STEWART'S "CRIME" OF '66.

HOW THAT STATUTE PAVED THE WAY FOR FREE SILVER.

Roger M. Sherman Shows the Immensity of the Boon Bryanism Proposes to Confer Upon Silver-mine Owners—New Light Upon the Infamous 16 to 1 Heresy.

Roger M. Sherman addressed the Jewellers' McKinley and Hobart Club at its meeting at 41 Maiden lane yesterday. Mr. Sherman said:

"Two hundred and eighty years ago Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of England, said: 'The law doth give to the King mines of gold and silver, thereof to make money, and not any other metal, because thereof money cannot be made. And hereof is great reason, for the value of money, being in effect the value of all contracts, is in effect the value of every man.' This was a declaration of the law that deposits of gold and silver in the earth belong to the sovereign. In England, the King; here, the sovereign people. This was the law of our country, as the Supreme Court of the United States has decided, until the passage, in 1866, of a statute of which I will presently speak. It is the law for two supreme reasons: To make the measure of values stable and to place the volume of the currency within informed and intelligent control.

"The advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver speak of the silver dollar as the money of the Constitution. They appeal to us in the name of patriotism to cut loose from the money standards of England. The greatest constitutional lawyer of our country was Daniel Webster. Listen to his opinion of the money of the Constitution. Webster said: 'The circulating medium of a commercial community must be that which is also the circulating medium of other commercial communities, or must be capable of being converted into that medium without loss. It must also be able not only to pass in payments and receipts among individuals of the same society and nation, but to adjust and discharge the balances of exchanges between different nations. It must be something which has a value abroad as well as at home, by which foreign as well as domestic debts can be satisfied. The precious metals alone answer these purposes.'

"A constitutional dollar and a patriotic dollar, in the opinion of that great expounder of the Constitution, is not one that ceases to be a dollar and becomes fifty cents when it goes out of the United States. A patriot, one would think, would desire the same honor accorded to the coin with which he pays his way, as to the flag of his country. How can one be honored when the other is debased?

"It is true that a silver dollar was prescribed by the first Coinage act. But what kind of a silver dollar? The Supreme Court answers the question in the case of Bronson agt. Rodes:

"'The design of the minuteness and strictness in the regulation of coinage is easily seen. It indicates the intention of the legislature to give a sure guaranty to the people that the coins made current in payments contain the precise weight of gold or silver of the precise degree of purity declared by the statute. It recognizes the fact accepted by all men throughout the world, that value is inherent in the precious metals; that gold and silver are in themselves value, and being such, and being in other respects best adapted to the purpose, are the only proper measures of value; that these values are determined by weight and purity, and that form and impress are simply certificates of value, worthy of absolute reliance only because of the known integrity and good faith of the Government which gives them.'

"The dollar of the Constitution was a dollar containing intrinsic value in bullion for its face. It was worth 100 cents everywhere. It received no value from the mint mark or from legislation. The mint mark was only evidence that it was an honest dollar. The present standard silver dollar is an honest dollar only so far as the credit of the Government is pledged to make good any deficit. Now we are asked to substitute for a dollar containing intrinsic value to the amount of the mint stamp, or for a dollar which is in effect one-half a promise of the Government to pay for value received, the free-coinage dollar of Mr. Bryan. For argument's sake let us concede all that has been said in favor of the large use of silver money. Let us concede that the quantity of gold is too restricted to serve the demands of trade. Let us concede that gold has suffered in value until it has ceased to be a fair measure of the value of debts contracted before the 'dark act of 1873.' If any such debts exist, they must be outlawed. It may be that a man who wants a Bryan dollar to pay such debts will finally conclude to plead the statute of limitations. Let us concede that larger quantities of money will give a stimulus to business. Let us concede that it will be easier for the hard-pressed farmer to borrow money when there is more to lend.

"But out of what exchequer shall this prosperity to be poured? The Chicago platform, in substance, demands that the mints of the United States shall transmute into legal tender coin all silver bullion offered, without expense to the bullion owner, at the ratio of 16 to 1. That is, 50 cents' worth of bullion shall become, for the benefit of the silver owner, 100 cents of the value of all contracts, of every man's value. Unlike the standard silver dollar, which the bullion owner at the ratio of 16 to 1 is bound to make good, the Bryan dollar is not to get into circulation from the Treasury, but from the bullion owner.

