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HOWLED DOWN BY YALE MEN

BRYAN UNABLE TO FINISH HIS SPEECH IN NEW-HAVEN.

FIRST IT WAS A CROWD OF STUDENTS THAT DROWNED HIS VOICE, AND THEN A BRASS BAND DID THE REST--HIS FIRST DAY IN NEW-ENGLAND.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 24.—Yale College boys delayed the big open-air meeting addressed by William J. Bryan here to-day, and nearly caused it to break up in confusion. As it was, Mr. Bryan gave up attempting to speak and retired in disgust. The movement of the students was presumably preconcerted. They were posted through the crowd, and seemed to sing and yell at given signals.

When Mr. Bryan began his speech there was a cheer and a chorus from the students of "'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! Yale!" He tried to go on, but the yells made him stop. A song with the refrain "Gold, gold, gold" kept his words from being heard. Finally the candidate sat down, and J. B. Sargent, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Alexander Troup, chairman of the State Central Committee, and Dr. A. B. Fuller, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, made appeals for order. Their efforts were successful after Mr. Bryan had been seated ten minutes, and at 2:50 he resumed his remarks. But the derisive yells broke forth again, and fifteen minutes later the candidate brought his address to a close.

Mr. Bryan spoke from a stand on the south side of Centre Church, an ancient house of worship facing the Green. It was an ideal place for an open-air meeting, and the weather was perfect. The crowd was enormous. People had been coming into town all the morning on excursion trains, and when Mr. Bryan entered the Green between 12,000 and 15,000 of them were gathered there. Over in another part of the big shady square the First Division of the Connecticut Naval Militia had assembled with its guests, Company K, of Hartford, and several thousand of those who could not get near enough to hear the candidate drifted away toward the military contingent.

As soon as Mr. Bryan finished speaking A. S. Crandall, of Norwich, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, stepped forward and sharply criticised the Yale men. He said: "In this city of students, this city of business men, this city of workingmen, I ask you, in the name of God and man, to take to your hearts the questions that have been put so well before you to-day by William Jennings Bryan. I ask you to vote in November in accordance with them. As to the young men who have made it impossible for him to speak to-day, I ask you not to believe that they represent Yale any more than McKinley will represent us in November. They have been blowing off their wind as he is blowing off his wind. Yale has sent out into the world men, sir (addressing Mr. Bryan), who have, like you, been an honor to their university and to their country in Congress, in business and in every walk of life."

He proposed three cheers for Mr. Bryan, and they were given, mingled with hisses from the Yale contingent. Mr. Sargent then declared the meeting adjourned, and Mr. Bryan was taken to the New-Haven House in his carriage. He looked very much fatigued and refused to shake hands as he left the stage.

WHAT BRYAN MANAGED TO SAY.

This is part of Mr. Bryan's interrupted speech:

Ladies and gentlemen: I am glad that there are students here, because I want to say a word to students. Your college has helped to add fame to your city, and those who assemble here are supposed to come in order that they may better equip themselves for the duties of life. I am glad to talk to you students, because, my friends, we have a cause which appeals to students. If the syndicates and corporations rule this country, then no young man has a fair show unless he is the favorite of a corporation. (Cheers and yells for McKinley by the students.) If the people have a right to govern themselves, and deputize that right, then every citizen has a fair show and every man may achieve what he desires. We desire to leave all the avenues open so that the son of the humblest citizen may aspire to the highest position within the gift of the people. (Cheers and yells repeated.)

I am not speaking now to the sons who are sent to college on the proceeds of ill-gotten gains. (Enthusiastic cheering.) I will wait until these sons have exhausted what their fathers have left them, and I will appeal to their children, who will have to commence life where their grandfathers commenced. (Great cheering.)

My friends, a just government is best for the greatness of the people. Equal laws and equal opportunities are best for ninety-nine out of every hundred of our citizens (yells again repeated); and therefore our cause appeals to every young man who wants to make this Government so good as to deserve the love and confidence and the support of every citizen in this land. We appeal not only to the students; we appeal to business men who have been terrorized by the financial—what may I call it? (applause)—people who have been tyrannized over by financial institutions until in some instances it is more dangerous to raise your voice against the ruling power than it is in an absolute monarchy to criticise the Government. (Great applause and yells repeated.)

I have been so used to talking to young men who earn their own living that I do not know (great cheering)—I say I have been so used to talking to young men who earn their own living that I hardly know what language to use to address myself to those who desire to be known not as creators of wealth, but the distributors of wealth which somebody else created (Great cheering). If you will show me a young man who has been taught to believe (more yells and cries for McKinley)—in all my travels I have not found a crowd that needed talking to so much as this crowd does. (Cries of "That's right.") I came to this city something more than a year ago, and I learned something of the domination of your financial classes. I have seen it elsewhere, but, my friends, the great mass of the people, even of this city, will be better off under bimetallism that permits the Nation to grow than under a gold standard which starves everybody except the money-changer and the money-owner. (Great applause.)

