ROOSEVELT AT LINCOLN.

HE HAS A ROUSING RECEPTION AT HOME OF MR. BRYAN.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 2.—To Governor Roosevelt was accorded a magnificent demonstration this afternoon by the citizens of Lincoln. Nothing equal to it has yet been seen in the progress of the Governor's journey through the West. Along the line of march from the station to Capital House Square, the streets, windows and balconies were filled with cheering people. In many streets the crowds were so dense as to impede the passage of carriages and the mounted escort.

Arriving at Capital House Square, Governor Roosevelt was conducted to a reviewing stand before which the long procession passed in review, occupying more than an hour. There were many unique and amusing features in the parade. First came about forty young women of the city in uniforms of blue, occupying a place in the column of march. At long intervals came two other troops of women in uniform, belonging to the Ida McKinley Club. Some of the banners displayed were amusing and significant. The Union Veteran Republican League, containing some hundred and fifty members, was carrying a horseshoe for luck. They had a banner bearing this inscription:

We helped Abraham Lincoln in 1860.
We are helping McKinley now.

After the procession had passed in review Governor Roosevelt was conducted to a speaker's stand, where he spoke for three-quarters of an hour, going over the same ground in his remarks as he has gone over before on the issues of expansion, militarism, imperialism and patriotism. His remarks were punctuated by frequent cheers. At the conclusion of his speech, on his way from the stand to his carriage, he was fairly mobbed by a wildly eager crowd, who wished to shake his hand or to get a word or look of recognition. He reached his carriage somewhat battered in appearance, but in fine spirits on account of the fervor of the reception. The train then pulled out for Plattsmouth, where an evening meeting was held.

The evening meeting at Plattsmouth was also a great success in point of numbers and interest. This meeting closed the day's itinerary.

There was a large crowd at Grand Island to meet the arrival of the Roosevelt train this morning, and here the Governor left the train and spoke from a stand a dozen blocks away in the centre of the city. He prefaced his remarks by calling attention to the prosperity of all classes now existing, and asked his hearers to compare it with the economic conditions of four years ago, and act accordingly. He appealed also to the young men who were casting their votes for the first or second time to cast them for the party which has always been working for the honor of the flag and the greatness of the Nation.

While delivering his speech at Aurora Governor Roosevelt was interrupted by a man who cried out: "What about the trusts?"

Governor Roosevelt—What trust do you mean?

Inquirer—Oh, the Ice Trust, Beef Trust, Oil Trust, and all of them.

Governor Roosevelt responded: "Shall I tell you about Chairman Jones's Cotton Bale Trust, or Richard Croker's Ice Trust?"

Governor Roosevelt continued:

He puts the question in good faith, and I will try to answer in good faith. The trusts at present have to be dealt with in each State by itself. A denunciation of trusts is of no value when not connected with action. Democratic denunciation of trusts amounts to nothing when Mr. Jones, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is at the head of the Cotton Bale Trust, and Mr. Croker, the leader of the New-York Democracy, has a large ownership in another. These facts convict them of insincerity, and that is all there is about it.

There was a chance to give the National Government power to deal with trusts a while ago, when the Republican party in Congress submitted a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution in June, giving the National Government power to deal with trusts. That measure was supported by every Republican save two in Congress, and voted against by every Democrat save four in Congress. That is what about the trusts, and that is not talk, my friend, but deeds.

At York an open air meeting was held of large proportions, where Governor Roosevelt made a fifteen minute speech. He was followed in a short address by Curtis Guild, jr. of Boston.

GOVERNOR'S ANSWER TO BRYAN.

STATES THE FACTS IN ICE TRUST LITIGATION—ASKS FUSION LEADER HOW HE WOULD PAY NATION'S OBLIGATIONS.

North Platte, Neb., Oct. 2.—Governor Roosevelt arrived at North Platte at 6:30 a. m. A meeting was held at the Opera House at 8 o'clock, the open air having been abandoned on account of damp weather.

Governor Roosevelt spoke briefly on the issues of the day, saying that he did not know now what the paramount issues of the opposition party were. He said he did not think the Democratic party was happy in selecting as an issue of the campaign the dishonor of the American flag. Whatever the issue might be, he said, he was ready to meet them on it.

Lexington, Neb., Oct. 2.—Governor Roosevelt spoke to a large crowd in the public square here. He answered a question put to him by Mr. Bryan in a recent speech concerning the Ice Trust of New-York, and took occasion to ask Mr. Bryan a question. Governor Roosevelt said:

I have but a moment to speak to you, but I want to take advantage of this first opportunity of answering a criticism of Mr. Bryan, and of putting a question to him in return. No question can be asked me, either about my past record as Governor or concerning any present issues, that I am not ready to answer, and I would like to have similar frankness from our opponents. Last week at Blair, in this State, Mr. Bryan spoke of what I had said about the Ice Trust. His speech was reported as follows:

"That, if Governor Roosevelt was right in this matter, the remedy lies with himself, as Governor of the State in which the trust was supposed to exist, as he possessed the power to destroy it."

