AN ARMY VISITS M'KINLEY.

Continued from First Page.

ployment in the face of the laborer, whose only capital is his labor. (Great cheering.) You cannot punish the one without punishing the other, and our policy would not inflict the slightest injury upon either. (Applause.)

CLASS APPEALS DISHONORABLE.

In such a case, "getting off together" does not do either any good. Arraying labor against capital is a public calamity and an irreparable injury to both. Class appeals are dishonest and dishonorable. They only calculate to separate those who should be united, for our economic interests are common and indivisible. Rather, my fellow-citizens, teach the doctrine that it is the duty and privilege of every man to rise; that, with honest industry, he can advance himself to the best place in the shop, the store, the counting-house, or in the learned professions. This is the doctrine of equality and opportunity that is woven in every fibre of our National being (great applause); a doctrine which has enabled the poorest boy, with the humblest surroundings, to reach the best place in our great industries and in the highest trusts which can be bestowed by a generous people.

Gentlemen, and I speak to my countrymen everywhere—if you have not yourselves been among the most fortunate, I pray you think of your boys and girls, and place no obstacles in their pathway to the realization of every lofty and honorable ambition which they may have. (Great applause.) I pray God that the burdens of class may never be imposed upon American manhood and American womanhood. (Prolonged applause.)

WHAT THE WORKINGMEN NEED.

The second delegation was composed of 2,500 employes of the Jones & Laughlin Company, of Pittsburg. They marched up with four bands of music and made an impressive showing on the streets. The whole delegation pressed into the yard and made the most compact and densely massed crowd Major McKinley has addressed. A local glee club sang a campaign song, and then Major McKinley stepped out on the porch. The lusty workmen broke into a storm of cheers. The spokesman, C. C. Briggs, said the delegation contained a large number of men who have hitherto been uncompromising Democrats. In response to the spokesman's thoughtful address, Major McKinley said:

My Fellow-Citizens: I am highly honored by this call from the workingmen of the great Jones-Laughlin establishment of the city of Pittsburg. (Applause.) I bid you warm and generous welcome to my home. (Renewed applause.) You are present in such vast numbers this morning because in a few weeks you will be called upon to give expression to your individual opinions upon public questions at the polls. You are here because you are deeply and personally interested in the right settlement of those questions. (Applause and cries of "In you for President!") Mr. Lincoln once said that the question of the tariff was a question of National housekeeping; that we must have a tariff which would supply the meal-tub of the Government, and not interfere with the meal-tub of the people. The meal-tub of the Government has been very low for the last three years and a half (cries of "That's right!"), and the meal-tub of the people has also been very materially lessened. (Applause.)

Now, what we want in this country, whether we be Democrats or Republicans, is a tariff policy that will secure to the Federal Treasury ample revenue to run the Government and protect American labor and American workingmen from the competition of the cheaper labor of other lands. (Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!") There is no man in this audience, I care not what may be his nationality, I care not what his past party affiliations were, who does not know that this country has enjoyed throughout its history the highest and largest prosperity when we were living under an American protective tariff system. (Great applause.) There never was such great prosperity in this country as there was from 1880 to 1892 (cries of "That's so!"), and we had then a protective tariff which defended American wages and American markets from foreign competition, and we had at the same time a monetary system which gave to this country the best money known in the world. (Great applause.)

I am proud of the State of Pennsylvania, because that glorious State has always led on this great doctrine of a protective tariff for the American people. (Applause, and a voice: "You will find out what we will do in November, Major!") I have seen it somewhere stated that in 1884 the value of buildings alone erected in the city of Pittsburg was $3,261,000. The next year the buildings erected fell in value to $2,861,000, and in 1886 it amounted to $2,282,000. The value of buildings put up in 1889—that was after the Presidential election of 1888—was $6,845,620. (Applause.) This is the high-water mark of the buildings in the city of Pittsburg. This was when the protective tariff system was in full force, and I submit to you that we must all want, irrespective of party, to produce similar conditions in this country. We must get back to that plane of prosperity from which we ran away in 1892.

PATRIOTISM ABOVE PARTISANSHIP.

My fellow-citizens, I make no personal appeal to you. I make no appeal for mere party's sake in this contest. This is a Government of the people. Every man has an equal right with every other man, but I appeal to you, in the interest of your own work, in the interest of your own wages, in the interest of your own families and your own household, to cast your vote for that party and for those principles which will best subserve those great interests. (Tremendous applause, and cries of "We will!")

Not only do we want a protective policy in the United States, but we want sound money. (Great cheering and cries of "That's the stuff!") When labor is paid it must insist upon being paid in dollars worth 100 cents every day and everywhere. (Applause.) Labor loses more by a depreciated currency than any other part of our population. (Cries of "That's right!") The men who have money keep their finger upon the financial pulse. They know what is the best money, and they know what is the poorest money, and they always pay out the poorest that will pass current, and the history of mankind is that when we have poor money that poor money lodges in the hands of the poor of the country, and when the crash comes they suffer the loss. (Great applause.)

