that fatal experiment. (Great applause and cries of "Good!" "Good!") Indeed, they are urging us to attempt by legislation to make 50 cents' worth of silver to pass current as a legal-tender 100-cent dollar, good for all public and private obligations. The mere statement of the proposition ought to lead to its instant rejection. We cannot by law make every man honest, but we certainly will never make a law encouraging them to be dishonest. (Applause.)

"To me, the question of free trade is a question of humanity, the voice of labor pleading for its own, and the question of free silver is a question of public morality, honor and good faith, and its success would be a blot on our hitherto spotless National credit. (Applause and cries of "Good!") Obscure the real issue and it finally resolves itself into that, but will it prevail? No, I answer, forever No. (Cheers.) The American people, as a Nation, like those of the State of Vermont, are entirely above so unworthy an imputation. (Applause.) As people that could, as a weak and struggling confederacy of less than 5,000,000 inhabitants, emerge from an eight years' war of blight and destruction and proceed immediately to gather up and pay off its enormous Revolutionary debt, including the independent debt of all the States, aggregating $135,000,000, or $27 per capita at the time of its assumption, will not falter at the present temptation. (Cheers and cries of "That's right!" "Good!" "Good!")

"A people who could tax themselves most heavily to equip and maintain the armies and navies of the Union and continue the most extensive and expensive war in history will not turn their backs upon the soldiers of that war, nor seek to pay their pensions in dollars worth only half their face value. (Great cheering and cries of "Good!") A people who emerged from that war with an interest-bearing debt of $2,382,000,000, or $70 per capita for our entire population, in 1865, will not now, after having honestly paid three-fourths of that great debt, ever seek directly or indirectly to repudiate one dollar of it or cheapen the coin of payment. (Applause and cries of "Good, Major!")

THE BEST MONEY FOR PUBLIC CREDITORS.

"I say who proceeded in good faith to pay off that debt with such unparalleled rapidity that it was estimated in 1888 up to that time they had paid $123 for every minute of every day of every year from 1865 to 1888 will not now palter, bargain or scheme to defraud any creditor of the Government, whoever and wherever he may be. (Tremendous applause, and cries of "Good! Hurrah for McKinley!") A people who had the satisfaction of seeing that debt reduced to $585,000,000 on March 3, 1893, at the close of the splendid Administration of President Harrison (applause), will readily and quickly meet both the remainder of the old debt and all that has been made since (daughter), and pay it off, principal and interest, in the best money of the world, and recognized by the civilized nations to be the best at the time of payment (loud applause), just as President Jackson paid off the last of the Revolutionary debt sixty years or more after the first of it had been contracted.

PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY.

"This, my fellow-citizens of Vermont, is the faith that the election in your State inspires in me; but that is not all. In that verdict I see the unalterable determination of the people of the United States, for whom she had the honor first to speak, to restore the protective tariff system once more to our statute books. (Great cheering.) Vermont is an agricultural State, but her keen, sagacious and honest farmers know full well the value of protection and its twin sister, reciprocity. (Applause, and cries of "That's right!") They have profited by the experience. They have examined both their stockbooks and their storebooks, and they had plenty of time to do it (laughter) in the last three years, and have learned that their products have been worth less than at any time for a long series of years. The farmers of this country want a protective tariff (applause and cries of "That's right, they do!"), and they mean to have it. (Great cheering.) So, too, will our farmers everywhere decide. They are naturally conservative, and their unerring common sense and common honesty will lead them quickly to detect the fallacies of free silver, just as they have learned the falsity of fallacies of free trade. (Applause.)

HONOR TO THE GREEN MOUNTAINEERS.

"Citizens of Vermont, I congratulate you on the example and courage of the Green Mountain boys who fought at Bennington and Gettysburg (applause); the long line of eminent and worthy men who have contributed to the National galaxy; the great worth of your present distinguished public servants, both in State and National councils; the many great names you have given to literature, arts and sciences, and especially to mechanics and inventions. But, most of all, I congratulate you upon the high character, not only of the population you have sent to other States, but of that which you have kept at home. (Applause and cries of "Good.") Your devotion to your best interests, your love of liberty and the enlightened principles of free government; your love of social order and respect for law, come to us of the newer States as a most gracious inspiration and positive strength. No words of mine can express the debt of gratitude I feel is so richly due you in the pending contest. Your acts speak louder than words and point the way to grander results. (Cheers.) You have set the pace; you have lifted up the standard of public honor. I appreciate most highly your call upon me, made at such discomfort and trouble, but I value far more the proud services you have rendered your country in this emergency in our history. (Great applause.)