That is hardly correct as a matter of governmental knowledge. I cannot call out the militia to destroy a trust. What can be done is to have the Legislature pass and the Governor sign a law to do away with the trust, and then have the Attorney-General proceed under that law to enforce it according to the best of his capacity.

Now are not those the only things that can be done? Well, I have done them before. In the first year of my term as Governor we passed a very severe anti-trust law, and now the Attorney-General is proceeding under that law against the Ice Trust. The difficulty comes in the delay caused by the trust's counsel, as they are appealing, as they have a right to appeal to every legal technicality, and are making every effort to stop a decision on the merits of the case. The people who are responsible for the action of the trust's counsel are the stockholders of the trust, who are among others, Richard Croker, the leader of the Democratic party in New-York, and Mr. Van Wyck, who was my opponent for Governor of New-York two years ago, running on an anti-trust platform, and who is now one of the biggest stockholders in the Ice Trust.

Mr. Van Wyck was the New-York member of the Committee on Resolutions at Kansas City which drew up the anti-trust platform. Messrs. Croker and Van Wyck and their party associates, like Mr. Guggenheimer, president of the Board of Aldermen, and Corporation Counsel Whalen, of New-York, are very severe on trusts in theory; in practice they are members of the worst trust in the country. Now, the Attorney-General is proceeding against that trust, and if Mr. Croker and Mr. Van Wyck and their associates, who are members of the trust, were not employing the best counsel in the State to delay action, we could have had a decision of the court long ago.

The Republican Attorney-General is pressing that action in every way under the law, introduced by a Democrat, but passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by myself.

Now, as I have answered that question, I wish Mr. Bryan would enlighten us on the point as to whether, if he comes into office, he will pay the obligations of the Nation in gold or silver. I will gladly answer any question he puts, and I would like to have him answer this question in return. Moreover, I would like to have him answer whether, if the consent of the governed that he is so insistent upon must be had in the Philippines, it should not be insisted upon in North Carolina as well.

At Kearney Governor Roosevelt said:

I noticed the other day somebody pointed out to Mr. Bryan that farm products in Nebraska had advanced. Mr. Bryan pointed out that the Republican party always claimed credit for everything Providence did. Well, I am perfectly willing to admit there has been fusion between Providence and the Republican party, but I wish to point out that Providence never fuses with the Democracy. In other words, while it is true that if the hand of the Lord is against us, if nature sends drouth and flood then the wisdom of man is of scant avail; but it is no less true that by folly such as that which our opponents championed four years ago and champion to-day we would render all the gifts of Providence of no avail. Whereas, by doing just as the Republican party has done in the last four years, we assure in the future a continuance of the same prosperity which we have seen during the same four years.

MORE BOXES OF GOLD,

And Many Greenbacks.

To secure additional information directly from the people, it is proposed to send little boxes of gold and greenbacks to persons who write the most interesting, detailed, and truthful descriptions of their experience on the following topics.

1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum?
2. Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?
3. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black, and with a crisp, rich taste?
4. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonsful to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, then note the clock and allow it to continue easy boiling full 15 minutes from that time, stirring down occasionally? (A piece of butter about the size of a navy bean, placed in the pot will prevent boiling over.)
5. Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee and the daily use of Postum Food Coffee in its place.
6. Write names and addresses of 20 friends whom you believe would be benefited by leaving off coffee. (Your name will not be divulged to them.)

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.

Decision will be made between October 30th and November 10th, 1900, by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., and a neat little box containing a $10 gold piece sent to each of the five best writers, a box containing a $5 gold piece to each of the 20 next best writers, a $2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a $1 greenback to each of the 200 next best writers, making cash prizes distributed to 325 persons.

Almost every one interested in pure food and drink is willing to have their name and letter appear in the papers, for such help as it may offer to the human race. However, a request to omit name will be respected.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write, and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause. Cut this statement out, for it will not appear again.

SENATOR HANNA TO SPEAK IN THE WEST

The Republican National Committee has arranged for the following itinerary of some of its speech-makers:

Congressman Charles L. Fowler, in Connecticut, October 22-25, inclusive; Lee Fairchild, in Massachusetts, October 8-13; Congressman W. C. Arnold, of Pennsylvania, in New-York State, October 10-13; Senator William P. Frye and Senator M. A. Hanna, in South Dakota, between October 15-20.

JAMES G. BLAINE CLUB FORMED.

The James G. Blaine Campaign Club was organized for campaign work in the XXVIIIth Assembly District Monday evening at a meeting held at the rooms of the Republican Union, No. 216 East Eighty-third-st. The Committee on Organization consists of William McGill, chairman; Michael J. Flannelly, Edward E. Doherty, John W. Reilly, Arthur Johnson, John O'Connell, John H. Burns, Dr. E. J. McDonough, Patrick Haggerty, John McNally, Terence Sheridan, Patrick Cummings, Francis E. Skelly, William E. McDonald, John F. Barry, Dennis Farrell, John J. Kenna, John J. O'Connell, James McGee, Peter T. Cusack, Thomas W. Dunn and James Leahy.

ONLY WAY THEY CAN GET IT.

