MICHIGAN SAFE FOR GOLD.

SILVERITES GIVE UP EXPECTATION OF CARRYING THE STATE.

Republicans Have Made a Thorough Canvass and Are Now Working for a Solid Congress Delegation—Bryan's Trip of Four Days Not Feared by Republicans.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 11.—The fourteen electoral votes of the State of Michigan will be cast for McKinley. This will occur just so sure as election day comes round. There is no mistake about this statement. It is the positive claim of the Republican State managers after a number of exhaustive canvasses, and it is admitted by the Popocratic campaigners in personal conversations. The Wolverine State will hold up its record. In 1856 it cast its electoral vote for John C. Fremont and it followed up that vote by giving the State to Lincoln twice, to Grant twice, to Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, and to Harrison once. Four years ago it gave Harrison nine votes and Cleveland five. But that was owing to a legislative trick.

A SUN correspondent has travelled all over the State. All sorts and conditions of partisans have been talked with, Democrats, Popocrats, Republicans, Populists, free-silver men, sound-money Democrats, and Prohibitionists. Farmers, working men of all kinds, have also been consulted, and the vast majority have declared that the electoral vote of Michigan is to go to McKinley. In fact, old friends in the lumber business of Arthur Sewall who reside in Michigan, and who have taken an interest in the campaign for his sake, have just written to him declaring that Michigan is going to McKinley.

Candidate Bryan is to rush up and down the State four days this week. He is booked to make fifty-five speeches in these four days. He will enter the State on Wednesday from the north, crossing the Strait of Mackinaw, and first race down the Lake Michigan side of the State. He then will zigzag across the State several times, taking in all of the twelve Congress districts, and finally will race up the Lake Huron side of the State crossing the Strait of Mackinaw again and departing.

Candidate Bryan believes, so his Michigan managers declare, that he is to take the Republicans and their sound-money Democratic allies off their feet by this effort of fifty-five speeches in four days. Candidate Bryan in this matter, as in many others, is utterly mistaken. The Republicans and the sound-money Democrats are nailed to the earth. They are not to be taken off their feet. In fact, they welcome Mr. Bryan to the State. Their spirit is very much after the fashion of old Tom Corwin, who welcomed his political adversaries with open arms to bloody graves.

As an evidence of this sentiment, the Republican State managers had hired the Auditorium in Detroit for the night of Oct. 10. They then learned that Mr. Bryan wished to speak in Detroit, in the Auditorium, on that night. The Republican managers thereupon gave it up to Mr. Bryan's friends. This led Bryan's friends to say that "the gracious manner of the Republican managers in Detroit in giving up the Auditorium that the Bryan ovation on the 19th may not be embarrassed deserves acknowledgement." The Republicans replying to this say: "The Republicans of Michigan court the fullest and freest discussion of the issues on this campaign. They are conscious of the eternal rectitude of their own principles, and as Bryan's speeches tend to convert the masses from the errors of their way, the Republican Committee cheerfully and courteously gave up the use of the Auditorium to him, although arrangements had been made for a big Republican meeting on that night."

The Bryan managers and their friends did not seem to appreciate this courtesy, for they have just expressed their sentiments in the following words:

"Mr. Bryan may not be able in four days to overcome the normal Republican plurality in this State, but his visit will leave an acrid taste in the mouths of the Republican campaign managers."

There is no doubt that underneath all the apparent courtesy there is more or less bitterness of spirit. The Republicans declare that Mr. Bryan may fan a very few embers in Michigan with his eloquence and employ all the arts of the demagogue, of which he is master, and yet Michigan will not give him her electoral vote. They go on to say that his spectacular swoop upon Michigan will create a loud noise, more or less enthusiasm, and no doubt give hope and encouragement to the Popocrats, but that is not all it will do. It will put new life and vigor into every Republican and sound-money organization and voter; it will fire them into greater activity in every city and town; it will make more determined and aggressive than ever before the friends of sound money in this State.

Then these Republicans declare that Mr. Bryan is welcome to come into the State and stay here until the day before election if he thinks it will do him any good. It has been insisted that some of Bryan's friends wish to make Michigan the battle ground of the closing days of the campaign. There is a hot feud between Daniel J. Campau, the Popocratic National Committeeman for Michigan and campaign chairman of the Popocrat headquarters at Chicago, and Don M. Dickinson. It is Mr. Campau's desire to humiliate Mr. Dickinson and all of Dickinson's friends. Mr. Campau is giving most of his attention to Michigan. The word has gone out, though, that if Bryan's managers want to make Michigan their main battle ground the Republicans and honest-money Democrats of the State are ready for them at the tap of a drum. But the spectacular swoop of Bryan promises to be long remembered in the State. It will be somewhat like that picture which most of us remember in our youth. A single lancer has broken away from his followers and his maddened horse has carried him into the enemy's lines. The enemy is drawn up in a solid square. They look at the lone lancer as he races up and down their front, brandishing his weapon, and they are not at all troubled. They look at him with curiosity and not in fear, for they know that at the proper time the lone lancer is to be slaughtered.