And now, my fellow-citizens, as delegations are coming to-day, and scores of them, you must be content with this short and broken speech. I appreciate your call more than I can find words to tell you, coming as you do from one of the oldest manufacturing establishments in the United States, nearly fifty years old, and the record of that institution would show, if it could be written, that you have enjoyed as workingmen and they have enjoyed as employers the highest prosperity when we have had a judicious tariff and sound dollars. (Great cheering.)

FOUR DELEGATIONS IN ONE.

The third speech was listened to by four Pennsylvania delegations. T. P. Dearmit was spokesman for a large delegation of Turtle Creek miners, E. J. Salt for the Crescent iron and steel workers, J. W. Williams for the Etna and Sharpsburg visitors, and Captain J. T. Chalfont for the employes of the Pittsburg Locomotive and Engine Works. Replying to these addresses, Major McKinley said:

My Fellow-Citizens of Pennsylvania—for you seem to all be here to-day. (Laughter and applause.) Those who are not in this audience were in a previous one, and those who are not here now or who were not then, are to be here later in the day. (Loud laughter and applause.) I bid you all a warm and hearty welcome. I am glad to meet the miners, the steel workers and other representatives of the locomotive machine works (applause) of the Spang-Chalfant Company and the Crescent Steel Works (applause), and all the rest of you who have honored me with your presence to-day. (Here an employe of the bridge works yelled out, "Don't forget the bridge works!" amid laughter and applause.) And the bridge works. (Renewed applause.) I am very proud of the State of Pennsylvania; proud of her workshops, of her workingmen, of her farms, her mines and her Republican majorities. (Cries of "Hurrah for the next President!")

I have known Pennsylvania people for many, many years, and I have known the workingmen of Pennsylvania. I remember the first Congress in which I served to have received a large delegation of workingmen and miners from the State of Pennsylvania, who came to Washington to protest against the passage of what was known as the Wood tariff bill. I remember to have met representatives of labor from your State, who came to protest against the passage of what was known as the Morrison horizontal tariff bill; and later on I met the same industries protesting against the passage of what was known as the Mills bill. Happily we were able to defeat every one of those bills (applause), because we believed they were opposed to the best interests of American labor and American development. (Applause.) We were not able to defeat the Wilson tariff bill, and you have been suffering ever since as a result thereof. (Cries of "That's what we have.")

Now, I don't care what may be your occupations, you are not prosperous unless there is a demand for your labor. Unless somebody wants what you have you will not be prosperous. (Cries of "That's right!" and applause.) Unless somebody wants coal no coal will be mined, and unless coal is mined miners will not be employed. (Cries of "That's good, that's true!") And the more coal that is demanded the more miners will have work and wages, and the more happiness will be in the miners' homes. (Applause and cries of "Good!")

LEAST PROSPERITY UNDER FREE TRADE.

The more steel and iron and locomotives and (turning to that part of the delegation composed of bridge-workers) bridges you make (laughter and applause), the more coal you want. Isn't that so? (Cries of "That's right!") But you don't want and won't want coal unless somebody wants your steel and your iron and your locomotives (looking at the bridge-workers) and your bridges. (Applause and laughter.) And we want the least of all those things when we are the least prosperous, and we are the least prosperous when we are under a free-trade policy and when the business confidence of the country is destroyed. (Cries of "That's true!" and "Right you are!") That's what's the matter with us now. (A voice "It won't be long!" and laughter and applause.) It has been too long already, my fellow-citizens. Whenever there is a cut in the rates of tariff upon foreign imports, it is likely to be followed by a cut of rates in American wages (cries of "That's right!"), and you have had that in your own experience.

Then, my fellow-citizens, I take it you are all in favor of a protective tariff. (Cries of "Yes, that is what we are!") I take it you know which party stands for a protective tariff. I take it you know which ticket represents that great doctrine, and knowing it, I take it you will know just what ticket you think is best for you. Now, what you want after that—after good work and good wages—is that you want to be paid in good dollars. You do not want your wages cut and your dollars, too. (Laughter and applause.)

What we want now is a restoration of that confidence (cries of "We will get it, too!"), and the way to restore confidence is to retire the party and reject the principles that destroyed it. (A voice "And elect McKinley!" Tremendous applause.) Now, my fellow-citizens, we not only want good work and good wages, but we want good money. (Loud cheering.) The miner who is here this morning cannot sell a ton of coal that he has mined under weight and he don't propose to receive a dollar in payment—or dollars in payment—for that ton of coal of under value. (Cries of "That's true!"). Do you get my idea? (Cries of "You bet we do!") And so, when the workingman, no matter in what occupation he may be employed, works his full day's work, he wants to receive in return 100-cent dollars that are not depreciated and never to be depreciated. (Tremendous cheering.)

