country to start in so important a National contest, where so much is involved and where so many interests are at stake. It is a year, too, when old party divisions count for little; when men of all parties are united in the common object to save the country from dishonor and its currency from degradation. It is always safe, young gentlemen, to array yourselves on the side of your country. (Applause.) It is always wise to stand against lawlessness and repudiation. (Renewed applause.) It is always patriotic to stand against those who are opposed to law and order and who would raise artificial barriers between classes or sections in the United States. (Great applause.) I congratulate you upon the glorious opportunities you have, and, appreciating those opportunities, I am sure you will use them for the welfare of the people and the glory of the country. (Cheers.)

LABOR TAKES THE PRECEDENCE.

"My fellow-citizens, I ventured a few weeks ago to suggest in a public speech that I made that it would be better to open the mills than to open the mints. (Great cheering and cries of "That's right.") I see that some of our political adversaries criticise the statement, saying that it is 'putting the cart before the horse.' They seem to think that the way to open up the woollen mills, for example, is to start a yardstick factory. (Great laughter and applause.) They forget that you must make cloth before you can measure it (renewed laughter), and that the weaver must be employed before the yardstick is required. (Applause.) But they say the yardstick is too long. I answer, if you make a yardstick nineteen inches instead of thirty-six inches, its present length, you will not increase the output of cloth or its value or give an additional day's labor to the American weaver. (Great applause.) Nor will a fifty-two-cent dollar increase our industrial enterprises, add to the actual earnings of anybody, or enhance the real value of anything. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") It will wrong labor and wreck values, and has done so wherever it has been used. (Great applause.) More cloth might require more yardsticks (laughter), but more yardsticks or shorter ones will not create a demand for more cloth. (Renewed laughter and cries of "Good, good!") Nor will short dollars from wide open mints, free to all the world, increase our factories. (Applause and cries of "You are right.") More factories at work will find work for the good dollars now in their hiding-places and find employment for the good men now idle at their homes. (Tremendous cheering.)

"Industry must come first. Labor precedes all else. It is the foundation of wealth; it is the creator of all wealth. (Applause.) Its active employment puts money in circulation and sends it coursing through every artery of trade. (Great applause.) The mints don't distribute it in that way. (Cries of "You bet they don't.") Start the factories in full blast and the money will flow from bank and vault. The lender will seek the borrower, not, as now, the borrower the lender. (Great cheering, and cries of "That's right.") Start the factories and put American machinery in operation and there will not be an idle man in the country who is willing and able to work; there will not be an American home where hunger and want will not disappear at once (great applause and cries of "That's right"), and there will not be a farmer who will not be cheered and benefited by his improved home markets and by the better and steadier prices for his products." (Applause.)

After the speaking the women were introduced to Mrs. McKinley, and all the men shook hands with her husband.

SPEECH TO INDIANA VISITORS.

A few moments after the Wood County people departed a delegation from Muncie, Ind., and the thriving towns in the natural gas belt arrived with four bands. In it were the First Voters' Club, the Prosperity Club, and many of the old soldiers and sailors of Muncie. Major McKinley received the committee, consisting of J. F. Wildman, R. T. Patterson, J. W. Ream, C. M. Kimbaugh and R. L. Williamson, in his library. The spokesman was A. E. Needham, who made a ringing address. In response, Major McKinley said:

"My fellow-citizens: It is needless for me to say that I am greatly honored to receive this call from my fellow-citizens of Muncie, in the State of Indiana. I am glad to meet the first voters, the old veterans and the citizens generally, who have called to give me assurance of support and to tender expressions of good will and congratulations. I must congratulate this assemblage of Indianians upon the selection of their spokesman, who has delivered before me so able and eloquent and telling a speech. (Applause.) He has said that 'It is understood I am American.' That is altogether true. (Applause and cries of "We all knew that!") I believe in America for Americans—native-born and naturalized. (Cries of "Good! good!") I believe in the American payroll (daughter and applause), and I do not believe in diminishing that payroll by giving work to anybody else under another flag while we have got an idle man under our flag. (Tremendous applause.)

"Four years ago the laborer was agitating the question of shorter hours. We then had so much to do. I have heard no discussion of that kind for four years (daughter and applause), but I have never heard of the laboring man discussing the desirability of having short dollars. (Applause.) The complaint—the chief cause of complaint—of our opponents is first that we have not enough money, and second that our money is too good. (Laughter and applause.) To the first complaint I answer that the per capita of circulating medium in this country has been greater since the so-called 'crime of 1873' than it ever was before (applause), and that it has been greater in the last five years than it ever was in all our history. (Cries of "That's right!")

LACK OF MONEY NOT THE TROUBLE.