The Republicans declare that their voters are to march in solid columns up to the polls on election day and crush Bryan in this State. They insist that Michigan is for protection. They add that the farmers and the workingmen are thoroughly familiar with Mr. Bryan's record in Congress. In speaking of Mr. Bryan they say:

"As one of the most active members of the Congress committee that framed the industry-wrecking, labor-impoverishing Wilson bill, Mr. Bryan did all in his power to cripple Michigan's great industries; he was opposed to any protection whatever to the farmers of Michigan. He was in favor of letting into their own markets the farm products of Canada, free of duty. He turned a deaf ear to all appeals, to all arguments showing that the Michigan farmers who paid taxes to support the State, its charitable, educational, and all other State institutions, who pay taxes for county and township purposes, who are American citizens, ready at all times to defend the old flag, deserve to have the preference in the home market over alien farmers, who pay no taxes in Michigan, who owe their allegiance to another country, and who take our money with them to Canada to pay their taxes, store bills, and other obligations there. Mr. Bryan is in favor of this unjust discrimination against the farmers of Michigan."

All over the state, especially among the sheep growers, the Republicans have sent the following statement of Mr. Bryan:

"Speaking for myself, it is immaterial, in my opinion, whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not. I am for free wool."

This was a most unfortunate utterance for Mr. Bryan in a State like Michigan. The Bryan managers have not been able to put up any real solid argument in his favor. The Republican State organization is one of the most complete of its kind in the country. The Popocrat State organization, on the other hand, is in an utterly shattered condition. The Popocrat campaign committee will thankfully receive donations of old clothes, provisions or cordwood, or any old thing in lieu of cash. While speaking on this subject it may be well to state the Michigan sentiment is that while a political machine is indispensable to good party organization, still a machine will not be allowed to win the battle in any State in the country. The votes of a great intelligent people will turn the tide toward honesty and sound money. Bryan has said "a cause is known by its champions," by the company it keeps. The Michiganders, replying to Bryan, say: "Yea, verily. The Bryan campaign has the open and cordial support of Pat Ryan, the gardener of the Anarchists, the champion of dynamiters and riot, of "Bloody Brannan" Waite, of Pitchfork Tillman, of Sockless Jerry Simpson, of Debs, of Housekeeping Coxey, of Debs, of Housekeeping Coxey, of Debs, of Hogan, of a host of others whose names are a synonym for anarchy, discontent, political turpitude and unprincipled demagogy. With Bryan in the White House it would be a Government of the Tillmans, Altgelds, Waites, Debs, and the Coxeys, for the Tillmans, Altgelds, Waites, Debs, and the Coxeys. It would be a nightmare, a political horror, a calamity to honest Government and its interests at all times have been in safe hands when the Michiganders. His followers in Michigan say Mr. Bryan is to be followed in this State by Coin Harvey. In Michigan there are nearly 15,000 Union veterans who have been called to Harrison, Ind., a few days ago, and declared that the Union veterans "old bummers" are with Harrison, who have lost all their boundless patriotism, who look on the political shyster, Harvey, as one of the pillars of the political edifice. Harvey must be utterly ignorant of the vast number of Union soldiers who sought homes in the Western States at the close of the civil war.

The Republicans declare that they will carry the State certainly by 25,000, and without telling any secrets it might just as well be said here as at any other time that a number of the more important free-silver friends of Bryan have said to THE SUN correspondent that Bryan will lose the State by anywhere from 20,000 to 30,000 or 40,000. The Republican organization is not only complete, but the sound-money Democrats have done most excellent service.

It is the testimony of very many Democrats in this State that the action of the Committee on Credentials in the Chicago National Convention, in deliberately stealing the Michigan delegation, has cost Bryan alone 10,000 votes. All who were at the Chicago Convention will recall that outrageous proceeding, and very many will recall how Senator Tillman, Gov. Altgeld, and all the others were told that that theft would come home to plague them very much quicker than they imagined. All of the old line Democrats of Michigan have forsaken the Democratic organization.

The Chairman of the Popocratic State Committee, Frederick A. Baker, has no heart in his work. He is at Lansing most of the time trying the cases before the Supreme Court. His warmest friends say that he allowed himself to be shoved into the Chairmanship of an utterly wrecked machine. The Popocrats have no money with which to run their campaign. The business men of all the great cities in the State will not give them a dollar. At the meeting in Detroit the other night, where Col. John P. Irish spoke, there were 150 Vice-Presidents. All were present, and they made up the foremost and substantial Democrats, not only in the State, but in the city of Detroit.