WORKMEN OVERFLOW THE YARD.

Major McKinley's fourth speech of the day was addressed to delegations from McKee's Rock and Esplen Boroughs, a large club of Baltimore and Ohio Railway men from Newark, Ohio; a Republican club from Coraopolis, Penn., and the Carnegie-Duquesne steel workers. These delegations filled the yard to overflowing. T. G. Gillespie spoke for the Esplen Borough people. Dennis P. Kearney, of Newark, made one of the brightest speeches of the day in behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway delegation. W. J. Rithrich was the spokesman for the Coraopolis delegation, and R. R. Richardson for the steel workers. In acknowledging these addresses, Major McKinley said:

It gives me pleasure to welcome to my home the representatives of the Duquesne Steel Works, of the glass factories, and of all the other industries that are before me here to-day. I cannot but be impressed that there is presented to the American people this year a crisis of unusual importance that would bring to my home delegation after delegation from near and distant States to testify their devotion to the cause which for the moment I represent. (Applause.) I do not think there has ever been a time in our history when the people themselves so well and so thoroughly understood the political issues as they understand them this year. (Applause.)

What we want, all of us, is peace, protection, patriotism and prosperity. (Tremendous cheering.) You express, gentlemen, the true heartiness of the great State you represent in both your acts and the gracious words that have been spoken by your representatives, and I assure you that no one could more highly appreciate them than I do. (Applause.) These daily—and it seems to me almost hourly—calls of large and earnest bodies of American citizens, made at such great sacrifice of time and with so much fatigue and inconveniences, touch me most deeply; but I would not have you think nor have any one think for an instant that I consider them simply personal tributes or calls of mere curiosity or recreation. Far from anything of the kind. They possess the deep significance of indicating that the American people are everywhere aroused and intensely interested in the pending campaign.

You know people used to say that Ohio was always in a state of perpetual campaigning—Canton is in that state just now—(boisterous laughter and applause) and that the fall campaign was no sooner off than the spring campaign was on, and so it went the whole year round. Well, we are doing better now, for Ohio has done away with one of her elections. The old State election in Ohio, which used to point the way for the country to follow, has permanently abandoned that task to Oregon, Vermont and Maine. (Prolonged cheering.)

They have held up the cause of the country well this year. Oregon voted in June, and it gave the head of the Republican ticket more than 13,000 plurality—a Republican gain, as contrasted with the corresponding election in 1892, of 11,268, and an increase in the Republican vote of nearly 9,000. (Applause.) Yet there are some people who pretend to think that the gallant Republicans of that splendid State are going to let it declare for those twin delusions and evils—free trade and free silver—next November. (Cries of "No, no!") I do not believe it, but, on the contrary, I believe that Oregon will continue in the place where she naturally belongs and deserves to belong, in the Republican column. (Applause.)

THE VERDICT OF VERMONT.

Vermont voted on September 1. Her Republican vote for Governor in 1892 was 38,818; in 1896, 53,505, a gain of 14,567, while the Republican plurality this year was the greatest in the history of the State, being 39,053 as against a little more than 19,000 four years ago. Maine, that glorious Commonwealth of Hamlin, Blaine and Reed—Maine held her election on the 14th of September and gave the Republican candidate for Governor 88,749 votes, as against 67,000 given the Republican candidate for that office in 1892, an increase of 15,000 in the Republican vote, while the Republican plurality this year was nearly four times as great as then—48,500 in 1896 and 12,500 in 1892, a Republican gain in that State of 35,930 votes. The combined vote of the three States shows Republican pluralities of 101,357, or 67,000 larger than they gave at the corresponding elections of 1892, an increase in the Republican vote of 80,086, while the Democratic vote decreased 88,948, indicating just what is happening all over the country, that thousands of Honest Money Democrats in that party, law-preserving, patriotic Democrats, will not follow the Chicago Convention. (Tremendous cheering.) In that State they either did not vote or else they voted the Republican ticket.

My fellow-citizens, these returns are full of cheer and encouragement, not merely to us as Republicans, but as honest citizens, earnestly seeking the good of our country, and furnish to all of the States worthy examples to emulate, and if possible surpass.

TO THE JOHN DALZELL CLUB.

