

CHARLES C. BLACK THEIR CHAMPION. HOW HE STOOD BY THE HUDSON COUNTY BALLOT BOX STUFFERS IN 1890.

A nearer view—because they were of later occurrence—of the "coal combine" and race-track legislation has in great measure obscured the earlier and greater political debauchery of that part of the State which is the home of the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. The election of 1880, which elevated Leon Abbott to the executive office for the second time, was the most notorious and venal ever held in New-Jersey. It left upon Hudson County the black smudge of a crime the outcome of which was that of the sixty-six ballot box stuffers who were indicted, sixty-six were convicted and sent to prison.

The trials of these Democrats were begun in 1890, after a most searching investigation by the Senate Committee on Elections, which was composed of John J. Gardner, of Atlantic County; Joseph B. Roe, of Gloucester County, and Robert Adrain, of Middlesex County. Hudson County was then, as it is now, the strongest Democratic county in the State, and it was with the greatest difficulty, because of the Democratic control there, that the ballot box stuffers were indicted.

The investigation of the ballot box frauds in Hudson County was begun after the inauguration of Governor Abbott in 1890. It was at that time conceded on every hand that the Democratic majority in Hudson County of 13,513 had saved him from defeat, and it was believed from the end of the State to the other that this reported and counted Democratic majority was fraudulent.

Although he was the beneficiary in more ways than one of the election frauds which were subsequently proven, and although it has never been doubted that he was loyal to the rascals who subsequently were convicted, and that he did all that he could do in their behalf without appearing in court as an attorney in their defense, he could not, with all his great power as Governor of the State and with all the aid of his political following in Hudson County, which controlled every public utility and office but the courts, save the perpetrators of the crime from the penalties and the disgrace which were visited upon them.

The investigation and exposure of the ballot box frauds were not, however, directly brought about by the election of Leon Abbott. These frauds were unearthed by a contested election case which was brought in the New-Jersey Senate by William S. Sturh against Edward F. McDonald, both of whom had been candidates for State Senator in Hudson County in 1890. McDonald was the candidate of the regular Democrats, who were known as the "ring," not only in that county, but everywhere in the State. Sturh was the fusion candidate of those Democrats and Republicans who were disgusted with, and determined to overthrow, if possible, by a cohesion of force, the disreputable ring. One of the longest and the most instructive, as well as the most interesting, chapters in "Modern Battles of Trenton," a work of five hundred pages devoted to political warfare in New-Jersey, and the changes incident thereto, is devoted to these ballot box frauds. Referring to the contest beginning with the campaign between McDonald and Sturh, the author says:

"The canvass was a fierce and bitter one. The places were all against Sturh because, as the reckless ring men were fond of saying, 'We have the boxes,' and the returns sent in by them from the election places gave the Democratic ticket, which they had espoused, phenomenal majorities. These were surprising, as well as phenomenal, because the drift of public sentiment had indicated that if the Democratic candidates could succeed at all in the county their majorities would be inappreciably small ones. Six thousand would have been a generous majority under the most favorable circumstances. When, at the close of the polls on this election night of 1890, it was announced that Abbott had carried the county by close on to fourteen thousand majority, and that McDonald had won it by an equally overwhelming vote, the figures were so incredible that the people accepted them as furnishing the proofs in themselves of monumental frauds in the taking and in the counting of the votes. Convinced that he had been cheated by the election officers, Sturh prepared to contest McDonald's right to the seat."

A little further on in the chapter of the book quoted from it appears that— "The first of the ballot boxes that was opened revealed the enormity of the crime against the suffrage of which the Democratic ring in Hudson County had been guilty. The disclosures were startling, and every box subsequently opened furnished a new sensation. Almost every ballot removed from the boxes bore the stamp, not merely of fraud, but of a conspiracy as broad as the county itself. The milling and stamping were not such as the machinery of the boxes could have produced. Poll books did not agree with registry books. Tally sheets failed to corroborate the other records of the boxes. The evidences of a stupendous crime are everywhere.

"When it had completed," the chapter continues, "its startling excursion through the ballot boxes the committee met in... Jersey City and prosecuted equally faithful explorations into the registry and poll lists. The testimony of one witness revealed a passing glimpse of a coach that made the rounds of the election booths in Jersey City before the hour for the opening of the polls with a lot of rolls of paper. The committee intimated its belief that these rolls of paper were lists of names for the use of the repeaters employed by the ring and the ballot box stuffers.

