# TELEGRAPHIC.

## COCKRAN REPLIES.

### Grand Notable Political Demonstration in New York.

IN OPPOSITION TO REPUDIATION.

Address Under the Auspices of the Democratic Honest Money League.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The second notable demonstration in the political campaign in New York city was held tonight under the auspices of the Democratic honest money league of America, in Madison square garden, where Rev. W. Bourke Cockran addressed an immense audience with a speech entitled "In Opposition to Repudiation."

Eighteen thousand seats had been placed in the garden, and all of them were filled when Mr. Cockran advanced to the front of the platform and was greeted by a tremendous cheer, men climbing upon their seats and waving little American flags which had been strewn through the hall.

J. John Byrne, the president of the league, called the meeting to order and addressed his hearers as "Democrats who love their country above party," exhorting them to save that party from repudiation, anarchy and socialism, and then presented Hon. Perry Belmont, who made a short speech by way of overture to Mr. Cockran's effort.

Mr. Belmont exerted his belief that the thousands who were gathered in the great auditorium were there to raise the banner of Democracy, "battle-worn by more than a hundred years of honorable political warfare."

In conclusion, he introduced Mr. Bourke Cockran.

Cockran was smooth-shaven when he confronted the audience, and his first words called to the further ends of the hall. Frequent outbreaks of cheers allowed his periods.

COCKRAN'S SPEECH.

The speaker commenced by stating that the issue of this campaign was one of common honesty, an issue between the honest discharge and the dishonest repudiation of public and private obligations. It is a question as to whether the powers of this government shall be used to protect honest industry or to tempt the citizen to dishonesty. On this question honest men can not differ.

"We would seek in vain through the speech delivered here one week ago to find a true statement of the issues involved in this canvass. Indeed, I believe it is doubtful if the candidate himself quite understands the nature of the faith which he professes. I say this not in criticism of his ability, but in justice to his morality."

On sound money Mr. Cockran said:

"The basis of sound trade is sound money. Money which is intrinsically valuable, money which, like the gold coinage of this country, the government cannot affect if it tried to. I can use a non-chalant gold piece and defy all the governments of this earth to take five cents of its value from it. Having earned it by the sweat of my brow, having earned it by the exercise of my brain, having earned it by the exchange of my commodities, I can go to the uttermost ends of the earth, and wherever I present it, its value will be unquestioned and unchallenged. That gold dollar, this instrument, the Democratic party, the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party divisions, demand shall be paid to the laborer whose labor it is, and that no power on earth shall cheat him of the sweat of his brow."

The speaker endeavored to show that the silver movement was set on foot for the purpose of changing values and cheat the creditors, and that this change would affect the laborers, who are creditors, and then continued:

"Here is the real root of this controversy. Mr. Bryan did not create it. No man can create a movement like this. The forces that created it are active and have been working in a thousand different directions. Mr. Bryan, representing this theory, is not like a drop of water on the crest of the wave, more conspicuous, but no more important than the millions of drops that form its base. The Populistic movement in the account of these professional farmers, of them men who are unwilling to share with the laborer, to appeal to their greed. He is an enemy of public order; he is an attitude to progress. He is a conspirator against the peace and prosperity of the industrial masses of the country."

He concluded as follows:

"We believe that the very essence of civilization is mutual interest, mutual cooperation. We believe the world has got past the time when men's hands are at each other's throats. We believe today that men should stand shoulder to shoulder, working together for a common purpose beneficial to all [applause], and we believe that the—[illegible] small wages, which means an attempt to track the prosperity of all, will be rebuked not by a mass, but by the whole nation. What inheritance gained, that would I keep. The rate of wages that is paid it today is the lowest rate we will ever willingly accept. We look forward to a further and further increase in the prosperity of workingmen, not merely by an increase in the money wages, but by further increase in the purchasing power of wages. Men who tell us that the prices of farm products have fallen and that the farmer for that reason is poorer, forget that while the price of wheat has fallen, the efficiency of labor has increased; that the cost of production has been reduced through the use of machinery. While wages remain at their present rate, I hope there will be a further and further continued increase in the cost of living. There is no way in which I can be admitted to a share of God's bounty except through a fall of the prices of the necessities of life. While we have to exchange a system of mutual cooperation, which is the another name for civilized society, all are admitted to a share in every bounty which Providence showers upon the earth. The dweller in the basement sleeping over the bench, who never sees a field of waving corn, who has never inhaled the perfumes of grasses and of flowers, is yet made the participator in all the bounties of Providence, in the purifying influence of the atmosphere, in the ripening rays of the sun, when the product of the soil is made cheaper to him every day by the abundance of the harvest. [Applause.]

