

A Hard Worker and a Good Companion.

The correspondent of the Boston Globe sends his paper the following interesting account of Bryan as he travels:

Mr. Bryan thinks he will be the next president. He has perfect faith in himself and his theories. He is fighting his last battle. If he does not win this time he never will attain his ambition.

He realizes that his personality has more to do with the result than his theories. He is in the campaign, and his plan is to get in personal touch with as many people as possible and make them friends.

He is never too tired to make a speech. He never keeps the people waiting. When his train gets into a town Bryan is on the platform, and he insists that the local chairman shall waste no time introducing him.

A few words is all he will permit. Then he does the rest of the talking himself. His hand never aches too much to shake him from shaking hands with every one who can get near him.

He submits to the rudest prattling with a smile and laughs when the people shout, "Hello, Billy," and "How do you do, Billy?" He is campaigning for the people and the people can have their way.

Mr. Bryan's friends prevail on him to take a private car for the last great swing around the circle he is now making. He protested, but they prevailed. They told him he was killing himself with work, and he owed it to his party and himself to make himself as comfortable as possible.

So three weeks ago the combination dining and sleeping car "Rambler" was sent to St. Louis and Bryan and his party went into it to stay until election day.

The "Rambler" is the ordinary type of the Pullman combination car. It has a kitchen at one end, and then a living room into which at night eight berths can be let down. From the dining room a narrow hallway leads to the observation room at the rear end and the wide observation room at the front of the car.

Mr. Bryan's quarters in the first of the hall from the dining room. It has a wide bed, that is always down, and a little table. There is on a camp stool in the room. If there are two visitors one of them has to sit on the bed.

Bryan always sits there. There is a little toilet room at the rear of the car, and a small stateroom, and next to it a small compartment where his secretary, Robert E. Rose, a western newspaper man, and a brother of Mayor David Rose, of Milwaukee, are his typewriter.

Bryan's Guests.

Secretary Rose and Mr. Bryan's personal representative, National Committeeman John B. Dahlgren, of Nebraska, sleep in their room. Then there are a couple of lockers, and that, beside the observation room at the rear of the car, where there are several easy chairs and a lounge, is all.

Dahlgren is an old friend of Bryan's. He is a small, wiry, smooth-shaven, leering man, who never loses his equanimity, and who stands between Bryan and the outside.

The newspaper correspondents use the dining room for a workroom and sleep there at night.

Aside from Bryan, Dahlgren and Rose, and the newspaper men, the only other persons on the car are the negro porter and waiter. Bryan is fond of the porter, and the porter is the pick of the Pullman employees.

The other day the special train was stopped out in the country in Ohio to let the party's own use. The people were posed alongside the car. Just as the porter was about to shoot, "Here, wait a minute. Where is the cook?" and he insisted that the cook, the porter and the waiter should be in the picture.

Bryan is a good travelling companion. His most noticeable habit is his universal good humor. He never seems to be tired or sore. Sometimes he is tired and looks it, but he is always pleasant.

The state and local committees, thinking of their own advantage, work him only on the schedule and say, "Just a few words here, Mr. Bryan," or "come out on the platform here, Mr. Bryan," and he never refuses.

One day's life on the "Rambler" is much like another. The speaking always begins generally at 11 o'clock, and before 12 noon everybody must be up. Bryan is to bed as soon as possible after the evening speech and never goes to bed until he has a suit of gray mixed cloth he uses at the meetings and he jumps into it in an instant. His shirts are all of madras cloth, most of them are white, and all with soft bosoms. He wears turn-down collars and small string ties.

Bryan has a small, well-shaped foot for so large a man, and his shoes seem to be his only extravagance, so far as apparel goes. His stateroom looks like the quarters of a hibernian sailor, for he has windows many shirts in a day and has them hung around the room on lines stretched along the walls.

Usually the first speech comes before breakfast. Mr. Bryan always goes out to the kitchen and drinks a cup of coffee. Then he steps out on the platform and talks five, 10, 15 or 20 minutes, as the case may be. After that comes breakfast.