The Millinery and Straw Goods Branch of the McKinley and Roosevelt Sound Money League raised a fine, large campaign banner in front of No. 600 Broadway yesterday afternoon. There was a big crowd in Broadway to cheer when the banner was swung into place. Previous to the banner raising about four hundred members of the Merchants and Travellers' Sound Money League No. 1 marched from No. 737 Broadway to No. 600 Broadway. This organization will raise a banner to-morrow.

The noonday meeting at No. 737 Broadway yesterday was well attended. The first speaker was F. F. Davis, a California lawyer, who kept the audience in good humor by telling funny stories. He was ready at repartee, and when a Democrat in the audience sneeringly alluded to the "full dinner pail" the speaker asked him if he had ever seen a full dinner pail during a Democratic administration. "Give it to him!" shouted some one in the crowd. "Yes, give it to him. You will always have to give to the Democrats; they cannot help themselves."

Other speakers were Charles H. Treat, Collector of Internal Revenue; W. J. Swoops, of Pennsylvania; N. S. Schloss and Norman Hapgood.

GEN. HOWARD'S HOPES FOR NEBRASKA.

General O. O. Howard, writing from Harvard, Neb., to the Republican National Committee, thus sums up the situation in Mr. Bryan's State:

Nebraska gives us great hopes this year. At Fairbury, David City, Milford and at this place we have had an unflagging interest. The old soldiers meet me everywhere with open arms and glad demonstrations. We have bands of music, torchlight processions, and sometimes fireworks. I hear of eleven in one small town, thirteen in another and more or less bona fide Democrats round about who have put on the McKinley badge. They say it is safer for business not to put in Bryan. They like McKinley in all his foreign policy, and they rather favor the gold standard.

BRYAN LOSING IN THE WEST.

OBSERVATIONS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY RYAN.

Washington, Oct. 2 (Special).—Judge Thomas Ryan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who has just returned to Washington from an extended tour in the West, said to-day:

Kansas, Wyoming and Utah will undoubtedly go Republican, and there is a chance of Montana and Colorado giving us a majority. The managers in Colorado do not predict a Republican victory in the Presidential campaign, but they do feel that they will carry the State ticket, giving a Republican Legislature and insuring the re-election of Senator Wolcott. I do not feel confident about Colorado, nor would I say that it will go Republican, but I do think there is a good chance. The voters in that State, which gave an overwhelming majority for Bryan in 1896, cannot be frightened this year, after four years of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known, by the threats and prophecies of Bryan, as they were in 1896. I came across a comparatively small town in Colorado, where there were four banks, which controlled deposits amounting to $37,000,000. In 1896 three of these banks were barely able to live. The same flourishing conditions prevail in Kansas, Wyoming, Utah and Montana. The people of these States are not concerned about imperialism, but consider the money question of most importance. They realize that they were never more prosperous than they are to-day, and the failure of Bryan's prediction of a great calamity if McKinley was elected in 1896 has destroyed the people's confidence in his prophetic powers. Kansas is as sure to go for us as New-Hampshire, and Wyoming and Utah are safe. The truth of the matter is that the people are contented. They "have money to burn." They have become disgusted with Bryan as a prophet, and they won't risk voting the Democratic ticket for fear of a reaction against present conditions.

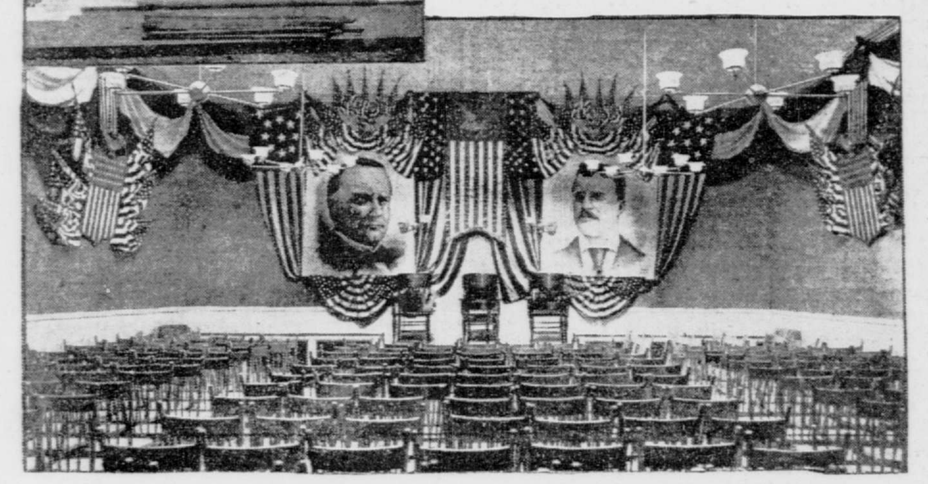
THE NEW CLUBHOUSE OPENED.

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND REPUBLICANS ADMIRE THE GIFT OF CAPTAIN GODDARD.

The new clubhouse of the East Side Republican Club, a gift of the Republican organization in the XXth Assembly District by Captain F. Norton Goddard, the district leader, was formally opened last evening. The house occupies the two city lots at Nos. 223 and 225 East Thirty-first-st., and is well adapted for the use of a political club. Nearly two thousand Republicans were present last evening, and joined in the demonstration of loyalty to Captain Goddard. His popularity has been increased greatly by his efforts to close policy shops in the district and to work other reforms for the benefit of the people who live in tenement houses there. He has interested the young men of the district in educational and social advancement and in clean politics.