"The committee engaged a corps of detectives, and, placing them at the service of Captain John Graham, directed him to learn if the men whose names appeared on the poll lists as those who had voted, really lived at the places of residence assigned to them in the records. The captain was met at every stage of his inquiry with threats of violence at the hands of the hunted ringleaders, but he went on fearlessly with his task. Every day he sent to the witness stand widows to testify that their husbands, recorded as having voted, had lain in their shrouds for years, and housekeepers to declare that they had never had the pleasure of the acquaintance of scores of men recorded as sharing their homes with them. Fortunate, indeed, was it for the weak nerved men and the hysterical women of the county that they knew nothing of a ghostly invasion of the county indicated by the poll lists till it was all over, and the risen cadavers of a past voting era had slunk back in their shrouds to their eternal slumbers again. Scores of men were recorded as having voted from saloons not large enough to have afforded them even standing room. If the records of those lists had been true the canal boats must have been alive with men. If the records of those lists scattered through the county must have been as populous as mass meetings. Of other hundreds whose names figured among the voters no trace, either in the past or present, could be secured. Dishonest election officers had used the names of these dead and absent and mythical citizens to cover their frauds. As they had crowded handfuls of bogus and fraudulent ballots into the boxes they had written as many false names on the lists of voters as there were bogus and fraudulent ballots.

"The poll books in some of the polling precincts represented whole lines of citizens as having voted in precisely the same order in which, ten days before, they had registered; and in others that hosts of Mr. A's and hosts of Mr. B's and hosts of Mr. C's had followed each other to the polls in an alphabetical procession that could not have been more methodical if they had stepped out of a directory."

After recounting that "the palpable rascalities that had produced these freaks of record were aided and facilitated, it was shown, by violence and thuggery at the polls"; that "voters by the score told how they had been intimidated and driven away from the polls by bullets and roughs"; and relating other incidents in their mad career of falsifying the election, the author says:

"It took the committee several weeks to complete the starting disclosures. Senators Gardner and Rue joined in a report declaring that 1,764 irregular time ballots had been discovered in the several boxes; that false voting lists had been employed; that the polls had been surrounded by ruffians to intimidate honest voters, sixteen ring policemen being engaged at the polling place to prevent the beating of a Republican drum; that on the fourth and fifth on to the end of the most disgraceful chapter in the history of politics in New-Jersey, the upshot of which was that on the last day of the session of the Legislature Mr. McDonald was seated and Mr. Sturh was sworn in as Senator, only in turn to be unseated by the Democratic majority in the Senate at the next session of the Legislature."

But this was not all that was included in the case of the ballot box stuffers. Their turn was to come next. Sixty-seven of them were indicted, and, as has been said, only one of these escaped conviction. After days of delay, in which every effort was made to prevent their being brought to trial, the men who were charged with the crime of stuffing the ballot boxes were indicted.

"When Prosecutor Winfield," the author of "Modern Battles of Trenton" declares, "had prepared the cases for trial, he proceeded to render the trial a farce. He started a file of four toward Trenton each week, till they had all been imprisoned, and brought the first accused of the election boards to the bar of Judge Lippincott's court. The scene in the courtroom as the trials progressed was more interesting than that of the unwashed flocked to the benches outside the bar rail. Troops of distinguished citizens who had never seen the inside of a court room before filled the chairs of the jury box on one side of the green table, in front of the jury box the four defendants sat with counsel. Some notable lawyers were among those who had rushed to the court to defend them. The only one of them under restraint."

By his side, "as volunteer assistants," according to the author of "Modern Battles of Trenton," were Robert S. Hudspeth, Norman L. Rowe and Charles C. Black.

It is one of the privileged pleasures of the reader to declare that he always was loyal to his friends, and that no public man in high office will be prompt to reward those who had served him.

The records in the State House at Trenton show that Governor Abbott had appointed Charles C. Black as a member of the State Board of Taxation on March 20, 1891, and that his commission dated April 1 of the same year.

The trial of the ballot box stuffers, for whom Charles C. Black is recorded as being one of several voluntary counsel, was begun at the opening of the September term of the Hudson County Court in 1891.

