NAVAL PARADE TO-NIGHT.

'TWILL BE A SPLENDID SPECTACLE IN SOUND MONEY'S CAUSE.

The Fleet Will Start Down River from 130th Street at 8 o'Clock—Where the Best Places Are to See the Long Line of Craft and the Magnificent Fireworks.

The men who make their livings on the rivers and in the harbor hereabouts began last night to fix up their boats to make the greatest demonstration of the campaign in order that Mr. Bryan and all his crowd of Popocrats and Populists might know for certain what they thought of the scheme of repudiation and national dishonor. On hundreds of boats in the harbor men were at work putting up all manner of decoration that the rain could not damage and getting everything in readiness for the final touches that will be put on to-day in the shape of more perishable and more gayly colored decorations. The men who were not at work decorating were busy watching the sky and muttering prayers for the quick return of fair weather. At the headquarters of the Shipping and Industrial Sound Money Association of the port, which has arranged the parade, it was declared yesterday that, rain or shine, the show would be the greatest one that has ever been seen in the waters about New York. That statement may be disputed, but nobody will dispute the statement that next to the great naval parade held in the spring of 1893, the show to-night will be the greatest ever seen anywhere in America. It will be a more novel show even than the great naval parade, because it will be held at night and the display of fireworks will be splendid. Where in 1893 the fireworks in the evening were confined to the Brooklyn Bridge—and by the way they all went off at once then—to-night there will be ten miles of fireworks, and if ever there were a sight worth seeing that will be.

The men of the association completed all the preliminary work connected with the show yesterday, and all there is to be done to-day is to keep a sharp eye out in order that there may be no hitch in the programme. There isn't any possibility of a hitch, because everybody connected with the parade, from the lowest deckhand on the smallest boat to the owner of the largest fleet, is in dead earnest and takes a personal pride in making the parade a success.

The programme is for the division of the fleet, which will consist of about 200 boats, into four divisions, the first in command of Rear Admiral Staples, the second in command of Rear Admiral Dalzell, the third in command of Rear Admiral Moore, and the fourth in command of Rear Admiral Valentine; the whole in command of Admiral J. W. Miller. These titles, of course, are political titles conferred for the occasion. The four divisions will be divided into squadrons, fourteen in each, and each squadron will be in command of a Commodore. The Admiral's staff is as follows:

Fleet Captain, C. W. Woolsey; Flag Lieutenant, Richard Deming; Fleet Signal Officer, F. R. Anderson; Fleet Engineer, J. J. Boyd; Surgeon, John Vanderpoel; Commodores, W. C. Cowdell, A. T. Dumble, J. C. Simmons, George Eisman, Alonzo A. Crich, J. Moore, Robert McCreery, J. H. Schoonmaker, John F. Baxter, Ward W. Boyer, and W. T. Tice. Commodore Grant Moran will be in command of the flying squadron.

It will be a big show just to see the boats that are to take part in the parade going up the river this afternoon. They will start about 4 o'clock. They must all be on hand at a quarter after 7 o'clock at 130th street, where the parade is to form, and the next half hour will be spent in getting all the lights lit and getting in line. Everything will be done on schedule, and there won't be any spare time. The show will start at 8 o'clock promptly with such a blowing of whistles and such a thunder and display of red fire as will astonish folks. Opposite Grant's tomb there will be a large barge loaded to the water line with fireworks, and the shooting of them will begin at the first blow of the whistles. At the same time there will be 101 aerial guns fired from three points along the river between 125th street and the Battery. In the one hour or hour and a half it will take the parade to come down the river fireworks will go off continuously. This is the official programme of fireworks:

1. Salute of 101 aerial guns fired from three points.
2. Illumination of the harbor with 500 colored fires, red, white, and blue, so arranged as to mass a continuous illumination for one hour.
3. Ascent of twenty-four balloons carrying powerful magnesium lights, making the harbor as light as day.
4. Display 300 six and eight pound congreve rockets fired from three points.
5. Colossal fire picture of McKinley one mile high.
6. One hundred and fifty batteries of colored candles, red, white, and blue.
7. Display of 100 24-inch bombs.
8. Bayonet toorbillions or umbrellas of fire.
9. Separate flights during display of (200 15-inch bombs), 50 gold, 50 red, white and blue, 100 golden cloud studded with jewels, fired by electricity.
10. Illumination of the harbor with 300 floating lights; these illuminants, after ignition, float upon the water, lighting up the entire river with brilliant colors.
11. Display of twenty-five Pain's 30 and 36 inch bombs, latest novelties and effects.
12. Ascent fifty 8-pound rockets, floating festoons of fire.
13. Salvo of 500 Saucisson mines.
14. Colossal aerial motto one mile high, "Honest Money," and fire picture of Hobart.
15. Flight 100 six-pound rockets liquid gold.
16. Magical illumination of the harbor with 2,000 pounds of chemical compound, fired by electricity.
17. Display of 72 Illuminated Japanese bombs.
18. Flight of 250 rockets. The aerial wheat sheaf, "Peace and Plenty."
19. Illumination of the harbor with fifty magnesium lights, more intense than the most powerful searchlight.
20. Display of five mammoth sixty-inch bombs, containing upward of 3,000 stars.
21. Salvo of twenty twenty-four-inch magnesium star shells, making a flood of dazzling light.
22. Fifty aerial searchlights.
23. Flight of 100 bombs—"The Starry Cloud."
24. Display of mammoth rockets—Hanging chains of iridescent fire.
25. Flight of fifty bombs—Torrent of illuminated gold.
26. "Old Glory" one mile high—An immense illuminated United States flag, 500x250 feet, unfurled in the sky.
27. Submarine explosions; 1,000 pounds. High explosives.
28. The McKinley Bouquet, produced by the discharge of 3,000 large colored rockets.
29. "Grand feu de joie."