A SENTIMENT FOR PAY ENVELOPES.

You have laboring men also in large numbers in this city. I do not know whether the advocates of the gold standard, who employ men in shops, insist on telling their employes how to vote. I have in other places found employers who would put in envelopes the pay for the day's work or week's work, and then put on the outside of the envelopes some instructions to the employes. If the manufacturer, if the employer, if the railroad president feels as if there must be something on the outside of the envelopes as well as upon the inside, let me suggest something which the employer might put there. Let him write on the outside: "You will find within your wages. They are to cover your work. They are not to pay for your vote." (Cries of "Good! good!") We recognize that the men who have sense enough to do the work we want done have sense enough to vote right without our telling them how to vote. (Applause.)

I notice that in some places they have been organizing sound-money clubs, and they have the applicant sign a statement saying that the free coinage of silver would hurt him in his business as a wage-earner. I have wondered why our great financial magnates did not put in their application a statement similar to that. Why don't the heads of these syndicates, which have been bleeding the Government, make application to sound-money clubs and write in the application that the free coinage of silver would hurt them in their business as heads of syndicates? (Laughter.) They want people to believe they are entirely benevolent, that they are philanthropists, and what they do is done merely because they believe that the people will be benefited by having them run the Government, and they submit to the inconvenience of running the Government in order to help the people who, they say, will be benefited. (More confusion by the students.)

If you make money scarce you make money dear. No party ever declared in its platform that it was in favor of hard times, and yet the party that declares for a gold standard in substance declares for a continuation of hard times.

BRYAN GIVES UP THE STRUGGLE.

Here the band accompanying the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Connecticut, which had been playing on the east side of the common, marched westward much nearer to the stand where Mr. Bryan was speaking, so that it was impossible to hear him more than a few feet away from the front of the platform. The students, however, were not making as much disturbance as they had been. Mr. Bryan continued:

It is hard enough to talk when all the conditions are favorable, and I must ask you to excuse me from talking any further in the presence of the noises against which we have to combat to-day.

HIS FIRST GREETING IN CONNECTICUT.

Mr. Bryan received his welcome to Connecticut and New-England at Stamford, which he reached at about 11 o'clock. He made a short speech there and another at South Norwalk.

Bridgeport had Mr. Bryan for an hour. He was greeted at the station by a big crowd, and was taken to Washington Park, where he spoke to a crowd of about 5,000 people.

"Now, what would be an honest dollar?" said he. "Why, they say a dollar which, when you melt it, loses nothing. According to that, the Mexican dollar is an honest dollar, because you can melt it and it doesn't lose anything."

"How much is it worth?" was asked from the audience.

"It is worth just the same that the bullion in it is worth," was the answer. "Now, if the Mexican dollar is worth just as much as the bullion in it, and the bullion in it is worth just as much as the Mexican dollar, then I want to ask you if it is not an honest dollar, according to those who say that an honest dollar is a dollar that loses nothing by melting."

It was 1 o'clock when Mr. Bryan reached New-Haven.

TWO SPEECHES IN HARTFORD.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 24.—Mr. Bryan's trip from New-Haven to Hartford was without special incident, except for the development of considerable feeling over the disarrangement of the programme at Meriden. It had been announced that the special car would be shifted to a side track there and remain over forty minutes. When Meriden was reached, however, the officials of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad refused to allow the car to be detached, on the ground that the shifting process might cause accident in the big crowd at the station. The Meriden reception was attended by a great throng. Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform and was cheered. Short stops were made at Wallingford and at Berlin.

Mr. Bryan ended his Connecticut tour to-night by making two speeches in Hartford. Both meetings were held in the open air, the first in Capitol Park and the other in Main-st., in front of the City Hotel.

BRYAN KEPT THEM WAITING.

HIS CONNECTICUT ESCORT IN A STATE OF MIND—THE PARTY TWO HOURS LATE IN STARTING.

"I would like to know what kind of a schedule this party is running on," remarked a fat, red-faced man at the Grand Central Station shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was one of the Reception Committee that was at the station to meet Mr. Bryan, the Popocratic candidate for President, and conduct him to Connecticut. Mr. Bryan, so the committee that met him at the Grand Central Station yesterday declared, was to have started at 8 o'clock in the morning for New-Haven. Accordingly the committee, four in number, arrived at the Grand Central Station at 7:30 and patiently awaited the arrival of their candidate. They were William Kennedy, Phillip J. Bennett, John P. Carney and William Gillhooley, all of Connecticut. They eagerly scanned the face of every one that entered the waiting-room, and confidentially told the few people in waiting that they were waiting for William J. Bryan. This caused some little curiosity, and a little knot of curious ones hung around the station waiting for the advent of the "Boy Orator." When he did not come the crowd began to chaff the Reception Committee, and they in turn sought seclusion in the restaurant. When the hands of the clock pointed to 8, and still no sign of Mr. Bryan, and the train pulled out of the station, the Reception Committee gave a gasp of despair and looked blankly at each other.