These are the men who have done valiant service to the Democratic cause, and they will not lift a finger for Bryan, but, on the contrary, they are working morning, noon, and night to throw the State for McKinley, and the biggest majority a Republican Presidential candidate ever received in it. The Popocrats occasionally see a flitting gleam of hope for their State ticket, which is made up of a Republican free silverite, Popocrats, Prohibitionists, and Populists. They have also a fusion of all these elements for Presidential electors. The Republicans insist that this fusion is absolutely worthless, and they go on to tell how their canvasses all over the State have brought the certain information that for every silver Republican who threatens to vote for Bryan there are two sound-money Democrats who declare without reservation that they will cast their votes for McKinley. This is the positive fact of the situation.

As a matter of further detail it may be said without the slightest fear of contradiction that the Republican State managers have practically closed the fight for McKinley, and are now directing all of their attention to the capture of the twelve Congressmen in the State. Two years ago the Republicans captured all of the Congressmen, and they do not wish to break the record this year. They admit that in three districts—the Third, Fifth, and Sixth—the situation is a little squally, but they believe that before election day comes around they will be straightened out.

The record of Michigan during the last three years is not without interest just at the moment, for it does show that it will give some indication as to the real sentiment on the free-silver question. Harrison carried the State in 1892 by 20,412 plurality, and yet Rich, the Republican candidate for Governor two years later, carried the State by 106,302 plurality. It was in that year that the Democrats began to destroy themselves utterly by free silver. At the Democratic State Convention, which was held at Grand Rapids on June 28, 1894, the following money plank was adopted:

"We declare in favor of the free, unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio that will permit the debtors to pay their debts upon the same basis upon which they were contracted."

Don Dickinson and his friends were in absolute control of that Convention, and yet they allowed that platform to be adopted. Spencer O. Fisher, the warm personal friend of Don Dickinson, was nominated at that Convention for Governor, and he was snowed under by the aforesaid 106,302 plurality.

Not content with that fearful drubbing, at the Democratic State Convention which met Feb. 28, 1895, at Saginaw, where Don Dickinson and his friends were still in control, the following plank was put in the platform:

"The Democratic party of Michigan, in convention assembled, hails with delight the rapidly increasing sentiment in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it so long held in the monetary system of our country, and unqualifiedly declares in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, with full legal tender power and at a ratio of 16 to 1, and invites every patriotic citizen of Michigan, regardless of previous party affiliations, to join us in an imperative demand for immediate legislation to that end, and without regard to the position of any other nation in respect thereto."

At that Convention only a judiciary ticket was nominated. Moreover, it was a spring election, when the farmers are all busy. It was a comparatively uninteresting election. All know that there is never any great fight in any of the States over a judiciary ticket. Yet there were patriotic citizens enough in the State of Michigan to turn out at that judiciary election and defeat John W. Mcdrath, the free-silver candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, by 80,467 plurality.

The foregoing two elections have been the record of Michigan on the free-silver craze. At the last State Convention, which was held in Bay City on Aug. 25, the Convention endorsed Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. Bryan and the Chicago platform are to be duly smashed on election day. When THE SUN correspondent talked with the Popocrat managers about these two tremendous verdicts against free-silver platforms they very candidly admitted that before the election in 1894 they had circulated "Coin's" book for the purpose of educating the voters of the State. They maintained, however, that the lines of battle in 1894 and in 1895 were not strictly drawn on the free-silver issues, but that the Democratic party went down in such an awful defeat because of the hatred of the Cleveland Administration and of its representative in this State, Don Dickinson. They also add that the tariff cut a great swath in that fight. They claim that the Wilson bill was disgusted beyond measure at the Wilson bill, and there are Democrats in this State to-day who say that the Wilson bill alone has cost the Democratic party of the State of Michigan 15 per cent. of its vote.

While on this subject it will do no harm to repeat the conversation that a farmer hurled at THE SUN correspondent on a Detroit, Lansing and Northern train the other day:

"Where are you going, young man?"

"Fishing."

"Fishing for what?"

"Information."

"About what?"

"The political situation in the State."

"Don't go any further, young man," snorted the farmer. "I'll give it to you. I know. I have lived in this State seventy odd years. I have voted for every Democratic President since Buchanan's time. I have looked this situation all over, young man, and, let me tell you, did it ever occur to you that Grover Cleveland has made Bryan's election impossible?"

"How's that?"

"Well, Grover Cleveland is no more of a Democrat than is Bryan. He has been a law unto himself, and so is Bryan. Cleveland has made by his unfaithful and undemocratic conduct the name of Democrat a stench in the nostrils of the people. The Democratic party is not a free-trade party and never has been a free-trade party. Cleveland has botched his two Administrations, wrecked his party, and during the last four years he has wrecked the country.