In addition to these fireworks there will be a barge anchored off Weehawken on the Jersey shore; that is about Forty-second street on the New York shore, and official fireworks of every kind will go off there. There will be another barge off Castle Point, on the Jersey shore. That is opposite Fourteenth street on the New York shore, and there will be still another barge, or rather flotilla of barges off the Battery. The latter will be the book of the long and will have as companion one of the Chapman Fireworks Company's derricks 100 feet high, and a 235-foot railroad float with transparencies the entire length on each side, and immense transparencies representing gold eagles at each end. The flotilla will be made up of twelve barges strung in a line, and will be loaded down with bombs and other fireworks. The derrick will be loaded with rockets. The biggest display will be at the Battery, because it is there that the most distinguished guests and the reviewing party will be. The reviewing party will be made up of Garret A. Hobart, the candidate for Vice-President, and the members of the Republican National Committee who are in the city.

The Republican County Committee has chartered the steamboat Gen. Slocum, which will leave the wharf at the foot of West Twenty-second street at 6 P. M. The Republican committees of this State and of the State of New Jersey will be on the steamboat Elaine. The Kings County Republican Committee has chartered the Robert Garrett. The Democratic Honest-money League and the Wage Earners' Patriotic League will be on the Pleasure Day. The press boat will be the E. S. Atwood. The police steamboat Patrol and four steam launches will act as guard boats along the line of the parade.

In addition to all the official fireworks there will be half as many unofficial pieces. Every boat in the line will be provided with some fireworks, and probably every boat along the river front will have a lot. The Dock Commissioners have forbidden the firing of any from the piers, but there is plenty of room just off the piers, and a good deal of that room will be occupied.

The line of the parade is straight down the Hudson to the Battery and then through Buttermilk Channel to the upper bay. The smaller boats it is planned to have go up the East River as far as Thirty-fourth street, but it isn't certain that the show in the East River will be a great one.

Now as to the best place to see the show. The very best, of course, is at the Riverside Park, because there is plenty of room there and nothing to obstruct the view. The next best place is at Battery Park. Between these two points there is no particular choice of position unless it is at Fourteenth street and at Forty-second street, opposite the Jersey shore barges. Any place where the North River can be seen will be good. The roofs of the tall houses will be fine places, far from them practically the whole line can be seen from start to finish. Then there is the whole Jersey shore and the Palisades on the Jersey side. There will be room for a million people to see a good part of the show if the available space is taken up. Many of the steamship companies will have their piers open and the friends of the bosses will see the show from those piers. There will be a big crowd at Hudson River Day line pier, at the American line pier, and at a hundred others. The boat houses on the Jersey side of the river will all be full.

Late last night the weather predictions from Washington scared some members of the committee, and they talked about a meeting to-day in case the weather conditions didn't change before morning. But the men in charge yesterday all declared for the parade rain or shine.

Powell Clayton Ill.

Gen. Powell Clayton of the Republican National Committee is confined to his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by illness.

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

LI HUNG CHANG ON SILVER.

The Text of the Memorandum He Confided to Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The full text of the memorandum which Li Hung Chang confided to Secretary Carlisle during a long interview held at the Secretary's private residence is herewith given. Similar memoranda, it is known, were left by him with the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany, but this is the first time the text has been published:

"1. When treaty relations were first entered on in Tao Kwang's time a tariff was established for the collection of duties on imports and exports, and the amounts to be paid were expressed in silver taels. Treaties were again negotiated in Hien Fung's time, and the tariff was revised, but, although various changes were introduced, the tariff remained much the same as before, and the silver tael was again the designation used for the money in which duties were made payable in China. In determining the number of taels or fractions of taels to be inserted as the duty to be paid by any specified commodity, what the foreign negotiator chiefly had in view was a certain fixed amount in foreign coin with which the tael amount was then supposed to accord.

