TELEGRAPHIC.

AN HONEST DOLLAR.

Subject of an Address by Mr. Bryan at South Bend.

SILVER AND GOLD COMPARED.

Definition of Terms Among Those Who Pretend to Have Received the Money Question.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 3.—In a mill man on an open square the "government lot," 25,000 people congregated tonight to hear Wm. J. Bryan speak. Mr. Bryan reached South Bend this evening and was received by a tremendous gathering at the railway station.

Excursion trains from near-by places brought in immense crowds during the day. Large contingents came from La Porte, Logansport, Michigan City, Elkhart, Bucksnan, Valparaiso and Kankakee. Some of the silver clubs brought bands. On the platform with Mr. Bryan were Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, and Senator Blackburn of Kentucky. The latter addressed a large meeting here this afternoon.

Just after Mr. Bryan began to speak the preminitory symptoms of a simple panic occurred to the audience through the efforts of many of those on the outside to secure points of vantage. The exterior pressure caused the solid human mass to sway and surge like billows on the ocean. Many people were carried off their feet and considerable excitement was the result. Mr. Bryan ceased speaking and waited for the disturbance to pass.

Mr. Bryan presented Mr. Bryan to the audience. Bryan was greeted with cheers.

NOISE AND UPROAR.

After complimentary allusion of the Democratic candidate for governor, Mr. Bryan launched into a discussion of the silver question. There was much noise and uproar in the outskirts of the meeting and Mr. Bryan was compelled to desist while Mr. Harvey appealed for quietness. Resuming, Mr. Bryan said his opponents had been in the habit of pronouncing the money question too deep to be considered by the masses of the people. In his opinion our form of government was based upon the theory that the American people have not only the patriotism but the intelligence necessary to sit in the judgment upon any question which might arise. He relied upon the American people in the present emergency.

Here the uproar became deafening again and Mr. Bryan sat down while Mr. Harvey pleaded with those who were shouting and crowding for positions to keep quiet.

When Mr. Bryan resumed, he said he was not very hopeful of bringing the advocacy of bimetallism to those who have so peculiarly benefited by a rise in the value of the dollar, but he believed there were some who took it for granted that the gold standard was good enough for them, and who did so under mistaken ideas. It was to those that he desired more particularly to talk. He asked: "Now, the first question to be considered is, what is an honest dollar? We hear people talking about honest money. What do they mean by honest money? Did you ever hear an advocate of the gold standard give the definition of an honest dollar? I will tell you the definition which you generally hear. It is this, that an honest dollar is a dollar, which, when it is melted, loses none of its value. That is what they tell you is an honest dollar. I want to say to you, my friends, that the man who gives to you that definition of an honest dollar has yet to learn the first principle of money. [Great applause.]

"An honest dollar is the dollar which retains the same general purchasing power, yesterday, today and forever. [Applause.]

"That would be an honest dollar. Purchasing power is the test of honesty. A dollar which rises in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which falls in purchasing power. [Great applause.]

"The only difference is that when the dollar rises it helps one class of debtors. When it falls it helps another class of people, and when you find a person who is always afraid that a dollar will fall in its purchasing power, you have found a man who, before he consented to leaving Indiana grew haggard, is of course, lower at a gold standard. When you find man who tell you they want a dollar of the highest purchasing power, you may safely down into you have a person who believes in legislating for the possessor ing classes who profit by rising dollars. But the dollar that we want I have given—purchasing power of the average commodities of the gold standard, that the honest dollar is the dollar which, when melted, loses none of its value. I say that definition overlooks the one important thing in the outlet. Let me illustrate: Suppose all the world stopped job in a gold standard and made our dollar the unit under the standard, and then suppose the next day all nations should get together and decide that we too should coin money in the world and decline to gather up ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the dollars in the world and shut them in the vault. What would be the result? You would have one hundred dollars, and according to the definition of the gold standard man, you would still have honest dollars, because if you melted one of them it would not lose anything of its value. [Applause.] If, however, you were to coin a thousand dollars and have to go out and sell property in order to get a thousand dollars to pay your debts, you would have to sell about one hundred times as much property to get the money to pay your debts. Would they be able to convince you that was an honest dollar?