"Under the bullion purchasing acts the Government, that is the people, got the benefit of the seniorage, of the difference between the bullion and coinage value. But the Bryan dollar is to be 'free.' That means that it is to cost the bullion owner nothing; he is to get the benefit of the seniorage; not the Government, but the people. A more alarming feature of the Bryan unlimited dollar is its inflation of the currency. Mr. Bryan said at Madison Square Garden on the 12th of August: 'Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar.' Then any legislation which increases the stock of standard money decreases the exchangeable value of the dollar. The volume of the existing currency is or may be regulated with some regard for the dangers of inflation and the needs of trade. But the volume of Bryan dollars is only to be limited by the forbearance of owners of silver the world over and by the capacity of the mints.

"To accomplish all these benefits for silver owners a false valuation is to be given to the coin. The power to 'coin money and regulate the value thereof' has hitherto been exercised in scrupulous honesty, but the distant and problematical goal of bimetalism by the Bryan method is to be sought by the debasement of the coin.

"What has the silver mine owner done for us that he should demand these rewards at the hands of the people of the United States, at the hands of the pioneers who settled the Western wilds, at the hands of the laboring man who finds the present struggle for existence already greater than he can bear? The most liberal nations have thought their debt to their greatest warriors, to their eminent discoverers, to their world-famed statesmen, well repaid with the gift of an estate, of a moderate fortune, of a statue. Who are these wealthy silver bugs who are so modest as to ask, in the name of patriotism, for half the value of all contracts, of every man's value? Some of you think that, even in adjusting the tariff, the Government should be deaf to the cry of infant industries for protection. Why should this unexampled protection to silver be exacted from every man that has a dollar's value?

"Well, those are questions I will try to answer on eminent authority. The foremost advocate of protection to silver, Senator Stewart of Nevada, whose legislative career of over thirty years is the history of mining legislation in this country, whose interest in silver mines is stated to be in hundreds of millions, said in the Senate in June, 1866: 'Miners devote three-fourths of their labor to exploration, and consequently remain poor, while individuals amass large fortunes.' It is certainly not the silver Senators who have remained poor. Quite as certainly they are individuals who have amassed large fortunes. Make no mistake about who will benefit by the free coinage of silver, fifty cents into 100 cents of every man's value. It is not the poor man who 'lit out on a grub stake' to prospect for ore. It is not the man, like the pioneer farmer, who put into the virgin earth more value in labor and skill than he found there. It is the barkeeper, the sutler, the adventurer of the mining camps who got more thousands per cent. for an advance to a needy miner than all the 'Shylocks of Wall street' got tens.

"How does it happen, then, that by such lucky chance, without desert, Senator Stewart, Senator Teller, Senator Jones, Senator Morgan—in short, the men who are synonymous with Bryan—have been allowed to dig out of the public domain the value of houses, ships, lands, seats in the Senate and whatever else was going? I have referred to the fact that the ownership of silver deposits was, by the common law, in the King; that, until an act passed in 1866, our Government, in trust for the people, owned the silver deposits in the public lands. Just as much as the thousands of miles of public lands given to settlers under the Homestead law were the property of the people just so much was every ounce of silver, that all this talk is about, the property of the people.

"If the Populist party stood on a platform of free silver in the sense of demanding the free distribution of silver to every man there would be serious ground for reflection. Until July 26, 1866, every locater of a silver mine on the public domain was a squatter. He had a title good against all the world but the Government, but as against the Government he was a trespasser. He could be removed and forced to give up every ounce of silver he had mined. His mine belonged to the people. On that day a statute was passed, introduced by Senator Stewart, by which the Government gave away more value than all the miles of the Homestead law. It confirmed invalid titles and it created the foundation for titles by location upon which subsequent discoveries rest. This gift, which far transcends in importance any grant in history, may well be contrasted with what Senator Stewart calls 'the dark act of 1873.'

"If legislation may be criticised and attacked because its purport is concealed by a misleading title, the silver mine owners will do well to abandon their speculation at Chicago and avert public attention from their mines. The title of the act which concealed this vast gratuity is 'An act to give ditch and canal owners a right of way over the public lands and for other purposes.' It is contained in volume 14 of the United States Statutes, at page 251."

QUIET DAY FOR M'KINLEY.

Only Two Delegations Greeted Him—To-day's Great Demonstration.

CANTON, O., Oct. 16.—Major McKinley had a comparatively quiet day. He was called upon for only two addresses from his front porch, one to a Pennsylvania delegation and the other to a West Virginia delegation. The latter numbered about 700, and for the most part were members of the Elkins Invincibles of Sistersville, so named in honor of Senator Elkins. They all wore gold-colored high hats and linen dusters of the same color. The delegation represented the counties of Tyler and Wetzel. The former has never in its history given a Democratic majority, and the speakers for the latter to-day promised that it would never do so again. The party was composed of farmers, mechanics, oil men, merchants, and business men in general. Music was furnished by three bands, and a very enthusiastic demonstration was made. Introductory addresses were made by P. A. Shaner and R. S. Moore.