General Francis V. Greene, president of the Republican County Committee, was present last evening when Captain Goddard declared the clubhouse "wide open," and he said the Republican party was fortunate to have among its members "a man of such public spirit, who uses it with good sense as Captain Goddard does." General Greene's speech was mainly in praise of the district leader. Alderman Herbert Parsons made another speech eulogizing Captain Goddard. A vaudeville show claimed the attention of the crowd until a late hour.

On the evening of October 8 Captain Goddard is to give a dinner in the clubhouse, and his guests will be the election district captains and assistant captains. The dinner will be an encouragement for them to work harder in the campaign. It is expected that Chairman Odell, of the Republican State Committee, General Greene, ex-Governor Black and some other prominent Republicans will be speakers at the dinner.



MEETING ROOM OF THE EAST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB.
Which was opened last night at No. 223 East Thirty-first-st.

BRYAN MAKES EIGHTEEN SPEECHES.

TALKING TO MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN FARMERS.

Lacrosse, Wis., Oct. 2.—When William J. Bryan concluded his last speech here to-night he had made eighteen addresses and had covered about fifteen hours of time in the day.

Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning, he talked at intervals until 11 o'clock to-night, putting in fully six hours of speech making. The first speech was made at Shakepee, and after that appearance he spoke in succession at Jordan, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Leseuer, St. Peter, Mankato, Janesville, Wasecka, Towatona, Dodge Centre, Kasson, Rochester, St. Charles, Winona and three speeches here to-night. The region traversed to-day is a rich agricultural section, and Mr. Bryan's remarks were addressed especially to farmers, the trust question receiving even a greater share of attention than usual.

Mankato, Minn., Oct. 2.—Mr. Bryan made the principal speech of the morning's run at this city, where a stop of forty minutes was made. He asserted that the Republicans were trying to fight the campaign on the lowest plane on which a campaign was ever pitched. In the East, he said, they tell us of a prosperity in the West that we have never seen, and in the West of big wages in the East which they do not dare to boast of in the anthracite coal regions. He again taunted the Republicans with having been more troubled in 1896 about maintaining the parity between the metals than they are now about maintaining the parity between the white men in the United States and the brown men of the Philippines.

Speaking of the Philippine question, Mr. Bryan repeated that he was willing to assume all the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty, but not for the treaty itself. The Republicans had first given the credit to the Lord. Was it not a great come down to attribute it to the speaker? he asked.

Waseca, Minn., Oct. 2.—Mr. Bryan discussed here the efforts to secure legislation for the control of the trusts. He asserted that Republicans had not really desired at the last session of Congress to secure anti-trust legislation, but had only brought in their bill for a constitutional amendment toward the close of the session and after sinning away their real opportunity. The Democrats had, he said, opposed the amendment because it took away from the States the right to control corporations within their borders.

Rochester, Minn., Oct. 2.—Mr. Bryan spoke here to a large audience. He said in part:

Government is a matter of business, and every man is concerned in every law. Government is a matter of business, and Election Day is the most important business day of all the year. Prince Bismarck, in talking to the farmers of Germany one day, told them they must stand together and protect themselves from the drones of society, who produce nothing but laws. Did you ever think of that? Divide society into two classes, and in the one class put the producers of wealth and into the other put the non-producers, and you will find that the non-producers produce more laws than the producers of wealth. And while the non-producers produce laws, it is more profitable to be a non-producer than to be a producer of wealth. There is such a thing as a legislative plough, and of all the ploughs ever put into the ground the legislative plough goes the deepest, turns over the most ground and raises the crop least injured by flood or drouth.

Winona, Minn., Oct. 2.—W. J. Bryan spoke at Winona this afternoon to one of the largest gatherings he had had in the State of Minnesota. He said that he cared not whether a monopoly is good or bad. "I care not whether a king is good or bad," he said. "I hate a monarchy. So I care not whether a trust is good or bad. I hate a private monopoly."

Referring to the question of the increase of the standing Army he said that the multiplication of the Army by four illustrated the difference between a republic and an empire.

ROOSEVELT'S CHICAGO SPEECH.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt will speak in this city on Saturday night, October 6, at the Coliseum. He will remain here over Sunday, starting early Monday morning for his tour of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana.

EMPEROR "DICK" CROKER.

SO SENATOR HANNA DUBS TAMMANY BOSS—NO ISSUE SAVE PROSPERITY.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Senator Hanna to-day made his first address in Chicago since his return from New-York. He spoke at a noon meeting of commercial men and retail salesmen. The large hall where he spoke was filled, not a few women being in the audience. Senator Hanna said the only man he knew who "approximated an emperor" was Richard Croker. He charged Mr. Croker with fostering the interests of the Ice Trust, and declared that the ice combination is a trust, if there is such a thing as a trust. He said little about "imperialism," asserting that it was a false issue and a bugaboo.