"2. Since those days, however, silver has been changing its character; it can no longer be said to hold the same position as money, and it is not only more and more becoming an ordinary item among the many items of merchandise, but is less and less valuable as compared with all other items; so that the tariff silver tael of to-day no longer retains the exchange value it showed when tariffs were first arranged. In the time of Tung Chih three customs taels could purchase the equivalent of an English pound sterling in all money markets, but during the last twenty years it has gone lower and lower, so that now it takes from six to seven silver taels to purchase one pound or its money equivalents, thus causing a loss to China of from 50 to 60 per cent.

"3. At first the depreciation was comparatively trifling, and was supposed to be the result of some temporary derangement, which would soon right itself; but not only has depreciation continued, but increased, and it is now evident that silver is no more what it was, and that the tariff unit, the Haikwan tael of to-day, is not now what it was intended and ought still to be, the third of a pound sterling. This fact is of itself enough to justify action in the matter, but other circumstances have come into existence which make action imperative. During the last twenty years China has established legations abroad, has been purchasing machinery, building ships, imitating various works involving long and continual expenditures abroad, and has been going to the foreign money market for loans, which have to be expressed in pounds sterling or the equivalent, and all this time the very same money which China has been receiving for duties as if three customs taels still made a pound, has had to be paid out to foreigners at the rate of from six to seven taels for every pound. The loss is great; it is becoming too great to be silent about; it is making itself felt too serious an extent to be borne; and both the necessities of the day and considerations of what is fair and right demand that the original value of the customs tael be renunciated and that the value of silver at which China consented to collect duties, viz., three taels to the pound, be observed and adhered to.

"4. The matter is not one requiring either revision of treaty or disturbance of tariff, and, if we look at the tariff as a whole it is so light that to require its application in sterling not only accords with its fundamental idea of ad valorem duties, but can be no hardship to anybody, while it is, besides, what China is entitled to. But, in order to avoid the inconvenience of unexpected changes, the relative value of the tariff tael and the pound sterling ought to hold good—say, for a whole year—for revenue purposes, and ought to be fixed and published in advance. Hitherto 1,000 customs taels have equalled 1,114 Shanghai taels, and when the money were negotiated their equivalent in gold was £333 6s. 8d.; that is, while one custom tael equalled 80 pence the Shanghai tael equalled 71¾ pence; but the average value of the Shanghai tael during the last twelve months has been per tael not quite 36 pence, and accordingly there has been a loss of 35 pence on every Shanghai tael paid as duty, and therefore, to make up silver enough to buy 80 pence, the sum of at least 2,222 Shanghai taels is required. The arrangement proposed for 1897 is therefore this:

"(A) Duties may be paid in gold—in sycee—or in foreign coins.

"(B) If paid in gold, one gold pound remains, as at first, the equivalent of three customs taels; fractions to be calculated accordingly.

"(C) If paid in sycee, 2,228 taels of Shanghai sycee are the equivalent of 1,000 customs taels; fractions to be calculated accordingly.

"(D) If paid in foreign coin, the number of them as will suffice to buy a proportionate quantity of Shanghai Sycee equal to the customs taels payable; fractions to be calculated accordingly.

"In this way the figures of the existing tariff will be not touched—goods will pay according to the customs tael and at its original rate—the customs tael and the gold pound will stand in the same relation as before. Commencing thus with 1897, the rate for every subsequent year will be published six months in advance, so that all may know beforehand and inconvenience be avoided."

IN OTHER COUNTRIES THAN OURS.

Effects of the Existing Currency on Prices of Commodities and on Wages.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Secretary of State sent an instruction to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States on July 25 last, directing them to prepare a report of the currency of the countries to which they were accredited, showing among other things the nature of the standard of value, amount of money in circulation, the effect of the existing currency on manufacturing industries, prices of commodities, and wages.

The department to-day issued the first volume, consisting of 270 pages, of these reports, covering all the reports so far received, including those of European and South American countries, Mexico, and Central America. Frederick Emory, chief of the Department of the Bureau of Statistics, who is in charge of the publication, summarizes the reports as follows:

"While it is evident, from the many variations in prices of commodities and rates of wages during the past ten years, as disclosed in detail in the reports, that an exact expression of the general results cannot be given within the compass of a single table, it is possible to group together statements as to the nature of the currency, the per capita circulation, and an approximation to the general changes in prices and wages, *i. e.*, the increase or decrease in each country. Treated as of Dec. 1, the important facts seem to have been established, viz.:

"(1.) There has been a general decline in the prices of commodities, especially in certain raw products throughout the world. It is claimed, on the one hand, that this decline in prices is due to scarcity of money, and, on the other hand, that it is to be attributed to progress in invention and increased production, both of raw materials and manufactures, causing keener competition, with the inevitable accompaniment of lower prices. It will be noted in Mexico that prices have been steadier for articles which could be most profitably exported for gold, and that sharp fluctuations, due to local scarcity of product, have occurred in such articles as wheat and corn, in which the prices have been generally downward in the markets of the world.