The Pennsylvanians, several hundred in number, represented the towns of Bradford, Luzerne, Wyoming, and Carbon. They were introduced by Congressman James H. Codding.

A dozen representative citizens of the extreme northwestern part of Michigan, from Calumet and Houghton, were here to see Major McKinley. They called at the house, where they had a friendly visit. They bring good reports from the Wolverine State. The Populists, they say, are making a hard fight, but the Republicans are very confident of winning. They have a large number of speakers at work and the State is being thoroughly canvassed. Col. George E. Boynton and Charles L. Wilson came to-day to arrange for the visit to-morrow of the Anti-Wilson Bill Society of Maryland. This party, they say, will number 2,000.

Definite announcement is made to-night of thirty delegations to-morrow. They will begin arriving at 5 o'clock in the morning and continue till dark. Major McKinley will address the first meeting about 9 o'clock, and the demonstrations will be continuous from that time on.

Warner Miller of New York paid Major McKinley a short visit to-day, stopping over on a campaigning tour. Judge Wise of New York, also doing campaign work in the West, spent the day here. H. D. Woodmansee, President of the National League of Republican Clubs, called this evening.

CANDIDATE GRIFFIN SPEAKS.

He Tells Republicans That He Will Again Be Contending Against Them in the Future.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Daniel G. Griffin, candidate for Governor of the National Democratic organization, and his running mate, Frederick W. Hinrichs, with A. Walker Otis of New York, spoke in this city to-night in the Opera House. The audience was composed largely of the well-to-do people of the city and vicinity, representing all the parties. The Hon. Henry Purcell, a former County Judge, presided, and there were fifty Vice-Presidents, selected from among the gold Democrats of Jefferson county, headed by Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals. In closing his speech Mr. Griffin said:

"My Republican friends, if from the conduct of many Democrats in the present canvass you are hoping that opposition to governmental paternalism as taught by your candidate has passed away, you never made a greater mistake. For the very men whose patriotism is being vindicated by their willingness now to postpone the settlement of minor matters of public policy in order to avert a more imminent and greater danger to public welfare will again be contending against you in the near future for the emancipation of individual enterprises from the blighting effects of governmental dependence and for the substitution of strict economy in place of wasteful public extravagance. But, better than all, my Republican friends, you are being converted, unwillingly or unconsciously perhaps, but still converted by stern experience, to the belief that the extreme views which you at one time held concerning the expediency of governmental interference with the vocations of the people are the chief support of the absurd and dangerous doctrines against which we are both contending to-day. From your former position in this respect you must inevitably recede, and thus will be observed again the best feature of our form of government, the constant narrowing of the margins of differences between parties and the resultant equalizing of their numerical strength."

H. B. HUBBARD DECLINES.

Charles J. Patterson Takes His Place on the Judiciary Ticket.

Another break occurred yesterday in the judiciary ticket of the National Democratic party, which was completed on Thursday in Brooklyn by the nomination of J. Warren Greene and H. B. Hubbard in place of Justices Brown and Clement. Yesterday Mr. Hubbard notified the committee, which was empowered by the Convention to fill any vacancies that might occur, that he could not accept. The committee met last night and named Charles J. Patterson in place of Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Patterson has been one of the leaders in the Democratic reform organization in Kings county, and is Chairman of the County Committee. He is one of the leading members of the Kings county bar. Last year he was the candidate for District Attorney on the Reform Democratic ticket and polled more votes than any of his associates. This year he is an earnest champion in the fight for honest money and against repudiation.

The Lawyers' Campaign Club and the Big Parade.

Gen. James M. Varnum, Marshal of the Lawyers' Sound-money Campaign Club, has issued General Order No. 1 for the guidance of the club members who intend to participate in the big sound-money parade on Oct. 31. The order says that the indications are that about 3,000 members of the bar will take part in the parade.

All members of the bar in the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester are invited to parade with the club. Any member of the bar is invited to form a company of thirty-two men, or a platoon of sixteen men, to serve under his command, which, upon written application to the Adjutant, Charles H. Sherrill, 59 Liberty street, will be duly assigned to a place in the column. Individual members of the bar will upon like application to the Adjutant be assigned to companies and platoons.

The Marshal, Assistant Marshal, aides, and company Captains will wear dark frock coats, high silk hats, and carry canes, and all taking part in the parade are requested to wear dark coats, carry canes, and as far as possible wear high hats.

Union Veteran Legion for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—At this morning's session of the Union Veteran Legion resolutions were passed advocating the election of McKinley and Hobart. While the utmost reticence about discussing the matter is exhibited by the delegates to the encampment, it is said that there was little debate on the subject, and that the resolutions were adopted practically without opposition. It is also understood that the pension policy of the present Administration was condemned.

