# MISSOURI IS ALMOST WON.

### THE STATE IN DOUBT, WITH THE CHANCES FAVORING M'KINLEY.

**Great Increase in the Registration of Business Men in St. Louis and Kansas City—No Landslide to Bryan in the Rural Districts—The Efforts to Unde Vest.**

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.—Nowhere in the United States have the business men, regardless of political party or faction, fought the battle of sound money more closely shoulder to shoulder, or more intelligently and effectively, than in Missouri. Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee estimates to-day that the State, including the Congressmen and the Legislature that will elect a United States Senator to succeed Vest, is already won, and that the electoral vote of the State will be given to McKinley and Hobart.

Mr. Hanna has every reason to believe that he has made an accurate estimate, and a study of the situation demonstrates that he is not talking without a definite knowledge of political conditions as they are. Especially in St. Louis and Kansas City, the two large cities of the State, the campaign waged by the business men has been remarkable both in the unanimity of sentiment and the number of voters who have been won over to the sound-money cause. Missouri is one of the States that in the East have not been looked upon as likely to vote against Bryanism, but it is a State worth keeping an eye on, and those who are acquainted with the work that has been done in the cause of sound money freely predict that the electoral vote of the State will be cast against the Popocratic ticket. Apparently nothing now stands in the way of the triumph of the sound-money cause in Missouri except the old quarrel in the Republican party.

Chauncey I. Filley and Richard L. Kerens are still disputing who shall be the boss of the Republican party in Missouri. Time and time again they have fought it out, the last time during the Republican Convention in St. Louis. Mr. Filley is still the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Missouri, but Mr. Kerens is the member of the Republican National Committee of the State, so that honors are about even between them. The struggle between these two party rivals has left its mark upon the Republican party in Missouri and has rendered somewhat doubtful the issue of the campaign in behalf of sound money, which but for the Filley-Kerens feud would now be definitely settled in the right way. There is no denying the fact that the Republican party of Missouri is in a bad way. There is no doubt, however, that the sound-money campaign in Missouri has been a wonderful piece of political work, and that it will result in carrying the State for McKinley and Hobart unless offset by the deplorable domestic quarrels.

Missouri has long been turning toward Republicanism, and it is positively known that the Democratic ticket is many thousands of votes weaker this year on account of the Chicago platform than ever before. In the Presidential election of 1892 there were cast in the State 540,858 votes. Of this number the Democrats cast 268,396, the Republicans 226,916, the Populists 41,213, and the Prohibitionists 4,331. On the vote for Governor in the same year the Republican vote was 235,383 and the Democratic vote 265,044; the Democratic plurality, therefore, being 29,661. In the State election of 1894 a great change had taken place and the combined vote of Democrats and Populists (the Populist vote being 23,463) was only 249,010. The Republican vote that year was 229,641, a plurality over the Democrats of 3,094, and only 19,369 votes in a minority of the combined Democratic and Populist vote. Although in 1892 the combined Democratic and Populist vote was 82,695 in excess of the Republican vote, two years later it was only 19,369 in excess. In 1894, moreover, the Democratic and Populist vote on Congressmen was even less, so that the Republicans elected eleven of the Congressmen in the State.

It was with these figures before them that the sound-money men went to work at the opening of this campaign to save the commercial interests of the State by carrying it for sound money and repudiating Bryanism and the teachings of the Chicago platform from top to bottom. Handicapped as they were by the disruption of the Republican party that meant a possible loss of many thousand votes, the business men of the State began their task full of hope, and they have been so greatly encouraged that they now feel certain that they see success ahead of them as the result of their labors.

The fact is not to be overlooked that the population of Missouri is somewhat peculiar, and that there is an element of Bourbon Democracy within the State that cannot be made to listen to appeals to vote against its party as represented by the regular ticket nominated at Chicago, and in this class of citizens the sound-money workers did not at once find a fruitful field. In the big cities and towns of the State, however, the business men without regard to party have taken up the fight with as much eagerness and enthusiasm and determination as has been displayed in the East, and the result of the campaign up to date is remarkable.