"We have not only got the best money in the world, but we have got more of it per capita than most of the nations of the world. (Applause.) So that some reason rather than the lack of volume of money must be found to account for the present condition of the country. To the second complaint, that our money is too good, it would seem to be enough to say that the money of any country cannot be too good. The older men of this audience will remember that before the war we did business with an uncertain and fluctuating currency, known as State bank money. Many of these banks and their notes were absolutely sound; but for the most part they were subject to a discount. The total number of banks in 1860, exclusive of State bank branches, was 1,570. Of this number 'The Counterfeit Detector,' then in constant use, reported 832 as 'broken, closed, failed, fraudulent and worthless.' The notes of these banks were in circulation among the people, and had been received by them for their good labor and their good products. They were absolutely worthless, and of no more value than the paper on which they were printed.

"Upon whom did this loss fall, my fellow-citizens? There is scarcely an old gentleman in this audience who will not recall that it fell upon the laboring man and the farmers of the United States. (Cries of "That's right!")

"I allude to this only to show that those who suffer most from poor money are the least able to bear the loss. I cannot imagine any interest that can be permanently subserved by having poor money. The bare suggestion of such a proposition to a man of reason meets its instant rejection. You will remember that from 1862 to 1879 we did business with paper money exclusively; we had neither gold nor silver. And you will remember that gold was constantly at a premium, ranging from 40 to 100 per cent. Then when a man wanted to borrow money he had to pay a higher rate of interest than he has had to pay since 1879 on a gold basis. (Applause.) When we were doing business with a depreciated paper money interest was very much higher to the borrower and to the debtor than it is now. Money can be borrowed at a lower rate of interest than it could have been borrowed at any time from the days of 1860 to the days of resumption. What more healthful sign than

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

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VIOLET WATER

this fact, that a dollar sound the world over can be borrowed at a less interest than ever before?

SILVER CRAZE DESTROYING BUSINESS.

"That money is hard to get is not because it is scarce, but because those who have it keep it, fearing to loan it because of the unsettled business condition of the country. The threat of free silver is driving our money into hiding to-day; the way to bring it out is to restore confidence, and how will you restore confidence? The way to restore confidence is to defeat through the ballot the party that destroyed confidence. The way to restore prosperity is to defeat through the ballot those who have destroyed prosperity. (Tremendous applause.) We cannot restore the business of the country so long as we do so much of our business abroad. Let us bring it back home again for our own people and our own labor. (Continuous cheering.) We do not believe that the way to restore confidence is through the mints of the United States. (Cries of "No, no; you are right.") We can only restore confidence and prosperity, not through a debased currency, but through a policy that will restore the wasted revenues of the public Treasury and rekindle the fires in American workshops. (Great cheering.)

"I thank you, my fellow citizens of Muncie, more than I can find words to express for the compliment and courtesy and honor of this call. You have come a great distance, and I appreciate your coming because it is an assurance to me that you believe that the success of the Republican cause will be for the welfare and prosperity of the people of the country." (Applause and cries of "That's so.")

A GIFT FROM AN OLD SOLDIER.

After Major McKinley finished speaking C. M. Kimbaugh, of Muncie, presented to him, on behalf of F. H. Rodman, an old soldier, a picture of McKinley and Hobart, framed in bread made from wheat flour grown in Delaware County, Indiana.

Major McKinley received a dispatch from Harrisonburg this evening, informing him that 1,000 ex-Confederate soldiers of the Shenandoah would like to call on him about October 8. He replied that he would be pleased to see them.

FAIRCHILD TO THE TRAVELLERS.

THE EX-SECRETARY ANSWERS SOME OF THE POPOCRATIC TALK ABOUT WESTERN FARM MORTGAGES.

The non-partisan character of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League was demonstrated yesterday when ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild spoke at the meeting at Broadway and Prince-st. to a crowd of from 2,500 to 3,000 people. This is practically the first speech that Mr. Fairchild has made this campaign, and at least two-thirds of his audience was made up of Sound Money Democrats. His speech was listened to with marked attention, and at its close the crowd cheered for several minutes.

Mr. Fairchild dealt at some length with the question of legal tender, and showed that the mere fiat of the Government could not add to the value of any metal coined. Then he turned his attention to the Popocratic cry over Western farm mortgages and said:

When in that part of the country I heard much about the hardships of the mortgage indebtedness of the Western farmer—that the East was oppressing the West in this regard. I learned that their soil produced enormous crops of grain. I learned that in the days when the price of grain was high the crop of a single year was so valuable that it often enabled the farmer to live without labor during most of the year, and in luxury. But now conditions are changed. Cheap transportation has brought all the grain-producing countries of the world in sharp competition, each one with the others. Cheap land, given away by our Government, has induced large immigration and great development of agriculture in this country—with the result, as was shown in an interesting article in "The Manufacturers' Record," of Baltimore, that in 1895, 60,000,000 acres of land were under cultivation in this country in excess of what would have been under cultivation had there been the same number of acres cultivated per inhabitant of the country that were cultivated in 1895, in excess of what would have been produced with the same per capita production that we had in 1885; and that the cost of transportation from Chicago to New-York was 20 cents a bushel less in 1895 than thirty years ago. A prudent man would, in 1865 and 1870, have realized that the great profits then derived from grain producing must diminish when all the land available for the purpose was brought into use. And yet these very men permitted representations to be made on their behalf which induced people with savings in other parts of the country to lend their money upon the security of these lands. Now, who was primarily responsible if there was a mistake in those representations—those at a distance or those who were on the spot engaged in the business and presumably able to forecast the future better than people in other parts of the country?

And who were the people who believed those representations? Who were the people who invested their savings in those Western farm mortgages? I have seen the closing up of one of the great Western farm mortgage companies. I have seen hundreds of the people in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and New-England who held those mortgages; and in but one or two instances have I found them held by any but people of the most moderate means. I have had letters pathetic to the last degree—one from a seamstress in New-England, who held her all in one of these mortgages. She wrote: "I have earned that money stitch by stitch." Another a laundress in Philadelphia. She had earned her money over the tub. And so of hundreds of thousands of others. I have great sympathy for the hardships of the Western farmer, but I have some left for that sewing woman in New-England, and for that laundress in Philadelphia, and for the thousands of other women who are similarly situated in our Eastern States.

But, further, have we of New-York nothing to say on this subject of mortgage indebtedness? Are we the oppressors of the great West in this regard? Do we owe no mortgage indebtedness in the State of New-York? Look at the statistics. According to the last census of all the mortgage indebtedness in the whole country, 27 per cent was in the State of New-York. Now, when we talk of relieving from mortgage indebtedness, has not the State of New-York a right to be heard—the State that owes more than one-fourth of the whole of it? And by whom are these mortgages of ours held? Go with me over east of the Bowery, look at those tall buildings, with the swarms of people coming in and going out of them. Do these buildings belong to those people who are going in and out? No, they belong, as a rule, to people living in other parts of the city; and many of them have mortgages upon them. And who owns those mortgages? Follow that stream of people passing out of that crowded East Side to our savings banks on certain days of the week, and you will see the people who own those mortgages. They are the people who live in them, and not the one who owns them. Now go with me down Broadway and into Wall-st. and that part of the city where all of our great office buildings are situated, and you will find many of them covered by these mortgages which go to make up the 27 per cent of the total mortgage debt of the country owed in this State.

And then go with me to the great Insurance and trust companies, and you will find that these mortgages as well belong in large measure to that teeming population on the East Side. We do not desire any laws that shall injure by a hair the value of any one of these hundreds of mortgages; we do not wish it; we will not have it—not only because of the gross injustice to those vast numbers of people who have trusted in the honor, the wisdom, the good faith of our Government, but also because of the millions of people yet to come, to whose prosperity the credit of the city and State of New-York, the honor of its government, and the honor of the Government of the Nation is of inestimable importance, in order that they, too, may be able to go on and borrow the savings of the community and carry on great businesses and promote great enterprises.

Yes, my friends, let our souls be stirred by the thought that we do live in this Imperial State of New-York. Proud, indeed, we may be of her. She is not the enemy of any portion of the country, for her interests are bound up in the prosperity of every other part of the country. We would do what we can to make each and every hamlet prosperous. We would do this, if for no other reason, from selfish motives, because we know that their prosperity returns and adds to ours. We are not an enemy's country to those fellow-citizens of ours when they come here. Yet, in a sense we are enemies. We are enemies of all that which shall seek to destroy our credit; we are the enemies of all that which shall seek to rob our people of their savings; we are enemies to everything that will cast dishonor upon the fair name of our country—enemies, indeed, are we in this sense, and enemies with a power and purpose which the promoters of the Chicago Convention will realize on the day after election when they come to count the hundreds of thousands of votes which we shall cast against them and their doctrines.

George F. Von Kotnitz also spoke. Like ex-Secretary Fairchild, Mr. Von Kotnitz is a Democrat. His home is in Charleston, S. C., and he has represented his district in the State Legislature several times as a Democrat. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which was recently held in his State. He gave his reasons yesterday for supporting the Republican ticket briefly and tersely. He said that free silver meant the ruin of the business interests of the South, and was a stab at the vitals of the commercial prosperity of the Nation.

To-day's meeting will be addressed by Senator John Ford, of this city. Senator Ford will devote his entire speech to the tariff subject. Judge Isaac W. Lansing, of Lincoln, Neb., the home of Bryan, will tell some wholesome truths about the Popocratic candidate.

THE BIGGEST M'KINLEY FLAG YET.