The morning was consumed in action upon the annual reports and the installation of the following officers: National Commander, John P. Donahoe, Wilmington, Del.; Senior Vice-Commander, William R. Wouters, Philadelphia; Junior Vice-Commander, J. H. Carpenter, Reading; Surgeon-General, Dr. James H. McGee, Philadelphia; Quartermaster-General, Thomas J. Hubbard, Baltimore; Chaplain-in-Chief, the Rev. S. H. Whitney, Washington, D. C. Executive Committee—A. S. Oliver, Sandusky, O.; Edward Donnelly, Jersey City; Joseph B. Knox, Worcester, Mass.; M. J. Foote, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Baker, Bradford, Pa.

Brown the Regular Republican Candidate.

The motion of Samuel G. French, anti-Platt, to compell the Police Commissioners to recognize him as the regular Republican nominee for Assembly from the Twenty-ninth district in place of Laurence E. Brown, Platt, whom they have recognized, was denied yesterday by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court. Brown was nominated on a roll call; French viva voce. The Judge says a roll call is necessary under the rules of the County Committee.

Speaker Reed's Voice Gives Out.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 16.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, who spoke here last night, is confined to his hotel in this city by illness and was unable to resume his speaking this morning. His voice has given out and he is unable to speak above a whisper. He was to have spoken at Cambridge City this afternoon.

EFFECT OF FREE SILVER ON WAGES.

Secretary Carlisle's Address to the Patriotic League of Wage Earners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Wage Earners' Patriotic League of Maryland, to the number of 200, called on Secretary Carlisle to-day at the Treasury to invite him to address them in Baltimore at his convenience. The Secretary received the delegation on the south steps of the Treasury, where Mr. H. K. L. Johnson, the leader of the delegation, made an address, in which he said they were Cleveland and Carlisle Democrats who proposed to vote for McKinley as the representative of honest money. Secretary Carlisle mounted a chair, and as he did so some one in the crowd called out: "Tell the truth." He promptly answered: "I will try to do so." Then he said:

"Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for this visit, and very sorry that it is not in my power to comply with the request you have come here to make. The reasons why I am not able to do so, I think, are tolerably well understood by the public. My business has been so arranged as to permit me to make a few speeches in my own State, but under the circumstances it would not be possible for me to go elsewhere. I cannot, therefore, accept your invitation to go to Baltimore. But one or two things have been suggested by the addresses just made about which I would like to say a very few words to you while you are here. If there is a laboring man in the United States who really believes that the money he is now receiving for his wages is too good for him, that it is buying too much food, too much clothing for himself and his family, or that it is paying the rent for a better house than he and his family ought to live in, it is his duty to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. [Cheers.] If there is any laboring man in the United States who has saved money out of his earnings and has deposited it in a savings bank or building association, or paid it on a policy of life insurance for the benefit of his family, and who desires to have it paid back to him in a currency worth about half as much as the money he paid out, he also ought to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for that will give him exactly what he wants. On the other hand, every man in the United States, whether he works for wages or not, who wants to preserve the value of what he has already accumulated, and to insure the value of what he may hereafter receive, ought to vote against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and for the maintenance of a sound and stable currency in this country. [Applause.]

"While every man who works for wages or receives a fixed compensation for his services must be deeply interested in the result of the pending contest, those men who work for railroad companies and other transportation companies, many of whom reside in your city, and some of whom are perhaps here, have a special interest in the question involved, because their employers are confronted by a situation which makes it impossible to so increase wages as to compensate for the diminished purchasing power of the money in which wages must be paid if the policy of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is adopted. These companies cannot increase wages unless they can increase the receipts from their business; they cannot increase the receipts from their business unless they can increase the charges for carrying freight and passengers, and if they should attempt to increase the charges for carrying freight and passengers, it is safe to say that the very men, the very people who are now most clamorous for the free coinage of silver, would be the first to protest against it and to demand legislation to prohibit it in all cases where such legislation is not already existing. [Applause.] The man, therefore, who works for a transportation company would find himself the helpless victim of a policy which diminished the purchasing power of his wages about one-half and compelled him to work on and on for the same number of dollars he received before, thus destroying all hope of improvement of his condition.

"But, gentlemen, the laboring men have their fate in their own hands. They have the power to protect their wages against depreciation and to protect their country against financial disturbance and ruin, and if they are as intelligent and patriotic as I believe them to be, they will so exercise their power that no reckless agitator will hereafter dare to approach them in behalf of his wild and revolutionary scheme of finance and civil government. [Prolonged applause.]