The genuine Democrats of Missouri were among the first in the country to insist that a sound-money Democratic ticket should be nominated, because they were absolutely convinced that there were thousands of Democrats within the State who repudiated the doctrines and the candidates of the Chicago platform, but could not under any circumstances be brought to see the wisdom or the propriety of voting for the Republican candidates. These sound-money Democrats felt that it was absolutely necessary that they should have a Democratic platform and Democratic candidates, for whose support they could appeal to the reputable elements within the Democratic party. Time has shown that these men were wise, for while it is admitted now that the Palmer and Buckner vote of the State will not be large, it is not the less true that a large majority of the many thousands of Democratic votes that will be cast for McKinley and Hobart either would have gone to Bryan and Sewall under a misapprehension of Democratic duty, or not cast at all. The campaign of the sound-money Democrats has been made with the Palmer and Buckner ticket as a basis, but as election time draws near the Democrats themselves see that the way to rebuke and stamp out Bryanism is to hit it squarely in the eye by voting for McKinley and Hobart, and this is what the great majority of them will do. The Palmer and Buckner ticket has served to hold the sound-money Democrats together, but its vote will be cast in the most effective way against the party of Bryan and Altgeld and Debs.

There are many reasons why the sound-money business men of Missouri feel that victory is ahead. Nothing is more significant to them than the unprecedented registration in St. Louis and Kansas City, the chief business centres of the State, and the fact that the roll of membership of the business men's sound-money clubs in both of these cities and in all the towns of the State far exceed the most rosy estimates made in the early days of the campaign.

In no part of the United States is there more enthusiasm among the business men of all classes in the interest of sound money than in St. Louis and Kansas City. The 100,000 business men who will take part in the St. Louis parade to-morrow night have not been "coerced." They will not be marching for the fun of the thing or to create the impression that they are fighting the Popocratic ticket while really intending to vote for it. They will be marching to show to the people that they realize the desperate situation that would confront the country should Bryan be elected, and to demonstrate that they have banded together to prevent such a disaster.

The importance of this sound-money business men's movement in the Western cities is shown by the fact that in Kansas City alone, where the entire vote of 1894 was but 23,000, there are to-day 16,000 enrolled members of the Business Men's Sound-money Club. A study of the registration figures of St. Louis and Kansas City, both of which cities are admitted to be overwhelmingly in favor of sound money, gives strong evidence of the way things are drifting as a result of the campaign of education.

In 1892 the vote of St. Louis reached its high-water mark. The registration that year was 84,000, while 72,000 votes were actually cast. This year the registered votes number 138,000, an increase of 54,000 in two years. The Democratic Sound-money Business Men's organization has taken the pains to investigate this change to find out what is to be expected from the enormous increase. What they have discovered is that something like ten per cent. of the increase is due to the natural growth of population, thirty per cent. is found to be the votes of those members of all parties who usually have been lukewarm about voting and have registered in some years and neglected to do so in others, while sixty per cent. represents business men in St. Louis who in former years have never taken the trouble to vote or register at all. About 30,000 business men's votes in round numbers, therefore, have been added to the voting strength of St. Louis by the sound-money campaign carried on this year by the business men.

In Kansas City the situation is about the same. The registered vote of the city in 1894 was 26,000, and 23,000 votes were cast. This year the registered vote is 32,000, more than half of the number being regularly enrolled working members of the sound-money organization.

Both in St. Louis and Kansas City, the largest two towns in the State, there will be parades of the business men, regardless of party, to-morrow which will demonstrate the overpowering strength of the sound-money organization. Kansas City has already had a parade of the workingmen in the great packing houses and other large establishments in the city. At least two-thirds of all the workingmen took part, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. Those in charge of the Sound-money Club in St. Louis state to-day that there will be no fewer than 100,000 business men in Saturday's parade, and they say that this does not include the whole number of business men who will vote against the party of repudiation.

In Kansas City business men do not relax their energies or their vigilance for a moment They started into the campaign in a spirit of desperation resulting from the realization of the danger menacing the commercial prosperity of the city, the State, and the country. Hope soon came to them as they saw the free-silver tide checked and then pushed back, and they have since gone ahead with their plan of campaign in the expectation that the country will be saved from the blight of Bryanism.

Morning, noon, and night the business men are active. Money has been contributed willingly and gladly, and the most influential men in every branch of business have not hesitated to join heart and soul in the fight.