Bryan has a seat at the head of the table. If not the party consists of the candidate, Dahlgren and Rose, and the correspondents. The man at the foot of the table serves. Bryan talks with everybody about everything, sometimes about politics, but generally not.

The people who wonder how he can stand the great strain he is under should see him eat. That is the secret of it. He has the appetite of a growing boy.

The man who serves sometimes pairs the others what they will have, for there is always a choice of meats, but he never asks Bryan. He takes a liberal portion of everything there is and generally comes back for more.

Bryan likes coffee and drinks it at every meal. He also likes milk and drinks that sometimes. He never drinks any liquor or beer and does not smoke. He does not try to force his ideas on others, however, and sits for a few minutes after the cigars are lighted.

"Here We Are."

More likely than not the train stops in the middle of a crowd of yelling enthusiasts while breakfast is in progress. Bryan does not stop to finish his coffee, but he says, and makes a sprint for the rear platform and makes his speech. Then he comes back and finishes his meal. It is the same at luncheon, but Bryan time to eat in comfort.

Great bunches of letters are handed on the train at each stop almost. Bryan lies on his back on the bed, reads them and

dictates the answers to the secretary, who perches on the edge of the bed and uses his knees for a desk. When Bryan gets a telegram he reads it and puts it in his trousers pocket. Sometimes the pocket bulges with 30 or 40 messages.

Bryan spends most of his time in his stateroom. Two or three times a day he comes out into the newspaper men's room and talks with them on comments on some feature of the day. He sees the local dignitaries in his stateroom, but he is alone for a good many half hours. Those on the train know he needs all the rest he can get and keep away, and the others have to do.

He reads every newspaper that comes on the car, and is so thoroughly interested in the news of the day as in the political news. A favorite habit of his is to bring a newspaper to the table and comment on the news as he reads it. Yesterday, for instance, he had a copy of Friday's World at the dinner table. He laughed at an item and then said:

"There is a story about a man laying a glass. I suppose the Republicans will claim that is a Democratic scheme to break the glass trade."

After Bryan makes a long speech he takes off all his clothes and is rubbed down with a towel and another blue-striped shirt, and is ready for the fray again.

His speeches are necessarily on the same topics every day, but with an eye keen on any advantages of publicity he seizes on anything new that there may be, and uses it in such a way as to interest the newspapermen.

His Voice a Marvel.

Bryan never has any difficulty in making himself heard, no matter how big the crowd is. He can talk to 40,000 or to 200, and there does not seem to be any effort and there is no strain on his voice.

It is a marvelous voice of distance and only uses enough force for his crowd.

His constant outdoor work has made him brown as a berry. His hands are tanned like a sailor's. They are generally scratched on the knuckles, and his gray hair sometimes has long finger nails.

The gray suit does business through the day. At night, however, Mr. Bryan sometimes puts on a black cutaway coat and gray trousers and wears a white shirt. He has a silk hat with him, but generally wears his black fedora. He does not take any chances with cold, but wears his overcoat whenever he is driven from the car to a stand.

Mr. Bryan's beard is black and heavy. Generally he shaves himself with a safety razor, but some days the shave is neglected, especially if there are many speeches to be made. His hair has been cut very close for a couple of weeks, and at various places along his head he has been shaved. He has advised him to get it cut. He took their advice yesterday.

Bryan's only disposition is peanuts. He eats them whenever he can get them. He might before he goes to sleep he has two slices of unuttered bread and a glass of milk.

The magnetic personality of the man is nowhere more apparent than in the "Rambler." Even the automatic cook admits "he's a mighty fine gentleman, Mr. Bryan, is 'deed he is." He is wholesome, jolly, considerate and democratic.

Every man who has been in his company for any length of time comes away saying, "Bryan's a good fellow."

Politics aside, that's it.

What Sir Charles Tupper Told a Telegraph Reporter.