"Take the other side. Suppose that after the nations had agreed upon the gold standard, somebody had found enough gold to make into one thousand times as much money as we have today. Where we now have a dollar we would then have a thousand dollars. It would be found money, according to the definition of the advocates of the gold standard.

"But suppose you own a man a thousand dollars and pay him a thousand dollars when there is a hundred times as many dollars, the dollars that you pay to him would not buy as much property as it did before. Would you be able to convince him that you had paid your debt in honest dollars? Or, suppose he would have a different idea of honest money than he has given to you."

Turning again to the claim that gold is "honest money" before coining is lost in melting or remelting the coin, Mr. Bryan asserted that this was due to the fact that the government of a unlimited gold is free coinage at the mints. This characteristic of gold, he argued, was given to it by law, and yet the gold advocates are now trying to make the people believe that it is a natural fact. Were the same law to be applied to silver, the value of the white coin would suffer no more by the melting process than does gold.

Taking up the claim of the gold advocates that the free coinage of silver would drive all the gold out of circulation, Mr. Bryan said:

"I don't know how you can crowd more security in the same number of words. Gold go out of circulation? Six hundred millions of it. Why, my friends, we have so six hundred millions of it in circulation to go out under any kind of condition or circumstances. But, more than that, we do not believe that the free coinage of silver would drive gold into circulation, that which has been hoarded, in order to put the raise in the value of dollars. [Applause.] Stop the rise in the value of money and let the rise commence in the value of property, and the men who are locking up their money in idle vaults will be wanting to spend it before money comes down and property before property goes up. [Great applause.] I believe that free coinage will put money into circulation instead of taking money out of circulation."

Next Mr. Bryan ridiculed the claim that has been put forth that if all the gold were to be driven out of circulation by the free coinage of silver, fifteen years would be required to mint enough of silver to take its place. Mr. Bryan wondered how long the American people would be in coining more silver than they needed. He added: "Suppose there is another panic and a part of that proposition; a man who made this statement wound up by saying that during these fifteen years money would be so scarce that a silver dollar would be harder to get and a higher-priced dollar, measured by property, than a gold dollar is now. That is the worst of all absurdities. Why, you know that if silver would drive gold out it would be because silver was cheaper than gold. I say, if you could imagine such a contingency, if you could think for a moment that silver would be dearer than gold, would anybody come back to drive silver out? [Applause.] And yet you will be told that under the free coinage of silver you are going to have silver dollars so cheap that people will be coining the money you now have. [Applause and laughter.] Just as you are sure that you have no fear of money coming cheaper. Think of it a time and a country contending for money. I speak of this my friends, to show you the confusion of ideas that prevails among those who think they are the only people who can think on the money question."

Taking up the argument that free coinage would result in a flood of silver bullion into the country, Mr. Bryan endeavored to show that such a thing could not happen without injury to the people of this country.

His speech was frequently interrupted by demonstrations, sometimes of a character which was personally sing. Mr. Bryan was urged by the enthusiasts in the crowd "to speak" whenever he showed any inclination of being ready to bring his address to a close.

AT ELKHART, IND.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 3.—A sudden change in the atmosphere had made it quite cool when Mr. Bryan's train was hooked from and spoke. He made a few remarks at Hudson, to about a thousand people, and again addressed a large gathering at Hillsdale. Charles E. Sligh, candidate for governor of Michigan by the Populist ticket, accompanied Mr. Bryan from Hudson to Hillsdale.

Owing to the train stopping at Jonesville, a hundred people from where 1,500 people were waiting for it, there was a great scramble at once, women and not a few small boys to reach the candidate's ear before the train started again. It was the same story over again at Litchfield, and the crowd, over at hundred strong, came down the track in a bunch, shouting earnestly. The reception to the candidate at Coldwater, Mich., was full of interest. Two thousand people were there, packed closely about the rear platform of the train. They were very enthusiastic and cheered with a will.

A special train was in waiting for Mr. Bryan at Battle Creek, and in about half an hour he left for Kalamazoo. The reception at Battle Creek was enthusiastic and he made a speech. Mr. Bryan remained here until 6 o'clock and addressed 4,000 people here this afternoon.