The big business blocks are beehives of political industry. Twice and thrice a day meetings are held in addition to all the regular speechmaking. "Silent talks" on the commercial aspects of the campaign are given at night on the most frequented streets by stereopticons. The managers of this effective method of street campaigning have much difficulty with the hoodlum element of the population, who in their crazy zeal for the Popocratic cause attempt to tear down the stereopticons and prevent the crowd from reading the bulletins. So far, however, no hand-to-hand conflict has taken place, but it is feared that the close of the long campaign to-morrow night will be the signal for violence on the part of the desperate followers of Bryan, Altgeld, and Debs.

The Popocratic campaign managers in Missouri, as elsewhere, profess to be amused at the hopefulness of sound-money organizations, and they make a sweeping denial of everything that is claimed by the anti-Bryanites. But they produce no facts or figures to make good their own claims that the cause of Bryan, Altgeld, and Debs will win. They are careful not to make predictions of a big Bryan vote in the cities because they realize that the actual conditions of things among the business men, without regard to party or faction, would give the lie to any statement they might make. They therefore prefer to talk nonsense about the country districts, which, they say, are consumed with eagerness to vote the Popocratic ticket.

The Republican National Committee and the State Central Democratic Sound-money Committee have made the same vigorous, persistent, and efficient campaign of education in Missouri as in other States, and they have sufficient evidence to prove that the fruits of their labors will be the conversion of many thousands of Democrats to the cause of sound money in a State that has for years been gradually slipping away from Bourbon Democracy. The campaign of literature and stump speaking has been very thorough, and to-night the cause of sound money is being advocated in a dozen different places in each city and town and in every hamlet and crossroads throughout the State. The few speeches that Speaker Reed was able to deliver stirred the people as they had not been stirred since the campaign began. His meetings were enormous, and the enthusiasm beyond anything that the sound-money managers had been led to expect. Reed did a world of good in Missouri, and the effects of his arguments were immediately felt by those in control of the sound-money campaign.

The managers of the Democratic sound-money organization admit that not more than 10,000 votes will be cast for Palmer and Buckner, and they admit further that their organization has been completely swallowed up by the growth of the non-partisan business men's sound-money organization. Instead of complaining of this, however, the genuine Democrats rejoice in it. They do not think that these 10,000 estimated votes are an indication of their weakness, but rather a proof of their strength, because they feel sure that if there had not been a Palmer and Buckner ticket and a sound-money Democratic platform in the field around which the Democratic voters could be rallied two-thirds of them, with a mistaken sense of party loyalty, would have drifted into the support of the Popocratic ticket. It is estimated by the managers of the Democratic sound-money organization, and conceded by the Business Men's Campaign Club, that at least two-thirds of all the Democrats who have been won over to the cause of sound money will vote directly for McKinley and Hobart.

In 1892 the combined Democratic and Populist vote on Presidential electors was 399,611, and the Republican vote was 226,916. It is estimated that in that year 8,000 Mugwump votes were cast for Cleveland, and to these must now be added the vote of 60,000 Democrats who this year will refuse to vote for Bryan. Two-thirds of this 60,000, it is thought, will vote directly for McKinley and Hobart, leaving the Popocrats in a decided minority. These figures show the basis on which the sound-money organizations are calculating the result of next Tuesday's vote in the State.

In the local campaign the sound-money people are aided by the weakness of the Popocratic candidate for Governor and by the recognized importance of defeating the Popocratic candidates for the Legislature, so as to insure the election of a sound-money man to succeed Senator Vest, one of the most radical and uncompromising leaders of the silver Popocratic forces in Missouri. The hottest fight in all of the Congress districts is that between "Silver Dick" Bland and his Republican opponent in the Eighth. The desperate nature of the fight which the famous advocate of free-silver coinage has on his hands at present accounts for the fact that he has not been heard of in the country at large since the campaign has been under way. In 1894 Mr. Bland found his long career in Congress brought suddenly to an end by his defeat in a district supposed to be under his absolute personal control. The plurality against him was only 70 votes by the official count, but in view of the fact that ten others of the fifteen Missouri districts had gone Republican, it was sufficient to show the danger which threatened the free-silver Democracy of the State. Ever since recovering from his surprise at the ease with which the Boy Orator of the Platte stole the prize of the Presidential nomination from him at Chicago, "Silver Dick" has been hard at work in his own district, and he has no time for matters outside. In Missouri, where he is regarded as personally honest, although misguided and fanatical, considerable sympathy is felt for him on account of the rebuff he received in Chicago, and this sympathy may help to pull him through, but the chances are that he will be beaten, together with Buckery, the sound-money man who is running on a free-silver platform, and the two Democrats who managed to crawl through in 1894 on a very small margin.