Senator Hanna spoke in part as follows:

It is encouraging for me to see that the business interests and the workingmen of the United States are awakening to the importance of the issues. Every Democratic issue that has been presented to the American public thus far has been for the purpose of leading astray the minds of the people from the real issue. There is only one issue, only one—the issue of prosperity and the continuation of it. The issue to-day is just what it was in 1896, only more so. The question is, do the American people want as a foundation for their interest sound money and protection to American interests and American workingmen?

I do not want to talk about imperialism, my friends. That is played out. It is a bugaboo. It was intended to be a bugaboo. It was intended to deceive the American people. It is an impossible issue; it is a fraud; it is a humbug to talk about the American people resolving themselves into an empire or that a man with the reputation, with the character and ability of William McKinley, would be an emperor.

There was a conference in Chicago recently of all the head chiefs of the opposition, and the New-York people are anxiously waiting to know what will be the issue when Mr. Bryan comes East. He has been summoned there by his emperor, "Dick" Croker, and he will be told that he must not talk free silver in New-York. I have seen in the newspapers—and I believe every word of it, strange to say—that there was a deal made that puts Mr. Croker above even Mr. Bryan as far as power is concerned in this campaign, and I want to know of our Western friends, whether Democrat or Republican, whether they propose, in view of the present condition of affairs in our country, to follow any man who is dictated to from Tammany Hall. Those are all personalities, but underlying that let us see what this man stands for.

POWER OF ONE MAN IN NEW-YORK.

Everybody knows what politics is in New-York. Everybody knows the power of one man in the rank of the Democratic politicians in New-York, and if there is anything approaching imperialism in this country it is power of the boss of Tammany. It was under his power that no person was permitted to land a pound of ice upon the docks of New-York without his permission, and that permission was given to only one company.

You hear about trusts. The Ice Trust, of New-York, affects every poor man who lives within the limit of that great city, and is the worst trust that ever was, and it could not be made efficient unless, as was the case, the power governing the city of New-York would not permit any other company to land a pound of ice upon a single dock in that great city. That is the motive that governs the men who are now dictating the policies in this campaign. By their almost united voice, as far as the electoral vote was concerned, the Northern States in 1896 said: "We do not believe in adopting a policy that will undermine confidence in this country. We don't believe in the promises made by Mr. Bryan that we need more money."

We did not need more money. There was plenty of circulating medium with our great system of commerce to transact all and more of the business of the day. What we wanted was simply confidence. Party prejudices, party allegiance were forgotten; self-interest, self-protection assumed sway in the minds of the majority of these people, and they put their foot down and said, "We will have none of it." It did not make any difference to them, and it does not now, whether these principles are Republican, Jeffersonian Democrat or what. All they want to know is, Does it mean success and prosperity to ourselves and families? They may bring all the demagogues they command upon the rostrum; they may attempt to create class prejudice; they may lie till they are black in the face, but they cannot fool the people. It is that upon which my confidence rests; it is that when the intelligent business interests of this country are fully aroused with the importance of the results of this election there won't be any doubt about them.

NO LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

We have been for three years through very exciting times. But I have not seen any evidence of any want of confidence. I have not seen any symptoms in the business and commercial circles in this country denoting any want of confidence. And why? Because every man knew that William McKinley was at the helm; because every man knew he was supported by a Republican Congress in both houses. Everybody knew that every effort would be made to settle all of the complications and differences with one single purpose, and that was the best interest and honor of our country. It has been done. The United States of America has leaped into the very front rank of nations and we are not only respected, but feared abroad. We have gained a position second to none, and we gained it through the policy of peace and goodwill and justice to everybody.

Mr. Bryan says that he is a friend of the workingman. Is he? How do we know it? Has he ever proved it? Never. The old issue that made McKinley the hero of the workingman was the tariff, which protected the workingman. That issue was fought for years, and I do not know of a labor organization in this country, or those connected with such organizations, whenever they wanted anything of public legislation or anything to protect their honor or interests, that they did not go to William McKinley when he was in the House. They went to him because they knew they were going to their friend. The bill which protected them and bore his name in its short life was a monument to the friendship that he bears to the working classes of the United States. It was reproduced in the Dingley bill, with some modifications, but during the interim we had an experience of a tariff for revenue, and Mr. Bryan was one of the chief exponents and the principal advocate of that measure, and so elated was he, so carried away with the success of the movement, that he was one of the two men who shouldered little "Billy" Wilson and carried him around the hall of the House of Representatives on his back.

BRYAN THE DEMAGOGUE.

No, my friends, no demagoguery or subterfuges are going to blind the eyes of the working people of the United States. I know them, I have been with them and I believe in them, and when Mr. Bryan shows that overanxiety in their interests I know that he is not true to what he says. He simply wants your vote. That is all. Why, he even intimates in his public utterances to-day that if he is whipped this time he won't be dead yet. He will come up a third time. Why, he is a standing committee for the Presidency, and I congratulate the so called Democratic party that they will be spared the time and expense of selecting a candidate every time.

I haven't anything harsh to say about the personality of Mr. Bryan or any other man. I am perfectly willing to take all the abuse they want to heap on me.

