made by Congressmen McClary, of Minnesota, and Prince and Graff, of Illinois.

The parade to-night escorted Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, to the tabernacle, who delivered an address of nearly two hours' duration. During the afternoon session it was nearly an hour before the convention could proceed to business with order and decorum.

The Chicago delegates endeavored to use the machine in the election of Ira C. Copely as president of the Illinois clubs. It is no secret that the machine has been using some influence throughout the State to elect as delegates to the Peoria Convention men favorable to its organization. The effort of the machine men to control the convention, however, seemed to be more of a movement against certain men in the League than against the League itself.

WILL FUSE IN WISCONSIN.

Anti-Republicans to Arrange Details for Amalgamation.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1.—The incoming delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will be held here to-morrow, confirm the report of Gabe Bouck's withdrawal from the race for the Gubernatorial nomination. It is possible now that W. C. Silverthorn, of Wausau, will receive the nomination.

Fusion sentiment is very strong, and the indications are that the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties, all of whom meet here to-morrow in State convention, will agree on a ticket.

The basis of agreement is to give the Democrats the Governor and Treasurer and the Populists the rest of the State ticket; Democrats five Congressmen, Populists three and Silver men two; Democrats seven Presidential electors and Populists three.

M'KINLEY SINGS PROTECTION'S PRAISE.

West Virginia Republican Editors Addressed by the Candidate.

He Says the State's Prosperity and Republican Policies Are Closely Linked.

"Let Us Have Neither Free Trade Nor Free Silver," Is His Injunction to His Audience.

SECTIONAL ISSUES ARE NOW DEAD.

An Honest Currency Which Cannot Cheat Anybody Is Absolutely Indispensable to Business and Consequent Success.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Major McKinley was visited at 3 o'clock this afternoon by a large and enthusiastic delegation of editors of West Virginia, members of the Republican Press Association, who called to pay their respects to the Republican nominee. The delegates represented the editors of about fifty of the most important dailies and weeklies in West Virginia and contained many men prominent in State and municipal affairs.

The delegation was received by Major McKinley on his front veranda. Just within the door sat Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand and a score of other ladies, all interested observers of the reception. The gentlemen were accompanied by their wives, children and friends, and in all numbered about three hundred. Editor P. W. Morris, of Harrisville, on behalf of the delegation, presented the respects and well wishes of the Press Association in a felicitous and well-worded address.

Major McKinley's Speech.

Following the applause which greeted McKinley as he stepped upon a chair, the candidate said:

Mr. Morris and Gentlemen of the Republican Press Association of West Virginia: It affords me sincere pleasure to give you welcome to my State, my city and my home. From no quarter could visitors be more welcome, nor any body of men than the representatives of the Republican press of West Virginia, from the State in which I am intensely interested as a citizen and Republican, and because I believe that upon the success of Republican principles her advancement and welfare largely depend.

The cause in which you are engaged this year is one commanding both conscience and interest. The Republican cause never was more just and righteous than this year, and the triumph of its principles was never more essential to the welfare of the American people than now. We have had great political contests in the past, but I doubt if any was ever waged which involved higher interest to the people and the country at large than those presented in this campaign. Nothing is more vital to the standing and progress of the country than the preservation of its credit and financial honor. Nothing is more indispensable to business and prosperity than that the currency of the country shall be so honest that it cannot cheat anybody. Nothing is of greater moment to the welfare of the country than the adoption of a policy which will give to labor and capital constant employment, with fair returns.

But, gentlemen, lying above all this, and more important than all this, is the preservation of law and order and the perpetuation of domestic quiet. All this is impressed in the campaign which is upon us this year. In connection with these questions, as editors and publishers, you have the greatest responsibilities. You help to make public sentiment, and the right public sentiment is what is most needed at this juncture.

The Press Is Aroused.

Never was the press of the country more aroused to these issues than now, and never did the Republican cause have such mighty support from the newspapers of the United States as it has to-day. This help is not confined to the Republican press alone, but includes many of the greatest newspapers which have hitherto advocated the Democratic cause. All this is evidence that the people appreciate that a great crisis is upon them, and that the way to fight that crisis is for patriotic men of every section of the country to unite together and act together in the common cause of the country. It is no selfish concern, therefore, which prompts me to express the hope that West Virginia may become permanently a Republican State, and that what she saw most clearly in 1894 shall not be lost in 1896.

The Republican party leads higher than that. It is not merely the section, or individuals, or party, but the good of the country that the Republican party always seeks, and it is with that aim, aided by that patriotic sentiment, which I shall always speak and act. There is, in my judgment, no State where prosperity is linked more closely to Republican policies than the mountain State of West Virginia. You have extensive river commerce, both on the Ohio and Kanawha, and this is never so prosperous and active as when your great steel and iron interests, your mines, your mills and your factories are busily employed. Your railroads, reaching along more than two thousand miles, with their employes, are all better off when every field of industry is employed. Every railroad employe, from the trackman to the manager, knows and appreciates this as he never appreciated it before.

Protection Did It All.

Then have you considered, gentlemen, that territory along through 25,000 square miles of the United States, mighty as the resources are, could contain so many interests on whose development, growth and progress are dependent the maintenance of the great Republican doctrine of protection? Your development is new; your rich resources are scarcely developed. You have fields of coal and iron in inexhaustible quantities; your State produces 11,000,000 more tons of iron, excepting only three other States of the Union; your product of coal and coke was larger, excepting possibly Pennsylvania. Then in timber your interest is of remarkable importance, with an annual product of something over 25,000,000 feet, giving employment to thousands of men and boys with an annual pay roll of thousands of dollars. Your oil produce, too, amounts to 10,000,000 barrels per annum.

This industry is but in its infancy and the possibility of your oil fields are almost incomprehensible. But, gentlemen, your wealth does not lie in railroad and river trade, in iron, steel, paper, timber, oil and other manufactures, or mineral products, for West Virginia is a great State in her agricultural resources. Only about half of the State is now in use for farming and grazing, but agriculture is the chief industry in a majority of your counties, while the wool growing and stock raising have assumed large proportions. How these several industries have fared in the last three years you know better than I can tell you: how much the wool growers have lost, those who have shipped and raised wool know exactly, for they know what the experience of the last three years has cost them to the very cent: all these industries are directly affected, all are directly benefitted or injured by industrial legislation; you know, and the people know, that every one of them were advanced by Republican legislation, and every one of them were injured by Democratic legislation.

With such almost inexhaustible wealth in your midst, with such possibilities of development and growth, what are the excellent foundations of increased business? I invite you newspaper men to lose no opportunity to rouse your people to a realization of their true interest and the importance to them of the issues of the present campaign as affecting their material wealth in their business calling or occupation. Your interests are the people's and no longer run on sectional lines.