While they were discussing the situation a pompous but much worried citizen rushed into the station and gasped:

"Have you seen him?"

"Seen who?" asked the disgusted Reception Committee.

"Why, Bryan," he asked in surprise. "I thought he would be here by this time."

The newcomer was Alexander Troup, chairman of the Connecticut State Committee, who was commissioned to escort Mr. Bryan through his State. He was astonished by the information that the candidate had not arrived, but at once hurried to a telephone and called up the Hotel Margaret in Brooklyn, where he had left Mr. Bryan the previous evening. The word that came back was that Mr. Bryan was still sleeping and that he was too tired to get up. The speaker explained that Mr. Bryan had come home in the evening after the meetings in Brooklyn in wretched physical condition, and that a rest was absolutely necessary. Mr. Troup further learned that Mr. Bryan would be at the station in time to take a train at 10 o'clock, and so the party of five decided to eat breakfast in the restaurant in the station and remain there until Mr. Bryan arrived. They started in single file and had just reached the door of the restaurant when another nervous citizen rushed up and said: "Where is he?" The speaker was William P. St. John, treasurer of the Popocratic National Committee. The situation was explained to him and he joined the others at breakfast. At 10 o'clock Mr. Bryan did arrive at the station, and the start was made without any additional trouble.

PICKPOCKETS WHO FOLLOWED BRYAN.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 24.—The police captured two pickpockets who followed the Bryan party to this city this morning. The prisoners give their names as J. W. Keenan, of New-York, and John Williams, of Chicago. The latter says he is a commercial traveller, but tells a poor story. On Keenan were found a $150 stud stolen at the station from Ambrose Blackman, of Hawleyville. Julius Abt, of this city, lost a diamond stud. The thieves were captured at Washington Park while Bryan was speaking. J. T. Lynch, one of the Reception Committee, was relieved of his gold watch.

SHE STOLE FOR HER TROUSSEAU.

A GERMAN GIRL CONFESSES TO TAKING JEWELRY AND DRESSES.

A rather prepossessing German girl named May Klinghiel, twenty-one years old, was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Harlem Court, yesterday afternoon by Officers Nash and Gallagher, of the West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. station, on the charge of having stolen jewelry and dresses from the Washington apartment-house, at One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. and Seventh-ave., to the amount of $300. The officers told the Magistrate that the girl had confessed and asked that she be remanded in their custody, as she had promised to aid them in finding the stolen property.

The girl had been in the employ of Mrs. George Williams, who lives on the third floor, as a servant for some time, and ten days ago one of the tenants reported at the police station that nearly every family in the house had been robbed. The officers suspected the German girl and yesterday morning placed her under arrest. At the station she broke down and confessed, telling the officers where a part of the stolen goods could be found. It is also said that the girl expected to be married and stole the articles to buy herself a trousseau.

Mrs. Williams lost jewelry and clothing valued at $190; Mrs. W. Ward Damon, silk dresses and other woman's apparel valued at $60; F. Baxter, jewelry, the value of which is not given, and Minnie Brinkman, $70 worth of clothing. It is alleged that the girl had pass keys that fitted nearly every door in the building, and while the people were absent ransacked their rooms. She will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning, when the array of stolen goods will be offered in evidence.

MARKET PRICES NOW AND FORMERLY.

HENRY CLEWS EXPOSES SOME FALLACIES AS TO AGRICULTURAL DISCONTENT.

Discussing the advance in wheat of over five cents a bushel since Tuesday, Henry Clews said yesterday:

The advance in wheat at the present time to 66½ for the December option in Chicago and 72½ for the same option in New-York, gives the farmer fully as high a price for this year's product as he obtained twenty-five years ago, although at that time wheat sold at over $1 a bushel and the present price is due largely to the present materially lower freight charges as compared with that period; besides which, the farmer's expenses in producing meanwhile have been materially lessened by the great improvement in agricultural implements, which have made a revolution in manual labor. It does not follow that because wheat is not selling at $1, the price it formerly sold at, it entails any loss to the farmer. The same applies to cotton. At eight cents a pound, the price to-day, the producer realizes a big profit out of it. It must be remembered that what formerly went to waste, such as cottonseed and other refuse, is now turned to valuable use, and yields about 1½ cents a pound to the producer.