"Now, gentlemen, I thank you again for this visit, and I wish for each and every one of you my best wishes for his prosperity in whatever calling he may hereafter be engaged."

Then the Secretary retired amid applause.

HONORS FOR C. W. ANDERSON.

The New York Colored Orator Scores a Great Hit in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Charles W. Anderson, the colored Demosthenes of New York city, has stirred the echoes hereabout. He addressed the Woman's Republican Club at 3,033 Dearborn street yesterday afternoon, and in the evening he was the orator at the largest colored ratification meeting ever held in Chicago. An audience of over 4,000 greeted him in the Chapel Auditorium at Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Many members of the Marquette Club were present. It was the greatest reception ever given to a colored man in Chicago.

To-day Mr. Anderson addressed the Commercial Travellers' Club, and at the conclusion he was congratulated on delivering one of the best speeches of the campaign. To-night the colored citizens of Chicago entertained Mr. Anderson at a dinner at the Leland Hotel. To-morrow Mr. Anderson is to lunch with Mayor Swift and others of the Chicago Club.

GOV. MORTON CALLS.

Sees Quay and Hobart at Republican National Headquarters.

Gov. Levi P. Morton was a caller at Republican National headquarters yesterday. He called first at the State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and went from there to see Candidate Hobart, Senator Quay, and the other members of the National Executive Committee at 1 Madison avenue. They all gathered in Mr. Hobart's room to greet the Governor. B. F. Jones of Pittsburgh, former Chairman of the National Committee, and ex-Gov. Perham of Maine were also present.

The call of Gov. Morton was merely a social one, but the political situation was discussed, and the Governor expressed great satisfaction at the outlook.

The Law Regarding Liquor Selling on Election Day.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman has received many inquiries regarding the operation of the new Excise law and the keeping open of saloons on election day. The law prohibits the sale of liquor on election day within one-quarter of a mile of any voting place while the polls are open. The Excise Department holds that this does not prevent hotels selling liquor under a hotel license to their guests at meals, nor does it prevent druggists holding a pharmacist's license selling liquor on prescription of a physician. In determining the distance of one-fourth of a mile, the prohibition limit, the department holds that the measurement must be taken by an air line from the polling place to the saloon, and not by the way of roadways and streets between the two places.

Gen. Porter Wants to Know.

Gen. Horace Porter, Grand Marshal of the business men's parade, which is to take place Oct. 31, desires to call the attention of the marshals of all organizations that intend to take part in the parade to the importance of sending to him at the Mills building, without delay, the number of men on their rolls and the streets in which it will be most convenient for them to assemble. This information must be received not later than Tuesday, Oct. 20, in order that the formation of the parade may be definitely determined and the final orders issued on Oct. 24.

Sound-money Dinner in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—There was a sound-money dinner of the most pronounced type at Young's Hotel this evening. It was the dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club. The meeting was notable in that it had for speakers the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University. This was the first time that President Eliot had contributed to any extent to the campaign literature. Therefore his remarks upon "The present crisis" took on a double interest. There were also present as speakers Congressman Samuel W. McCall and Collector Winslow Warren.

Senator Pritchard Ill.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16.—A telegram to-night to Secretary Hyams of the Republican State Committee says United States Senator Pritchard is sick at his home at Marshall, and is threatened with fever.

A Centenarian Democrat to Vote for McKinley.

TROY, Oct. 16.—Joseph King of Lansingburgh, aged 105, a life-long Democrat, registered today with the determination to vote for McKinley. A photograph of King was taken, and will be sent to McKinley.

COMEDY OF THE CANVASS.

WHERE WOULD "TWO YUMPS" LAND YOUNG M'CLELLAN NOW?

Story of the Little Girl Who Was Glad She Had Kept Her Dog—Bowery Peach Getting Haughty—Letter to a Presidential Candidate Draws Literature.

The St. Paul man was worried last night. Col. George B. McClellan had been around the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the early evening and somebody had told the St. Paul man that the Colonel was looking for him. The St. Paul man was sorry he had not seen him, because he had it in his mind that he really could help the Colonel on the financial question and if such a thing was possible he wanted to do it. But the Colonel had gone away without seeing him. The St. Paul man paced the corridor for fully an hour before he made his way to the accustomed place on the amen seats and stretched his legs.

"The fact is," he said, when the crowd had gathered. "The fact is, the Colonel has let this matter go too far in the Twelfth Congress district. It was bad enough, his taking the Tammany nomination. That, of course, put a stigma on his candidacy at once. But if he had come out immediately afterward and reiterated his sound-money convictions and told exactly where he would stand if elected it wouldn't have been so bad. But he waited and waited and waited, until it was too late. The sound-money Democrats are calling to him now to get on their platform. W-e-l-l, t-h-i-s r-e-m-i-n-d-s m-e of a little S-w-e-d-i-s-h incident.