The records of the last Democratic State Convention at Trenton show that Charles C. Black was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor in the fall of 1894, 1904.

"The Democratic party," the author of "Modern Battles of Trenton" says, "nominated Charles C. Black for Governor in largely composed of the same Democrats in Hudson County who did everything in their power to prevent the conviction of those Democrats who were more largely instrumental than any others in the State in effecting the election as Governor of Leon Abbott. It was these same Democrats who contributed more largely than any others to the nomination of Charles C. Black for Governor of the State. The leopard has not changed his spots nor have the Hudson County Democrats changed their character. Charges of stupendous frauds upon the registration in parts of Hudson County have been made within the last two weeks. If these allegations are true, as upon the least authority obtainable they are said to be, history and the Democratic party are repeating themselves in Hudson County.

In view of these facts, are the people of New-Jersey willing again to intrust the political control of the State to the Democratic party by the election of Charles C. Black?

THE SWAMP OUT FOR ROOSEVELT. The leather district of New-York, which for the last seventy-five years has lain south of the bridge and east of Nassau-st., came out roundly yesterday for Roosevelt and Fairbank. A half dozen flag flags, both bearing the Republican slogan, were strung from office buildings. There was one flag for each of the principal streets occupied by the hide and leather trade. These streets are William, Spruce, Franklin, Gold, Ferry and Cliff, and the district as a whole is known as the Swamp. It was so designated in Dutch days, and the name has stuck, in spite of cobble pavement.

"This is the third campaign in succession that the leather district has been strongly Republican," said Eugene H. Conklin, of Mulford, Carey & Conklin, yesterday, to a Tribune reporter. "We have not found it necessary to form an organization and hold meetings, as do some of the larger trades, but we manage to do a lot of shouting for Roosevelt and Fairbank. The leather importers would be glad to have the tariff on leather removed. We are so well satisfied with general conditions, however, that these smaller personal matters are overlooked. It is a case of leave well enough alone."

BAY STATE CANDIDATE WITHDRAWS. Boston, Oct. 8.—Henry T. Schaeffer, of Winchelsea, nominated for Secretary of State by the Democratic State Convention yesterday, to-day sent to the Democratic State Committee a letter declining to accept the nomination. Mr. Schaeffer says pressure of business will prevent him from making a canvass for election. He intimated that he had spoken in this strain to the committee before the convention, and he did not imagine that he would be nominated.

FILLING UP WITH COLONIZERS. Tammany Has Its Usual Forces in Bowery Lodging Houses—Morgan's Watch. George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections, said yesterday that the Bowery lodging houses were full with tramps, who come here in time to register and vote for a consideration, but that the number was not unusual. There were no indications whatever of any special colonizing, and the floating population of the lodging houses was not above the average.

Mr. Morgan has completed arrangements for the annual census of the city's lodging house population, and has provided every lodging house proprietor with a form, on which he will make an exact return of his lodgers at the beginning of the thirty day period before election necessary for his qualification as a voter. In this list are included all hotels.

Superintendent Morgan's men and the police will examine these lists and inspect each lodging house. So far as possible, they will see every lodger and find out about his antecedents and right to vote.

In line with the efforts of Tammany Hall to block and undo the work of Superintendent Morgan was the announcement yesterday that Charles H. Knox, chairman of the Law Committee of the Supreme Court in a test case to define what Mr. Morgan's power as to the lodging houses is, had called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that Mr. Morgan has been guilty of oppression and intimidation.

BREAKS APATHY RECORD—TAGGART. National Chairman Thomas Taggart said yesterday at Democratic headquarters that never in his recollection had there been such widespread apathy in a national campaign.

"It must be that this is a reading campaign," said Mr. Taggart. "The people are quiet, but they are doing a lot of thinking. We are sent out at enormous quantities of literature, and I understand the Republicans have been equally active. I think the people are lying low and waiting for a chance to throw Roosevelt out. I don't know whether apathy is more dangerous to us or to the Republicans. No man on earth knows. The stay-at-home vote probably will be large. The Democrats are getting this vote out. Every federal officeholder of importance, every postmaster, every rural free delivery carrier, and every town letter carrier is hustling to keep his job. Outside of those who expect something, I don't see that the Republicans are doing much hustling. The Democrats are working for principle. They do not think of effect until after election."