"Fellow citizens, I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you here to my home. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality of this call. It will afford me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

After Major McKinley's speech Senator Proctor, Governor Woodbury, Congressman Powers, Governor-elect Grout and Lieutenant-Governor Mansur made short addresses. T. M. Deal, of St. Albans, who has the largest creamery in the world, presented to Major McKinley bass-relief portraits of himself and Mr. Hobart, artistically done in butter. The delegation left Canton for the East at 11 o'clock.

TWO MORE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE.

An hour and a half after the Vermonters had departed the sound of marching feet and the inspiring music of bands were again heard, and 2,500 citizens of Loraine County, Ohio, filed into Major McKinley's yard, and wedged themselves into an almost solid mass. Following closely after the Lorain County people was a delegation from Erie, Penn., consisting of the Lincoln Club, of that city, and delegates to the League Convention recently held in Erie.

The noonday sun was fiercely hot, and three people succumbed to its ardent rays, and were carried unconscious from the dense crowd that surged about the porch. When Major McKinley appeared there was a shout which was heard blocks away. Judge John W. Steele, of Oberlin, spoke in behalf of the people of Lorain County. Judge J. F. Downing spoke for the Erie people. He said:

Major McKinley: Speaking for the Lincoln Club of the city of Erie, Penn., and the friends who have come with us, I would say that we are thankful for the privilege of meeting you at your own home, and congratulating you upon the favorable prospects of your triumphant election to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

The mention of the name of the immortal Lincoln carries us back to the year 1861, when the people of the North, without distinction of party, rallied to the support of the National Government, whose flag had been dishonored and trampled upon by a misguided and frenzied foe in our own household. In the ranks of the mighty patriotic host that marched from the North to rescue that flag from dishonor and place it firmly upon the "mountain height of freedom," was yourself, then a lad of eighteen, and we know that

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Sharply to the condition of your health at this season, for peculiar perils assail the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes rich red blood; keeps the body healthy.

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VIOLET WATER

with you as our standard-bearer during this Presidential campaign, and as the Chief Executive officer of the Government for four years from March 4 next, nothing will happen to lessen, but rather much to intensify, our respect for the glorious ensign of the Republic—the flag "by angel hands to valor given"—or cause to feel that we are not still able to hold our place at the head of the most powerful and enlightened nations of the world, in their onward march toward a higher and better civilization. Our flag will still float over a people who regard their country's sacred honor as above all price.

Men may honestly differ as to their duty in the present crisis, as honest men may be said to have differed in 1861, but those who reverence the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who are inspired by the same love of country which animated him, who would imitate his rugged honesty in both public and private affairs, and who would disdain to debauch the public conscience by specious appeals to the ignorant, the unwary and the vicious, must be convinced that no mistake will be made in placing Major William McKinley—the "boy" soldier of 1861 and the wise and experienced statesman of 1896—in the Presidential chair; and let me say, they are going to do it. Lincoln believed it was a wise policy to protect our home industries—to endeavor to bring the farmer's market nearer and nearer to the farmer's door, and so do you. Lincoln believed in a financial system which would at once "protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges," and so do you. Lincoln believed in suppressing rebellion against the "peace and dignity" of the United States, whether in the South or North, and protecting all the people in their "inalienable rights" under the Constitution and laws of the country, and so do you. We thank you for your letter of acceptance, which furnishes us so sure a lamp unto our feet and light unto our path. We also thank you for the many public addresses made on this spot to your fellow-countrymen who have called upon you on an errand similar to our own. These addresses, so patriotic and so replete with wisdom, will help mightily in securing an overwhelming verdict of the people in favor of truth and righteousness on November 3 next.

We all hope and pray, Major McKinley, that your life will be spared to enable you to enter upon the discharge of the high and responsible duties which the American people seem to be ready to impose upon you, and that the labors incident to the campaign now in progress, will not be more than you can easily bear. May God bless you!

M'KINLEY'S SECOND SPEECH.