"I've got a couple of friends up in Minnesota, Yon Yonson and Ole Oleson. They were going on an excursion one morning. The boat was to start from the dock at 8 o'clock, and they didn't get up until 7. Well, by the time they got dressed and got their breakfast it was almost time for the boat to start, and the dock was twenty blocks away. They had bought their tickets ahead of time and they were bound to catch the boat; so they ran for it. Yon Yonson got it. Ole wasn't quite so fast, and he reached the dock when the boat was swinging out. Yon stood wringing his hands on the deck as he saw Ole lumbering down the dock.

"'Yump! Ole, Yump!' he yell. 'Aye tank you skoll mak it about two yumps.'

"Well, Col. McClellan has got just about as good a chance to jump left now. It's too bad, too; he's such a nice young man."

"I was running a show out West some years ago," said Lee Fairchild, when the crowd had quieted down after his last illustration showing the idiocy of 16 to 1. "I had been out taking a constitutional, and just as I was getting back to the theatre I met a little girl, and she had a little dog. She was a pretty little girl, just about so high, and she had those deep blue eyes that you look into about five miles and never find bottom. She had beautiful hair, too. She was a poor little girl, for her toes stuck out of the holes in her shoes, and her dress was ragged. She was looking at the bill board in the most longing way and you could almost see her say 'Oh I wish I could go.'

"'Sissy', I said 'what will you take for the dog?' I just wanted to talk to her, you know.

"'Fifteen thents thir' she lisped.

"'What said I 'fifteen cents? Why, you don't mean that. You wouldn't part with a fine dog like that for fifteen cents.' You see fifteen cents was the price of admission to the show and I saw right away why she wanted to sell the dog.

"'Yeth, thir' she said 'I'll take fifteen thents for him, thir.'

"'Surely,' said I, patting her wavy hair and looking deep into those deep eyes, 'surely you would not sell such a nice little companion as that for 15 cents.'

"She hung her head, and then she took two more looks at the billboard. That settled her. They were such wistful looks I think she'd have sold her soul for that 15 cents.

"'Yeth, thir,' she said. 'I'll thell him for 15 thenth. Oh, mithter, won't you pleathe buy him? Pleathe, now.'

"'Yes, sissy,' I said, 'come with me and I'll buy your little dog.' and I took her into the lobby and I went over to get a pass for a box seat. I gave it to her and said: 'Here, sissy, here is a ticket. This will let you into the show and you may keep your little dog,' and she turned those eyes on me with a look of doubt, and she grabbed the little dog about the neck and hugged it. 'Would it, mithter? Would thi? Would thi?'

"'Yes, sissy,' said I, 'I am the principal actor, and if you will come to-night you will see that what I say is true,' and the eyes opened wider and she hugged that dog again, while I looked on enviously.

"Well, that night she came. She sat in the box, and she had her little dog with her curled up in her lap. When the show was over I made my way around to the box. She was standing still just in wonder. 'How did you like the play, little one?' I asked.

"'Well, thir,' she said, and the big blue eyes looked clear through me, 'Well, thir, I'm glad I kept my dog.'"

"Wow-wow! whoop!" howled the audience. And they whooped it for fair. Two or three times the spellbinder tried to resume, and the whooping started again. When he did have an opportunity he said without cracking a smile:

"Well, fellow citizens, I don't blame the people of the West for wanting free silver. After four years of suffering they ought to have everything free. Those of us who got into this Cleveland show four years ago on passes and who could afford the hard times are mighty glad we've got our dogs left—that's about all we have got. I don't think we'll part with them now for another such show, would we?"

The following correspondence appears in this week's *Bimetallist*, a free-silver organ:

CONNER, Pa., Aug. 24, 1896.

Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O.

DEAR SIR—I am nearly of the same age as you are. Twice have I been one of Uncle Sam's boys in blue. I have watched your course in Congress and read all of your speeches. I was particularly impressed by your speech upon the silver question while you were a member of Congress, but I do not envy the deal position that you must now hold upon the financial question. I am satisfied that you know well enough that to open the mints to the free coinage of silver will also open the mills and other industries that have been prostrated by unwise legislation to the American laborer of these United States. Very respectfully,

J. R. HECKMAN.

P. S.—I have always been a Republican.

CANTON, O., Aug. 28, 1896.

Mr. J. R. Heckman, Conner, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst. to Major McKinley is received and contents are duly noted.

I am directed by Major McKinley to inform you that literature will be forwarded to you in a few days. Yours very truly,

JAS. HOYLE, Private Secretary.