It has been cited that the producers of wheat and cotton and other products are dissatisfied, and are in favor of silver on account of the low prices prevailing for these products. On the above showing it would not seem that such a position was justifiable. As a matter of fact, a bale of cotton or 100 bushels of wheat will to-day buy more furniture, more clothing, and more of the necessaries of life than at any time in the last fifty years. The present prices for cotton and wheat are ample to make producers most prosperous instead of the reverse, and should make them favor the maintenance of our present sound money instead of an inferior kind, as advocated by the silver party.

ARRIVALS OF GOLD.

Arrivals of gold yesterday were $200,000 by the Aurania for the New-York Produce Exchange Bank and $65,000 by the Lahn for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. There was a deposit of $50,000 in gold in the Sub-Treasury in exchange for greenbacks. The advance in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent was expected. It was not thought it would interfere with the flow of gold from London to New-York.

A COMPRESSED-AIR CAR HERE.

The Metropolitan Traction Company has just received one of the compressed air motor-cars made by the American Wheelock Engine Company, of Worcester, Mass., and it is now at the power-house at One-hundred-and-forty-sixth-st. and Lenox-ave. Mr. Pearson, the chief engineer of the Traction Company, said yesterday that the car was under lock and key, and that the compressed air people had the key. Mr. Pearson added that the experiment with the motor would be made on the Lenox-ave. line, but not until several cars had arrived. The number ordered is eight. At the office of the Wheelock Company it was said that no one present could say when the rest of the cars would arrive.

COUNTERFEITERS IN THE TOILS.

TWO MEN AND A WOMAN UNDER ARREST—A COMPLETE SET OF MOULDS AND VARIOUS COINS CONFISCATED.

The police of the East Twenty-second-st. station made known yesterday the facts of the capture of three counterfeiters which they had made within the last week. Two men and a woman were arrested. The men are lodged in Ludlow Street Jail and held in $10,000 bail each for trial. The woman is locked up in the House of Detention in $500 bail. She is wanted as a witness. The police are still looking for another member of the gang.

Those arrested are William Knapp, twenty-four years old; his wife, Lottie, nineteen years old, and Thomas Fagan, twenty-two years old.

The place in which they carried on their counterfeiting was a back room on the top floor of a furnished-room house, at No. 223 East Twenty-third-st. The knowledge that something wrong was going on in the house was made known to Captain Smith about a week ago. It was said that there was something suspicious about the occupants of the room on the top floor back. Strange hammerings were heard there at all hours, and there were many well-dressed callers who attracted attention. Captain Smith detailed Detectives Rink, Stephens and Conroy to make an investigation. They shadowed the house, and one day, when there was no one in the room on which suspicion rested, they made an entrance and examined it. They found a complete assortment of counterfeiters' paraphernalia.

This was on last Saturday. They waited in front of the house and arrested Knapp when he entered. They searched him and found in his pockets sixteen counterfeit 50-cent pieces and a bad quarter. He broke down and confessed, implicating Fagan. The detectives continued their watch on the house and on Tuesday arrested Knapp's wife when she approached it. She acknowledged that her husband and Fagan had been counterfeiters during their seven weeks' stay in the house. She said that she had often remonstrated with her husband against doing the work, as she feared he would eventually be captured.

The woman is a variety actress. Knapp is known as "Mustang Jack." He is a trick rider, and in the summer spends four or five months in the West branding cattle. He gave his occupation as a driver when arrested. Fagan was arrested on Tuesday night. He professed his innocence, and was highly indignant over his arrest. Mrs. Knapp, however, says that Fagan was her husband's accomplice and bought the plaster with which the moulds were made.

The Secret Service officials complimented the detectives on their capture, and said it was one of the most complete set of moulds ever confiscated. There were fourteen moulds seized. They were for coins of all denominations from a cent to 50 cents. The police found a cigar-box full of counterfeit nickels, fourteen bottles of silver composition and antimony, nine bottles of acid, pincers and other material.

The Secret Service men believe that the men are connected with a Western gang of counterfeiters. Knapp and Fagan used to pass the counterfeit coin on Third-ave. shopkeepers.

Mrs. Knapp says that Fagan had a scheme to make bad money in Ireland, but feared he would be arrested if he ventured there. Fagan gave his address to the police as No. 236 Third-ave., and said he was a bookkeeper. The police kept the facts of the arrest secret until yesterday, in the hope that they might capture other accomplices of the prisoners.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL CENSURED.

THE CORONER'S JURY FINDS THE AUTHORITIES WERE NEGLIGENT IN ALLOWING RANGES'S REMOVAL.

Coroner Dobbs held an inquest yesterday afternoon into the cause of death of George H. Ranges, of No. 17 Lawrence-st., who died last Saturday in an ambulance while being transferred from St. Luke's to the Harlem Hospital.