"Bryan is merely a fly-by-night. Nobody is paying any real solid, substantial attention to him. But the people of this country are going to pay attention to the Democratic party on election day, or what remains of it. All this worry and fear over Bryan is utter nonsense. He was defeated the instant he was nominated. If Bryan had been nominated at Chicago on the soundest kind of a sound-money plank he would have been just as overwhelmingly defeated as he will be on election day. Of course Bryan is saying that he will do better than Cleveland, and that his election means the millennium, and all that sort of thing, but I tell you, young man, that the people of this country are dead sick of the Democratic party, or anything that sounds like Democracy.

"The Democratic party of the State of Michigan, in so many words, is tired of Cleveland and disgusted with Don Dickinson, who has provided fat places for his relations in the public service, and whose management of the party in this State has contributed quite as much as anything else to its demoralization. I give you my observations for what they are worth, but I am a very much older man than you, and I believe that I express the real sentiments of the State and country in the few words I have had to say to you."

One of the peculiar incidents of the campaign is that the professors at Ann Arbor University who have been preaching free trade have temporarily dropped that doctrine, and are in for sound money and Mr. McKinley. In no State possibly more than Michigan have the sound-money Democrats done more effective work. They are working hand in hand with the Republicans. Some preferred to vote for Palmer and Buckner, but they have ascertained that the old-time Democrats prefer very much to remain Bryan and Bryanism by voting for McKinley. In fact, Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner have told their friends in this State to vote for McKinley.

The Popocratic State Committee is relying to some extent on the silver Republicans to help them out. A very close canvass has been made of these silver Republicans, and there are not enough of them to give any one a moment's unhappy reflection. It has been learned that most of the silver Republicans have decided either to remain away from the polls on election day or eventually to vote for McKinley for the reason that they believe that there is too much of the demagogue about Bryan. The upper peninsular counties, which gave a plurality of 13,000 two years ago, are to give, according to the closest estimates, 18,000 this year, and yet Bryan with his customary audacity enters the State on his flying trip in the heart of this huge anti-Bryan sentiment.

This part of the State has for its leaders Peter White and Frederick Braisted, who for years have been the Democratic wheel horses. They are both working hard for McKinley. It is in these counties that the copper and iron mines are situated. Braisted was State Treasurer under Gov. Winans in 1890, and, by the way, Winans and Regol in 1892 have been the only two Democratic Governors Michigan has had in a lifetime. Peter White is probably the most important political leader the upper peninsula has had in forty years. Finally, McKinley is as sure of the State as he is of his breakfast to-morrow morning, and the fight is now being concentrated in the effort to réelect twelve sound-money Congressmen.

COL. BOB'S SOCKDOLAGERS.

CHUNKS OF INGERSOLL'S SOUND-MONEY SPEECH AT CHICAGO.

The Popocratic Party in Favor of Everything That Cannot Be Done—They Desire to Abolish Facts, Punish Success, and Reward Failure—What Money Is.

Col. Bob. Ingersoll stirred things up out in Chicago last Thursday, when the whole city was shouting for McKinley and sound money. The Colonel hasn't done much campaign speaking since 1884, but this year the issue between honesty and dishonesty has roused him, and he put his opinions on the subject into a speech and delivered that speech in Chicago. Chicago people and Chicago newspapers agree that it was one of the greatest speeches of the campaign. The speech was a long one, and only a few of the chunks of sense and fun reached New York on Friday. These were printed in THE SUN. But here are a lot more that were not printed. Almost any of them will silence—at least for a minute—a man afflicted with the free-silver mouth, while taken as a whole they are calculated to make Bryanites crawl into a hole and pull the hole in after them.

The Colonel began by saying:

"Again we are on the field of battle, where thought contends with thought, where facts are bullets and our arguments are swords," and then he proceeded to use both bullet and sword. These that follow are some of the best:

What is money? In the first place, money is the product of nature; money is a part of nature. No man ever made or created money. It is beyond the power of Legislatures and Congresses. It is beyond the power of the human race. Money is not made. It has to be found.

Money is something that does not have to be redeemed. Money is the redeemer. Anything that has to be bolstered up with the promise of an individual or a nation is not money. Greenbacks are not money. They are promises to pay money. A national bank bill is not money. It is a promise to pay money. Nothing that a Government can print—no matter what picture it may put upon it, no matter what words—"In God We Trust"—it is not money; it is simply a promise to pay. And yet there are thousands and thousands of people who believe that a nation can create money. A nation can no more create money by law than it can create corn and wheat and barley by law.

It does not make any difference who issues good money. It is just as good when Lazarus issues it as when Dives issues it. No matter whether the Government is bankrupt that coins it, the money is just as good. A piece of gold coined by the Romans 2500 years ago is just as good to-day as when Julius Cæsar rode at the head of his legions. Since that time darkness has fallen over the Roman empire, and the empire has passed into oblivion, but the gold coined shines as brightly now as in Rome's palmiest days. That is good money.

Money is a commodity. Wheat and corn are commodities. So is money, the peculiarity about money being that it is exchangeable for all commodities. But it is a commodity; nothing more, nothing less. When a man gives a bushel of wheat for a dollar in gold he buys a dollar in gold, and the dollar in gold buys the wheat. Both are commodities, and a commodity is something that cannot be manufactured by law.