A large number of the tenants of the Equitable and Boreel buildings have bought a McKinley and Hobart American flag, and will probably display it to-day. It is said to be the largest American flag in the country, and contains nearly 3,000 square feet. It measures 40 by 71½ feet. There will be no flourish of trumpets or speech-making, as the flag will speak for itself.

MR. ELKINS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

HE SAYS THAT WEST VIRGINIA IS CERTAIN TO GO FOR M'KINLEY AND HOBART.

Washington, Sept. 23 (Special).—Senator Stephen B. Elkins is in the city on a brief visit, fresh from campaign work in West Virginia. He expresses the fullest confidence in a grand McKinley and Hobart victory in November, not only in that State, but in the country at large. The Senator laughed heartily on being reminded of a recent newspaper story which suggested that he would be rather lukewarm in the campaign in West Virginia because his father-in-law, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, was a possible Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

"There is nothing in that story," said Mr. Elkins, "and as proof of its falsity I am about to enter on a thorough compaign of my own State, going out from Washington over the Norfolk and Western, and then along the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio, speaking at the most important towns. I have already been in the northern part of the State, which, from personal observation, I count on confidently to give a Republican majority. The remainder of my work will be done in the IId and IIId Congress districts, where it is reported that some defections exist. The extent of these defections is not very serious, and, in fact, for every Republican voter who deserts to free silver a Sound Money Democrat will go over to McKinley. In the State at large the latter will outnumber the former. I have no fears of the State; its electoral vote will be cast for McKinley by at least 12,000 to 15,000 majority.

"I am not indulging in braggadocio, and my estimate is conservative. The fact is that the silver cause is losing force daily; apart from its espousal by the Democratic party, free silver alone could not carry over three States in the Union. The Western people are not nearly so crazy over the silver delusion as Eastern people imagine. All the fools do not reside west of the Allegheny Mountains, and that fact will be very apparent when the vote is counted. The electoral votes of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan are surely McKinley's. In Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and I may add Kentucky, there is also a chance of winning, but the battle is won without them. McKinley will have a majority of at least fifty in the Electoral College. Mr. Bryan is making a very wonderful race, and the most wonderful part of it is his nerve. He is making a specialty just now of denouncing the bond issues of the Administration. He wants the people to repudiate the acts of one set of Democrats by putting another set in power. Isn't that assurance for you? He doesn't give the forty Republicans who voted in the Senate in favor of my resolution prohibiting further bond issues the least particle of credit. But his nerve is even transcended by his ignorance in asserting that silver would be worth $1.29 an ounce under free and unlimited coinage."

After finishing his tour of West Virginia, Senator Elkins will make a number of speeches in Ohio, his native State, and a few in Indiana and Illinois. He is in excellent physical condition and buoyant with enthusiasm.

VISITORS AT WESTERN HEADQUARTERS.

SENATOR SHERMAN COMES FROM THE SILVER STATES ENCOURAGED BY WHAT HE SAW.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Senator John Sherman was a notable visitor at Republican National Headquarters to-day. He stopped in Chicago on his way home from a trip to Montana and Colorado, taken for rest, and he was induced to address the noon-hour meeting of the Commercial McKinley Club No. 1 at the clubrooms. He will make some speeches in Ohio and other States, but he is not physically able to do much active campaigning. He addressed two meetings in Montana, and he told Chief Hahn, of the speakers' bureau, that he was surprised to find so many Republicans in Colorado, where he had been told everybody was for silver. He reported the Republicans in those States aggressive and encouraged by a conviction that sentiment was changing in their direction.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, who has been here trying a lawsuit, returned to-night to engage in campaign work. He will accompany the Alger party through Nebraska the first part of October, and will confine his speaking to Nebraska on account of his professional engagements. General Manderson said:

"The Republicans in our section are earnest, vigorous and aggressive. I have hope rather than confidence that we will carry Nebraska by a small majority. All this talk about McKinley carrying everything west of the Missouri River is all bosh. I told Mr. Hanna when I was in New-York that he must not depend on any State west of the Missouri. There is lots of silver sentiment in my State."

"GOLD IS ALWAYS GOOD."

SENATOR LODGE TELLS A STORY ABOUT A PRUDENT MAN IN MAINE.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 23.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to-night addressed the most remarkable meeting of the campaign in this city. More than 4,000 people crowded the Hyperion Theatre, cheered the Senator to the echo and generated enough enthusiasm for an old-time war rally.

"The other day," said Mr. Lodge, "I was travelling in Maine, a State you have all heard of (cheers), and, I may add, a State you have all heard from. (Prolonged applause.) I met a conductor on the train. He opened his pocketbook and showed me hidden away numbers of gold coins.

"'What are you doing with them?' I asked.