"It is from this a share—it is only that which we have—that we claim for the American workingman. To him we say, in the name of humanity, in the name of progress, you shall not place a scourge upon his back. [Applause.] You shall not rob him of study, of time of common honesty, on issue between the honest discharge and the dishonest repudiation of public and private obligations. It is a question as to whether the powers of this government shall be used to protect honest industry or to tempt the citizen to dishonesty. On this question honest men can not differ.

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employe of the mine-owners, has made an official report, coupled with a challenge to the national Republican committee to come out in the open and answer him or be forever silent.

Mr. Bryan's attention has been called to the controversy between Senators Teller and Dubois, and he certainly tempted to enter the contest. It position. He therefore answers an open charge, which he says he will do as he with the affairs of his private life and his financial affairs, if silence. He said tonight:

"I have already denied this charge on several occasions, but the reiteration of it by Senator Dubois, a distinguished member of my own state, justifies me in answering it again. I have never, at any time or under any circumstances, been in the employ of any mine-owner, nor have I, directly or indirectly, nor have I ever been in the employ of or paid by any silver-mine owner or association. Aside from my salary of $5,000 per annum, paid by the Omaha World-Herald, and a small amount paid by the lecture bureau, my income since my retirement from Congress has been derived entirely from lectures before Chautauqua circuits and lecture bureaus, which have usually paid me a fixed sum, and from traveling expenses to the amount of my lecture where I have speeches. Income statement I have received nothing at all. In most cases I have received no more than enough to pay traveling expenses. The only two instances, I think, in my compensation amounted $100, and in these instances it was about $200 at one place and about $300 at the other.

"The first platform on which I ran for Congress, in 1890, was one I was known publicly under my name, contained a free coinage plank, and my Republican opponent last year was an advocate of free coinage. In the campaign of 1892 I again ran on a free coinage platform. In 1894 I again ran on a free coinage platform, and my opponent for the Senate, Mr. Thurston, while opposing unlimited coinage of 16 to 1, insisted that he favored bimetalism.

"I wrote the free coinage plank on which I ran in 1890 and the free coinage planks in the Nebraska state platforms of 1891, 1892 and 1894, and tried to secure the adoption of free coinage plank in the state platform of 1893 and 1895. I only mention this to show that my advocacy of free coinage is not of recent date."

"Having made this answer to Mr. Thurston's letter, I shall hereafter take no notice of individual or newspaper comment on the subject. If the Republican national committee will say officially that I have ever been employed to deliver speeches by any mine-owner, a group of mine-owners, or by any mining association or mine-owners, I am ready to make a statement showing in detail all money received by me for speech-making."

Fusion in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—There are indications that a fusion on national and Congressional tickets may be a reality upon in the near future by the Populist and Democratic state central committees, both of which have headquarters in this city. At St. Louis alone, Populist candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth district, has been forced to making the advances. In a letter to Prof. Vandiver, the Democratic candidate, he proposes that the state central committees of the two parties be convened promptly and that they be asked to decide which of the two candidates shall retire. Livingstone promises to withdraw if the decision of a majority of the committee shall be against him, and he asks Vandiver to make a similar promise.

PEDDLER ARRESTED

For Selling Free Silver Pamphlets in Washington.

DENVER, Aug. 18.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

The members of the bimetallic league are indignant at the arrest here yesterday of Stoolett, a California pioneer, for no other offense than that of selling a free silver pamphlet in front of the treasury department. All kinds of wares are sold on the streets of Washington without interruption from the police. It is said that Stoolett was arrested at the instigation of a prominent banker.

The police at first refused to accept collateral, but when the silver men heard of the matter they quickly secured his release.

Stoolett will be defended by Ex-Congressman Turner, Andrew Lipscombe, one of the Virginia Democratic electors, and probably Ex-Congressman Bland.