The crowd in the front part of the yard was so dense at this time that the John Dalzell Club, of Wilmerding, Penn., composed of employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, could not find standing room. They were marched on the lawn in the rear of the house, and when Major McKinley finished his speech to the delegation in the front yard he passed swiftly through the house and spoke from a side porch near the kitchen. L. E. Love introduced the spokesman for the Dalzell Club, George T. Jacobs. In answer to his remarks, Major McKinley said:

I am sure you will not expect from me a speech of any length when you recall that I have been speaking to great throngs of people since early this morning. I am especially glad to meet the John Dalzell Club, which honors me with its presence to-day. You bear an honored name. It was my privilege to serve for several years in the National House of Representatives with your distinguished Representative, Mr. Dalzell. (Great applause.) And I am glad that you have taken his name, for no more honored or more worthy Representative sits in the National House. (Applause.)

I am glad to note from your spokesman the splendid advancement you have made in your own town in the last six years. I am glad to note among this audience men from that famous Westinghouse Company which is known the world over. (Applause.) I am glad to find you interested this year in National politics. I am glad to note that you, with the rest of the people of the country, are making politics this year a business, because you have discovered during the last four years that politics is business, and if you want good business you must have good politics. (Great applause and cries of "That's right!")

I observe in this audience many young men. There never was such a cause to fight for since the days of the war as that which appeals to the young men and the old men of the country to-day—a cause which invokes patriotism, National honor, public faith, law and order, all of which we value in a Government of free people such as we are. (Applause.) I am glad to note, as your spokesman has well said, that you have carefully considered the pending questions, and that it is your determination to give your ballots next November to the great Republican party. (Applause and cries of "We will, surely!")

VISITORS FROM MIAMI COUNTY.

Major McKinley had hardly seated himself in the house before a delegation from Piqua and other towns in Miami County, Ohio, arrived. The spokesman for the delegation was I. M. Kyle, of Troy. Mr. McKinley responded briefly as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I appreciate this call from my fellow-citizens of Miami County, Ohio. I thank you for travelling this long distance to give me the personal assurance of your devotion to the Republican party and of your purpose to aid with your votes in giving us a grand victory this year. (Applause.) I recall the many visits I have made to your county. I recall the warmth of welcome which I have always received and the splendid support you have always given the Republican ticket when I was your candidate. (Great applause.)

I recall, as I stand before you to-day, that it was in the city of Piqua that an industry was established in 1891 for the manufacture of tin. I recollect to have been in that factory and dipped one of the first pieces of tin that was made there. You remember that at that time they said we could not make tin-plate. (Laughter.) But we do make it now, as everybody admits. There is nothing the people in this country propose to do that they cannot do, and one of the things they propose to do this year is to restore the policy of a protective tariff and continue the doctrine of sound money. (Great applause.)

We want this country protected. (Applause and cries of "Good!") We want our industries protected, and judicious laws enacted to protect them. They were protected for more than thirty years under Republican rule, and during those thirty years we had unexampled prosperity, and we had always a sound-money currency and a dollar worth 100 cents, good in every mart and market place of the world. That is the policy of the Republican party this year. (Applause). I am glad to meet and greet you here to-day, and I know that the heart of your grand old county still warms to Republican principles. (Great cheering.)

REAL ESTATE MEN FROM BUFFALO.

Following the Piqua delegation came a fine body of men from Buffalo—the Real Estate McKinley and Hobart Association. The president of the association, Henry S. Hill, made one of the most carefully considered speeches of the day. Major McKinley's response was spirited. He said:

I count it a great honor to have present at my home to-day the real estate men of the city of Buffalo. (Applause.) I thank you for your coming, and bid you a hearty welcome. I am glad to know that there are numbered among this assemblage men of all political parties, men who have heretofore not voted the Republican ticket, and who this year believe that the Republican party, more than any other party, stands for National honor and the credit of the country. (Applause.) I thank all such for their support to the party which this year represents National honor and prosperity. (Applause and cries of "Good, good!")

There is nothing more vital to a Government like ours than the sanctity of law. (Great applause.) It must be over all, above all, and observed by all. (Great cheering and cries of "Good, good!") Acquiescence in public law which the people themselves have made and ordained is the highest obligation of citizenship and the chief source of safety to the Republic. (Applause.) The courts which interpret and execute the law must be preserved on that exalted plane of purity and incorruptibility which have so signally characterized the American judiciary. (Great cheering and cries of "Right!") These courts must be upheld for the safety and defence of the citizen. (Applause.) When the laws and those whose constitutional duty it is to execute them are assailed, the Government itself is assailed.