Good money is always good. Good money is always at par, never at a premium, and never at a discount. When people buy good money with bad money they get the good money is at a premium. That is not so. The bad money is at a discount. That is what is the matter. Good money is always at par. And yet we have a man running for the Presidency, on three platforms with two Vice-Presidents, who says money is the creature of law.

If you can make money by law, why shouldn't we be rich? If a hundred people should settle on an island and form a government and elect a Legislature, they could make a law that money should be the result. Law there is no reason why they should not be as wealthy as Great Britain. Law is inexhaustible, and if you can turn it into money, no nation has an excuse for being poor.

If the Government can make money by law, why should the Government collect taxes?

Let us be honest. Here is a poor man with a little yoke of cattle cultivating forty acres of stony ground, working like a slave in the heat of summer, in the cold blast of winter, and the Government makes him pay $10 taxes, when, according to these men, it could issue a $100,000 bill in a second. Issue a bill and give the fellow with the cattle a rest.

We have a man running for the Presidency who appeals to all people in debt, and says: "Vote for me, vote for me, and you can pay your debt in 50-cent dollars." That is what he says to them. Not a very honest proposition, but that is what he says. "Vote for me and you can pay off your debts with half the money it ought to pay now." And thereupon the creditor says to Mr. Bryan: "You are not going to cheat me, are you?" And Mr. Bryan says: "No, free coinage will make silver worth $1.29 an ounce in gold; free silver will make the silver dollars equal in value the gold dollars, and yet the debtor holds his coat tails and says: "In God's name, how is that going to help me?" In all his speeches he has been guilty of this contradiction—cheap silver for debtors, and silver as good as gold for creditors—and, do you know, that man has not seen the inconsistency of these two statements yet?

Now, it takes thirty-one ounces of silver to be worth an ounce of gold. But they propose by law to make sixteen ounces of silver the value of an ounce of gold. If they can do that by law, what is the use of wasting all that silver? If they can by law make it 16 to 1, why not put another clause on and make it 1 to 1? And if they by flat can add 48 cents' worth of law to 50 cents' worth of silver and make a dollar, why not make all flat and use the silver for forks and spoons?

A promise to pay money is not money. A promise to pay money is like a nomination for an office, and the fulfilment of that promise is like the election to the office, and on the 4th day of November even Bryan will know the difference between promise and fulfilment.

All the debts that were due in 1873, or made in 1873, of individuals have all been paid or they are all outlawed. You cannot help the debtors that were injured then; you cannot help the debtors of 1873 by swindling the creditors of 1896.

I have been told that during the war we had plenty of money. I never saw it. I lived years without seeing money. I never saw the silver dollar—and the greenback, unless you have the gold behind it, is no more a dollar than a bill of fare is a dinner. You cannot make a paper dollar without taking a dollar's worth of paper.

Better be an honest bankrupt than a rich thief. Poverty can hold in its hand the jewel honor—a jewel that outshines all other gems. A thousand times better be poor and noble than rich and fraudulent.

There are millions of people in the United States who are creditors and debtors. They want to be paid, and they want to pay the men they owe. Nobody can be helped by free coinage except the few people who could pay their debts if they were willing.

We want credit. Credit is based on confidence, and when we have good times, you know, everybody, nearly, has credit. Every man's mouth is a mint that issues dollars. When a good fellow with a good job goes to the grocer and says, "Give me $5 worth of sugar, $5 worth of coffee, and put it down," the fellow adds $10 to the currency of the United States. He has inflated the money; and when another buys a horse and gives his note for $100 he has inflated the money. And afterward, when times get hard, and they won't credit, then they say money is scarce. There is just as much money as there was before. Credit is scarce. That is the trouble. Confidence is gone, and yet they are going to give prosperity at 16 to 1. What does that mean? That will mean sixteen men for one dollar, sixteen men for one thing. That is what it will mean. And of the sixteen, fifteen failures, bankrupts.

Mr. Bryan hates the rich. Would he like to be rich? Mr. Bryan hates bondholders. Would he like to have a million in bonds? Mr. Bryan hates the successful. Has he an ambition to be a failure? If he has, wait until the 4th of November and he will be satisfied.

And why should we envy the rich? Let me tell you something. The Vanderbilts and the Astors and the Rockefellers drink no brands any colder water than I have. They never smoked better cigars. They never ate lighter biscuits nor better potatoes, nor drank better Illinois wine than I have—than you have. We know the ecstacies of love as well as they. We know the loss of wife and child and friends, and in some respects we have the advantage. They fear and we hope. They are at the top, and they are afraid of falling. We are close to the ground and we hope to climb.

Why should we envy the successful? Why should we hate them, and why should we array class against class? It is all wrong.