The wind jammers were gathered in the Republican national headquarters waiting for their next week's assignments.

"What d'ye think of that fellow that talked with us last week?" asked one. "I don't think he can talk for a little bit.

"Oh, he's one of Gen. Clayton's mistakes," said the second.

"Well," said a third, "that doesn't identify him."

"I suppose not," said the first, "but it puts him in the majority all right."

"An-an-an-an-an," said Sulzer, "if I am elected to Congress, as I undoubtedly will be, it is my ambition to serve on the Ways and Means Committee."

"Y-a-s," drawled a Tammany man, who was listening, "n if you don't get elected, as you certainly won't be, you'll be on a Special Committee on Subsistence."

The hall was crowded and Spellbinder Morrow was pumping out the issues of the campaign at the rate of a mile a minute. 'Way down on the edge of the crowd there was a drunken individual who was shouting for Bryan and free silver. "Hooray for free silver," he would howl.

"I take it, my friend," said Morrow finally, "that you are a silver man."

"I am that," howled the man.

"And it seems to me that you're a pretty good object lesson," said the spellbinder. "Judging from your condition the gold cure would do you more good than anything else."

Col. John Stewart, the State Inspector of Gas Meters, sat on one of the plush-covered sofas in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon when Amasa Thornton entered. "Hey! Amasa," yelled a crowd of mutual friends, "line up there and let's see what sort of a pair you and Stewart would make to draw to."

"That's all right; you can't guy us," said Col. Jim. "All you people want is to know where we plant the stuff. That's all, ain't it, Amasa?"

"Yes, and they won't find out," said Amasa.

"What has Gen. William McKinley Osborne gone to Chicago for?" asked a stranger of Private Secretary Perkins at National Headquarters yesterday:

"It is none of the public's business," said Perkins.

Here's another good man gone wrong. Interviewed in Bridgeport, Tom Ronan, the Bowery Peach, said:

"Everybody has heard of the Bowery Peach, and the committee is besieged with applications asking that I be sent to address meetings. In places where it has been possible to secure Harrison or Reed the word has come back that either would do providing they could not get the Peach."

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.—Adv.

POPS MUST VOTE FOR POPOCRATS.

They Have a Column on the Ballot, but Not a Man on the Electoral Ticket.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The Secretary of State has already prepared for distribution the sample blanket ballot, and the People's party column is headed with the names of William J. Bryan for President and Thomas E. Watson for Vice-President. The Populist State Convention, held in the city of Syracuse on Oct. 2, endorsed Sewall instead of Watson. Lawrence J. McParlan of Lockport called on Secretary Palmer to-day and asked him to substitute the name of Sewall for Watson at the head of the Populist column as the candidate for Vice-President. He told the Secretary that the electors in the Populist column were the same as those in the Democratic party column, and that to keep the name of Watson at the head of the Populist column would be to practise deceit upon the Populist voters, as the Democrats had not kept their implied agreement of substituting several Populist electors in their party column.

Secretary Palmer told Mr. McParlan that the Populist National Convention had nominated Bryan and Watson, and that under the Election law of this State these names were to be placed at the head of the party column of the Populists on the ballot used in this State. The Secretary said he could not recognize the endorsement of Sewall by the Populists' State Convention, but that the action of the National Convention of the Populist party was binding upon him as regards the names which shall head the Populist column.

Mr. McParlan was much disturbed over the situation. He said:

"The Democrats having failed to give the Populists any representation upon the electoral ticket, it is unjust that the Populists should be deceived into voting for the electors in the Populist column under the impression that they are voting for Thomas E. Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice-President. The Populists will poll over 15,000 votes at this election, and I shall make it my business to see that my friends understand that they will be voting for the regular Democratic electors should they vote for the electors in the Populist column. I shall issue a circular to the Populist voters advising them of the situation. The electors in the Populist column would if elected vote for Sewall for Vice-President. My desire is to have Mr. Sewall's name substituted for Mr. Watson's at the head of the Populist column, so that the Populist voters will fully understand that Mr. Watson has no representation among the electors, either in the Populist or Democratic party column."

PHYSICIANS FOR SOUND MONEY.

A Letter Calling Attention to Their Moral Responsibility in the Present Crisis.