In all my experience and observation, whenever the business interests have been aroused in this country to a full appreciation of their importance and the business men have taken hold of it and by every means possible within their ability made it manifest, we have been successful. There is not a great leader in our industrial circles, a great proprietor of any of our great mercantile concerns but has the respect and confidence of the men who work with him and for him. That is your part of this campaign, my friend. Why, I will never forget on October 8, 1896, what I saw upon the streets of Chicago. Thousands and thousands of men, bankers and merchants, tradesmen and workingmen, marching shoulder to shoulder through the streets, proud and happy of the opportunity to show to their admiring friends on every side that they were doing what they could in their way to show that they believed in the election of McKinley and Hobart; showing in every way that they realized the principles that were at stake in that campaign, and they knew which side to take, and which side was opposing the principles which were for their best interests. I say it was such a demonstration as that which spread all over this country, fired by the enthusiasm and patriotism of flag day, which carried us to a finality in that wonderful campaign, that made the force not only of the principles of the man who has espoused them irresistible. Shall we have it next time?

GUFFEY HERE TO TAKE HIS COAT OFF.

Colonel J. M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, member of the Executive Committee in charge of the Eastern headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, was in the city last night. Colonel Guffey has been detained at home by illness, but he is now on deck, ready to participate in the great trust hunt. He asked anxiously last night how New-York was going, and seemed distressed to think that Bryan's chances were so slim. "We have excellent news from Illinois and Indiana," he said, and then his eyes took on a far away look. He wished to know about Ohio and West Virginia, but made no comment. He declared that he intended to go to work right away, and expressed the belief that Bryan's chances were excellent.

"GUM SHOE BILL" TO SPEAK FOR BRYAN.

"Gum Shoe Bill" Stone, in charge of the Eastern headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, started up the State yesterday on a "gum shoeing" excursion. He is to make several speeches for Bryan. While he is absent Congressman James D. Richardson is the only member of the Executive Committee on hand at the Hoffman House headquarters. Mr. Richardson has all of the six sumptuous rooms to himself, with carte blanche on the restaurant, bar and cigar stand for the finest in stock. He is enjoying himself immensely, but apparently doing no work whatever, and the campaign from that headquarters, from all surface indications, has completely collapsed and is practically abandoned.

BRYAN'S EASTERN ITINERARY.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to-day announced the following itinerary for the Eastern campaign of W. J. Bryan:

Madison Square Garden, New-York City, October 16; at other points in the State of New-York, October 17 to 20, inclusive; West Virginia, October 22; Maryland, October 23; Delaware, October 24; New-Jersey, October 25 and 26; New-York City, October 27. On the latter date Mr. Bryan will address a meeting of Bryan clubs of the Atlantic Coast States. It has not been decided whether Mr. Bryan will make any speeches in Illinois after closing the Eastern tour.

GEN. HARRISON MAY SPEAK.

EITHER TO MAKE AN ADDRESS OR GIVE OUT A STATEMENT EXPRESSING HIS VIEWS.

General Benjamin Harrison yesterday gave Senator Scott, of the National Committee, ground for hope that he will make a campaign speech for McKinley and Roosevelt, or, if not that, will give out a formal interview expressing his views on the issues of the campaign. Senator Scott saw the ex-President at 1:30 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. What took place in the General's room was told by Mr. Scott to the newspaper men afterward.

"I did not go to interview the General," said Mr. Scott. "I was going to luncheon and sent up my card, to pay my respects. The General received me cordially, and said it was a pleasure for him to have a chat about the political situation. I spoke about the desire on the part of the Republicans of the entire country to hear him speak on the issues, and he said: 'I have an affection of the throat which makes my speech weak. I told my friends in 1898 I would never take the stump again, because it worked such damage to my throat.'

"I said to him: 'General, you should not [illegible] about taking the stump. All that we ask you to do is to make a speech to your fellow citizens on the issues of the campaign.'

"'I don't think it at all necessary for me to do that,' he answered.

"'I don't agree with you,' I replied. 'You were once the ruler of the American people, and whatever you might say would be of interest to all the people.' General Harrison thanked me for my sentiments and said:

"'I cannot tell whether I will make a speech or not. I will think it over, but before I leave the city, which will be in about ten days, I will be able to tell you whether I will make a speech or give out an interview expressing my views on the campaign.'"

When the ex-President was seen later at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by a Tribune reporter, and asked if he had come to any conclusion about speaking for the Republican National ticket, he replied:

"When I get ready to talk I will take all of you newspaper men into my confidence."

The General spoke hoarsely, and explained that he had a bad throat.

"Charles S. Hernley, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, is quoted as saying that if the Republicans are to carry Indiana they will need your help," said one of the newspaper men to General Harrison.

"I haven't anything to say—I cannot discuss politics now," answered the General.

J. PROCTOR CLARKE BACK

DESCRIBES HIS TOUR WITH ROOSEVELT AND GIVES CHEERING REPORTS.