For instance, here is a young man and he is industrious. He is in love with a girl around the corner. She is in his brain all day and in his heart all night (laughter), and while he is working he is thinking, and he gets a little ahead and they get married, and he is an honest man and he gets credit, and the first thing you know he has a good home for his children, and his old age is filled with content and love.

His companion basks in the sunshine of idleness; have wasted their time, wasted their wages in dissipation, and when the winter of life comes, when the snow falls on the barren fields of the wasted days, then, shivering with cold, pinched with hunger, they curse the man who has succeeded. Thereupon they all say they are going to vote for Bryan.

The citizens of America should be friends. We have no permanent classes. The children of the rich to-day may work for the men who worked for them. Some of millionaires may be mendicants; sons of mendicants may be millionaires. The great republic opens every avenue to distinction and wealth to her children.

I want no class feeling. Blessed is that country in which the rich are extravagant and the poor are economical. Miserable that country where the rich are economical and the poor are extravagant. A rich spendthrift is a blessing. A rich miser is a curse. Extravagance is a splendid form of charity. Let the rich spend, let them build, let them give work to their fellowmen, and I will find no fault with their wealth.

I admit that Bryan is honest. If he was not his intellectual pride would not allow him to say what he does. He is honest. He is a Populist, a Socialist, and a new Democrat. Richard is filled with vagaries, and his brain is a kind of political insane asylum without a keeper.

I think we had better take McKinley. If he should die a capable, honest man would take his place—Garret A. Hobart. If Bryan should be elected and he died, imagine sitting in the seat of Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Watson. That is enough to give a patriot the nightmare. Let us stand by McKinley.

The new Democratic party is worse than the old, and that is saying a good deal for me. The new Democratic party, with its allies, the Populists and the Socialists, represents the follies, the mistakes, and absurdities of a thousand years. They are in favor of everything that cannot be done. "Whatever is, is wrong." They think creditors are swindlers and debtors who refuse to pay their debts are honest men. Good money is bad and poor money is good. A promise is better than a performance. Their desire to abolish facts, punish success, and reward failure.

Fellow citizens, make up your minds to-night. "Now is the accepted time." Vote for good money. Vote for integrity. Vote against silver swindles and repudiation. Vote for protection and prosperity. Vote against free trade and depreciation. Vote for business and good wages. Vote against idleness and hunger. Vote for the enforcement of the law. Vote to uphold courts and Presidents in the preservation of peace. Vote against anarchy and mob law. Vote to preserve life, property, and liberty. Vote against the mob. Vote against the dagger, the torch, and the bomb. Vote for law and order. Vote for the glory of the great republic.

We love our country. It is dear to us for its reputation throughout the world, for its credit in all the marts of trade, for the glory of the past, for the liberty of the present, and for the hope of the future. Let us swear that we will preserve our country with its honor unstained, its credit unimpaired; that we will preserve it for ourselves, that our children and their children yet to be.

"JESUS WAS NOT A DEMAGOGUE."

A Rebuke to Those Who Would Make Him Appear an Enemy to Wealth.

"The Arraignment of Wealth" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton's sermon in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, yesterday.

"There is one surprising feature," he said, "in this discussion that is going on as to the attitude of religion in the so-called antagonism of the classes and the masses. The personality of Jesus has been changed. In the present sociological age Jesus Christ has become in this discussion a demagogue. These agitators claim that if Jesus were again on earth He would become the shield of the laboring people, the counsellor and guide of strikers as against the capitalists, and a warm supporter of the workingmen as against the employers.

"Jesus was not a demagogue, but made a principle that applied to all classes. When orators nowadays assert that Jesus recited the rich and exalted the poor they forget to remember that He never made any distinction between rich and poor. There are saints among the rich as there are among the poor. There are demons and Anarchists among the lower orders as there are demons and Anarchists among the upper orders.

"There is an intimate relation between the prosperity of the working people and the accumulation and concentration of wealth. In England and America there is the greatest concentration of wealth. We hear orators say that the prosperity of the working men depends on the rate of wages. In Asia and some European countries, where there is little accumulation and concentration of wealth, wages are much less than in this country and England. In this country wages are often three times higher than in China. I do not say there are not some ignoble beings accumulating wealth, but wealthy men in the past have made great sacrifices for the promotion of patriotism, religion, and the advancement of civilization. The orderly elements of the community have been the men prominent in commercial life and engaged in accumulating wealth."

REV. DR. STORRS ON REPUDIATION.

He Denounces the Attempt to Foist a Debased Currency on the Country.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the venerable pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, for the first time in many years, made some political allusions from the pulpit which he has ornamented for nearly fifty years. In explanation of his action, he spoke of the attempt which is being made to foist a debased and dishonest currency on the country, which would not be accepted in the markets of the world.

He characterized this as an attempt to strike off one-half the value of everything within our borders and to repudiate our obligations even to those who carried the flag. The country is face to face with the divine command: "Thou shalt not steal." If you say that you must pay silver when you owe gold, there is no telling what you shall next decree. There will be no end of mischief in such a course.