A solid sound-money delegation in Congress is what the anti-Bryanites in Missouri are working for, to add to the expected triumph over Bryan himself, and the prospects are that they will not be disappointed.

# INDIANA POPS DESPAIR.

### FAKE STORY ABOUT THE JEFFERSON EMBLEM OF DEMOCRATS.

**A Lying Assertion That the Picture Was That of Major Andre—Gold Democrats Show Their Strength in an Indianapolis Parade—Debs Out for U. S. Senator.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—The National Democrats have been disturbed to-day by a report in the silver organ, the *Sentinel*, charging that the emblem of the gold Democrats, as it appears on the ballots, is that of Major Andre instead of Jefferson. The *Sentinel* printed a likeness of Andre exactly similar to one encircled with the wreath labelled Jefferson, and then a portrait of Jefferson from his best-known portrait. The State Printer was called on for an explanation, and he shows that he made the cut from a portrait published by Allison & Kurz of Chicago. The story is a fake, of course, and shows the desperation of the Popocratic cause in this State. It also shows the malignity of the silver wing toward the gold wing.

To-night the gold wing had a parade, followed by speaking in Tomlinson Hall. The parade was given to demonstrate to the silver organization, which is already shaky, that the gold movement would sweep it out of control of the party as soon as the election was over. It was an opportunity to show strength. The parade included 3,000 voters, and they marched through a dense crowd of people. The Bryanites were noisy and abusive at certain places along the line of march, but for the most part the "regulars," as the Bryanites call themselves, wore long faces. Nothing like this was ever seen in Indianapolis or in Indiana before. Indiana Democrats never quarrelled over party principles before—in this generation, at least.

The parade included organizations from every ward, and the best known Democratic leaders were in it. The brains and the money of the party were represented in it. The line was purposely taken past the Grand Hotel, where the Silver Committee makes its headquarters. The silverites were not enthusiastic in their appreciation of the proof that their party is split so widely. The parade was resplendent with fireworks and music. Tomlinson Hall was packed to suffocation. The speakers were William Langstaff, who presided as Chairman; S. P. Shearin, ex-National Secretary; William D. Bynum, National Democratic Chairman; Charles G. Offutt, Judge of the Hancock Circuit Court, ex-member of the Legislature, and delegate to St. Louis in 1888; John C. Nelson of Logansport; John R. Wilson, and Evans Woollen, candidate for Congress. The enthusiasm ran high. The demonstration was proof of the declared strength of the gold movement in this county.

A close investigation had been made of the farmers in the out townships of this county. The result is that the party lines will not be much shifted. Republican farmers were found stanchly true to their party, with few exceptions, and there were enough gold Democrats among the farmers who will vote for McKinley to offset the loss on that score. The farmers of this county have always been typical of the farmers of the entire State. The most searching investigation for evidence of wholesale defection from McKinley and sound money among the farmers constantly fails to produce any significant per cent. Hiram Brownlee of Marion, a speaker much in demand, was asked about this matter this morning, and his answer was:

"I cannot find any evidence of the charge against Republican farmers that they have left their party for free silver. It is not true, unless there is a covert understanding among them, which is not natural to Republican farmers. They have always been true and open in their loyalty to the party. Nothing can convince me that they are otherwise until the returns show it, and I do not for a minute believe they will.

"Four years ago when I went about the State stumping, from every meeting I would miss somebody who ought to be present and active, but this year nobody is missing. The whole atmosphere is changed for one of victory. McKinley will carry Indiana."

Chairman Pickens of the National Democratic State Committee said this morning that he believes Bryan will be beaten in this State by 10,000 at the least, and he would not be surprised to see the plurality against him reach 50,000. The Republicans are taking no chances, but are working with a power born both of energy and momentum.