"(2.) That there has been a general advance in wages, especially marked in the leading industrial countries, all of which have either a single gold standard or a double standard with a gold reserve."

HOBART TO MERCHANTS.

The Vice-Presidential Candidate Says the End of Their Trials Is at Hand.

Garret A. Hobart, Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has written to the *Dry Goods Economist*, a letter in which he says:

"Manufacturers, importers, and domestic merchants alike know that there can be neither safety nor prosperity with a fluctuating currency. Contracts for merchandise have to be made too far ahead in these days, and the possible margin of profit has been cut down too nearly to a commission basis to admit of any gambling in the prospective value of the money which must be paid or received. The history of merchandising in this country after the culmination of inflated prices in 1873 is too recent to allow merchants to invite similar experiences. The natural decline of prices due to improved processes of production and to increasing competition is quite sufficient without inviting the added risk of an unstable currency.

"So clear, in fact, is the commercial mind of this nation on these points that the instant possibility of the success of the silver party has sufficed to seriously paralyze our national activity throughout this campaign. We have seen manufacturing curtailed, orders cut down through every grade of distributers, projected enterprises abandoned, incipient undertakings arrested, and the whole country pausing till the universal danger should pass.

"But at last the end is in sight. Throughout these trying months millions of American voters have patiently awaited the day of action. That day is now at hand. I believe that the various divisions of our vast industrial army, which the advocates of repudiation have wickedly sought to set at enmity one with another, are about to be heard in stern rebuke of the gospel of hatred. I believe that the honor and good sense of this people are about to speak the decisive word which vindicates these qualities before the world, and that then one and all will address themselves once more, with hope and energy, to the work of restoring and increasing the prosperity of our land."

COMEDY OF THE CANVASS.

CYCLONE IN THE WIND BUREAU AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Popocratic Apprehension That Bread Will Be Dearer Now Wheat Is Up—Wages Going Up in Chenango if Bryan's Elected—Sulzer Writes a Poem and Sings It.

Quiet pervaded the National Republican Headquarters in this city. It was in the morning hour, when everybody was busy minding his own business. Cousin Osborne had stepped out for a few moments. Secretary Perkins was amusing himself with his games in his own room. Committeeman Manley was figuring how he could save enough out of the appropriations to get a new umbrella for his Norriwidawock constituent whose umbrella was stolen at the headquarters. Mr. Scott was giving the Hon. Old Bill Sterritt of Texas what is known as a song and dance about majorities, and Bill was thinking. Sergeant-at-arms Swords and his staff were wondering whether Cousin Osborne would dock them for the half week following election when there would be nothing for them to do, while the colored contingent were noiselessly shooting craps in the hall. In the room just off that of Boss Windmaster Guthridge sat two men. One was at a typewriter. He was merely thinking. The other was a connection of a Chicago corporation styling itself the—but why be more explicit? The dove of peace and happiness was over all. A voice in the room—it was the voice of the man at the typewriter—disturbed the peace, but not much. The voice of the Chicago man responded. Then came the first voice louder than before, and the Chicago man's voice still louder. There was a moment of silence, followed by an explosion. "I say, no gentleman would ever get drunk," followed quickly by a violent "*]. — ? * * * — *."

The colored gentlemen stopped playing craps. Col. Bill Sterritt and Col. Scott grabbed their hip pockets. Perkins gasped, "I lose." "Why in hades doesn't Warner Miller stay out of here?" snorted Gen. Clayton's assistant, and he sprang and locked his door. Col. Swords and his staff quit wondering to listen. But a moment elapsed before there was a crash in the room next to that of the boss windmaster. There was a confused sound of voices, and then "biff! bang! biff!" followed by yells. Then, crash after crash, the sound of tumbling tables and hurtling chairs and smashing glass. Headquarters was alive in a moment. Smash! bang! biff! bang! "Murder!" Police!" More tumbling tables and hurtling chairs. Smash! bang! biff! "Leggo!" "Leggo!"

Peace had flown. The colored contingent was flying toward the elevators. Sergeant-at-arms Swords was the only man who didn't lose his nerve. "Fall in! Fall in!" he commanded, and then "Right face! forward, march!" and with loud cries his staff made for the room next that of the boss windmaster. Gore was dripping from the nose of the man who had been at the typewriter, and he and the Chicago man were locked in a deadly embrace. Not a sound escaped them now as they fought, but round and round they swung, banging, smashing, biffing, and blowing.

"At 'em, boys," commanded the Sergeant-at-Arms. "Double time! March!"