By consolidating the delegation from Lorain County with that from Erie, Major McKinley was able to make one speech answer for the visitors from both places. He said:

"Ladies and gentlemen and my fellow-citizens: There are represented in this great assemblage to-day citizens from the State of Pennsylvania and citizens from our own State. There are assembled here the citizens of Lorain County, Ohio; the Lincoln Club of the city of Erie, Penn., and representatives of the Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania, which only yesterday adjourned in the city of Erie. You are here from different sections of the country; you are here representing different occupations and callings in life; but you are all here with a common purpose, all here with a common aim, and all marching under the same glorious old flag. (Tremendous cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!")

"I bid each and every one of you welcome to my home. I know many of my own fellow-citizens of Ohio who do me honor by their visit to-day. (Applause.) I know something of the great resources of Lorain County and of its splendid agricultural lands, its great port on the lake and its manufacturing industries; but above all I know and value the splendid spirit of loyalty and patriotism of its people. (Great cheering.)

"I bid the Lincoln Club of the city of Erie welcome to my home. You bear the most honored name in Republican annals, and none is more illustrious in the annals of our country—a name which belongs not to a single city, a single State, to any aggregation of clubs, but to the whole American people. It is not the property of any political party, but belongs to the ages. (Great applause.) It is full of inspiration, and embodies every Republican doctrine and represents the best aims and purposes of American citizenship. I doubt if there is any other name in American history which more fully typifies the possibilities and triumphs of American opportunity than that of Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.)

STANDING WHERE LINCOLN STOOD.

"His life and career put to shame the false doctrine, now so insidiously promulgated, that there are class divisions in the United States. (Tremendous applause, and cries of "Good!") Humble of birth, surrounded by poverty, forced by circumstances to acquire unaided whatever education he had, he forged his way to the front, reaching the highest place in the gift of a free people, and the greatest place in the world. (Great applause, and cries of "We'll put McKinley there, too!") He demonstrated while in office wonderful ability and met every public exigency in the most trying years in our history with consummate sagacity and strength.

"It is gratifying to us to know that on the great questions which are dividing us this year Mr. Lincoln stood from the beginning of his early manhood where we stand to-day. We have the satisfaction of knowing that in the present struggle we are close to him, and have his approval of the great principles we advocate. (Applause.) No man has shown more thorough knowledge of the tariff and its effects upon domestic prosperity than he. Forty-three years ago he made an address upon the subject of tariff and taxation, and their influence upon the condition of the country, which I do not think has been excelled by anybody before or since. It is peculiarly applicable to the present situation. Mr. Lincoln said: 'The first of our resolutions declares a tariff of duties upon foreign importations, producing sufficient revenue for the support of the General Government and so adjusted as to protect American industry, to be indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the American people; and the second declares direct taxation for a National revenue to be improper.' (Applause.)

"Listen to his description of the condition of the country at the time when he spoke and how vividly it portrays the times in which we live: 'For several years past the revenues of the Government have been unequal to its expenditure, and consequently loan after loan, sometimes direct and sometimes indirect in form, have been resorted to. By this means a new National debt has been created, and is still growing on us with rapidity fearful to contemplate—a rapidity only reasonably to be expected in time of war.'

"You would think that Abraham Lincoln was describing three years from 1893 to 1896. (Great applause.) Is it any wonder when the National Convention met in Chicago May 17, 1860—the second National assemblage of the great Republican party—that the following resolution was passed, which is the same doctrine that we advocate now:

Resolved, That, while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of National exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate return for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence. (Tremendous cheering.)

"That, my fellow-citizens, was the Lincoln platform of 1860, and it is the Republican platform of 1896. (Great cheering and cries of "That's right!")

NO PRIVILEGED CLASS HERE.

"I am glad to meet the young men of the Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania. There is no surer safety for our institutions than the manifestation of intelligent and patriotic interest by the young men of the United States. America is the country of the greatest and freest opportunity. We have no hereditary rulers, and we will have none. (Applause and cries of "That's right!") We have no privileged class, and we will have none. (Great cheering and cries of "That's right, too!")

"There are two great incentives to American manhood—the realization of individual ambition and patriotic devotion to country. The more active and intelligent the participation of every citizen in the affairs of State, the freer and purer and greater will be the Government. Here all citizens are interested in the Government, and here, represented in this great assembly, are men of every avocation and profession; but you are here because you believe alike and because you want neither free trade nor free silver. (Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!")