Dr. F. C. Wood testified that he attended Ranges at St. Luke's and found him suffering from alcoholism and delirium tremens. He examined Ranges before the transfer, and thought that he was in a condition to be transferred. Dr. F. F. Owen, ambulance surgeon of the Harlem Hospital, said Ranges died seven and a half minutes after he left St. Luke's. Coroner's Physician Schultze testified that Ranges's life could probably have been saved if he had remained at St. Luke's. He thought Ranges would have recovered from the delirium tremens, which, with alcoholism, killed him.

In his charge to the jury Coroner Dobbs said that certain hospitals in the city seemed to be responsible to no one for what they did. "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is more considerate of the cases they handle," he said, "than the management of some of the hospitals."

The jury brought in a verdict that death was due to alcoholism and delirium tremens, and censured the hospital authorities for negligence.

HORSES AND DOGS AT AUCTION.

THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK OWNED BY COLONEL A. B. HILTON.

About as fine a lot of horses and wagons as any commercial establishment in the city possesses was put on sale yesterday by Van Tassell & Kearney, auctioneers. The lot was the property of Hilton, Hughes & Co., and the sale took place at the firm's stables, No. 160 West Tenth-st., by order of George M. Wright, assignee. There were 208 horses, twenty-eight furniture trucks, ten shipping trucks, four furniture vans, thirty-six parcel wagons, three dump carts, thirty sets of double harness and fifty-two sets of single harness. The sale began at 10 a. m., when a good-sized assembly was present. The bidding was spirited at times, and fair prices were realized for almost everything sold.

The first horse offered, a big gray, brought $150, and a black mare fetched $225. The average price for the horses sold was about $110, which, while ordinarily low for the class of animals offered, was high for the times. The stock cost the firm much more than it brought. One old stableman bought a horse for $40. He said that he did so because he had cared for the animal so long that to part with it now would be like losing one of his family. Many of the purchasers were small tradesmen from out of town who had been customers of Hilton, Hughes & Co., and who knew that the horses were as good as the other stock of the firm. The horse and wagon sale will be finished on Wednesday, September 30.

The highly bred dogs of Colonel A. B. Hilton's Iolanthe Kennels at Saratoga will also be disposed of to the highest bidders. There are nine dogs in the lot, comprising bulldogs, terriers and collies. The owner has disposed of the rest of his live-stock at private sale. So many persons were after the dogs which he still possesses, and which were the most valuable in his kennels, that he decided to sell them at auction, so that everybody who desired to do so could bid for them. Among the prize-winners which will be sold is King Orry, a bulldog, winner of first prizes in this city, Chicago, Detroit and Boston last year, which placed him in the challenge class. Many dog-fanciers think that he is the finest dog of his kind in existence. He was valued at $5,000 by Colonel Hilton when exhibited at the dog show in this city. Another prize-winner to be sold is Grosvenor Lass, a bulldog bitch, and another is the famous Salem. When the latter was imported into this country she cost $1,500. She is in the champion class, having won the necessary three challenge prizes, and also many more.

Following the sale of the bulldogs, four collies will be disposed of. They are Hatfield Don, Ormskirk Susie, Hempstead Dorothy and Sallie, all prize-winners. Denver, an imported Welsh terrier, which is said to have won more than fifty prizes in England, is also advertised to be sold.

IMPROVING ALL ANGELS' CHURCH.

Preparations have been begun for making important alterations in the handsome building of All Angels' Church at Eighty-first-st. and West End-ave. The Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, the associate rector, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday that for two weeks it would not be known precisely what the changes would be. It is the intention, however, to alter the building so as to make it almost an entirely new structure. A lot 25x100 has been purchased for $35,000, which in 1890 was sold for $11,500. The Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, the rector of the church, has presented four more lots, valued at $65,000. These five lots are to be added to the present site. The site of the new building will have a frontage in West End-ave. of 127 feet, in Eighty-first-st. a frontage of 150 feet and in Eightieth-st. a frontage of 50 feet.

IRISH DELEGATES BACK AGAIN.

At least five men who got into this country yesterday don't want the Queen saved. They came on the steamer Aurania and their names are J. P. Ryan, secretary of the Irish National Alliance; Patrick Gallagher, Peter Wrenn and Michael Murphy. They were delegates to the Irish Convention recently held at Dublin and they attended the concert given on board the steamship Wednesday evening. When part of the audience began to sing "America" and the other half "God Save the Queen" these five arose and seizing their belongings left the saloon.

When seen at the pier yesterday they said that the convention was a great success, although the popular impression on this side has been that there was an occasional discord mixed with the harmony.

On the same vessel came Brigadier J. Tofft, who comes here to take charge of the Swedish corps of the Salvation Army.

BIG INCREASE IN VALUE OF REALTY.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for Jefferson M. Levy to Anson Phelps Stokes the southwest corner of Liberty and Williams sts. for $408,000. This property was bought by Mr. Levy in the fall of 1894 for $308,000. It contains about 3,900 square feet, and at the price realized by Mr. Levy is worth about $110 per square foot.