And leading his entire force of one he threw himself into the fight. He got the man who had been at the typewriter and pulled him away, while the Chicago man, whose soul had presumably been fired by Chairman Jones's call to rout, rushed to the door to inflict more of the force of the Sergeant-at-Arms got him. The combatants struggled to get away, but 'twas useless. The riot was over. They were put in separate rooms. Later the Chicago man of riot was got out. Peace once more reigned, and Perkins went back to his games.

"Say," said the fat reporter who intends to vote for Bryan, repudiation, riot, anarchy, and all the other things in the Chicago platform, "do you know where I can find a pair for my vote?"

He asked that question of forty men yesterday. Not a man would pair with him.

"What do you want to pair for?" asked one.

"What for?" said the fat reporter. "Why, I'm afraid I'll get arrested for illegal voting. I'm registered, but I think I'm a little shy on residence."

The Rev. C. E. Miller said to the commercial travellers yesterday: "I have not a word to say against Bryan. My profession teaches me to deal gently with the dead. A fond father once described his baby as a howling success. That baby boy orator could make more noise without saying anything than any fellow that I ever knew, save one. The father said one night 'Hand me that strap.' When the mother took the baby back he said that there wasn't enough of the baby to spank. I hardly think there's enough left of Bryan to spank."

Amasa Thornton has not been seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for three days. He was seen yesterday meeting a man who he had left the Standard National Bank.

"Well," said his side partner, Col. Jim Stewart, "the only way he can get more than half of it is to work by himself."

"He's running a separate plant on you, Jim," said a mutual friend, and then he added: "The first thing I know, Amasa will be around wanting a retraction, and what'll I do if I don't happen to have one with me?"

"What we need is higher prices. Under the gold standard prices have been forced down until the farmer cannot realize the actual cost of production for his wheat."—*William J. Bryan in 1107 pages.*

"The next thing we will probably hear will be that bread has advanced a cent a loaf or that the loaf has been reduced in size, which will mean practically the same thing to the purchaser.—*Thursday night's silver organ on the advance in wheat.*

There was joy in Norwich, Chenango county, yesterday. Chairman Danforth of the Popocratic State Committee declared when he was asked about Chairman Jones's circular asserting that in case of McKinley's election wages would be reduced, "If Bryan is elected I will raise the wages of my cook. She is my only employee." The news was telegrapned to Norwich, Chenango county. Of course there was joy in Chenango in spite of the fact that the cook's wages are already high.

At the Tammany Hall meeting last night, where the corporations and the trusts were skinned by the Popocrats and Populists, almost every man in the applauding crowd wore a little paper picture of Bryan in his hat. These pictures were put out by the thousand. On the back was, "William Jennings Bryan lives in a comfortable home, not a tenement. Why don't you?" and an advertisement of a "trust" that sells houses.

Tall and slim and lithe of limb he stood. His Clay-like locks were swept by the breezes, one arm was laid across his stomach, and the other elbow rested on it, his chin resting on the hand. He was thinking. He was thinking away down on avenue C, where it's hard to think. He had just finished his tenth speech, but the fire was in him still. He muttered, "No—my—fellow—men." The head bent lower. "Plu-toc-r-acy shall no lon-ger eat at your vi-tals. This is the fight of you, my fel-low work-ing-man, a-gainst the combined forces of plu-toc-r-acy. A fight of the bel-oat-ed bond hol-ders and the goldbugs of Wall street and the bank-ers and the mo-no-o-lists and the cor-po-ra-tions against you, my fel-low man. I will help you. I will save you. Ah, did you but know," and he drew out his latest campaign document and read:

The traitor works now at your toil,
Workingmen, My Workingmen!
Let not his touch thy honor spoil,
Workingmen, My Workingmen!
Wipe out the unpatriotic gang that round the shops of Wall street hang,
Be loyal men, denounce such wrong,
Workingmen, My Workingmen!

Dear comrade, be thyself again,
Workingmen, My Workingmen!
The Union shall not call in vain,
Workingmen, My Workingmen!
She wants to meet you in the field, our liberties and rights to shield,
We never can to treason yield,
Workingmen, My Workingmen!

Thou wilt not yield the tyrant's toll,
Workingmen, My Workingmen!
Thou wilt not bend to his control,
Workingmen, My Workingmen!
Better the fire upon the roll, better the blade, the shot, the bowl,
Than degradation of the soul!
Workingmen, My Workingmen!

"Ah!" he said, "'tis great, 'tis great. Me heart bleeds for them. I must go back to Congress."

The wind blew on, Avenue C was filled with it—and Henry Clay.

Harry Furniss, the London caricaturist, who is here to get campaign and election sketches, called at Republican National Headquarters yesterday to get material.