At a meeting of the West Side Republican Club, at No. 2,307 Broadway, last night, John Proctor Clarke, who has just returned from the West, where he has been accompanying Governor Roosevelt on his campaign tour, made an address in which he narrated a number of his experiences. Mr. Clarke said in part:

We have been conducting a second "Winning of the West." After leaving New-York we went to Michigan. There Governor Roosevelt made twenty-one instead of only two speeches, as he had intended. We left that State in a blaze of glory. At South Bend, Ind., it seemed as though the whole State had gathered. I was assured that Indiana was absolutely safe for the Republicans.

After leaving Indiana, we went further West, and found silver deader than last year's birds nests. People came to hear Governor Roosevelt in shoals. We found that South Dakota, which was Democratic four years ago, will go Republican this year beyond a doubt. Senator Pettigrew, however, is likely to be returned to the Senate. He is making a strong personal fight, and I think the Democrats will be able to send him back.

At Chamberlain, S. D., we had an inspiring adventure. Three hundred cowboys, "the real things," rode up to the train on horseback and shook the Governor's hand. When the train had started they followed us for some distance whooping and hurrahing.

In Wyoming, which is sure for the Republicans, we had to make addresses to large crowds of woman voters. It was difficult to adapt ourselves to the situation, but we pulled through. At Rawlins, Wyo., the railroad traffic on the Union Pacific has increased from ten to thirty-five trains a day, owing to the size of the crops that must be handled. Of course the town is enthusiastically Republican.

In Colorado we met General Irving Hale. General Hale is a silver man, but he says that silver is a bogie issue in this campaign, and that he means to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. All through Colorado we encountered a complete revulsion of feeling in our favor. Four years ago a man attempting to make a Republican speech in Boulder would have been stoned. This year Curtis Guild, jr., of Boston, spoke there, and I give my word that he was buried in bouquets before he had finished. Napoleon returning from Elba received no more enthusiastic a greeting in Paris than we did in Denver.

At Victor, on the contrary, we came into conflict with a concerted and hired opposition, consisting of the worst elements of the town—that is, of men who had been driven out of Cœur d'Alene, and of women as turbulent as the petroleum throwers of the Commune. We did not have so much difficulty in the streets as in the hall. After struggling to the platform we were confronted by a paid mob, howling and shouting, who were waving imitations of Bryan's cross of gold, on which were inscribed: "Bull Pen!" "Pennsylvania Horrors!" "To Hell with Teddy!" and the like.

The men interrupted Governor Roosevelt continually, but he answered all their questions. After the meeting a riot could not possibly have been averted if the large number of Republicans in the crowd had not taken sides with us. A free fight took place in the street, and men were knocked down on both sides, but we got away all right. The crowd had been embittered by Bryan's teachings of "Hate"—hate on the part of the unsuccessful for the successful, and of one class for another.

At Pueblo the next night a flag was borne in the procession on which was written: "The blow that struck Teddy in the chest has wounded Colorado in the heart." Colorado will unquestionably go Republican. So will Utah, and so will all the States on the Pacific Coast.

On the whole, it seems to me that we shall lose majorities in the East, but make electoral votes in the West. Our success is assured.

Mr. Clarke left Governor Roosevelt and his party at Pueblo. He started from Denver for the East last Friday, and arrived in New-York on Monday.

CONNECTICUT'S TOWN ELECTIONS.

New-Haven, Oct. 2.—Almost complete returns from the town elections of yesterday show a net Republican loss of seven towns. Of the 162 towns voting, all except two have been heard from. They stand: Republican, 118; Democratic, 42. The two missing towns, Canterbury and Killingworth, in 1899 were Republican and Democratic, respectively. Counting these two towns as they stood last year, complete returns for this year would stand: Republican, 119 towns; Democratic, 43, as against the record of 1899, which was: Republican, 125; Democratic, 37. The elections resulted in a gain for no license, the towns now standing: License, 72; no license, 90, as against license, 73; no license, 89, in 1899.

ONE NOMINATION CERTIFICATE FILED.

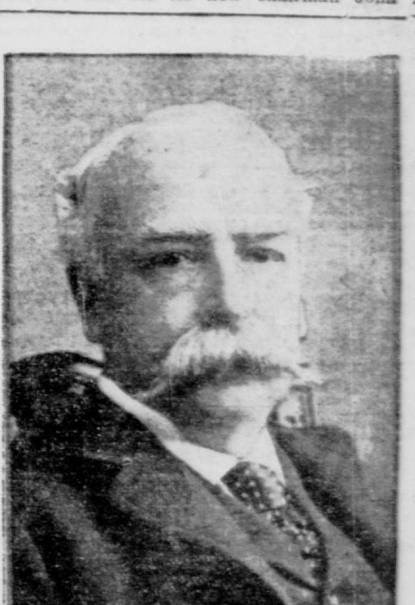
The filing of nomination certificates in the Bureau of Elections began yesterday. Nominees of the regular parties in New-York must file certificates of nomination between October 2 and October 12, and independent nominees must file their certificates between October 2 and October 17. Only one certificate was filed yesterday—that of Eugene F. Vacheron, Republican, for the IId Assembly District of Queens.

GEORGE F. BAKER PRESIDENT.