If there are those who would break down law and disturb the peace and good order of society, then those who value these safeguards as essential to our liberty must sacredly guard and defend them by their ballots. (Great applause.) This they will do with the same earnest patriotism that they have always displayed in every great emergency in the life of the Nation. To strike at the credit of the country is to deal a blow at its prosperity. (Applause and cries of "Right, right!") It destroys confidence, and when that is gone business stops and the currents of trade are dried up. Confidence in a measure, and in every measure, is the capital of the world. Destroy confidence and you invite ruin to every enterprise in the land. (Applause and cries of "Correct!") Absolute integrity of payment in all transactions, public and private, lies at the foundation of confidence, and when confidence is once firmly established there is scarcely any limit to capital. (Cries of "That's right!" "Good, good!") This is the universal experience of both Government and individual.

A tainted credit is a constant embarrassment to Government and citizen, and when once it fastens itself upon either, it is hard for them to recover. A limping credit attracts no capital and inspires no confidence. (Applause.) Poor credit is always expensive; it puts unnecessary burdens upon its possessors. They are required to pay higher rates of interest for the use of money and higher prices for what they buy. If they get credit at all they must pay dearly for it, because of the fear that they will not return what they have borrowed. (Cries of "Right!") This credit and confidence cannot be restored by a proposition to debase the currency of the country and repudiate public and private debt. (Great applause.)

And, my fellow-citizens, without detaining you a single moment, after thanking you for the courtesy and kindness of this call, I want to say that the American people this year do not mean to Mexicanize either their money or labor. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "Right!") I bid you good afternoon. (Applause.)

ANOTHER PITTSBURG DELEGATION.

The eighth speech was to a delegation of the employes of Joseph Horne & Co., Pittsburg. A. H. Huchfield was the spokesman. Major McKinley said:

It affords me pleasure to have you here at my home and to know that the cause which I have the honor to represent for the moment has your support and confidence (Cheers and cries of "It has!")

Books of the merchant, quite as accurately as anything else, register the prosperity of the country. Nobody feels business depression and prostration quicker than the merchants, and nobody feels prosperity and good times quicker. You, gentlemen, old and young, who stand about me here to-day, know the difference between the condition you now have and have had for two or three years, and the condition which you had prior to 1893. (Cries of "Yes, we do!") I cannot tell you anything about that, and no city in the Union has felt more than the city of Pittsburg the influence of constantly employed workingmen in constantly running workshops. Whenever your workshops in the city of Pittsburg have been busy you have been busy in your stores, and when they have been idle you have been idle, too. (Applause and cries of "That's right!")

It is proposed now that we shall not only have our present condition, which is bad enough, continued, but that we have it aggravated by the determination of certain people to put us upon a silver basis and depreciate and degrade the currency of the country. You do not have in your stores what some of the older men will remember was an indispensable thing before the war—a bank note detector. When money is paid over your counter now you know there is no depreciation in it, whether it is National bank notes or Treasury notes, gold or silver certificates, gold or silver itself, or the old greenbacks. You know that every dollar you receive is just as good as gold, and you do not have to consult either the bank note detector or the daily newspapers to discover whether that money is good or not. You know it is good. (Applause and cries of "That's right!")

It is proposed now to enter upon the experiment of the free coinage of silver, which would give us at the present price of silver 52-cent dollars, and hereafter, if that policy should be inaugurated, you would have to consult the daily markets in the newspapers to know what a silver dollar was worth before you took it. (Great cheering and cries of "That's right!") My fellow-citizens, we neither want unrestrained nor unrestricted competition from Europe, nor do we propose to have the money of Mexico or China to answer our purpose in this civilized country. (Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!")

A STIRRING IMPROMPTU SPEECH.

The next speech was also an impromptu one, but it was one of the most stirring of a day of lively speechmaking. A thousand members of the Sound Money Railway Club of Massillon, made up of employes of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Company, came unannounced to pay their respects to Major McKinley. J. F. Townsend was the spokesman. Mounting a chair to address the railway men, Major McKinley was greeted with prolonged cheers. He said:

On account of the number of speeches I have made to-day and the great number of people I have addressed, for I have spoken many times and to thousands of people, most of them of different occupations, but all of them alike interested in the honor, well-being and prosperity of the country, I ask your consideration if I do not speak at great length. (Applause.)

I am glad to meet the men of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway. You want your money to be sound (applause); you want every dollar you have to be as good as every other dollar. You want, when you have worked for your railroad, to be paid in money that is worth 100 cents on the dollar. You do not want to be paid in a debased or depreciated currency. (Cries of "You are right; we don't!")

You want another thing for your advancement. You want the country to be prosperous. Railroads are prosperous only when the country is prosperous; railroads are always in embarrassment when the business of the country is depressed. You will have nothing to haul unless somebody wants the products that somebody else makes along your line, and the more products you can carry, the steadier will be your employment and the better your wages. (Continued applause.)