Speaking of the campaign Sir Charles said he had held four meetings in Cumberland, met his friends in Colchester, held his meetings in Antigonish and Digby and had no doubt of carrying all these counties with good majorities. He also confidently expected to carry 15 out of the 20 seats in Nova Scotia.

When asked for a prediction of the contest in New Brunswick Sir Charles replied: "I shall not endeavor to instruct the telegraph on the outcome of the campaign in this province."

Continuing, he said, he did not mind telling that after having visited nearly every part of Canada in the last year that the government will be defeated by a large majority. "This," observed the Conservative leader, "is not in the nature of a prophecy, but the result of a logical deduction."

During the past year he said he had held over 100 meetings from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia and had never found the unity and enthusiasm of the Conservative party so great since 1873 when the Mackenzie government was defeated, and so far as he had been able to judge, there was more disaffection with the Liberal government than there was with the administration which was beaten in 1878.

In reply to the reporter's query, Sir Charles said he was enjoying a vigorous health despite the arduous campaigning. He concluded the interview saying the defeat of the government was assured.

THE YOUTSEY TRIAL.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 17.—The trial of Henry Youtsey, on the charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Goebel, was continued today. The prisoner was reported better and had passed a restful night. Witnesses were examined to show the course and character of the bullet that killed Goebel, a gunsmith identifying it as a counterpart of the one bought by Youtsey. A woman, Mrs. Nelson, swore she saw Youtsey outside the capital so soon after the shooting that he could not have taken part in it and the statement was brought out that Dick Coombe was seen in the office of the adjutant general at the time the shot was fired. Another witness testified to having talked with Youtsey immediately after the report of the rifle was heard.

The defence closed at this point, having permission to put one more witness on tomorrow and the commonwealth began its rebuttal.

Court then adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Hoping to Establish Headquarters in That Province for Imperial Remounts.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—(Special)—The Ontario government is addressing a despatch to the British colonial office drawing attention to the quality of the horses raised in Ontario, and to the advantages which would result from establishing here headquarters for supplying the imperial service with remounts.

How Precious Metal is Handled in the Assay Office.

For fifty years the same two men have been making the same kind of chests in the same little old building on Wall street. These chests are tremendously valuable, and when a New York Mail and Express reporter, who stood watching the men at work, jabbed his pencil deep into a tub of yellow metal that stood ready to be moulded, one of the men cried out in alarm.

"Don't touch it." So the reporter carefully wiped off the pencil on the side of the tub so that no particle of the precious metal remained. For the metal in the tub was worth \$200,000—it was gold 900 fine and stood ready to be prepared for melting into bars.

The man who stood guarding it so zealously was Henry Doherty, who has handled gold metal in that room of the United States assay office since 1849. He prepares it for Cyrus G. Brunner, who for fifty years has stood every day in his corner by the hydraulic press squeezing gold and silver metal into cheques.

There were other tubs of metal—the gold like clay ground fine and the silver like crushed glass. The metal represented a strange mingling of family pride and poverty, lost love and ruined ambitions, the sadness of a wealth of adventure within the very teeth of distress.

Anybody can take gold and silver to the assay office in lots of not less than \$100 and have it melted or refined by paying a small charge. It is in the character of the vases thus brought for melting that the human interest of the office is found.

A hundred millions of precious metal was melted last year, to the fact that plated ware is accepted, the silver bullion made the greatest bulk. It consisted of old watch cases and abandoned old family treasures, and was melted in the furnace through untoward circumstances, will have costly and artistic forms turned into the furnace before it is offered on the market.

There is a story told of a man who was forced to part with his venerable plate through untoward circumstances, will have costly and artistic forms turned into the furnace before it is offered on the market.

Where there is no special artistic value in the old plate it is, from a business standpoint, to melt it before selling it. The dealer in old plate buys it for its bullion value only. They bring expert, can tell what this value is, and if they be not actually honest, might get much the best of the bargain. But when it is melted in the assay office each bar is stamped with the exact weight and fineness, so that a child might take it to market and get its value.