"'When I get a gold piece,' he answered, 'and I get them often along the Canadian frontier, I tuck them away, turn in a bill to the company and hold the gold. I don't know what will happen, and gold is always good.'"

PAPER TRADES ORGANIZED.

About 100 members of the paper and associated trades met at the offices of George W. Millar & Co., at Nos. 62 and 64 Duane-st., yesterday afternoon, to form a non-partisan McKinley and Hobart Club, in order to give such assistance as may be in their power to promote the best interests of the country. The meeting was at 2 o'clock and was purely one of organization. The club will not hold meetings for speech making, as there are already two clubs of that sort in the immediate vicinity of where their headquarters will be, but they will have a headquarters, and the officers elected yesterday were chosen an Executive Committee with power to select headquarters, to obtain campaign literature, and to send out the enrolment sheets which are to be sent to the members of the associated trades throughout the country. Among those at the meeting were a number of members of the trade who have always heretofore been Democrats, but who this year will work for McKinley and Hobart. The officers elected were: President, George F. Perkins, the president of the Paper Manufacturers' Association of America; Frank Squiers, treasurer, Colin K. Urquhart, secretary, and William D. May, grand marshal and representative to the central organization. There were also a number of vice-presidents elected.

BUSINESS MEN TO MEET.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican Association in Parlor D R of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 7:30 o'clock this evening, and organizations that have not received formal notice of the meeting are requested to send delegates. Business of much importance in the campaign may be transacted at the meeting.

PREPARING FOR A BIG PARADE.

The Parade Committee of Fifteen of the Albany Republican Club met at the clubhouse, No. 118 West Thirty-first-st., last night to make the preliminary arrangements for a big McKinley and Hobart parade of the colored Republicans and other McKinley and Hobart men of this city. The parade will take place some time in October, but the date has not yet been decided upon. There is every reason to believe that the parade will be a big one. All the large colored churches are with the Republicans this year and the bicycle clubs will do their best to help out the parade. The officers of the Albany Club are: Caleb A. Simms, president; Ralph Langston, secretary; Board of Directors, C. A. Simms, president; Christopher Stewart, secretary; Major R. Poole, Edward S. Flow, Charles F. Butler, Rush F. Simms, James C. Johnson.

FRANK S. BLACK TO SPEAK.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican County Committee has arranged for a mass-meeting in the Carnegie Music Hall on next Monday evening, when Frank S. Black, the Republican candidate for Governor of New-York, will make the only address which he intends to make in this city in the campaign. Other speakers at the meeting will be Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Edward Lauterbach, the chairman of the Republican County Committee. The doors of the Music Hall will be opened to the public at 6:30 p. m., and there will be no tickets for general admission, all seats being free to the first comers with the exception of a few seats to be reserved for representatives of the press and the seats on the platform.

There will be a Republican outdoor meeting at noon on Saturday in Howard Square, at Canal and Baxter sts., and the speakers will be representatives of the labor unions, among them M. J. Nierney and J. J. Bealin.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE BANKERS FOR GOLD.

Boston, Sept. 23.—The regular meeting of the New-Hampshire Bankers' Association was held this afternoon at Young's Hotel. The following resolution was adopted:

The New-Hampshire Bankers' Association gives

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

its hearty approval of the efforts being made to maintain gold as the standard money of this country. The prosperity of labor, the well-being of the people, the good name and credit of the country, all depend upon preserving the best dollar of the world as a monetary basis.

THE BLAINE CLUB'S MASS-MEETING.

MAYOR STRONG AND TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF TO BE AMONG THE SPEAKERS—A PARADE OF WHEELMEN.

Three hundred wheelmen will parade in the XXVth Assembly District this evening under the leadership of H. P. O'Conner, before the holding of a Republican mass-meeting under the management of the Blaine Republican Club at Nos. 17 and 19 West Twenty-fourth-st. Colonel Charles N. Swift, president of the club, will preside and introduce the speakers, among whom are to be Mayor Strong, I. W. Lansing, of Nebraska; Congressman George N. Southwick, of Albany; Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Congressman John Murray Mitchell, Clarence W. Meade, Republican candidate for Congress in the Xth District, and Assemblyman P. H. Murphy. There will be a display of fireworks, and a good band of music will attend.