"We do not delegate to anybody our right to govern. We cannot delegate that right to anybody. It is a sacred trust which cannot be performed by a substitute, but must be done by each citizen for himself. Indifference to our duties as citizens will inevitably be followed by incompetency and corruption in public affairs. There is no higher evidence of true patriotism than hearty and earnest interest in the affairs of the Government, with the object in view of securing to all the people the greatest possible good. The discussion such as we are having now, and at last the sober, intelligent use of the ballot, is the surest foundation upon which our institutions can rest, and takes the place of revolution in a despotic Government. (Great applause.) The source of all power is from the people themselves. This is everywhere accepted as the foundation of our political fabric.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S RECORD.

"The Republican party has always been the party of lofty purposes. It never had an aim from the first moment of its existence until now which did not embrace the common good of all. (Loud applause and cries of "That's right!") It never fought a battle against liberty and equality. (Applause.) It never struck a blow except for mankind. (Applause.) It was organized in conscience. (Renewed applause.) No political party has been formed since the beginning of time which so appeals to the intelligence, enthusiasm and conscience of the young men (and the old men) as the Republican party. (Great applause and cries of "That's right!")

"It never waged a contest in all its glorious past which more strongly appeals to the best sentiments and the noblest aims of both young and old as to-day. Its past is illustrious with great deeds, but it does not stop with its past achievements. It does not rest its claim for confidence upon them alone. It deals with the problems and issues of the day, which are vital to the welfare of the country, and maintains the lofty purpose which has characterized it from the beginning. It stands for country now, and will guard with sleepless vigilance its honor, as it guarded its life in the mightiest crisis in our history. (Great cheering, and cries of "You bet it will!")

"Gentlemen, for the assurance of support tendered me I thank you one and all most heartily and with a full appreciation of what your assurance means. Fighting under the banner of protection to labor and home industry, reciprocity, sound money, patriotism, law and order, we cannot but march to triumphant victory in November. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "We'll elect you all right!") I thank you from Ohio, I thank you from Pennsylvania, for the generous and gracious messages which you have brought to me to-day, and it will afford me sincere pleasure to meet each and every one of you personally." (Great cheering.)

GOVERNOR BUSHNELL SPEAKS.

Not more than one-third of the Ohio and Pennsylvania visitors had departed when a long line of carriages drove up, and Governor Lippitt of Rhode Island and Governor Bushnell of Ohio, with their richly uniformed staff officers, alighted. Major McKinley met the two Governors at his doorstep and greeted them cordially. The members of the staffs were introduced to Major and Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. Bushnell accompanied the Governor. While these social functions were going on Major McKinley introduced Governor Bushnell to the great crowd gathered in the yard. Governor Bushnell mounted a chair and made a lively and vigorous speech. Among other things, he said:

My Fellow Citizens: I did not expect to see so much of the population of Ohio here to-day. (Laughter.) I knew that all the railroads lead to Canton this year, but I did not suppose that you all would be here on the 11th of September. (Renewed laughter.) I knew also that Major McKinley had large delegations each day, but I thought we would wait until the last of the week when things were a little quiet, and then come down and shake his hand and pledge him our support and the support of the State of Ohio. (Great applause.) He has always had that, however, and is going to have it this year by a larger majority than ever before. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley and Bushnell!") You may not have heard that last remark—by a larger majority, I say, than he has ever received in Ohio before. (Renewed cheering.) And you know the Republicans had a pretty good plurality last year. (Great laughter.) But we are going to give a larger plurality this year. (Cries of "That's right, Governor!") That is what we are here for.

We are glad to come and call on Major McKinley, because he is the representative of the principles of the great party that we support—the party, as I said before, which has done so much for humanity. (Applause.) We call to see him because we believe, as he does, that the employment of one man at fair wages in an American shop is worth more to the Republic than the employment of a thousand men in a British shop. (Applause and cries of "That's right!") We are glad to call to see him, because he believes, as we do, in maintaining revenue collectors at the ports of the Nation rather than at the doors of the citizen. (Cries of "Good, good!") We are glad to have the opportunity to honor him, and I am glad to see you all here. I congratulate him on the fact that so many loyal people from all over the country come here to pay him their respects, and, my fellow-citizens, I need not tell you that he is worthy of any honor that the people of America can confer upon him. (Great cheering and cries of "You're right!")

The Governor of Rhode Island, a State perhaps little in area, but big in patriotism and loyalty to the country (great applause), and, as one of her citizens said last night, she was a little State, but they did not measure her by feet, but by heads (great laughter). The Governor of Rhode Island came out to Cleveland to help us celebrate Perry's victory day, the closing exercises of the centennial of the Western Reserve. He comes, as I have said, from a little State, but that State gave birth to a great commodore—Oliver H. Perry (great applause), whose victory on the blue-water of Lake Erie was as important to the State of Ohio, perhaps, as any other event in our history. I take pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt, Governor of Rhode Island. (Great applause.)