Yours is a most delicate and dangerous employment. I never step off a railroad train after either a long or a short journey that I do not feel like making personal acknowledgment to every railway employe for his care for the safety of the passengers. (Applause.) I never step off a railroad train that I do not feel like going to the engineer and taking off my hat to him. (Applause and cries of "Good!") I am glad to meet and greet you to-day. You have not come to do me honor personally; you have come to do honor to the cause for which, by the partiality of a great political party, I for the moment stand. You are interested in the success of the principles of this party because you believe those principles, carried into practical demonstration, will be better for your employment, better for your families, better for your railroads, better for your communities, and better for the entire country. (Prolonged applause.)

I make no appeal to you that is not based upon what I believe is for the public good. I believe it is the mission of the Government of this country to take care of the industrial people of the country. I believe it is the business of the country to make everything that we can make in the United States which our people consume. (Applause and cries of "Good!") I believe it is the business of the country to protect every citizen in his employment from the cheap products made by the cheaper labor of other lands. (Cries of "Good!" and "That's the stuff!")

I believe that the way to prosperity in the United States is to encourage the American workshop and uphold American labor. (Tremendous applause.) And when you uphold American labor and sustain the American workshop you have given trade and traffic to these great railway companies, the arteries of commerce, which in turn give steady employment to the railroad employes of the country. (Cries of "That's right!") I thank you heartily for this call, and bid you all goodby. (Three rousing cheers were then given for McKinley.)

GREETED BY TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

A thousand men employed in the manufacture of tin plate, all handsomely uniformed, arrived at 3:30. They came from New-Kensington, Penn. Their spokesman was Edward Dinkenspiel. Major McKinley addressed them as follows:

For the generous message of goodwill which has been presented to me by your spokesman, I beg to make most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgment. To be called by laboring men themselves "the workingman's friend" is the highest honor for which I would strive. (Prolonged cheering.) To have been in any way connected with National legislation that has furnished employment to the hundreds and thousands of men who stand beside and around me is worthy the best ambition of any man. I am glad to have a demonstration here to-day that we can make tin-plate in the United States. (Continuous applause.) If your factory and other kindred factories are not as prosperous as they were two or three years ago, you know the reason why. If your wages have been reduced in the plate factories, you, quite as well as I, can tell the reason why, for it is bad enough to suffer a reduction in your pay; it is an added aggravation to have to suffer a cut in the money in which you are paid.

I take it that every man who stands before me to-day is not only in favor of National prosperity, but he is in favor of National honor and National currency that will be as sound as the Republic and as unsullied as its honor has always been. (Tremendous applause.) There is no menace to labor like that of the depreciated and debased currency.

What do you suppose you have in your savings banks in Pennsylvania? (A voice, "Millions of dollars!") Why, in the year of 1895 the savings banks of the State of Pennsylvania held in trust for the 274,000 depositors, men and women, $68,500,000 of the earnings of labor. Would you favor, can you favor, any policy which would decrease, which would inevitably destroy one-half of the value of this great sum, the accumulation of your honest and prudent toil? (Cries of "No!" "No!")

There is to my mind something singularly abhorrent in such a proposition. If it is right to inflict upon those people a policy which would depreciate by one-half the value of those savings, it is right to take away their whole value, and to such a depth of dishonor I know the American people will never stoop. (Tremendous applause.) We must not lose our moorings; we must not be deluded by false doctrines and by false prophecies; we must never by our ballots stigmatize ourselves as either a dishonest or repudiating Nation. Steady work and good wages are the test of the Nation's prosperity and the happiness of its citizens. Neither of them will come through free trade or free silver; for while they may benefit somebody else, neither of them can benefit the American citizen. (Great applause.)

LAST ADDRESS OF THE DAY.

It was after 5 o'clock when Major McKinley made his last speech of the day. The delegation which he addressed came from Cleveland and numbered about 2,000. The excursion to Canton was projected by Mrs. W. J. Sheppard and other women of Cleveland, and it was composed of many classes of voters. Mayor McKesson was the first speaker. He was introduced by F. A. Emerson, president of the Cleveland Council. After Mayor McKesson, the following speakers were heard: Otho Snider, who spoke for the first voters; W. H. Schwarz, for the Hungarians; Joseph Caribelli, for the Italians; Charles Richter, for the Bohemian voters; J. P. Green, for the colored voters; E. H. Bohm, for the German-American voters, and Harry Mason, for the voters of American descent. A lively rain fell during part of the speechmaking, but the people remained and cheered with additional fervor. The greeting given to Major McKinley by his Cleveland friends was remarkable for its duration and earnestness. In response he said:

Mayor McKesson and Ladies and Gentlemen: This is the fifteenth delegation that I have received at my home to-day, and I want to assure you that none have been more welcome or have given me more encouragement than the delegation which stands before and around me now. (Applause.) It is a remarkable spectacle when the representatives of all races and nationalities, accompanied by the Mayor of their city, come to testify their devotion to the country and loyalty to its honor. (Great cheering.) It is a remarkable if not an inspiring scene to listen in other tongues than our own to the praise of our flag and expressions of love for the land of the free and home of the brave. (Great applause.) I can imagine no audience that better protests against the false and un-American doctrine of classes against the masses than this splendid audience. I welcome the first voters, the Germans, the Bohemians, the Hungarians, the Italians, American-born and naturalized citizens, every one equal in privilege and opportunity beneath the American flag. (Vociferous cheering.