THE ZANZIBAR REVOLT.

Revenge on the Arabs Who Supported Said Khalid.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 4.—It is now considered probable that the leading Arabs who supported Said Khalid in his attempt to usurp the throne at Zanzibar will be banished and their property confiscated. The situation is believed to be a portion of the property of those concerned in the revolt will be confiscated and devoted to the settlement of the claims amounting to 20,000 pounds, arising from the looting of stores and residences which followed the escape of the insurgents from the consulate under the bombardment of the bombardment.

The Ottoman Bank Robbers.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Marseilles says that the report is again that the men who invaded the Ottoman bank at Constantinople with a riotous demonstration have arrived there on board an Italian steamer.

Suffering from Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—General Aguilar of Santa Clara has been with his office seriously from yellow fever.

The insurgents with Sanders, who recently crossed the military line of Puerto del Rio, were last seen in the province of Matanzas, going in the direction of the province of Santa Clara.

A captain in command of an insurgent escort has surrendered with his men and farms to the Spanish authorities at Jaguey in Grande.

Funeral of Prince Lobanoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—The remains of Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky, the late minister of foreign affairs, will arrive at Moscow on Saturday next. The funeral will occur on Sunday following.

Charged to Germans.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—An official dispatch from Manila, Philippine Islands, says that rumors are current that the leaders of the uprising are Germans, belonging to a secret society, and that the manifesto circulated was printed in Germany.

An official dispatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that 2,000 insurgents have collected at Cavite. The troops have routed 500 insurgents at Pacoto, killing 14 of them and capturing 18.

Signs of insurrection are apparent at Balacan, Pampanga and Batangas.

ENGLAND MAY NOT YIELD.

The Disputed Venezuela Territory is Rich in Gold.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a letter signed by "One who Accompanied Governor Hemming on the Tour of Inspection in the Territory of the Northwest District" (of Venezuela), in which the writer says that the whole country is rich in gold, and adds that he is sure that within a year there will be a big boom there.

In commenting the writer says:

"Silver happens, England must not yield this rich land of ours."

The St. James Gazette, commenting upon the letter, remarks:

"Can it be credited that Mr. Gladstone's mistake in the Transvaal will be repeated in South America, and that the Marquis of Salisbury will abandon English sovereignty over land of such rich promise?"

Letter from Sewall to Bryan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee has made public a letter to William J. Bryan from Arthur Sewall, previously dated July 25th, at which time the Populist convention was in session. The letter, which is exciting a great deal of comment, reads as follows:

My dear Mr. Bryan—In view of the action of the St. Louis convention today, I cannot refrain from giving you my thoughts on the situation.

My actions are that you have been nominated as candidate for President and Mr. Watson for Vice President. I also learn through the press dispatches that you are somewhat uncertain whether you ought to accept or decline. Now, I desire to say to you with the utmost frankness and good feeling, that you must not allow any personal consideration for me to influence you in your action. I prefer you to do just what you believe to be best for the success of the head of our ticket. The principles we are fighting for are so paramount to any personal consideration that the latter should not have any weight or influence whatever with your action.

I cannot for a moment allow myself to be a party to any action on your part that would in the slightest degree hazard an electoral vote for you.

With kind regards to Mrs. Bryan, believe me your sincere friend,

ARTHUR SEWALL.

Bath, Me., July 25.

The Democratic managers at the headquarters have received no further intelligence than that Mr. Bryan would consent to receive a formal notification from the Populist convention. It is believed the notification would be formal, if any, as in the attitude of Mr. Sewall toward and a ceremony.

Watterson Supports Bryan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The following value message was received today from Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky., in response to a request of the Kennedy committee. Mr. Halstead:

"My name has been used without my authority, and I wish it my name. I am not a candidate. Gen. Buckner is my friend. If I was in the convention I would sign his nomination."

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Both Candidates Said to Be Good Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Two more, both Democrats, have announced their intention of voting for Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Francis, tonight expressed themselves in strong complimentary terms of the ticket nominated by the Democratic convention today, and Secretary Lamont, while declining to be interviewed, intimated that he would be for the success of the nominees, that they were both good Democrats. These are the only members of the cabinet in Washington at present.