GOVERNOR LIPPITT WARMLY WELCOMED.

Governor Lippitt was heartily cheered, and made a short speech, which was liberally applauded by the auditors. He said:

Governor Bushnell and Fellow-Citizens of Ohio: The circumstances which bring you here undoubtedly are of greater importance than any similar circumstances that have ever occurred before in this country. The questions to be decided at that coming election are going to determine the prosperity or the want of prosperity in the United States for a good many years to come. (Applause and cries of "Elect McKinley!") I consider it a very great privilege to myself and the gentlemen who accompany me from Rhode Island to be able personally to pay respects to your honored and most distinguished citizen, William McKinley. (Tremendous cheering.) We believe that he will be the next President of the United States. (Renewed cheers.)

While in Rhode Island we cannot cast as many votes as you can in Ohio, nevertheless as a citizen of that State I am absolutely certain that one of the largest, if not the largest, majorities that ever Rhode Island has given will be given next November to William McKinley for President. (Great cheers and cries of "Hurrah for Rhode Island.") I do not believe there is any considerable number of people in that State—in fact, I am sure that there are not many who are willing to take 53 cents for one dollar. (Applause and laughter.) They believe that after they have worked ten hours a day, more or less, as the case may be, that they should receive a dollar representing 100 cents for their labor, and not a cheap dollar. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.")

They believe, too, that something should be done in the way of improving the tariff and correcting the disasters which have been caused by the enactment of the Wilson Tariff bill. They believe that when your fellow-citizen is inaugurated (great cheering) as President of the United States a change in the tariff law will be made that will fulfil the statements so often made that William McKinley is the "advance agent of prosperity" for the United States. (Great applause.)

Governor Lippitt, Governor and Mrs. Bushnell, Adjutant-General Sackett, of Rhode Island, and Adjutant-General and Mrs. Axline, of Ohio, took luncheon with Major and Mrs. McKinley. The people on the lawn refused to be satisfied with the good speeches they had heard and called for more, so John C. Wyman, of Rhode Island,

A woman takes a step upward when she becomes a mother. She achieves the thing for which she was created. No other work that she can do in the world is so great or so good as the bearing of bright, healthy, useful children. The mothers of such children make the world better. Nobody in all life and history has ever done anything half so good as this. It is something to which a woman may well devote herself, and may well make every preparation to preform successfully. It is an exploded theory that baby must come with great pain and suffering. A woman who will propetly prepare herself for the time of parturition by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the entire period of gestation will find all of the danger and much of the suffering eliminated. She will find also that her baby will be healthy, and that she herself will be strong and well in a remarkably short time. This is the only medicine in the world that will do this thing, and it will do it certainly and infallibly. "The Favorite Prescription" is a positive specific for all forms of female weakness and disease. It is designed to benefit just one set of organs, and that it does do this to a wonderful degree is attested by thousands of letters similar to that of Mrs. L. H. Huff, of Mountairy, Surry Co., N. C., who writes:

"About 18 months ago I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was greatly benefited by it. I have been for seven or eight years a great sufferer from 'female weakness,' gastralgia, etc. I tried the best doctors but obtained no relief. I was taking medicine all the time. Could not be up unless I was under the influence of medicine. Since taking your medicine I have not taken any from any other doctor. Before I began taking your medicine my weight was from 125 to 130 pounds, now I weigh from 175 to 185. Everybody says they never saw such a change in any one."

For biliousness, constipation, palpitation of the heart, sick and bilious headaches, sour stomach, foul breath, heart-burn and flatulence, there is no certain and positive cure except Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, forty of which are contained in a little two-inch vial. Druggists sell them—twenty-five cents. It is dangerous to accept a substitute.

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stood on a chair and spoke to them for twenty minutes. He wrought his audience up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The two Governors, with their staffs, left Canton at 4:30 for Cleveland, much pleased with their visit to Major McKinley.

NO JOINT DEBATE WITH BRYAN.