Gen. Harrison began his two days' tour this morning. A bicycle regiment, with flags fluttering in the strong wind and with shouts piercing the brisk air, escorted him from his house to the train. Cheers were heard all along the line, early as was the morning hour. Reports show that immense crowds met him at the stations.

The campaign closes to-morrow night. The Republicans have set the pace from the first, and the Popocrats have not had either argument, speakers, literature, or spirit in the same quality and quantity. The best that they can do is to save the Legislature, not for Democratic principles, but for a Populist United States Senator.

The candidacy of M. C. Rankin for United States Senator is received with a sour face by the Popocrats, and now that Eugene Debs has decided to enter the contest for that office the trouble increases. Debs's action to-day in speaking wherever Gen. Harrison is billed is taken as confirming his ambition to force himself upon the Popocratic management for the Senate. Rankin has not the tact or acquaintance of Debs, and it is now probable that he will be thrown over for the Chicago rioter.

Debs wants vindication, and the fusionists in Indiana are expected to give it to him. He miscalculates the sentiment of the railroad men against him. They are still burning with a sense of wrong at his hands, and his action today and his ambition can only result in benefit to the McKinley ticket.

A novel political demonstration occurred today in Wayne county, one of the banner Republican counties of the State. The day was set apart for a demonstration at Hagerstown, sixteen miles from Richmond. It was a county rally, and the Republicans of Richmond devised a plan to sweep the people before them to the meeting. Carriages filled with speakers left the Court House at Richmond at 7 o'clock and took different roads to Hagerstown. They were instructed to speak at every town and hamlet on the way, and to wind up at Hagerstown for the late afternoon and night meetings. There has not been such enthusiasm shown in that county since the Garfield campaign, when a Republican pilgrimage was conducted over several counties.

### FAIRCHILD'S NAME GOES ON.

**Ballots for Annexed District and Westchester to Be Reprinted.**

Decisions handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn have made necessary the reprinting of the ballots for Westchester county, and for that part of the Sixteenth Congress district which is in this city.

The Appellate Division at Albany had decided that William L. Ward (anti-Platt) was the regular Republican candidate. The Brooklyn court dismissed yesterday mandamus proceedings brought on behalf of Ward to strike off the ballot the name of Congressman Ben. L. Fairchild (Platt candidate, and ordered that his name shall be printed in the independent column under the "Protection" flag emblem adopted by him.

The Brooklyn court also directed that the name of Richard S. Emmett, Jr. (Platt), be put on the ballot as the regular Republican candidate for Assembly in the second district of Westchester in place of the name of Joseph E. Ennis (anti-Platt), thereby reversing Justice Dykman.

Orders were given at once by the Police Board here to reprint 100,000 ballots for the Annexed District.

At White Plains there was more trouble. The ballots had been printed, and as the law provides that they shall be distributed to-day they were delivered yesterday to the Town Clerks. County Clerk Crumb didn't see how he could get new ballots ready to distribute today, and betook himself to his attorneys for counsel. Ennis's name will not appear on the ticket.

**Letter Carriers Assert Their Political Freedom.**

The letter carriers of the city held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon and adopted resolutions declaring their absolute freedom from political assessments or partisan control. This action was the result of a rumor that the letter carriers were being coerced to vote for certain candidates.

### NORTH CAROLINA'S CONTEST.

**Why the Republicans Expect to Carry the State—The Canvass.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct 30.—Col. James E. Boyd of Greensboro, one of the best-informed Republicans in the State, spoke here last night to a large audience, mainly negroes. He said afterward to an interviewer:

"McKinley will carry the State by about 8,000 plurality. I base my statement on what I have learned in going about the State. The mill men are in line for McKinley. The officers and operatives alike in many mills are out and out for McKinley. Some mill operatives, however, will vote for Bryan. The Populists and Democrats are fighting each other on local offices in such a bitter way that they will not stick together for Bryan. The fusion of Populists and Republicans has served to aid the Republicans. It has driven off many Democrats who would have voted for Bryan. The same is true with the Populists. It was a bad day for Bryan when the trade was made in this State. My belief is now that the only man of the eleven electors who will carry the State is the true Silver party man. He will get the Popocratic plus the Populist vote, while the Popocrats and Populists will scratch each other."