ALL REPORTS FAVORABLE.

THE LATEST NEWS AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

SOUND-MONEY SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH—THE LABOR VOTE IN THE WEST.

Further consideration was given yesterday by Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee to the extension of the campaign in several Southern States. Among the first callers who saw him at headquarters was a Louisiana delegation, headed by ex-Governor Warmouth. The delegation told Mr. Hanna that the Sound Money Democrats of Louisiana were uniting with the Republicans to elect McKinley. The fusion, it was said, could be made strong enough to carry the State by a good majority if arrangements should be made to hold large meetings and engage prominent speakers to bring out the full force of the sound-money sentiment in opposition to Bryanism.

A delegation of Tennessee Republicans also conferred with Mr. Hanna. Several representatives of the Sound Money Democrats of the State were present at the conference. A fusion of the sound-money vote in Tennessee, it was represented, would carry the State for McKinley by a good majority. The work of enlisting united support for the Republican ticket will be considered at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. According to the canvass of the situation made by trustworthy representatives in the South, the Sound Money Democrats are almost solid in their determination to cast their ballots where they will do the most good, and not waste powder by voting for a third ticket.

J. M. Faulkner, member of the Democratic National Committee from Alabama, and ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones, also of that State, declared yesterday that a fusion with the Republicans would result in the certain defeat of the Bryan ticket.

A FALSE RUMOR ABOUT KANSAS.

The attention of Mr. Hanna was called to a report that the Republican organization had abandoned the idea of being able to carry Kansas. He expressed surprise that such a statement should have been made. "It is absolutely without foundation," he said. "The committee has not only not thought of such a thing, but we are making a thorough campaign in Kansas and confidently expect to carry the State."

The vigorous campaign which is being made in the West, all the indications show, will result in a sweeping victory for McKinley and Hobart. A telegram from the Chicago headquarters to Mr. Hanna reported yesterday that the Popocratic campaign managers "are on the run," resorting to pretensions that the labor vote is for Bryan, now that the polls made by State committees have given a splendid showing for McKinley and sound money in the agricultural districts, where the Bryan managers first alleged their strength lay. Polls have been taken of the labor vote in the West, and on the strength of the information obtained, a wager has been made by those in charge of the Chicago headquarters that the Republicans will carry Chicago by more than 40,000 majority and the State of Illinois by a plurality exceeding 120,000.

THE LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Mayor George E. Green, of Binghamton, president of the State League of Republican Clubs, was a caller at headquarters yesterday. He is enthusiastic in the work of the League, and said: "There are now more than 1,000 clubs in this State, and new ones are constantly being formed. The young men are more interested and active than ever before, and our convention at Syracuse on October 8 will be the largest ever held. A rate of one and a third fares has been secured on all railroads, and many clubs will attend in a body. My observation and investigation satisfy me that McKinley's majority in this State will pass the 200,000 mark."

"I never knew sentiment to crystallize so rapidly in favor of candidates as it has in Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee in favor of McKinley and Hobart," said John C. Dancy at headquarters. He is general manager of the approaching centennial celebration of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. He declared that he would not be surprised if the States named went Republican.

P. B. Laird, of Brooklyn, brought this report from West Virginia: "We need have no fear of West Virginia. The State is as solid as Maine. Our work there has been principally among the laboring men, miners and farmers. I have never seen such interest among them in any campaign."

News from Michigan was brought by Parke Matthewson, of Detroit, who said: "The organization is thorough, and is doing most efficient work. The State is going for McKinley certain. We shall not be satisfied if we do not at least tie the record and majorities we gave to Rich for Governor, nearly 100,000, at the last election."

The great interest taken in the veterans' movement against Bryanism was shown yesterday by Colonel L. Edwin Dudley, secretary of the Veterans' Non-Partisan Patriotic League, who produced a letter from W. D. Maticok, of Mattoon, Ill., containing a list of more than 1,000 Democratic and Republican soldier voters who have joined the movement.

Joseph H. Manley returned yesterday from his brief visit to Maine, and resumed his duties at headquarters.

In the afternoon Senator Quay received a delegation from the Campaign Committee of the New-York State Republican Editorial Association, which represents 138 newspapers. The delegation included William Berri, A. O. Bunnell, John A. Sleicher, John I. Platt, John W. Vrooman, C. S. Munger and Thomas P. Peters.

SUIT OVER SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

A QUESTION OF THE OWNERSHIP OF AN ACCOUNT IN THE NAME OF "OWNEY" GEOGHEGAN'S FATHER.

The trial of an action brought by Hannah McGinley and Philip Ryan, administrators of the estate of John Geoghegan, against the Bank for Savings to recover about $2,000, with interest, was begun yesterday before Justice Daly in Trial Term, Part IX., of the Supreme Court.