MAJOR M'KINLEY WILL NOT JOIN IN ANY CATCH-PENNY DEVICE TO GRATIFY THE CURIOUS.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Chairman Hanna was asked this morning what would be done about the petition now circulating among organized labor requesting Messrs. McKinley and Bryan to meet in this city in joint debate. Mr. Hanna said: "Mr. McKinley is not going to take the stump. The Democrats would undoubtedly like very much to see him chasing over the country in a wild scramble for votes as Mr. Bryan has insisted upon doing. Mr. McKinley will continue to conduct himself as a man who appreciates the dignity and importance of the position he seeks. He will not lend himself to any catch-penny scheme for the sake of satisfying the curious or making himself talked about. I have heard this subject discussed, and I think I know what I am talking about when I say Mr. McKinley will continue to address the people who visit him at Canton."

POLITICS AND PYROTECHNICS.

TWO BIG REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETINGS AT MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.

There will be two great Republican campaign meetings at Manhattan Beach this afternoon and evening if the weather is favorable. They are to be held under the auspices of the Republican State Committee, and the arrangements have been made by Maurice M. Eckstein, one of the secretaries of the committee. He said yesterday that he fully understood that the weather would have much to do with the success of the meetings, and that if the weather was too forbidding they would have to be postponed. If there is rain this afternoon the meetings will be postponed until next Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Indications at the Weather Bureau yesterday led Mr. Eckstein to hope that there will be no postponements, and that great crowds will go to Manhattan Beach in time for the first meeting, which has been announced to begin at 4 p. m. Both meetings will be held in the fireworks inclosure, which seats about ten thousand persons. General Stewart L. Woodford will preside at both. No admission tickets will be required for the meeting which begins at 4 p. m. All seats will be free. The speakers for the afternoon meeting will be Senator Joseph R. Hawley, General Horace Porter and Colonel Charles R. Pope.

At 7:30 p. m. there will be a political carnival of fireworks in the inclosure, to which an admission fee will be charged, and it is expected that most of the people who witness the display of fireworks will remain to hear the speeches of the evening meeting. Immediately after the close of the carnival of fireworks the inclosure will be thrown open to the general public, and all seats not already filled will be free. The speakers at the evening meeting will be Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, General Adam E. King and State Senator Coggeshall.

The Long Island Railroad will run special trains between Long Island City and Manhattan Beach all the afternoon and evening, all tickets for the round trip being reduced to 25 cents each. Mr. Eckstein has been assured by the railroad officials that there will be plenty of special trains waiting at Manhattan Beach to bring the crowds back to the city after the end of the evening meeting.

PARADE OF A M'KINLEY REGIMENT.

A MASS-MEETING HELD IN FRONT OF ITS HEADQUARTERS.

The 1st McKinley Regiment of the XXIst Assembly District last night had a torchlight parade, followed by a rousing outdoor meeting in front of the headquarters of the regiment, which are in the rooms of the New-Amsterdam Republican Club, No. 59 West Ninety-sixth-st. The procession started from that place at about 8 p. m. Colonel Banning acted as marshal, mounted on a spirited bay horse. The parade was led by Nisbett's Band, which played National airs. The members of the regiment carried torchlights and bore transparencies with mottoes expressing the Republican sentiments they had turned out to support.

The procession turned into Columbus-ave. at Ninety-sixth-st. and marched down to serenade the West Side Republican Club, at Eighty-second-st. It then marched to Amsterdam-ave., followed the avenue up to One-hundred-and-fourth-st., turned east into Columbus-ave., marched south again, and turned west from the avenue into Ninety-ninth-st., where it cheered and serenaded the Riverside Republican Club. The paraders then marched through to Amsterdam-ave., and thence south to Ninety-sixth-st.

The campaign meeting was well under way when the parade halted, and gave a volley of cheers at Colonel Banning's call. A crowd quickly blocked the street under the Republican banner, which hangs across it at the headquarters of the regiment. The speakers were on the stoop of the clubhouse. John C. Coleman made a few remarks in the interest of honest money, which were received with applause. Cheers for Senator Ford, who presided, and for George C. Austin, Assemblyman, from the XXIst Assembly District, were given with a will. After a brief address by the adjutant of the regiment, W. V. Moore, Senator Ford introduced the principal speaker of the evening, General Adam E. King, of Maryland, who took the place of Chauncey M. Depew. The chairman announced that Mr. Depew was unable to be present, as expected, but would address a Republican meeting in the district before long.