RESULT OF THE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION ELECTION—TREMENDOUS BUSINESS DONE.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Clearing House Association yesterday officers were elected for the coming year, as follows: President, George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank; secretary, Henry P. Davison, vice-president of the Liberty National Bank; manager, William Sherer, and assistant manager, William J. Gilpin. Messrs. Baker and Davison succeed respectively James T. Woodward, president of the Hanover National Bank, and Francis L. Hine, vice-president of the First National Bank. The Clearing House Committee for the next year will be composed of Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank (chairman); Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank; William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, and George G. Williams, president of the Chemical National Bank. Messrs. Nash and William are the new members, replacing Edward H. Perkins, jr., president of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and the late Edward E. Poor, who was president of the National Park Bank.

Joseph C. Hendrix, president of the National Bank of Commerce, is chairman of the Conference Committee, the new members of which are Stephen Baker, president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and Frederick B. Schenck, president of the Mercantile National Bank. The Nominating Committee has for its new chairman John M. Crane, president of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, with Edward Townsend, cashier of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and Raymond Jenkins, president of the East River National Bank, as new members.



FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
Who was re-elected chairman of the Clearing House Committee yesterday.

The new members of the Committee on Admissions are Stephen Kelly, president of the Fifth National Bank; Gates W. McGarrah, vice-president and cashier of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, and Granville W. Garth, cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank. William H. Kimball, president of the Seventh National Bank, is chairman of this committee.

The Arbitration Committee's chairman is Clinton W. Starkey, president of the Oriental Bank, and the new members of the committee are Warner Van Norden, president of the National Bank of North America; Edwin Langdon, president of the Central National Bank, and John S. McLean, president of the Greenwich Bank.

Manager Sherer's report shows that exchanges for the year aggregated $51,964,588,572 31, with balances of $2,730,411,810 27, making total transactions of $54,695,000,382 58. The average daily transactions aggregated $179,317,862 09. For the year ended October 3, 1899, the total clearings were $60,454,202,141, and the average daily transactions were $200,179,477.

The total transactions since the organization of the Clearing House, forty-seven years ago, have been $1,344,758,793,987 93. The largest daily transactions on record occurred on April 11, 1899, when they amounted to $370,328,019 12. The largest balance was $19,788,665 40 on January 3, of this year.

The Clearing House Association is now composed of forty-four National banks and nineteen State banks, with the Sub-Treasury as a special member. There are seventy-four banks and trust companies in the city and its vicinity not members of the association, but which make their exchanges through the Clearing House.

DEPEW AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS MEANS FINANCIAL RUIN, HE SAYS.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew addressed three thousand people at a Republican mass meeting in the Collingwood Opera House in this city to-night. There were many women present. Francis Landan, Republican nominee for member of the Assembly, presided. Mr. Depew said in part:

I wish to give a fair and frank exposition of the effect of the results of this election upon the financial and industrial future of every one here. In a sense the Republic is a business corporation and the voters as stockholders will determine in November the policy which shall govern their business for another four years. Capital and labor are now more fully and more remuneratively employed than at any time in our history. There are more enterprises active and more people employed and higher wages paid.

With the election of McKinley there will be no occasion to disturb these conditions; with the election of Bryan there will be an immediate change of policy. Mr. McKinley will continue the gold standard of value, which gives stability to our credit and currency. The tariff situation will retain the protective feature upon which so many industries exist and thrive. If Mr. Bryan succeeds, an agitation will at once begin for the repeal of the gold standard, for the debasement of the currency by the substitution of a 50 cent for a 100 cent dollar, and this agitation will be promoted and led by the President of the United States. Such a crusade will paralyze business and employment until the issue is decided. The voters are reasonably certain of good times and prosperity with McKinley, and as certain of uncertainty and distrust with Bryan. Mr. Bryan does not promise better business or more employment or higher wages. He simply claims that the present prosperity is unhealthy.

Senator Depew is the guest of Ogden Mills, at Staatsburg, to-night. To-morrow he will go to Syracuse.

YOUNG MEN TO BE THE SPEAKERS.

W. Bruce Mann, executive chairman of the McKinley and Roosevelt Insurance Club; Colonel W. C. Plummer, of North Dakota, and W. W. Asten were the speakers yesterday at the meeting under the auspices of the Wholesale Drygoods Club, at Broadway and Leonard-st. A meeting of first voters and other young men was held in the assembly rooms immediately after the close of the regular meeting. It was resolved to make next Saturday a day for "young men." A young man will preside and the speakers will all be young men.

A movement has been started by certain prominent Gold Democrats in the New-York business world looking toward a big demonstration in the near future. John P. Faure and John Williams have already taken the lead in the movement for a meeting. Vice-President Fuller of the Wholesale Drygoods Republican Club has offered the assembly rooms of the club for the first Gold Democratic meeting.

NOMINATED FOR SUPREME COURT.

Rochester, Oct. 2.—Adelbert P. Rich, of Auburn, was to-day nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court by the VIIth Judicial District Republican Convention.

Messrs. Arth. Guinness Son & Co., Ltd., the celebrated brewers of Dublin, have been awarded the *"Grand Prix"* at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

This is the first and only occasion upon which this unique distinction has been conferred upon a Brewer of the United Kingdom.