Every citizen of the United States has an equal interest in the conduct of the Government and its administrative and legislative policy. I have no sympathy with those who would seek to create inequalities and promote antagonisms which are in conflict with the spirit of our institutions. All responsibility of government rests with the people, who have equal voice and interest and power in shaping its future policy. The ballot of the humblest citizen, thank God, is as powerful as that of the most exalted. The vote of the poorest citizen counts as much as the vote of the opulent. There is no inequality under our Constitution and laws, and those who seek to make distinctions are not the true friends either of the people or of the country. (Applause.) In voting every man is a free man, and every ballot should express the best opinion of the voter. He should consult both his intelligence and conscience before he deposits his ballot.

It is a trust, therefore, of supreme importance which is conferred upon the American citizen, and carries with it grave duties which affect not only the country, but every home and fireside in the land. Our Government, more distinctly than any other, rests upon the consent of the governed and is controlled in its policies by the will of the majority. My fellow-citizens, there have been few times in our history when the ballot was more important than now, or when it meant more to the country in its credit and welfare, its honor and prosperity. (Applause.)

I have seen somewhere that "suffrage" means primarily the hough or pastern of a horse, so called because it bends in and not over, like the knee joint. When a horse is lying down and wants to rise on his legs, it is this joint which is brought into action, and when a horse stands on his legs it is the "ankle-joint" which supports him. "Metaphorically," says the Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, "voters are the pastern joints of the country, whereby it is supported." Whether this definition be true or not, it accurately describes the philosophy of sovereignty.

SUFFRAGE CAN RAISE THE NATION.

The country is just now lying down—it is in a condition of prostration. The intelligent and well-directed use of suffrage alone can lift it up. Nothing else can do it. It has been borne down by a mistaken policy, and is threatened with further prostration arising from the menace of a debased currency. It waits to get up on its legs again, and we want it to do so. (Applause and cries of "That's right!") Suffrage must be brought into action to accomplish it. We must raise it up, and the ballots of free men alone can do it. They can elevate it to its old and better standing, and start it again on the pathway of progress and prosperity. They can preserve its untarnished credit and lift aloft the currency and honor of the country.

I appeal to every citizen to use the ballot this year so as to conserve the National interest, elevate the National name and bring to every fireside and American heart light, hope and cheer.

I thank you for this call and assurances of support. I thank you, ladies of the city of Cleveland, for having organized in the name of patriotism and for the love of American institutions this splendid assemblage. (Applause.) We will never go wrong so long as we are in charge of the women. (Laughter and applause.) I once more thank you, and bid you all good afternoon. (Loud and continued applause.)

The delegations arrived so rapidly this afternoon that Major McKinley could not take time to shake hands with his callers, and he is a good deal less fatigued to-night than he would have been had he grasped the hands of several thousand persons.

Next week will be an active one. There are two or more delegations scheduled for every day except Saturday, when there will be fifteen.

WATERTOWN CONGRATULATES GRIFFIN.

A NON-PARTISAN GATHERING LISTENS TO NON-PARTISAN SPEECHES.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Twice within two weeks the citizens of Watertown have assembled in a non-partisan way to congratulate a neighbor nominated for State office. The first was a result of Wilbur F. Porter's nomination for Lieutenant-Governor at Buffalo. To-night they gathered to compliment Daniel G. Griffin on the honor of the Brooklyn Convention's nomination for Governor. The occasion was made significant by the presence of ex-Governor Flower and Court of Appeals Judge Denis O'Brien, besides a number of leading Republicans. Hannibal Smith and E. R. Wilcox, representing the old and the young Republicans, delivered speeches highly complimentary to Mr. Griffin. Judge O'Brien also spoke as an old friend.

Ex-Governor Flower spoke of the opportunities which this country offers for young men, as strikingly demonstrated in his own rise from poverty and obscurity to high honors, and in the similar experience of Messrs. Griffin and Porter, all of whom came to Watertown as poor boys from the northern part of Jefferson County.