NO TRUTH IN IT.

A Story About a Fight With Yaqui Indians.

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 18.—A courier who has just arrived here from Oliver camp states that Troop E, Seventh cavalry, Lieut. Bullard commanding, had a fight with Yaqui Indians last evening twenty miles south of here. These Indians were intrenched behind rocks on the top of the mountain. The fight lasted from half past five till half past eight. The troops charged them in their stronghold, killing three and capturing the entire band of thirty, among whom were three squaws. Three soldiers were wounded, none mortally. The Yaqui had Winchesters, pistols and knives, and were better armed than the cavalry. They will be brought to Tucson and turned over to the civil authorities.

NO FIGHT.

DENVER, Aug. 18.—A special to the News from Tucson, Ariz., says: The News correspondent saw two cowboys from the place where the action was said to have taken place between the Yaqui and troop E, Seventh cavalry. He found the report of the fight to be without foundation. The soldier who represented himself to be a courier was a man from Capt. Hawk's troop, Seventh cavalry, on a sick leave, sent from camp of Lieut. Bullard. The soldier is under arrest.

SEWALL'S MISSION.

Watson Says It Is to Counteract Mr. Bryan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The Post's Washington special says Thomas E. Watson, the Populist vice presidential nominee, is out with another statement today. Watson says:

"To expect to beat McKinley without a strong a word against his money is something new under the sun, but Bryan's chosen war cryer and secretary. He could not allow a statement protesting with Mr. Sewall, his running mate, is as well known as a protectionist.

"Mr. Sewall is even now going to Chicago with the Populists to secure legislation which will never be in the state. American manufacturer of foreign goods in line on the interests of the New England city-builders, of whom he is one, and just as Mr. Sewall's presence on the ticket prevented Mr. Bryan from sending national troops to Chicago and the Republicans instead of protection, so the same Sewall talked Bryan out of commending national monopoly and extortion. Mr. Sewall being a protectionist of long prominence himself. In fact, it seems that the scheme of Mr. Sewall is the counterpoise to set up a contradiction to Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform. For instance, Mr. Bryan said to one of his speeches the other day that if he should be elected, the people who elected him would see to it that existing laws of the government. We had not quite finished clapping our hands over this statement before it was made clear to us that the men who are backing the United in New England will demand that the government levy a fine upon every citizen who dares to buy foreign goods which are brought to this country in ships of Mr. Sewall and his Republican colleagues."

Sewall's Successor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The Times-Herald's Washington special says: Father Mutchelli has been selected to succeed Cardinal Satolli as apostolic delegate to the United States. The fact has been ascertained by that paper that Cardinal Satolli has received from the Vatican authorities. There will be no official notification of change, as Dr. Rooker, Satolli's secretary, will, until the arrival of the new delegate.

Well Known Opera Singer Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Miss Flora Finkelson, the well-known opera singer, died some time last night in her apartments at a private hotel. The door of her room was found open by friends at noon today, and lying on the floor was the body of the young woman, who had evidently been dead a number of hours. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause. Miss Finkelson had been ailing several days, but her illness was not considered serious.

As a contralto singer she had gained celebrity while as a member of Tulsi Barton's company, and she was the Hoffmann. She had recently been engaged to appear at the Tivoli during the grand opera season and was to have made her first appearance tonight.

Crisp Twelfth Day Not Sick.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN., Aug. 18.—Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp arrived at Lookout Inn last night. He is suffering considerably from heart affection. He says that while Vice-President Bryan will be elected, he will not be able to take much part in the campaign on account of his poor health.

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4 button Dress Kid, blues and modes, regular $1 for.....80c
4 button Dress Kid, black and colors, regular 75c leader for.....60c
The Alexander Dress Kid Gloves, regular $2 for.....$1.00
Specialties: 4 button patent stitch, black and colors, regular $1.50 for $1.00
The Alice-English Walking Gloves, regular $1.50 for.....$1.00
4 button Dress Kid, heavy embroidered back, blacks, browns and tans, regular $1.75 for.....$1.00
4 hook Dress Kid, blues and modes, regular $1 for.....80c
4 button Dress Kid, black and colors, our 75c leader for.....60c

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