Precious Metal Evaporating.

Not old plate alone goes into the melting pots of Uncle Sam. Every year hundreds of sets of silverware that have never been used, and which have been left in the hands of the manufacturer, have gone into the furnace. The reason is that the excess of the demand and have gone out of fashion, so that the best way to realize on them is to remelt them.

Some of the old coins are melted to make new ones. The government does it well and cheaply, so gets much of its money back. It is not so certain as it is to the world and old coins are melted to make new ones.

In the smaller bits of gold and silver that come to the mint are rings and broken jewels that seem to thrill with sentiment as they go to liquid in the fierce flames. It is surprising how many love tokens find their way there to be purified and stamped with the eagle.

In flame, Tins, engagement rings, and other tokens of love are melted in the furnace. These are common cases in the furnace. Often articles of extreme value come to the furnace in this old lot and but even if the assay office employees recognize the value they may not save it without the consent of the owner, for he may have an especial reason for wanting it destroyed.

Employees occasionally do serve a rare article, but with the consent of the owner and by replacing it with metal of equal value.

Melting the Bullion.

All the gold or silver brought in by one owner is known as a melt. Each melt is handled separately up to the moment the refining process begins. If the owner takes a melt to the assay office he will take the identical metal he brought. Refining is done in wholesale quantities, and if an owner wants refined metal he must surrender his impure bullion and receive in return refined metal of the same weight.

Have shown to exist in the gross bars. The melting furnaces are run from 9 o'clock to 4 daily. The melt is poured, aided by a blow, to melt silver it takes 1,300 degrees Fahrenheit; to melt gold 2,500 degrees. This heat will turn the metal into a liquid in seventy-five minutes. One furnace will run off 25,000 ounces of gold in a day, or 5,000 of silver. Molten silver looks like weak tea heavy with sugar syrup; gold like lake red Tokay. Each has an indefinite, ethereal appearance that may really exist, but which more probably because he tries to appreciate the extreme heat of the liquid as it poured like water from a funnel to mold. The ordinary mold is of the size of a building brick. It is of steel, the inner surface highly polished and smeared with oil. The melt falls into the mold, and keeps on burning after the metal has come to rest, making a little fire of fire about it. The color of burn is bright red strong in the furnace; while full will hold 200 ounces of silver or 300 of gold. The metal is left to stand in the mold for a moment, for the instant it is turned out onto a melt table. At first it is a deep red, then gradually cools and assumes its proper color. The weight and fineness is stamped before the bricks leave this table.

The Assayer at Work.

Perhaps the most interesting process, however, is that of refining. The usual method is to put gold and silver into one melting pot in the proportion of two parts of silver to one of gold. This is poured off into broad, shallow molds, that leave it, when cold, in the shape of waffles a foot square and a quarter of an inch thick and permeated with round holes.

The plates are hoisted to the fifth floor where they are boiled for six hours in great pots filled with sulphuric acid. There are

ten of these boiling pots, and they are kept busy, consuming about 9,000 pounds of acid daily. As you enter this boiling room the fumes that are driven from the precious porous stone your throat and make you gasp and cough, but the men who work here have been years at it, and they say their health is excellent.

When the boiling process is finished it is found that the acid has eaten up all of the metal but the gold. The gold lies in the bottom of the pots, the silver and brass metals being held in suspension. The liquid is siphoned off and run to the floor below, where it is put into great copper-lined vats. Plates of pure silver are put into it. Here hot steam is forced into it. Gradually the silver in the solution is sulphate of silver; now it is siphoned from the silver as sulphate of silver. This sulphate of silver is run now into vats on the floor below, where it is put into great copper-lined vats. Here hot steam is forced into it. Gradually the silver in the solution is sulphate of silver; now it is siphoned from the silver as sulphate of silver. This sulphate of silver is run now into vats on the floor below, where it is put into great copper-lined vats. Here hot steam is forced into it. 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