George Foster, somebody's appeal for campaign funds was not called forth many responses. The stories of prodigal waste of money at Democratic headquarters had reputation. Chairman Taggart tried to brace things up by discharging thirty or forty clerks as money comes in freely. All these clerks will be put back on the payroll, whether or not there is any.

On Friday, October 21, as the date he will receive the Democrats from Hudson County, N. J., Esopus, N. Y., will be sent out at a campaign party. "Bibi" Thompson, the Duke of Gloucester, probably will go along as a guest of honor.

QUESTIONS TO BLACK. Stokes Wishes Information Regarding His Position.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 8 (Special).—Edward C. Stokes, Republican candidate for Governor, made his first appearance before New-Brunswick Republicans in Columbia Hall last evening, and made a clear and convincing exposition of campaign issues. The Republican position on "equal taxation" was defined by Mr. Stokes, and he propounded a series of questions to his opponent, Charles C. Black, of Hudson, asking him to explain away his seeming inconsistency on the subject of equal taxation.

State Senator W. H. C. Jackson introduced Mr. Stokes, who said in part: "New-Jersey has been under Republican administration for ten years and in that time there has not been passed a single act for whose repeal the people of the State are asking. Before that the Democrats were in control for four years and at the end of that time the people asked for the repeal of the law of equal taxation. Before that the Democrats were in control for four years and at the end of that time the people asked for the repeal of the law of equal taxation. Before that the Democrats were in control for four years and at the end of that time the people asked for the repeal of the law of equal taxation."

The same leaders who had control then have control today. In the campaign the Democratic leaders have promised themselves something and are willing to promise the people anything. They have promised to repeal the law of equal taxation. They mean an increase in the railroad tax. They promised the same thing in 1888, but when they got power they repealed the law of equal taxation. It should in any wise impair the tax law of 1884. Yet then they were treacherous with the law of the school fund, which they did rather than raise the tax on the railroads.

The Democratic candidate for Governor has said that we favor less taxes for the railroads. I deny that statement, and say that it is absurd. We are asking the railroads to help pay our taxes in the past, conditions change and the railroad tax law should be revised. The railroads have absorbed large properties in municipalities, particularly where terminals are concerned, and we say that property so taken should be taxed at local rates and for local purposes.

That leaves the "main stem," that strip of land, taxed by law at not over a hundred feet. The State, that is an intricate proposition, and presents so many constitutional problems that it cannot be handled in a political arena. The State is paying \$200,000 for good roads, \$200,000 to the counties for the maintenance of their insane and is distributing nearly \$1,000,000 annually to the counties to help pay local expenses. All these would be affected by this proposition.

Then Mr. Stokes propounded his set of questions to Mr. Black. They were as follows: "You are a member of the present system of railroad taxation is right or wrong. You are, of course, to render a decision that is just to the people. You have announced that you will do before the interested parties have had the time to get together and have thus prejudged the case in advance. Do you think this is fair?"

You say upon a political platform that the day of investigating the railroad taxation is past. You are a member of a commission to investigate this subject, accepted it in good faith, and you are now an investigating commission if you remain a member of the investigation is past. You said on May 27 last in a lecture upon the subject of taxation delivered in Jersey City that the question of railroad tax should be investigated. You said that the commission should hear the evidence and debate upon the law as it is now written by all the parties. It is now presented to the legislature, and that it should be thoroughly and exhaustively debated by all the interests involved before it is presented to the legislature, and that it should be again thoroughly debated in the legislature. You now say that the day of investigation is past. When did you change your mind?"

Did you not, as a member of the Equal Tax Commission, vote to adjourn the hearings on the case? If, as you say, the day of investigation has passed, why did you not vote for an adjournment without date?"

R. I. REPUBLICANS ACTIVE. Have Hired Every Hall, Says Garvin in Esopus.

Esopus, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Governor Garvin of Rhode Island spent the entire morning with Judge Parker in a discussion of political affairs in his State. He gave to the Presidential candidate an exhaustive report of what is being done in the campaign by both Democrats and Republicans, and what he believed to be needed to enable his party to conduct a more effective canvass. He said that factionalism in the Democratic party had been eliminated; that there were defections in the Republican party concerning national issues and the foreign policy of the present administration. These, he said, placed Rhode Island in the doubtful column and gave the Democrats a good fighting chance of carrying it for Parker and Davis, as well as for the State ticket.