General King spoke with force and effect, and was able to restrain a number of unruly free-silver shouters in the street, who tried to disturb the meeting at first. He said in part: "We know that times have been hard; but we have a goodly heritage in our country, with its free schools, free altars and free men, which will yet enable us to reach better times. At present a new financial school has arisen which proposes to remedy the disease by the unlimited coinage of silver, without the consent of any other nation. We did not need the consent of any other nation when we freed the slaves, or established a flood of prosperity with the McKinley bill (enthusiastic applause), or when the immortal James G. Blaine grafted reciprocity upon our polity, and we do not need the consent of any other nation to regulate our currency. But we have got to remember that if we want to engage in trade we must obey the laws of trade."

INDIANA SAFE FOR M'KINLEY.

Washington, Sept. 11.—B. F. Havens, who was one of the Executive Commissioners for the World's Fair, and a former Democrat, writes to a prominent Republican of this city declaring that his opinions, based upon facts observed in a recent sojourn in Indiana, incline him to the belief that there is a reversal in that State of the opinions held by the Democrats in 1892, and he believes that Indiana will cast its electoral vote for McKinley.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

MR. POWDERLY TELLS ABOUT THE DISTURBERS AT COOPER UNION—REPORTS FROM THE STATES.

Activity at the Republican National Headquarters in this city continued yesterday. Senator Quay went to Philadelphia on an afternoon train, and General Powell Clayton and Mr. Scott, of the Executive Committee, were kept busy receiving receiving reports, talking with visitors and making assignments for speakers in the campaign. T. V. Powderly, the former Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, who was one of the chief speakers at the McKinley League meeting in Cooper Union on Thursday evening, was at the headquarters in the afternoon. He said:

"I recognized many of the men in the small crowd which got together in front of the platform and tried to disturb the meeting, but few of them belonged to the Knights of Labor. They are all Anarchists, members of the De Leon gang, which I have been fighting for years. They started in to hiss and make trouble for me, just as they did at a former meeting at Cooper Union years ago, but they subsided when it became plain that the majority of the large audience at the meeting were for McKinley. I hope some of them were converted."

Charles Foster, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and J. Warren Keifer, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, called upon the members of the Executive Committee. Both were very confident of Republican success.

Joseph Nimmo, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, was a caller at headquarters. He expressed his gratification over the situation on Long Island, where he now lives. "Sound Money Democrats," he said, "are very numerous. They are not going to vote for Palmer and Buckner, but for McKinley and Hobart. They declare this openly, and say they will do it, not as Democrats, but as patriotic American citizens. We had a fine meeting at Huntington the other night. I presented the issues of the campaign, and ex-Senator Fassett made a rousing speech, stirring up great enthusiasm. Our club is growing daily, and, in short, I have never seen such earnest feeling or such determination to win among the citizens of our Congress district, the 1st, or, as George William Curtis said of it, 'the first district of the first State of the first nation on the globe.'"

General St. Clair A. Mulholland, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League, in company with Colonel Edwin Dudley, secretary of the organization, called at National Headquarters. "The League movement," General Mulholland said, "is spreading with marvellous rapidity. Every State in the Union is organized except four, and those will be in line this week. I have just returned from Wisconsin and Minnesota. In those States the veterans, regardless of party, are practically unanimous against Bryanism. I am a life-long Democrat myself, and I find thousands of my comrades under the same banner with me this fall. We are citizens first and partisans afterward. I am about to look after League work in Delaware and Maryland. Arrangements have been made for a great meeting under League auspices at Wilmington on Thursday, September 17, at which General Horace Porter will be the principal speaker. Even in Southern States we are well organized, especially in Georgia, Florida and Texas. Many ex-Confederates are with us at heart. The Cincinnati organization, with General Hickenlooper in charge, reports 10,000 members in sight already."

Colonel Dudley said: "In some way the impression seems to have been gained that our organization is against the ex-Confederate soldiers. Nothing could be further from the truth. We are not fighting the battle of the sixties over again, but the battle of 1896, and our Southern veterans are just as loyal to National honor as we are."

"I look for at least 400,000 Republican majority in Pennsylvania this fall," said Senator Thomas V. Cooper, of Media, formerly Collector of the Port of Philadelphia and for many years chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania. "The same reasons that in my judgment will bring about this great plurality in Pennsylvania will inspire the people of other States to vote for McKinley. His election is certain."

WORKING FOR M'KINLEY AT ATLANTA.