Among the vice-presidents selected for the meeting are the following:

General Benjamin F. Tracy, Cornelius N. Bliss, General J. Frederick Pierson, Colonel William C. Church, A. B. Cohn, Herbert L. Satterlee, Job E. Hedges, John Sidell, John E. Milholland, Walter D. Edmonds, John C. O'Conor, Senator Frank D. Pavey, Elisha K. Camp, Robert K. Prentice, F. A. Ware, Dr. E. P. Miller, George R. Manchester, Ralph D. Langston, Dr. C. H. Bushong, George Hitchings, J. R. Sheffield, H. W. Brockway, James Bressin, George De Forest Barton, Robert C. Breckenbridge, General James M. Varnum, John Golding, Captain F. Garraty, U. S. A. (retired); Michael J. McCann, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Gilbert R. Haines, Mark A. Ware, John Sabine Smith, Martin Mauer, A. S. Washburn, Ingersoll Lockwood, W. H. Craine, J. A. Stroh, John Egan, J. G. McCurray, Dr. Leroy Satterlee, William R. Morton, E. J. Winteroth, George D. Knight, Edward A. Peth, Robert B. Miller, Edward F. Gately, Joseph F. O'Brien, Philip Crosson, Frederick Gross, William Weber, Alfred S. Bugbee, W. J. McEwen, W. W. Ringold, W. H. Coyle, Henry Birrell, W. H. Bogart, Alexander V. Campbell, Caleb A. Simms, G. W. Finkenaur, James C. Johnson, J. A. Mauder, William Germain, Charles C. La Cour, Charles P. Herman, P. J. Byrnes, Gherardi Davis, Brayton Ives, George Blagden, Jr., and James W. Auten.

These are the names of the secretaries: J. B. Folsom, H. Warendorff, William H. Crossman, Valentine Hotch, R. K. Prentice, Anthony Yeoman, W. F. Rogers, J. J. Kelly, Charles Denner, E. J. Gonnond, A. B. Shelton, Floyd E. Baker, A. A. Wheat, William Spellman, E. J. Meredith, Henry Davis, John A. Lee, Christopher Stewart, W. H. Archer, F. E. Davis, F. H. Pinkney, A. L. Huyler, Herbert S. Tenny, A. Butler Boyle, H. S. Middleton, Charles A. Seager, Frank Brooks, Robert H. Giles, Charles F. Bryan, Thomas C. Jarrett, Abram P. Burns, Alexander Matier, Franklin M. Warner, Robert Parsons, Dexter Blagden, J. F. Pierson, jr., J. J. Spies, John M. Miller, R. P. Spooner, C. P. Russell, Henry Pollock and J. R. Fallon.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A feature of the Sound Money Democratic mass-meeting at Madison Square Garden, and one which escaped the attention of the younger generation, was the rebel yell that rang out when General Buckner arose to speak. It was started amid a group of ex-Confederate soldiers in the western part of the hall by John Strother, of the 9th Virginia Infantry. He was in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. He was talking with Judge T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina, the last Confederate officer to surrender after Lee's capitulation, when the Vice-Presidential candidate was introduced. "Give him the old battle cry," said Mackey. Strother responded with such force and intensity as to be heard throughout the huge structure. Buckner turned instantly in the direction of the voice and smiled. As he did so at least one hundred other voices in various parts of the hall joined in the cry. Hundreds of Federal soldiers started. Visions of charges and battlefields were instantly conjured up by the shrill, piercing note of the lost cause. It was all over in a minute, but it was an impressive episode of the great gathering, particularly to the old soldiers of both sides who are now fighting together for the preservation of the Nation's honor.

There is too much truth in the remark of "The Troy Times" that the "Popocratic movement derives its vitality mostly from States which are on record for open and shameless repudiation of their debts." Almost the only States to-day which are absolutely certain to cast their electoral vote for Bryan are those which have already adopted repudiation as to their own obligations, and now want to apply the same rule of dishonor to the Nation.

Some of the newspapers contend that Bryan is teaching treason, and argue the case at length. Whether this may or may not be true, he is certainly teaching dishonesty, repudiation and masked Anarchy, compared with which open treason would be almost respectable.

President Green, of the Republican State League, which will hold its annual convention in Syracuse on October 8, is working hard to have a successful gathering of the clubs. The Syracuse people are cooperating heartily, and "The Post" of that city says that everything is being done that can be done to insure an impressive demonstration of the young Republicanism of the State. The great difficulty with the League in this State and throughout the whole country is its lack of coherency. Some one has described it as the milky way of Republican politics. This is not said in an unkind spirit. Individually, the clubs have done and are doing admirable work for the party and are capable of rendering even more important service. The original intention of the projectors of the movement was to have the League go into the South and reclaim State after State. Dixie was an open field for the missionary efforts of the League. Something was done in a preliminary way. A convention was held in Nashville and another in Louisville, and then, for one reason or another, the idea was abandoned and the South was left to the Bourbons and the Populists. McKinley's election will make a great change in Southern political lines, and the League may find a renewed opportunity to carry out its first and best intention.

Senator Hill's friends are now trying to put the entire blame on Thacher. They say that he wanted the nomination for Governor and insisted upon having it against Hill's advice. The marine who would swallow such a story as this would be a desirable acquisition for any dime museum.