"Methods adopted by the Republican campaign committee show that they are worried over the situation," said the Governor. "The committee has engaged every hall large enough to conduct a political meeting for every night, except Sundays, from now until election. If we hold an indoor meeting it must be on Sunday, and we don't like to do that. We may have to resort to tent meetings entirely. I believe the action of the Republicans will react on that party. We have one Congressman now and think we will elect the other. We are making a fight to carry the legislature and to elect a Governor. Governor Garvin had not previously met Judge Parker. He telegraphed from St. Louis, where he had attended the national convention of the Democratic National Committee, and the central committee of all doubtful States whereby State candidates were named as well as the national ticket, furthering the interests of the Democratic national ticket."

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ADMIRAL SCHLEY USES PE-RU-NA IN HIS HOME.



BATTLE OF SANTIAGO, WHERE ADMIRAL SCHLEY MADE HISTORY.

ONE of the greatest naval battles in the world was the Fight Off Santiago. Never since the dispersion of the Spanish Armada has there been a more epoch-making victory in the onward march of civilization than in the notable event of July 3, 1898, in which the great hero, Admiral Schley, took a leading part.

No patriotic citizen of the United States can fail to render him the homage due, and to accord him the glory so well deserved. It was a great naval battle. Without a moment's warning it began. Quick decision, undaunted courage, excellent discipline, resolute self-confidence—these combined in Admiral Schley to produce that dash and daring so characteristic of the American soldier.

A man must think quickly in these days. There is no time for slow action. New enterprises arise in an hour. Old ones pass away in a moment.

A multitude of great themes clamor for notice. A man must take sides for or against by intuition, rather than by logical deduction.

One day this fighting admiral, Schley, happened to be in company with others who were talking Admiral's Opinion on Pe-ru-na on various topics of popular interest. The subject of Peruna was raised, its popularity as a cathartic remedy, its national importance, its extensive use.

One asked his opinion upon the subject. Without a moment's

MADE TO BACK DOWN. Democratic Candidate in North Carolina Declines Public Debate.

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 8.—Thomas S. Rollins, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has made public the following letter from Isaac N. Meekins, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor:

My Dear Rollins: In a public speech addressed to my fellow citizens at Clinton, South Carolina, on Tuesday, October 4, 1898, I took occasion to step out of the record, and remarked as follows: "My fellow citizens, the Hon. R. H. Glenn, Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, has seen fit, for reasons best known to himself, to malign the memory of the late Senator, thereby misleading the people of North Carolina. Glenn has said that he understood the President's declaration of a state of insurrection in South Carolina as a strain of course brutality running through the blood of the Southern people."

"I am, my fellow citizens, what the President said vastly differs from what Mr. Glenn claims he said. I hold in my hand a book from which Mr. Glenn quoted the President. Said book is entitled 'Thomas H. Benton, by Roosevelt,' and is one of the volumes in the 'American Statesman' series. It reads as follows: 'Slavery was chiefly responsible for the state of insurrection in South Carolina which ran through the Southern character, and which marked the ferocious outcry instantly raised by the whole Southern press against the Abolitionists.'"

"Now, my fellow citizens, you can read and see the difference. Mr. Glenn, an unscrupulous politician, gathered the idea that President Roosevelt made use of in his speech in question, and he has made a condition which exists in the Southern States to-day, whereas, the truth is, the statement was made in 1848, as far back as 1848, and referred to a period in the national history as far back as 1820."

"Now, I submit, in all fairness, if slavery was right, then Mr. Roosevelt was wrong; if slavery was wrong, then Mr. Roosevelt was right. In the State of North Carolina who has the nerve to stand up and face me and say, with his hands on his hips, 'I would like to see the color of the man's hair who has the nerve to say that slavery was right?'"

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hesitation, he said: "I can cheerfully say that Mrs. Schley has taken Peruna and I believe with good effect." Such was the testimony of Admiral Schley.

Like the Battle of Santiago, the thought was sprung upon him without any warning, and he disposed of it with the same vim and decision as he did with the Spanish fleet led by the ill-fated Viscaya.

His words concerning Peruna have gone out into the world to be repeated by a thousand tongues, because he had said them. Like the news of his victory over Cerbera, his words concerning Peruna will be caught up by the multitude and passed from mouth to mouth, across oceans and continents.