AN ACTIVE AND GROWING CLUB FORMED AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 11 (Special).—The McKinley Club of Atlanta to-day reached a total enrolment of 175. The membership is composed of business men exclusively, although it is not restricted to that element, but it represents only in a small degree the strength of the McKinley sentiment among the best class of merchants and commercial men in this city, who have heretofore invariably voted the Democratic ticket. Many who will not go so far as to join a public organization will vote for McKinley. A canvass made a few days ago of the Equitable office building, the largest of the kind in the city, showed between 400 and 500 men who will vote for McKinley. The building has a population of about 1,500.

T. H. Martin, Editor of "Dixie," the leading industrial journal of this section, is president of the club. In an interview to-day he said: "We think active work by a McKinley club in Atlanta and by similar clubs in other parts of the State is necessary in order to dispel the idea that everything is going one way on the silver question. It does not seem probable that the Indianapolis Democrats will make much of a fight in this State. The odds are against them, and they will not work with the energy of people who scent victory. They may have majorities in certain localities. They are strong in spots, but in the State as a whole, judging from present appearances, they have neither the strength nor the spirit of a fighting corps. I honor them for having the courage of their convictions; but my judgment is that they cannot do all the work that ought to be done to resist the free-silver craze. For this reason we are building up a compact organization of strong men whose character commands the respect of the community and whose influences will be seen in the result."

WAGES IN SILVER COUNTRIES.

MEN EMPLOYED AT FROM 12½ TO 25 AMERICAN CENTS A DAY.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 11.—"The Register" today prints an interview with General W. W. Skiddy, of Stamford. The General says that the Stamford Manufacturing Company, of which he is the head, purchases large quantities of raw material from silver-standard countries.

"In these countries," he adds, "we pay the full wages demanded, which vary from 25 cents to 50 cents a day in the money of the country. This money we secure by exchange (based, of course, on American gold), and get two to one, the result being that on a gold basis the above wages represent from 12½ cents to 25 cents per day in our money. These low wages are due to the deplorable condition of these countries, caused by the single standard of silver.

"Manufacturing interests and international trade have been almost entirely destroyed, and they rely mainly on the export of goods, the natural product of their soil, and these governments are in such a crippled financial condition that they are obliged to levy export duties on these products in order to raise sufficient revenue for their governments. The workingmen in these countries do not live; they barely exist.

"Theories can be disputed; facts cannot; and these statements are the actual conditions now existing in these countries where gold has been driven out and silver is the only money used."

STANDING UP FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS WILL APPEAL TO THE FEDERAL COURT.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Representative Murray, of the 1st South Carolina District, the only colored man in Congress, was at headquarters this morning. He talks encouragingly about Republican plans in his State. He says that at the Republican State Convention next week steps will be taken to petition the Federal Court for a mandamus to compel the registration of voters under the old State Constitution instead of the new one recently adopted. The Constitution provides that no citizen shall be prevented from voting except by the ordinary criminal restrictions, etc., and Mr. Murray says the new Constitution prohibits the voting of the great majority of the colored citizens of the State through the provision requiring property and educational qualifications. This, the Republicans of the State contend, is in contravention of the rights granted by the Constitution of the United States, and the Federal Court will, he believes, grant the relief they propose to ask.

The recent primary election in South Carolina, Mr. Murray says, is the beginning of the end of Tillmanism. In the Senator's own precinct Mr. Evans got only one vote for the Senatorship. This is, to Mr. Murray's mind, one of the most significant incidents of the election.

BETS ON THE RESULT IN MAINE.

A well-known Wall Street operator yesterday made three bets of $500 each that the Republican majority in Maine would be 30,000 or more. A subsequent offer of $500 that the majority would be 25,000 or more was not taken. An offer of 3 to 1 on McKinley on the Stock Exchange was not taken.

SOUND-MONEY RALLY IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 11.—President Ingalls, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, addressed a big sound-money meeting here last night at the Academy of Music. On the stage were many Chesapeake and Ohio officials, and in the auditorium numerous clubs, made up from the employes of the

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line, Mr. Ingalls predicted the election of McKinley, declaring that he intended to vote for him.

FLOODS OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMANDS MADE ON BOTH CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

Washington, Sept. 11 (Special).—Chairman Faulkner of the Democratic Congressional Committee is considerably worried on account of the inability of the force of employes at the Capitol to fold as rapidly as required the campaign documents which the committee has ordered and which it is now receiving at the rate of 600,000 to 700,000 copies daily. It appears that the appropriation for folders in the House of Representatives is exhausted, and the Democratic Committee is therefore obliged to depend upon those employed under the direction of the Sergen