Not in years have the colored voters of the country been more enthusiastic in support of the Republican ticket. There is scarcely an exception to the rule North, South, East and West. It is difficult to find a discordant note among the race papers. "The Central Echo," for example, calls upon its readers for a "straightforward alliance henceforth with the Republican party and Republican newspapers." It objects to the term "Afro-Americans," as applied to American citizens of African descent, insisting that it would be just as proper to refer to white citizens of European extraction as "Euro-Americans." "Colored citizens" is the term it insists upon, but in this it runs counter to the teachings of T. Thomas Fortune. Mr. Fortune holds that there is only one proper appellation for his race; that is the word negro.

The renomination of Mr. Gillet in the XXIXth Congress District is well received. "The Elmira News" considers it a strong nomination. Mr. Gillet's services in the business affairs of legislation, it declares, have been invaluable.

In view of Democratic discord in Chemung County, "The Steuben Courier" begins to think that the Chemung Democracy, which gave David B. Hill his start in public life, "may no longer prove a troublesome factor in the politics of the district."

When Wilbur F. Porter was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor it was said, in explanation of the convention's action, that Mr. Hill was trying to win back Roswell P. Flower to the regular Democracy. The effort was partially successful, as was evidenced by the back somersault of "The Albany Argus," which Mr. Flower and Anthony Brady control. But Mr. Flower himself is proof against all the allurements of the old machine. He presided at the Palmer and Buckner meeting, and is not likely to change his position at this late day in the campaign.

President Hill's statement that nine-tenths of the Northwestern Railroad employes are for McKinley is echoed by the officers of the Pennsylvania and other great Eastern lines. In fact the railroad men throughout the country are almost a unit in support of the Republican ticket. Their enthusiasm for McKinley is not difficult to understand. No body of workingmen in the country would be more directly and immediately affected by the triumph of the Popocratic candidates than railroad employes. Their wages would be immediately and disastrously affected. Railroad fares are fixed by law, and it would be almost impossible to procure legislation increasing rates in proportion to the depreciation of coin. On the other hand, railroad obligations are, as a rule, payable, principal and interest, in gold. Should the Presidency and Congress be Bryanized there would be no escape from a sharp and quick reduction of railroad wages. It is a clear knowledge of this fact in the railroad world that underlies the enthusiasm for McKinley.

"If things keep on as they are going," says "The West Winfield Star," "New-York will give 500,000 for McKinley." Every good Republican hopes so, but would it not be just as well to defer that sort of talk until after election?

One Democratic organ is silly enough to object to Mr. Black, the Republican candidate for Governor, because he was born outside the State, while his competitor is a native of New-York. A voter who would be influenced by such an argument as that would prefer Aaron Burr to Alexander Hamilton.

After an impartial review of the situation "The Buffalo Inquirer" concludes that the late Democratic Convention in its city will not lessen McKinley's majority in this State.

The nomination of James J. Belden for Congress by the McKinley League and the Democracy in the XXVIIth District has, it appears, had the much-needed effect of stirring up the machine to some interest in Republican success. "This intense solicitude for Republican success," says "The Syracuse Post," "has manifested itself very recently. During all the month that the machine has been treating a large body of Republicans in this county with insult and contumely, the machine leaders have had no concern for Republican success and no thought as to what the future might bring forth. They should have thought of these things when they framed their rules and constitution, when they denied Republicans enrolment for the primaries, when they took away home rule from Republicans in the towns, when they rejected overtures for harmony made by the McKinley League Republicans last winter, when they treated with insult the communications received from the McKinley League Republicans, when they ruled with a high hand and maintained their policy of proscription, utterly regardless of the welfare of the Republican party and the success of its candidates in the future." "The Post" points out that the McKinley League Republicans were first in the field with their candidates for the Assembly, that they nominated Republicans of worthy record and excellent ability, and that if the machine had cared for Republican success it would have indorsed those candidates and prevented a three-cornered fight. "If they want harmony," adds "The Post," "let them withdraw their machine candidates and support the Republican candidates who were first in the field."

TALKING FOR BRYAN, BUT NOT BETTING.

"I am a Republican. I never voted any other ticket in my life. I have bet $10,000 on McKinley. I would give $1,000 this minute to withdraw the bets. Bryan is going to be elected sure. It is a cinch for him. I have been through the West, and I have had my eyes opened. He will carry Illinois, Indiana and the Middle West like a flash."

This is the way a visitor at the Hotel Imperial introduced himself last evening. He wore a snuff-brown suit, diamonds glittered in his cuff buttons and in his shirt front, and he had a well-to-do air about him. He walked about the hotel all the evening, expounding his creed and bewailing the fact that McKinley was already defeated. A quiet-appearing guest in the house said earnestly: "If you want to hedge I will give you a chance. I cannot bet a thousand, or half a thousand, but I will bet you a few dollars that McKinley is elected."