Except for an inborn manly independence, in a country of free speech, these words never would have been uttered by an officer occupying such a notable position as that of Admiral Schley. Except for a world-wide notoriety and popularity, such as Peruna enjoys, no remedy could ever have received such outspoken public endorsement by such a man.

His signed statement appears as follows: Washington, D. C. Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio: Gentlemen:—"I can cheerfully state that Mrs. Schley has taken Peruna and I believe with good effect."



DIFFERENCE IN BOYS' CLOTHING.

The fault of the usual boys' clothing, otherwise good in fabric and make, is that it lacks that originality and individuality of style, which is the very life to boys' attire. Herein is the difference in our boys' clothing. Besides the constant introduction of styles distinctly new and smart, we always keep in mind the necessity of individualizing styles to the ages for which they are intended.

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The Standard in quality and style.

FAMED for its excellence—for its artistic beauty—for its exclusiveness—for its absolute completeness in all lines—for its moderate cost. Advantages which cannot fail to interest all intending Furniture buyers who desire the best in style and the best in value, whatever their requirements, whether suites or single pieces.

Unequaled choice in Writing Desks, Dressing Tables, Chests, Trunks, Curio Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Fancy Chairs, Fancy Tables, &c.—all at lowest possible prices for goods of highest quality and distinctive in style.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

Cape May, N. J., Oct. 8 (Special).—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated Samuel E. Ewing, the present Sheriff, for County Clerk; Coleman F. Corson, Collector of Middle Township, for Sheriff; Henry W. Cobb, of Wildwood, for Assembly, and Charles W. Henry, of Cape May, for Coroner.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Buffalo, Oct. 8.—William Burnet Wright was nominated by the Democrats of the XXXVth Congress District to-day.

UP-STATE NOMINATIONS.

Fonda, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Democrats of Montgomery County, in convention this afternoon, named the following ticket: Member of Assembly, Frank L. Hagaman, of Hagaman; County Treasurer, F. C. Roser, of Canajoharie; District Attorney, Charles E. Hardies, of Amsterdam; Superintendent of the Poor, Peter C. Wholegum, of Palatine.

Buffalo, Oct. 8.—At the Democratic convention of the XIVth Senate District, to-day, Charles C. Brown was nominated.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 8.—At a meeting of the committee to fill vacancies on the Democratic ticket in Broome County, to-day, O. R. Bacon was named for member of the Assembly for the 1st District, in place of F. A. Shaw, who resigned.

Carmel, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Bronies W. Wilson, of Cold Spring, was nominated here to-day by the Democratic County Convention for member of the Assembly.

Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Rockland County Democratic to-day nominated Thomas Flanagan, of Haverstraw, for member of the Assembly.

CURIOSITIES OF MICA.

From The Engineering Magazine. The mica as it comes from the mines is in blocks which are theoretically short rhombic prisms, but practically are scarcely recognizable as such, having a very rough and uneven contour. They have a perfect cleavage parallel to the base, and may be split into laminae thinner than the thinnest tissue paper, and these laminae form the familiar transparent stove panes and lamp chimneys occurring in blocks of commercial size. Such blocks are wholly worthless except as scrap.

TO-DAY is the regular meeting day of the most successful houses that have bargains to offer in the "Little Ads. of the People."

Try One More Good Dinner. Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis. You probably have tried everything else. Now "Try One More Good Dinner" and while eating SIP MAN-A-CE WATER. The Only MAN-A-NESE Natural Spring Water. Dislodge, Dissipates and Carries the Mucus Through the Natural Channels; Prevents Fermentation, Acidity and Gases, Stimulates and Restores Good Digestion When All Else Fails. Recommended and for Sale by: W. & A. LEON, Providence; ACKER, MERRILL & CONdit, Boston; C. M. DECKER & BROS., Orange; MURRAY STABLE CO., Baltimore; G. K. STEVENSON & CO., Pittsburg; FRANK C. HENRY, Washington; CHANDLER & RUDD CO., Cleveland; S. BIERCE CO., Boston; G. B. EVANS, Phila.; C. JEVNE & CO., Chicago; O'BRIEN & COMPANY, Detroit; W. E. CURTIS, General Agent, 13 Stone St., N. Y. Call, write or telephone 2129-Broad.