"What, then, confronts us?" Dr. Storrs continued, "with a depressed and depreciated currency, I feel it a duty to speak out. In the end there would be paralysis of business and commerce, and of the most appalling character. There would be catastrophe here and there and bankruptcy and disaster everywhere throughout the country. There would be visions of apprehension, of terror, of general disorder, of which there has been no example in the history of mankind."

SHIP DEMOCRACY'S FIGHT.

It Has Put Up 33 Candidates for Congress—Has 30 County Committees.

Ex-Congressman John DeWitt Warner as Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Sound-money Democratic State organization, said yesterday that the talk of the silver Democrats carrying the State is nothing less than grotesque.

"If there is any life and activity among the silver Democrats," said he, "the fact is known to nobody but the Hotel Bartholdi committee. All the reports received from impartial observers are to the effect that a more pathetic campaign was never conducted in this State in the name of the Democratic party. On the other hand, our organization is active and aggressive in every one of the sixty counties. We are already organized in more than three-quarters of the election districts of the State, and we have permanent county committees in thirty counties. We have nominated candidates for Congress in thirty-three of the thirty-four districts, local conditions impelling us to refrain from nominating in one. We have also filled out our ticket with candidates for Assembly and local offices everywhere.

"As a result of information absolutely covering the State, I feel justified in saying that the Buffalo organization is nowhere strong, and is at a state of collapse in more than half the counties."

Prefers Palmer: Votes for McKinley.

One of the McKinley spellbinders who has been assigned to duty in New York this week is George F. Von Kolnitz, Jr., of Charleston. Mr. Von Kolnitz is a Democrat, and an ex-member of the South Carolina Legislature. The Palmer and Buckner Democrats of his State nominated him for an elector, but he refused to run, saying that he did not propose to waste powder firing in the air.

Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 12th and 13th.

—Opening Display—
of
Furs,

Seal, Sable, Mink,
Stone Marten, Persian—
Lamb, Chinchilla, Etc.

High Novelties
in
Jackets, Capes,
Neck Scarfs,
and Muffs.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NINE GOLD CONGRESSMEN.

THE CITY CAN ELECT A SOLID DELEGATION—TRY IT.

All That's Necessary Is That the Sound-money Voters Who Haven't Registered Yet Shall Register, and That the Registered Sound-money Men Shall Vote.

The enemies of repudiation understand that it is quite as essential at the coming election to defeat candidates for Congress who are running on the Chicago platform as it is to show under the head repudiationist, Bryan. It will interest those sound-money electors who live in this city to be informed concerning the Congress situation here, where there is a prospect of a close vote in two or three districts.

A fair idea of the probable outcome in the several districts can be obtained by a reference to the results of the Congress election two years ago.

In 1894 Franklin Bartlett, the regular Democratic candidate in the Seventh district, received 9,138 votes; Austin E. Ford, Republican, 7,676, and John Murphy, State Democrat, 2,159. This year Col. Bartlett is the sound-money candidate, with the support of the Republicans and the Democrats who voted for Murphy two years ago. His opponent is John H. G. Vehslage, the Tammany and silver candidate. If conditions were unchanged since 1894 it will be seen that Col. Bartlett's election would be assured by 697 plurality. The conditions are changed, though, and are improved for the sound-money candidate. Richmond county, which is in the district, was not affected by the municipal fight, which was on in this city in 1894, but its voters are just as much stirred up over the repudiation issue as New York city voters are. This means that Richmond county will give a bigger plurality for the McKinley ticket than it did for Ford two years ago. There is also the fact that the silver Democrats of Staten Island are disgusted with the nomination of Vehslage, in which they took no part.

John Murray Mitchell, Republican, and James J. Walsh, Tammany, oppose each other in the Eighth district, as they did two years ago. By the returns of the last election Walsh appeared to have a plurality of 367, but Mitchell was seated after a contest. Walsh is handicapped by the free-silver issue this year, for the National Democracy has come out openly for Mr. Mitchell. The increased registration in the district was greatest in the Eighth Assembly district, which is Mr. Mitchell's home.

With John Simpson running on the Republican ticket in 1894, and getting 5,214 votes, Timothy J. Campbell, State Democrat, came within 987 votes of defeating H. G. Miner, the Tammany candidate, and that with a total vote of about 24,000. Campbell is running this year on both the Republican and National Democratic tickets. His free-silver opponents Thomas J. Bradley, whose defeat by a plurality of 5,000 or more is predicted.