"How much?" asked the prophet of disaster.

The second speaker mentioned a modest sum, and the reply made by the diamond-bedecked stranger was a contemptuous sniff, with the words: "It isn't enough. Bet a thousand or I quit. I won't bet less." Then he strolled over to the telegraph desk and engaged the girl operator in a silver argument. He explained that he was from Denver, and that he knew nothing in the world could keep the silver men from winning. After talking for a while he walked back to the desk and remarked that he believed he would stay in the hotel over night. The clerk asked: "Have you any baggage?"

"Not here," was the reply.

"Well," said the clerk, insinuatingly, "you know it is customary to pay in advance when you have no baggage." The pen, poised in mid-air, came to a full stop. "Let me see," mused the would-be guest reflectively. Then he laid down the pen, and said: "I will see about staying later," and walked away.

"Funny," remarked the clerk, "whenever you run these silver men down, it's all smoke and no fire. I never knew one to stand by a wildly heralded desire to bet in his life. I meet a dozen a day in here who profess to be anxious to bet, but when some one else offers to meet them half-way they always quit."

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

Those Armenians who are naturalized citizens and favor honest money will hold a meeting at No. 15 West Twenty-fourth-st. to-morrow night.

The West Side Republican Club held an enthusiastic sound-money mass-meeting at the clubrooms, in the Hotel Endicott, No. 102 West Eighty-second-st., Tuesday evening. Nearly eight hundred men and women attended and heard with deep interest the various speeches that were delivered. Among the speakers were C. L. Young, of Massachusetts; Jacob Kemple, of West Virginia; George L. Weeks and George C. Austin. The speakers dwelt on the issue of the political campaign and urged upon their hearers the necessity of energy and unflagging work.

The VIth Assembly District Republicans began their campaign Tuesday night at the U. S. Grant Club, at No. 11 Prince-st. There was a good-sized audience at their meeting at the clubrooms, and the speeches were greatly applauded. The speakers were President George W. Wagner, candidate for Assembly; John Palmieri, Michael Ryan and James W. Branigan. The club announced its annual outing at Witzel's Point View Park, College Point, on October 5.

The Leaf Tobacco Sound Money Club raised two banners at noon on Tuesday, amid music, speech-making and cheering. The first was stretched across Maiden Lane from No. 136 to No. 139, and the other just around the corner, from No. 158 to No. 159 Water-st. Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder, of Brooklyn, made an address on the occasion. Other speakers were Major John Burns, Congressman Coombs, of Brooklyn; Jacob Kemple, of West Virginia; John Winfield Scott and Joseph Cullman, president of the club. A message from Major McKinley was read, which conveyed his congratulations and best wishes to the members of the club.

The Republicans of the XIXth Assembly District will hold a big rally and mass-meeting at Columbus Hall, in Sixtieth-st., between Columbus and Amsterdam aves., on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. An entirely new feature of this occasion will be a lecture on "Sound Money and Protection" by J. C. Schenck, of New-Jersey. The lecture will be illustrated with a large number of stereopticon views prepared especially for this occasion. This mass-meeting will be the opening gun of the campaign from the lower end of the district, and it is especially desired that there be a large attendance. George R. Bidwell will preside. There will also be present Lemuel E. Quigg, Robert Mazet and other prominent Republicans.

An invitation has been issued to all colored citizens to witness the banner-raising at the opening of the National Republican Annex, at No. 118 West Thirty-first-st., to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The Committee of Arrangements, including Charles Butler, J. D. Carr, R. F. Simms, T. B. McKeel, W. R. Davis, R. R. Scottron and A. B. Cosey, have spared no effort to make this a memorable demonstration. Dr. Ernest Lyon is chief of the Annex.

Who does not know women and young girls who are continually in tears? Who always see the dark side? Who have frequent fits of melancholy without any apparent cause? But there is a cause. It is to be found by the intelligent physician in some derangement of the complicated and delicate feminine organs of generation. The woman who half understands herself, feels that she cannot always be complaining; she cannot always have the doctor in the house. The young girl suffers, bodily and mentally, in silence. The trouble usually comes so gradually it is attributed to some outside cause. There is undue weariness, unexpected pain, unreasonable tears and fits of temper. All these symptoms are simply protests of the silent, long-suffering nerves. The trouble shows in dark circles below the eyes, a downward curve of the mouth, a sallow, brownish-yellow neck.

Unregarded, the trouble grows. A few years of tortured invalidism, probably insanity, before merciful death comes. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the fruit of years of study. It is the product of an investigating mind united with a generous nature. When an intelligent person gives years of study to a subject there must be some good result. The "Favorite Prescription" is a compound of extracts of herbs that