AS SEEN IN LONDON.

Comments on the Indianapolis Convention.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—An editorial in the Times this morning discussing the political situation in the United States in connection with the Indianapolis convention, says that the President Cleveland to present himself as a stalking-horse to secure Mr. McKinley's return is rather more than could be expected from a politician in the American sense of the word.

"The American electors," says the Times, "with the instinct of taking a step, will probably reject the Democratic ticket as something too refined and sublimated for every-day life. The course of the contest is therefore as doubtful as ever. Without sufficiently measuring the evils of a protection regime we are compelled to confess that they would be as insignificant compared with a free silver regime. In saying so we are supported by Mr. McKinley, who claims a majority will give a permanent check to the free silver movement. It is more likely that Mr. Bryan will receive a large share of the popular vote as to encourage the silverites and Populists to pursue the propaganda with such increasing energy that it will be difficult to predict the future. It is evident that political parties and principles in the United States are in a state of solution detrimental both to the material interests of the United States and their commercial relations with Great Britain."

The daily news, in an editorial on the Indianapolis convention, expresses the wish that there was the highest chance for Gen. Palmer to be elected. "Gen. Palmer is Mr. Bryan out of the White House," the Daily News adds. "One will have fulfilled the purpose of the Democratic mugwumps."

THE CANDIDATES.

The Nominees of the National Democratic Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—Gen. John M. Palmer, now a senator from Illinois, was born in Kentucky in 1817, and moved to Illinois in 1831. In 1852 he was state senator, and in 1859 was defeated for Congress. He was re-elected on the Lincoln ticket in 1860, in 1862 was made a major-general, and in 1864 was made a major-general. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1890 as a Democrat.

GEN. BUCKNER.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner is 73 years of age, and was born in Hart county, in the southern part of Kentucky, and still lives in the log cabin in which he was born. This log cabin was built by the general's father, over 100 years ago, and the only time that he has lived away from his birthplace was when he was governor of his native state. The general has added to the original cabin and he now has one of the most picturesque homes in the state. At West Point he graduated in the same class with Gen. Grant.

Gen. Buckner has been married twice and his present wife is a direct descendant of one of the oldest settlers in this country, and her family is one of the most aristocratic families of Virginia. After his term as governor had expired, he returned to the home where he was born. He was the Democratic gold standard candidate for United States Senator in Kentucky last winter, but owing to the troublous times, he withdrew from the race and no one was elected.

Gen. Buckner is worth something over a million dollars, nearly all of which is invested in farm lands and real estate. He is quite a poet, having written a number of very creditable verses. He is also a very versatile writer in prose and has written many articles on the Cubanite question. He is a great Shakespeare scholar and is reputed to be able to quote the plays from beginning to end.

It was in 1844 that Buckner graduated from West Point, two years previous to the Mexican war. During this struggle for Texas's independence he entered the army as lieutenant and came out a captain. When the civil war came on, Buckner resigned in Kentucky and was made adjutant-general of the state, and commanded of the state guard. During the siege at Fort Donelson Buckner was third in command of the fort.

At the close of the war Gen. Buckner devoted himself to his business interests in farming and real estate.

Earthquake in Ireland.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Steamers arriving at Stornoway, Scotland, from Ireland, report that the severest earthquake since 1761 occurred there on the night of August 26th. The report states that two chimneys were destroyed, cattle killed and farms destroyed. No persons were killed. The center of the disturbance apparently to be the volcano Hecla.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co. Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 4, 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—88.
Tomorrow fair, stationary temperature.

The Children Must Have Shoes for School!

A positive fact. Can't get around it. We know it is going to be expensive for you the next few days to fit them out for school. But we are going to help you—make it easy for you. Have cut prices on children's shoes. So it will pay you to buy two or three pair while prices are down.