The candidates in the Tenth district this year are Clarence W. Meade, Republican, and Amos J. Cummings, Tammany and free silver. Mr. Cummings was returned to Congress last year to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew J. Campbell, Republican, who had defeated Gen. Daniel E. Sickles in 1894 by a plurality of 863 votes. At that election the State Democracy polled 2,331 votes in a total poll of 30,000 for its candidate, George Karsch. The same organization, now the National Democracy, has a candidate in Calvin Tompkins. His vote will be watched to see if it is true that the gain will be so many votes taken from Tammany's strength. There has been a very heavy registration of sound-money voters in the district.

Another district which was a close one in 1894 was the Eleventh, where William Sulzer, the clown of the Tammany free-silver circus, defeated Ferdinand Eidman, Republican, by the narrow plurality of 884. Mr. Sulzer may thank his State Democracy friends all of whom are now arrayed against him, for his ticket to get into Congress. He also got in 1894 the support of Julius Harburger and his friends in the district, and they are on the side of sound money this year. There was no other Democratic candidate in the field in 1894. Now, Ferdinand Eidman is again opposed to Sulzer and the National Democrats have put up Thomas O'Connor. Another thing to be considered is that the German element is very strong in the district, and it is solid for an honest financial system. Besides this, Michael J. Dady, the leading Democracy leader in the Tenth Assembly district, makes no secret of his intention to support Eidman as against the candidate of his own party, O'Connor, whose nomination he was opposed to.

The Twelfth is another district which was carried by Tammany Hall in 1894. George B. McClellan, who is the Tammany candidate again this year, won over R. A. Cheseborough, by a plurality of 1,341 in a total poll of about 26,000. The fight in this district in 1894 will be one of the closest in the city. After McClellan had been renominated by the Tammany repudiators, the National Democrats of the district endorsed his nomination. There were two candidates for Congress against him for George Walton Green in 1894. It is not believed that the National Democracy leaders can get sound-money Democrats to stultify themselves by voting for a man who would accept a nomination from Tammany Hall, the only political organization in this city which holds aloft the banner of free silver. Charles A. Hess, the Republican candidate, is not well known in the district, having done most of his political fighting some years ago in the disaffected back districts. He is a strong sound-money man, and the only issue which will cut much of a figure in the campaign is sound money, young Mr. McClellan, as the Tammany candidate, representing the repudiationists. It will be remembered, too, that the Tammany Hall leaders say that Twelfth Ward Assembly district do not think well of Col. McClellan, because he dodged and would not put himself squarely on the free-silver plank, although accepting the nomination of the free silverites. The People's party, the Socialist Labor party, and the Socialists have also put up a candidate against McClellan.

The contest between Amos J. Cummings, Democrat, and R. C. Shannon, Republican, in the Thirteenth district was a close one two years ago, Mr. Shannon winning by 466 plurality. Shannon's election by a greatly increased plurality is predicted this year. The sound-money sentiment in the district is very strong. The free-silver Tammanyites have put up in Thomas W. Smith a candidate whose popularity is confined to the Tammany organization, which he is a partner with the Tammany leader, George W. Plunkitt. There was a state Democracy candidate in the field in 1894. There is none this year. The free-silver Populists, though, have named a candidate because Smith does not suit them.

There seems no doubt of the reelection of Lemuel E. Quigg, Republican and sound-money man in the Fourteenth, and Philip B. Low, Republican and sound-money man in the Fifteenth. Quigg was elected two years ago by a plurality of 5,077 over John Connolly and Low by a plurality of 4,534 over Jacob A. Cantor. In the last named district the State Democracy candidate, Robert Grier Monroe, got 4,857 votes in 1894. The party has endorsed Mr. Low's candidacy this year.

The Republican campaign managers are so elated with the prospects that they are talking among each other of carrying twenty-three of the thirty-five Assembly districts for members of Assembly who will aid in electing a sound-money United States Senator.

Register next Friday.

Next Saturday is the last day.

Nearly 150,000 voters in this city have not registered yet.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

The Sound-money Men Are Making a Hard Fight for Their Rights.

DENVER, Oct. 11.—The case of the McKinley electors, who were thrown out by the Secretary of State refusing to enter their names upon the official ballot, will come up in the Supreme Court on Monday morning. If the Secretary is upheld an independent election will be held, and the case will be thrown into the United States courts upon the plea that the McKinley Republican Convention was regularly organized, and that the barring out of their electors would deprive regular Republicans of their right to ballot.

They hold that in declaring their intention to vote for the nominee of the St. Louis Convention they are but ratifying the action of that Convention, which the Free Silver Republicans, as they style themselves, are bolters. The McKinley Republicans assert they will cast 65,000 votes, and will insist upon their privilege to cast their vote for whom they please for President, and state that their case will be carried through every court necessary to establish their right, as guaranteed by law, the case in this respect being similar to the Tillman contest.

FURLED M'KINLEY BANNER.

Republican County Committee Forgets to Keep It Spread.

That big McKinley and Hobart banner which the Republican County Committee stretched across Broadway at Thirty-eighth street last summer, and which was so objectionable to Gen. Earle of the Hotel Normandie that he appealed to the courts for