Catarrh
Is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies the blood and cures catarrh.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

A Bad Boy,
A Drum,
Gold,
A bad horse,
and Stalks of Sugarcane,
must be beaten
to improve their qualities.
Our clothing is an exception
to this rule.
It can't be beaten,
especially our
Covert Cloth
Fall Overcoats,
Box Shape,
the latest cut, } $10.00
If you'll stop to reason
that we have three stores
and the quantity of goods we
sell, doesn't it sound reasonable that we can undersell others?
And we try mighty hard to.
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 Street.
Shoes, Hats, and Furnishings.

IT SMACKS OF ANARCHY.

Bishop Seymour Denounces the Popocratic Platform—What Money Is.

Bishop George F. Seymour of Springfield, Ill., who had been in attendance at the recent meeting of the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops in this city, spent Thursday night at the house of his grandniece, Mrs. Charlotte A. Berrian at 480 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Yesterday the *Eagle* published this interview with Bishop Seymour on the issues of the Presidential campaign:

"As to the money question, I believe that that there are very many people who do not understand the real purport and bearing of it yet, notwithstanding all that has been said and written about it in this campaign. Money represents values; first, the value of the raw material and afterward the value added to it by skill. But the Government does not impart value to anything. It does not make money. It simply and solely takes a metal and stamps the value on it. If the Government puts on the metal an untrue stamp it simply acts a falsehood. For this falsehood the people must ultimately suffer. There can be but one standard of value, as there is but one standard of weight or of measure. Every one must see that bimetalism must exist, because the people demand smaller denominations of money than one dollar and gold coins of small value would be impracticable. One great difficulty we encounter is that the people were educated into a misapprehension of the real nature of money by the money of the civil war. Then it was of paper, but it was not money; only a promise to pay. I remember reading in Marco Polo's travels in the eighth century that a certain Emperor compelled his subjects to take money made of mulberry bark with certain characters on them. The result was that all business ceased.

"It has always been a trick of unscrupulous monarchs to rob their subjects by a debasement of currency, but I did not believe it would ever be proposed that our Government should do it. In the reign of King Edward III. of England the coin was debased and the King taxed the people and finally forced loans from the monasteries. The coin was debased to one-third of its real value, and the people suffered much before the Government restored the real value to coin.

"As to the attack on the Supreme Court, I think it smacks of anarchy. The Supreme Court is one of the safeguards of this people, a safeguard against improper legislation and against the central authority. In other lands it works both ways. I remember being very impatient on account of the decision in the Dred Scott fugitive slave law case, but I submitted, because, although it was against my reason, in my opinion, yet the court stood as a bulwark against violence and passion. Of all safeguards of the people that are conceivable in this country that of the Supreme Court is the best. You know that in England, if a bill is passed through Parliament and it is signed by the Queen, it becomes law, and that's the end of it. But here, even though the President should sign an act of Congress, it can still be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Witness the personal tax law reversion. Now, those who urge in favor of the planks in the Chicago platform are urging anarchy. They are sowing the seeds of anarchy, and this is calculated to produce another French revolution if carried out to its logical conclusion.

"There is one thing, it seems to me, which involves the most dangerous movement in this campaign. I refer to the arraying of the East against the West, class against class. If any nation on the face of the earth needs unity it is this nation. It is true of us that 'united we stand, divided we fall.' To sever this nation would be its death blow. We are the hope of all the struggling peoples of the world. We succeeded once in keeping our nation a unit and we should not forget that lesson."

SOUND-MONEY GERMANS MEET.

Frederick W. Holls Addresses Them at Cooper Union.

The Sound-money McKinley and Hobart German General Committee held a mass meeting last night in Cooper Union. There were about 1,200 persons present. The hall was handsomely decorated. L. F. Goepel was the Chairman.

Frederick W. Holls, who was Vice-President of the New York State Constitutional Amendment Committee, was the principal speaker.

"This campaign," said he, "has an importance even beyond the limits of our own country. One of the most distinguished of German statesmen, Dr. Bueck, is now in this country to watch this campaign, and he has declared with great force that the decision which we make on Nov. 3 will profoundly affect the standing of democracy as a form of Government, and of Liberals the world over.

"If, after 120 years of self-government, the American people prove themselves unable to withstand so coarse and transparent a temptation as the cry for the free coinage of silver, and should deliberately undermine the foundation of our entire commercial prosperity and integrity, the cause of self-government in all civilized countries will receive a blow from which it will not soon recover."

SOUND MONEY KITE FLYING.

Newark Workmen Raise a McKinley Flag 1,000 Feet in the Air.

A great many eyes were strained in Newark yesterday noon in the attempt to decipher the inscription on a flag which was flying 1,000 feet in the air and attached to the string of a kite, which was much higher. A telescope showed that it was a McKinley and Hobart flag.