A letter, signed by T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D.; Charles McBurney, M. D.; E. G. Janeway, M. D.; A. Jacobi, M. D.; Joseph D. Bryant, M. D., and W. M. Polk, M. D., has been sent to physicians throughout the country, calling attention to their moral responsibility in the present campaign. Ater declaring that the adoption of the policy of the free coinage of silver would work incalculable harm to all wage earners, the letter says:

"But, aside from the bearing which the change in our financial policy might have upon your own present fortunes, physicians have the higher duty of standing, as they always have done, for national honor and national honesty. We Americans have promised to pay our national and personal debts in gold or its equivalent. To say debts in silver would be as dishonest as to borrow 100 cents and then to refuse to pay back more than 53 cents. We appeal to you fearlessly to use your influence with friends and patients in this righteous cause and to oppose in every proper way the silverites' policy of dishonesty and repudiation."

WHERE IS WATSON'S LETTER?

Chairman Butler of the Populist Committee Says He Has Not Received It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Populist Chairman Butler was asked to-day if he had received Watson's letter of acceptance.

"I have not," he replied.

"Will you give it to the press when it is received?"

"Why, I suppose so. I can't see why Mr. Watson did not make it public himself when he had completed it. That would have saved a lot of trouble."

"If Mr. Watson mailed it when he announced that he had done so, should it not have reached you by this time?"

"In the ordinary course of the mail, yes," Senator Butler answered. "That is, of course, on the assumption that he directed it to me here. It is just possible that he sent it to me at Chicago, expecting that it would catch me there, but I can conceive of no reason why he should not have mailed it to headquarters direct."

THE PALMER AND BUCKNER TRIP.

Warmly Received at Their Stopping Places in Alabama.

MONILE, Ala., Oct. 16.—Gens. Palmer and Buckner and their party arrived in the city from Montgomery at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon and were met at the station by a committee of representative citizens, headed by Col. D. F. Huger, President of the local Palmer and Buckner Club and elector on the National Democratic ticket. They were escorted in carriages to the Battle House. A number of influential citizens called on them during the afternoon.

"On the way down from Montgomery they made short addresses at Evergreen, Brewton, and Greenville, Ala., where there were large crowds gathered to greet them.

"They will leave this city at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will make short speeches at Scranton, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Meridian, Vicksburg, and Bay St. Louis, reaching New Orleans at 12:20 P. M., where, it is stated, great preparations have been made for their reception.

Wage Earners' Sound-money Mass Meeting.

The wage earners of Greater New York who are in favor of sound money and opposed to Bryanism will hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union on Monday night, Oct. 19, under the joint auspices of the Democratic Honest-Money League of America and the Wage Earners' Patriotic League. This meeting will be unusual from the fact that mechanics and wage earners in different calling will be seated side by side with prominent business and professional men as Vice-Presidents of the meeting.

State Officers Address the Travellers.

George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, presided at yesterday's meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Sound-money League, and speeches were made by State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, Charles H. Treat, and E. A. Hartshorn. The nomination of Mr. Aldridge as Chairman was received with cheers. State Treasurer Colvin was also received enthusiastically. Fully 3,000 persons attended the meeting.

Populists Predict Republican Victory in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16.—The Popocratic State Committeemen announce that no further propositions for fusion will be made to the Populists and that everything will stand as it is. The Populist State Committeemen predict that the Republicans will elect Russell Governor by 45,000 majority.

Going to Georgia to Consult with Watson.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—George E. Washburne, in charge of the People's Party headquarters, and H. W. Reed of Georgia left to-night for Thomson, Ga., to confer with Vice-Presidential candidate Watson. Chairman Butler, who was a member of the sub-committee appointed for that purpose at the meeting of the National Executive Committee, held here, were obliged to forego the trip on account of important matters requiring his attention at Washington.

Campaigning Generals at a Soldiers' Home.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 16.—The special train bearing Gens. Alger, Howard, Sickels, Warden, and Siegel and Corporal Tanner arrived here about 8:30 this morning. The party went to the Soldiers' Home, where all the visitors made short addresses to an audience of veterans and citizens estimated at 6,000. The speaking occurred in a large tent. The train pulled out for Springfield, over the Big Four, shortly before noon.

Use Hood's Sarsaparilla

The experience of those who have been cured of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and obtain like benefit yourself.

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

You can't tell
by a man's Coat and Vest
what sort of a heart
he has under it.
We want to say
this much:
We are heart and soul
interested in putting our
business into the front
rank of clothiers.

Talking of Coats and Vests—
Have you seen
our Black Clay
Coat and Vest at
$7.00

One of our specials.

We have them in
sizes to fit
fat, short and slim
as well as regulars.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men.
Open until 9 o'clock this evening.
THREE STORES { 279 Broadway, near Chambers. 47 Cortlandt, near Greenwich. 211 Sixth Ave., near 14th St.
Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

SENATOR BUTLER ON THE OUTLOOK.

He Says Minnesota, Indiana, and Michigan Are Absolutely Safe for Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, this morning returned to Washington from Chicago, where he