All our $2 and $2.25 misses' tan, button and lace shoes, best makes and latest styles, all new goods, sizes 12½ to 2, all widths, at $1.65

Children's sizes, 8½ to 11, regular $1.75, at $1.30

Children's sizes, 5 to 8, regular $1.50 at $1.15

Ladies' or misses' tan button shoes that sold for $1.75, sizes 11½ to 2, will go this week at $1.30

Same as above in black dongola kid, patent leather tip, spring heel, sizes 11½ to 2, regular $1.75, this week at $1.30

Children's kid shoes, patent leather tip, button, regular $1.25 and $1.50, sizes 6 to 11, D and E width, at 90c

Child's tan patent leather tip, button, spring heel, sizes 6 to 11, at 90c

Youth's fine calfskin lace shoes, pointed or square toe, 11 to 2 at $1.45

Boys' fine calfskin lace shoes, pointed toe, latest styles, 2½ to 5½, at $1.75

"Little men's" fine calfskin lace shoes, black or tan, at $1.25

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN BOY'S CLOTHING.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

Deseret National Bank

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S. T. Young, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000
CASH SURPLUS, $200,000

Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.

No. 1-3 East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Established 1873. Incorporated 1889.

DIRECTORS:

Wilford Woodruff, President.
Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice-President.
Joseph F. Smith, George Reynolds,
Angus M. Cannon, Heber J. Grant,
James Jack, Lorenzo Snow,
T. G. Webber, Francis M. Lyman,
H. S. Clawson, L. John Nuttall,
George M. Cannon.

Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.

Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH,

CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, - - $500,000.

Heber J. Grant, President.
Wm. B. Preston, Vice-Pres't.
Heber M. Wells, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Heber J. Grant, Abraham H. Cannon,
Joseph F. Smith, Heber M. Wells,
Chas. S. Burton, Spencer Clawson,
Wm. B. Preston, Jos. F. Farnsworth,
Isaac Barton.

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Capital Paid in $500,000

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WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

Established 1852.

Buys and sells Exchange, issues Telegraphic Transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Insures delivery of gold coin anywhere in the principal cities of the World. General advice on business matters. Receives valuables on deposit. Advances made on securities at lowest rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada, and adjoining territories. Accounts solicited.

J. E. DOOLE, Cashier.

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R. G. DUN & CO.,

The Mercantile Agency.

George Osmond, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY — GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE

STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. Effective June 1, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 2—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East. 7:00 a. m.
No. 4—For Ogden and intermediate points. 7:40 p. m.
No. 6—For Ogden and intermediate points. 4:00 p. m.
No. 8—For Ogden, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina, Richfield and all intermediate points. 1:30 p. m.
No. 10—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and all intermediate points. 3:00 p. m.
No. 12—For Ogden and the West. 6:00 p. m.
No. 14—For Ogden and the West. 11:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 1—From Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and the East. 11:55 p. m.
No. 3—From Ogden and intermediate points. 10:00 a. m.
No. 5—From Ogden, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina, Richfield and all intermediate points. 6:00 p. m.
No. 7—From Ogden and intermediate points. 1:00 p. m.
No. 9—From Ogden, Provo and Grand Junction and all intermediate points. 1:00 p. m.
No. 11—From Ogden and the West. 3:00 p. m.
No. 13—From Ogden and the West. 10:00 a. m.

Daily. Daily except Sunday. Daily except Saturday. Daily except Monday.

Through trains of Pullman sleeping cars, to Denver via Salt Lake City and Grand Junction, and Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Salt Lake City to Chicago points.

Through tourist cars to Kansas City and Chicago.

Ticket office, 15 W. 2nd South.

D. C. DUNN, Gen. Manager.
J. H. BANCROFT, Traffic Manager.
E. A. WADLEIGH, Gen. Pass'r. Agt.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect August 2, 1896.

Leave S. L.	Ar. Paxton Springs & Hot Springs	Lv. Hot Springs & Paxton	Arrive S. L.
7:00 a. m.	7:40 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	8:40 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	9:40 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	11:40 a. m.	12:00 m.	12:40 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:40 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:40 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:40 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:40 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:40 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:40 p. m.

Sundays only leave Salt Lake 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 p. m.

Sundays only leave Hot Springs 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 a. m., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 p. m.

Connections at Paxton with Denver & Rio Grande trains leaving Salt Lake 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

Connections at Lagoon including Admission Day, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, September 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1, 2, 3, 4,