Mr. Griffin made a feeling response. Part of his address is as follows: "It would be affectation for me to say I am not grateful for the action of the Brooklyn Convention. Let us not forget that in a Republic like ours no differences over political questions require us to doubt each other's sincerity, and that the unlimited opportunities afforded the individual by our institutions enable every one, if he will, to make some impression on the time in which he lives. In my boyhood, having trodden the humblest walks of life, acquiring my education by means of the enlightened and liberal policy of the State, without the help of wealth or inheritance at any time, and without sacrificing a conviction, I have never found an avenue I would enter closed by any of the circumstances alluded to. With this experience, with these examples, I cannot believe that class distinctions or hatreds in this land of ours exist except in imagination. But nothing can tempt me to discuss under these circumstances questions which are more properly raised elsewhere. I desire, on the contrary, that when leaving my threshold you will do so esteeming my regard for your views, even should they differ from mine, as highly as I prize the kindness which has prompted your visit."

COTTON EXCHANGE CLUB ORGANIZED.

The Sound Money Club of the New-York Cotton Exchange met yesterday in the Exchange Room for organization. The following officers were elected: President, M. B. Fielding; vice-presidents, Charles W. Ide and James O. Bloss; treasurer, H. H. Meyer; secretary, William V. King. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The continued uncertainty in regard to the monetary system of the Nation has caused widespread financial and commercial distrust, crippling enterprise and paralyzing the trade of the country; and

Whereas, We consider a sound and stable currency absolutely indispensable to our National and commercial prosperity and the chief means of restoring confidence at home and abroad; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sound Money Club of the New-York Cotton Exchange places itself on record as being unequivocally opposed to any debasement of the currency, and emphatically declares in favor of and urges the maintenance of the present gold standard of value, recognized by the great commercial nations of the world.

Resolved, That we individually pledge ourselves to do all in our power to successfully carry out the spirit of these resolutions.

"77"

used in

SEPTEMBER,
OCTOBER,
NOVEMBER,

will keep you free from

COLDS

all Winter long.

"Brain Fag"

GENERAL DEBILITY; Physical and Nervous Weakness and Prostration, arising from long continued illness, Excessive Physical or Mental Application, Exhausting Drains upon the system beyond its power of recuperation. Cured by

HUMPHREYS' No. 24

a HOMEOPATHIC NERVE TONIC that will make you well. If there is Indigestion alternate with NO. 10, the famous Specific for

DYSPEPSIA; indigestion; weak stomach; bad taste, coated tongue, offensive breath, loss of appetite and dull, heavy, stupid feeling; rising of water or food after eating.

Scores of sufferers have been restored to LIFE, HEALTH and VIGOR by the use of SPECIFICS NO. 24 and NO. 10.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES FREE AT YOUR DRUGGISTS OR MAILED ON REQUEST.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents or five for $1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New-York.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

School-Children's Wear

Is an important feature of our business. Many things are designed by our own specialists, and consequently not to be had elsewhere; while from Hats to Shoes we offer an assortment of styles and sizes with which no other house competes, and at the lowest prices.

Boys' School Suits, double breasted jacket and short pants, made of strictly all wool cheviots in gray and brown mixtures and plain blue, with our usual guarantee of satisfactory wear, $5.00 to $6.00.

Single breasted sack suits with long trousers, $10.00 to $12.00.

Girls' School Dresses, of cloth finished all wool flannel, tucked waist, full sleeves—4 to 14 years, $3.00 to $4.75, according to size. Also an assortment of woollen dresses in plain and mixed colors, sizes 6 to 14 years, $3.75 to $8.00.

Girls' School Reefers, of brown and green fancy mixed cloth, trimmed with braid—sizes 6 to 12 years, $5.00.

One of many desirable styles we are showing at prices ranging from $4.85 to $12.00.

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, calf foxed, dongola top, spring heel, button or lace, especially designed for hard wear, sizes 8 to 10½, $2.10; 11 to 2, $2.75; 2½ to 4, $3.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

Fashion is an arbitrary task mistress. Women of all ages have most willingly allowed themselves to fall under her bondage, and be led whichever way it pleases this fickle dame to lead.

This season Fashion says tailor-made costumes are smart and correct.

Our tailor-made suits are noted for the excellence of their fit as well as their reasonable prices, and we are making to order from our imported fabrics, silk-lined throughout,

TAILOR-MADE SUITS . . . $45
RIDING HABITS $65
BICYCLE SUITS $35
JACKETS $30

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Gerald Lyon

128 West 42d Street.

COCKRAN TO SPEAK IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The Palmer Democrats of St. Louis have arranged with Bourke Cockran for a political speech at Auditorium Hall on October 5. Bryan and Sewall will speak here on October 3, and Cockran's speech will be an answer to the arguments of the free-silver candidates.

PALMER AND BUCKNER HEADQUARTERS.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Business began yesterday at the campaign headquarters of the National Democratic party in the Palmer House. C. Vey Holman, of Rockland, Me., Executive Committeeman, arrived and at once took h