John Geoghegan, who was the father of Owen Geoghegan, better known as "Owney" Geoghegan, died intestate on December 9, 1881. It is said that John Geoghegan had deposited sums of money in the bank used, which amounted at the time the suit was begun to $2,000, with accumulated interest. The plaintiffs were appointed administrators of the estate by the Surrogate on March 17, 1892. They allege that the bank has refused to pay them the money.

Mrs. Hannah McGinley is a daughter of John Geoghegan, and Philip Ryan is his son-in-law. The bank's counsel, Strong & Cadwalader, deny the allegations in the complaint, and say that the money was deposited in his father's name by Owen Geoghegan. It is also averred on behalf of the bank that the money was all withdrawn by Owen Geoghegan on January 9, 1882, one month after his father's death. The plaintiffs say that if this is true the bank had no right to pay the money to Owen Geoghegan, and is still liable to them for the money.

The bank's counsel offered in evidence seventeen slips upon which money was paid out, and Owen Geoghegan's name was spelled differently on most of them. The officers of the bank testified that they did not rely much on the spelling, but depended upon answers made to questions asked. They also testified that money was drawn out twice on the same day, the person receiving the money signing "John Geoghegan" once and "Owen Geoghegan" the other time. William G. White, controller of the bank, testified that the writing on the different slips was the same as that in the passbook.

The case will be resumed to-day.

THE REV DR. DYER'S ANNIVERSARY.

A few friends of the Rev. Dr. Heman Dyer and his family met yesterday at his home, in East Seventeenth-st., to congratulate the venerable clergyman on the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth and on his life of more than three-score years which has been passed in the ministry. The celebration was purely of a private nature and consisted of a short religious service, followed by the reception of the congratulations of his friends who were present and of telegrams and letters from friends at a distance. Although Dr. Dyer has not for many years taken part in the ministrations of a parish, by reason of impaired health, he is still one of the best-known of the Episcopal clergy in the United States, and is recognized as one of the most trusted advisers and supporters of the church to which he belongs.

Dr. Dyer was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., on September 24, 1810, of old New-England stock. He was educated for the ministry at Gambier, Ohio, and was ordained a deacon in 1834. His career up to fifteen years ago, when he retired from parochial work, has been an exceedingly busy one and full of incident, as he himself has told in his autobiography, lately published under the title of "The Records of an Active Life." In recent years Dr. Dyer has devoted himself to his duties as corresponding secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge. He is also a trustee of the General Theological Seminary.

A FIREMAN BADLY BURNED.

Louis Bode, a fireman, thirty-one years old, of No. 204 East Seventy-eighth-st., employed in the Hotel Renaissance, No. 10 West Forty-fourth-st., was severely burned about the hands and arms yesterday while working in the cellar of the hotel. He was cleaning the boiler with petroleum when spontaneous combustion occurred and he was enveloped in flames. The engineer and several others ran to his assistance and extinguished the flames. An ambulance was called, and he was removed to the Flower Hospital, where it was said his condition was critical.

JUDGE LANSING ATTACKS BRYAN.

HE DECLARES TO THE DRUMMERS THE POPOCRATIC CANDIDATE "IS APPEALING TO THE LOWEST PREJUDICES."

The announcement that Judge Isaac Lansing, of Lincoln, Neb., the home of the Popocratic candidate for President, would speak to the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League, at Broadway and Prince-st., at yesterday's noonday meeting, was sufficient inducement for 3,500 people to leave their business yesterday to hear what he had to say about his misguided townsman. Colonel John H. Black presided at the meeting, and in introducing Judge Lansing, explained to the audience that it was the first time New-Yorkers had had an opportunity to know what manner of a man the Popocratic candidate really was, from the lips of one who had known him from his early youth.

Judge Lansing spoke as follows in part:

The chief attraction about me in this campaign is that I come from Lincoln, the home of Presidential nominations. We have two nominees there. A little to my right lives William J. Bentley, the Prohibitionist nominee, and to my left is the handsome and inimitable William J. Bryan, the "Boy Reader of the Platte," the candidate of that other party which I cannot name. The people were looking for Presidents and they walked to the right and left of me, right by my house.

I was in West Virginia not long ago. Let me tell you that West Virginia will give a Republican majority of 20,000. (Cheers.)

I don't want to insult our Democratic friends who are travelling with us by calling the Bryanites the Democratic party. I will call them the Silvercratic party. They have been driven from every position they took in the beginning of the campaign. My neighbor Bryan presents a pitiable spectacle. He stands alone, not a single Democrat of National reputation fighting with him. His battle is a desperate one, and he is now appealing to the lowest prejudices of humanity. He is asking labor to array itself against capital, asking men to run their knives into men who have been more fortunate.