Mr. Boyd said that Russell, the Republican candidate for Governor, will be elected by a big majority. If Major Guthrie, the Populist candidate for the same place, comes down, which seems likely now, his force will go to Russell. The Populists are not going to fuse with the Democrats on anything.

The Republican party is thoroughly organized from the mountains to the seaccast in this State. Never before has the same been true to such an extent as it is now. Every Republican has registered. Every one is full of enthusiasm and hopes. In to-day's daily papers over the State the Populists are fighting each other. The Popocrats are firing into the Populists. The Populist Chairman is accused of treachery and chicanery on behalf of himself. Major Guthrie, the Populist candidate for Governor, is fighting the State Chairman, and the Populists are leaving him and going to Russell, the Republican.

The Democrats are now fighting to save the State from Russell. De Lancey Nicoll of New York, representing the National Sound Money League, spoke here last nigh to an audience of representative men. He was well received and made a straight fight against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He was loudly and frequently cheered. After he had spoken he was received at the Manufacturers' Club in this city by a number of business men, especially mill and bank men. He said, on being asked, that he had been well met in the State, and the result here, he thought, would be in favor of McKinley. It is certain that he made some converts to the sound-money cause.

The Popocratic committee of Raleigh is confident to-day that Bryan will carry the State. The Republican State Chairman seriously disagrees with him. The Chairman of the Republican party in this county says that McKinley will carry this county by a small majority. No Republican Presidential nominee has ever carried it.

### M'KINLEY GAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

**Widespread Reaction from Free Silver in the Country Districts.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Within a day or two many conspicuous Republicans who have stumped the State have returned from their campaign work. Their reports confirm the mail intelligence received by Chairman McLaughlin of the State Central Committee that California may now be placed in the McKinley column.

The change of sentiment in some localities has been so pronounced as to amount to a slump in favor of protection and sound money. This result is due largely to the abundance of literature sent out to mining and wool growing districts, and to visits from many of the ablest speakers in California. This campaign of education has been carried on systematically, and its fruit will be several thousand votes that otherwise would have been cast for Bryan.

Major Kyle, who has just returned from Mendocino county, whose chief interests are mining, lumber, and wool, declares that the change from a free-silver sentiment to protection and sound money has been the most rapid and complete he ever witnessed. Senator Perkins is just back from a stumping tour through forty counties. He is a politician who always gets out and talks with all kinds of people, and finds out what they think. He says McKinley will get 5,000 majority in the State. He says:

"The change in the sentiment within the last two months is most remarkable. Two months ago the silver craze was rampant throughout the country districts, but education has been going on, and the people have been studying the question, with the result that protection has come to the front. Here is one of the causes of this change: The wool crop of Humboldt county in 1892, prior to the meddling with the revenue laws, sold for $178,595.62. In 1893, after Bryan and other free traders had let in the wool of the world, it amounted to just $65,310. This year the price averages to the farmer ten cents. In 1892 he realized an average of 22½ cents per pound. Would it not be a wonder, indeed, if the wool grower did not vote for McKinley? The same conditions exactly obtain in the lumber business."

The Republican State Central Committee has a good-sized fund set apart for watching the count throughout the State. Its officials are determined that the McKinley vote shall not be tampered with. Arrangements have been made for reports by telephone or telegraph of any attempts at fraud, and prompt measures will be taken to prosecute offenders. It looks like rain to-night, but should it be pleasant to-morrow the afternoon McKinley parade of business and manufacturing houses promises to be the greatest public spectacle this city has seen since the procession to welcome Grant on his return from China.

**Railroad Men for McKinley.**

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Railroad Men's Sound-money Club of this city held a rousing mass meeting at the Opera House this evening. John Donovan, one of the oldest engineers on the Erie system, presided. The speakers were all of local prominence. This city contains nearly 2,000 railroad men, all of whom will vote for sound money. The audience was composed principally of railroad men, mechanics, and laborers, showing conclusively where the workingman stands in the campaign.

**Another Coercion "Fake" Exposed.**

The employees of the Tide Water Oil Company, at Constable Hook, N. J., deny that they were coerced into an expression of their choice for President. They declare that the workmen in two departments took a straw vote in a friendly spirit. The outcome was not satisfactory to the Popocratic machine of Hudson county, and the report alleging coercion has been spread by Popocratic speakers.