The end of the kite string was held upon the roof of Worley & Crane's hat factory, at 24 Fair street, and the workmen who built the kite were spending the noon hour in flying it. The flag was about twelve feet in length, and was stayed back to the kite string by a gut tied to its lower edge and fastened to the main string at the proper angle to make it hang nearly straight. The man who held the string and paid it out wore a baseball glove on his left hand, and the glove was badly cut before the string ran out. The kite was of the old-fashioned type. Its height was six feet, and it had a rag tail forty feet in length, adorned with five old hats. Five thousand feet of line had been paid out when the flag reached its maximum height.

THE SOUND-MONEY FLYER.

To Carry Five Able Orators to Every Railway Town in East Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23.—Arrangements were completed last night for the sound-money flyer, a train which will stop at every railroad station in east Tennessee. It will consist of an engine, coach, sleeper, and flat car for a speaker's platform. Starting at Chattanooga the train will run to Bristol, thence back to the Kentucky line, thence back to Knoxville and to Cumberland Gap, and back to Knoxville and the Georgia line. Five orators of national reputation will be on the train, headed, it is now thought, by Chauncey M. Depew. Ex-Senator Clayton is in New York looking after the assignment of speakers.

Can Vote, but It Was a Close Shave.

William Schaeffer went at 9:40 o'clock last Saturday night to register in the Thirty-fifth Election district of the Thirty-second Assembly district. He found that he had left his naturalization papers at home, and he went to get them. When he got back it was 10:10 o'clock, and the Board would not register him. Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court made an order yesterday commanding the Board to reconvene and register Schaeffer.

PARTY RUIN IN INDIANA.

DEMOCRACY DISRUPTED AND POPOCRACY DISINTEGRATING.

Influential Democratic Bolters in the State's Thirteen Congress Districts—Rankin, the Populist Agitator, for United States Senator—No Popocratic Money for Even Bets

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—The woes of the Popocrats multiply. It crops out to-day that M. C. Rankin of Terre Haute, whose only claim to distinction is that he is the Treasurer of the national Populist party, will be a candidate for United States Senator in case the Legislature, owing to the numerous fusions of silverites and Populists, has a fusion majority. And if any one thinks Rankin and his Populist backers will be modest or backward in their claims, he ought to recall the St. Louis platform and the terms of fusion in Indiana.

The statement that Rankin will be a Senatorial aspirant will be a bitter pill to the Popocrats and will make the coalition more hateful than ever in the eyes of the Democrats of the old school. If anything were lacking to add bitterness to the dose, this would supply it. The Republicans could not have asked for any more effective assistance. Rankin is a restless agitator. The wheels in his head turn with a squeak on the pinions of reform—any old reform. He could not be held long, by any earthly power, in a majority party. He would as soon take a plunge bath in cold water as to remain with a party in power. His candidacy gives those who are supporting the Popocratic ticket on the shadowy pretence of regularity another wrench, and accentuates ex-Chairman Holt's declaration that Democrats under the existing conditions not only are no longer justified in supporting the ticket, but also are absolved from supporting it.

Rankin in the Senate! Mrs. Lease as President! It is the Populists' intention, however, if the Legislature has a fusion majority, to put the screws on the Popocrats and demand that Rankin be nominated and supported, as the price of Populist support. The new entry in the Senatorial race does not please Gov. Matthews, John G. Shanklin, and B. F. Shively, who will be candidates for the nomination if it is more than an empty honor.

It has come to the pass that something turns up almost every day to hasten the disintegration of the Popocratic party, and there are angry mutterings. The betting boards show no takers on Indiana at 2 to 1. Republican money is going begging at almost any figure, the best bet of the day being one of $150 to $250 that Indiana does not go for McKinley by more than 7,000, the Popocrat, of course, taking the short end of the bet. If Popocracy can win with the conditions as they are, there is no use of State Committees, organizations, or educational agencies. Here is a partial list of the conspicuous men in each district who are working for the defeat of Bryan:

District One.—Former State Senator Henry Kramer, A. Brentano, ex-member of his county committee, and Capt. Lee Sewell.

District Two.—Judge John C. Robinson, a Democrat elector-at-large four years ago; ex-Representative J. A. Minnick, D. J. Terhune, once a candidate for the State Senate and an influential farmer, and Robert N. Palmer.

District Three.—M. R. Hottell, ex-Chairman of the Washington County Committee; Thomas L. Jewett, ex-Chairman of the State Central Committee, and former State Senator Isaac Layden.

District Four.—Ex-Congressman George W. Cooper, E. H. McCormick, ex-Representative and ex-Chairman of his county committee; W. A. and Edward Mooney, both well-known Democratic workers of Columbus, and A. Z. Donaldson of Seymour.

District Five.—Former State Senator W. E. McLean, John G. Williams, Edward Hamilton, ex-Chairman of the Morgan county committee, and ex-Doorkeeper of the State Senate, and Charles G. Renner.