Every intelligent man knows that the real issue to-day is the protection of American industries. Mr. Bryan knows that if tariff were talked about, the rich man as well as the poor man would have his attention called to the rusty smokestacks which stand all over the country. So he does not bring up that issue; he keeps it out of sight. He prefers to throw dust—silver dust—in the eyes of the people. He spoke about the crime of 1873. Who discovered that? It was Mr. Jones, Mr. Teller and Mr. Stewart and some of the silver mine-owners out on the Western borders. And what is their remedy? The free and unlimited coinage of silver. I discover a crime of more recent date which the Democratic party, with Bryan's help, committed; it is the crime of 1893 when human labor was demonetized, and my remedy is the free and unlimited coinage of American muscle. That will cure all the ills from which we suffer.

Senator Ford also spoke, devoting his speech entirely to the tariff.

The meeting to-day will be addressed by Miss Sarah Neville. W. H. Spendley will also speak.

AT THE DRY GOODS CLUB.

THREE SPEAKERS TELL OF THE FALLACY OF FREE SILVER—A NOISY BRYANITE EJECTED.

There was a large attendance yesterday noon at the meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, at No. 350 Broadway. John Winfield Scott, of New-Jersey, delivered a patriotic address on the blessings of American citizenship. He took occasion to prove, from his standpoint, the fallacy of the free-silver movement. Continuing, he said: "When a man comes from Nebraska and declares he is in the enemy's country, he is a real enemy of his country."

After a campaign song, L. L. Van Allen, of New-York, spoke. He said in part: "Sixteen to one would be a dishonor to the American people. Seven-eighths of them will not bow to the image of the silver-crazed monsters who are especially interested in free silver. Few besides the mine owners, who want to become billionaires by getting their bullion coined at the expense of the Government, will do so. The cause of honest money will triumph with its twin brother—Protection."

Oscar Hale, of Wisconsin, followed. He laid stress upon the bolt of leading Democrats from the Chicago platform. His denunciations of the "Boy Orator of the Platte," evoked a noisy protest from a stranger in the crowd.

"Put him out!" somebody shouted.

The stranger pushed forward and demanded a hearing.

Chairman Fuller interrupted with, "If there are any firebrands here I trust the policemen will put them out." The stranger subsided for the moment, but interrupting later on demanded: "To what has been due the depression since 1892?"

A policeman forcibly ejected him as Mr. Hale was giving this reply to the question: "The depression is due to the repeal of the McKinley bill." The reply called forth a great outburst of cheering.

RE-ELECTED BY HIS OLD COMRADES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELEVENTH CORPS ASSOCIATION AGAIN GOES TO GENERAL DI CESNOLA.

General Louis P. di Cesnola, the director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city, yesterday received notice of his re-election to the presidency of the Eleventh Corps Association, of which he has been a prominent officer since its organization after the war. General di Cesnola has been ill recently.

The Eleventh Corps Association had its annual reunion this year in Burlington, Vt., and the annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of regular business was held in Red Men's Hall, in that city, on September 16. The illness of General di Cesnola prevented him from attending the reunion, although he had been for some time president of the association, but it was the desire of all his comrades who were at the meeting that he should be re-elected to the presidency. The meeting was presided over by General Orlando Smith, of Baltimore, and the following officers were elected:

President, General L. P. di Cesnola, of New-York; vice-president, First Division, Major George R. Fox, Wyoming, Ohio; Second Division, Captain A. Lybrand, of Delaware, Ohio; Third Division, Major-General Carl Schurz, of New-York; corresponding secretary, Captain A. P. Searles, of Pawtucket, R. I.; recording secretary, Captain F. Irsch, of New-York; treasurer, Captain Francis Werneck, of New-York; historian, Colonel A. C. Hamlin, of Bangor, Me.; vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, representing the corps, General J. T. Lockman, of New-York.

A history of the Eleventh Corps, which made itself famous at Chancellorsville, is being prepared for publication in book form by Colonel Hamlin, and General di Cesnola has devoted much time to aiding in the preparation of the work. It is expected that the book will be placed before the public in December.

THE RALEIGH BEATS THE INDIANA.

A LIVELY CUTTER RACE ON THE LOWER BAY.

Down on the Lower Bay, some of the men of the White Squadron had some fun yesterday in the shape of a cutter race. The apprentice cutter crew of the cruiser Raleigh easily beat that of the battleship Indiana. The crews of the two vessels were as follows: Raleigh—Coxswain, William Norcott; crew, T. Green, Jim Green, Halden, Roadwell, Carl, Wilson, Schmidt, Mulladdy, Whalen and Jutson. In the Indiana's boat were: Coxswain, Abel Davis; crew, Wilson, Fells, Emmald, Kenny, Kram