District Six.—Ezra Fout, former Treasurer of Hancock county; Ephraim Marsh, a lawyer of State reputation; Thomas Creamer of Richmond, Dr. Kennedy, H. C. Majors, and G. C. and H. C. Morrison.

District Seven.—John R. Wilson, candidate for Attorney-General in 1890, former County Clerk, Chairman of the Marion County committee, and Treasurer of the State Central Committee; James L. Keach, one of the most influential men in Indianapolis Democratic politics; ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, Allen Conduitt, ex-member of the Indianapolis Board of Public Works in Indianapolis; Sterling R. Holt, ex-Chairman of the State Central Committee and County Treasurer; John P. Frenzel, ex-Treasurer of the State Central Committee; ex-Representative Francis T. Kord; Evans Woolen, ex-Secretary of the Commercial Club; Samuel O. Pickens, George A. McDonald, son of the late Vice-President Hendricks, and Judge T. J. Terhune.

District Eight.—Dan Mustard of Anderson, former State Senator; Harry Smith of Hartford City; Mayor Arthur Brady of Muncie, and J. H. Smith of Muncie.

District Nine.—Dr. Gott of Montgomery county and ex-Representative Scholl of Carroll county.

District Ten.—M. A. Macdonald, J. S. Nave, ex-District Attorney E. B. Sellars, Judge Reynolds, C. B. Stuart, ex-member of the State Central Committee; W. R. Coffroth, ex-Senator J. L. McHugh, Sam Murdock, Lieut.-Gov. Sye, Judge Hayes, Judge Crumpacker, Simon Wolfe, and ex-Congressman T. J. Wood.

District Eleven.—Ex-Representative Charles Cole, C. H. Brownell, M. Rosenthal, Simon P. Sheerin, ex-Secretary of the National Committee; Judge Nelson, Rufus M gee, ex-Minister to Sweden and ex-member of the State Central Committee; Dr. Hunter, T. Walsh, and M. M. Ralphbaugh, editor of the *Peru Sentinel*.

District Twelve.—P. A. Randal of Fort Wayne, S. M. Foster, Attorney Worden, a son of old Judge Worden, who has held the bench in Indiana longer than any other man; ex-Congressman McClelland.

District Thirteen.—Ex-Congressman Ford, Joseph G. Orr, Lew Wanner, Milton Reece, ex-Clerk of Fulton county, and Daniel Agnew, ex-Auditor of Fulton county.

Of the strong Democratic counties which are expected to show great Republican gains, Allen heads the list. It has been a rock-ribbed stronghold of Democracy, although at times, when the party has been split in Fort Wayne, that city has gone Republican. The normal Democratic plurality is about 5,000. Fort Wayne, however, has a large German population and there is a strong railroad vote there. The sound-money Democrats are vigorous, and advocates of Palmer and Buckner say the sound-money vote will be larger than the silver vote. As to the railroad vote, which is generally believed to be favorable to the Republican ticket, it is now said that a much better understanding has been reached between the employees and the officials of the roads. In the excitement following the nomination of Bryan the officials were too fast in impressing upon their employees that Bryan must be defeated. Later they called their men into consultation after first assuring them that they were free to vote against Bryan if they saw fit to do so, without their votes having any influence upon their tenure of employment. The men now are counselled with as fellow citizens mutually interested in a sound currency and a return to a prosperous basis. The officials have said they will respect and protect the pronounced Bryan partisan. Rooms have been set aside for advocates of free silver if they want to organize clubs as well as for sound-money men. There is therefore no reason to charge coercion against the railroads. Most manufacturers have adopted the same course. For instance, the American Wire Nail Works at Anderson, which employs 500 voters, on the day of Bryan's visit to Anderson this week posted a notice that the works would shut down in order to give the men a chance to see the candidate. The notice went on to say that every employee would be protected in his right to vote as he pleases, and that the company wanted each to satisfy his own conscience. It called upon them to remember, however, that the interests of employer and employee were one and that when the employer was prospering the employee had assurance of steady work.

An Injunction in the Fairchild-Ward Contest.

On motion of Gen. B. F. Tracy, representing Congressman B. L. Fairchild of the Sixteenth Congress district, Justice William J. Gaynor, in Brooklyn, granted a temporary injunction yesterday restraining the Police Commissioners of the city of New York and the County Clerk of Westchester county from printing the name of William L. Ward on the official ballots for the Sixteenth Congress district as that of the regular Republican nominee. The order is returnable before Judge Gaynor on next Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, when it will be determined whether the injunction shall not be extended to await the result of the appeal of Congressman Fairchild against the decision in the Ward case, which will be heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Third Department on next Thursday, at Albany.

Washington Officials Actively Engaged in the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The executive departments are beginning to show the thinning out incident to an approaching Presidential election. All the departments have furnished campaign orators, and