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# BEN HARRISON'S CHARGE.

### THE GENERAL SHAKES INDIANA IN A MIGHTY SWEEP.

**Unparalleled Enthusiasm Greeted the Ex-President in His Tour of the State—Failure of an Attempt to Put Up Debs Against Him—Entire Counties Stirred.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Gen. Harrison started on his second stumping tour of the State at 9 o'clock this morning. At 8:30 100 members of the McKinley and Hobart Wheelmen's Club rode to the ex-President's North Delaware street home, and escorted him to the Union station. At Ohio street the Marion Club joined the procession. A crowd of several hundred people were gathered at the station, and when Gen. Harrison stepped from his carriage he was greeted with the wildest cheers. A rush was then made for the train shed, and the special train was surrounded. The calls for a speech were so persistent that Gen. Harrison finally appeared on the rear platform of the car, and, uncovering his head, said:

"I thank you very much for this rousing send-off, but I think you will agree with me that I had better expend my voice away from home." And the crowd screamed "That's right."

About forty members of the Marion Club accompanied the train as far as Greenfield. Gen. Harrison's party for the two days' trip will consist of D. M. Ransdell, Hugh J. Hanna, W. H. H. Miller, H. C. Adams, and Moses McClain.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Oct. 30.—Gen. Harrison's train made its first stop at Greenfield, at 9:30. Long delegations wending their way toward the city were passed on the way and a crowd of 5,000 was found waiting at the station. Gen. Harrison was led to a decorated stand, where he was protected from the bleak wind, and spoke for twenty minutes, devoting much of his attention to the benefits farmers had gained from reciprocity treaties. His telling points were roundly cheered.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 30.—Knightstown was reached fifteen minutes late. Here a big demonstration was in store for the distinguished speaker. The people of Henry county had arranged for an all day rally with a big agricultural parade and speeches in the afternoon by Gen. Cyrus Hussey and the Hon. Fred E. Holloway. Gen. Harrison was met at the train by a mounted escort and taken in a carriage, through streets crowded with cheering people, to the public square, where a stand had been erected. The town had been gayly decorated, and such streets as were not jammed with people were filled with unhitched vehicles of all sorts, showing that the farmers had come to town in force.

From ten thousand to twelve thousand people were packed in the square and as many more seemed to be unable to get within hailing distance of the speakers. The crowd was enthusiastic, and its cheering was redoubled when a bunch of yellow roses were handed up to Gen. Harrison on the stand.

In his speech Gen. Harrison took occasion to enter a denial of the assertion of Mr. Bryan that in this campaign the Republican party is wearing a mask. Its principles, he said, are as open as the day, and chief among them is the demand for a currency with every dollar, whether of gold, silver, or paper, as good as any other, and all as good as the best money the world knows.

The party had run thus far on the Pennsylvania tracks, but at Knightstown they were transferred to the Pennsylvania lines. Here, receiver of the "Clover Leaf," and the run to Anderson was made over the "Big Four."

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 30.—The members of Gen. Harrison's personal party had come over to Knightstown on the Pierce train. After leaving Knightstown a fast run was made to Anderson, where an assemblage estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 people welcomed him. The representatives of Madison County had made the coming of Gen. Harrison the occasion of their big county rally, and during the morning before he arrived they had an industrial parade that required nearly two hours to pass a given place.

The same stand from which Bryan spoke last week had been erected in the great open field near the station, and, scattered upon the grassy slopes were acres of people, hardly a tenth of them able to get near enough to hear a word, but they cheered as Gen. Harrison was driven to the stand through the avenue that had been roped off. He made no formal address, but remained the stand, where he was introduced by Col. Chittenden. He spoke to workingmen and dwelt at length upon the theory that free silver and an inflation of the currency would operate as a reduction of their income.

At Muncie, where the train arrived at 12:30 o'clock, the streets were packed all the way from the railroad to the Court House square. There had been no parade, but an incident occurred during the morning that kept the enthusiasm of the Republicans up to a high pitch. The announcement that Harrison was to speak from the stand at the Court House had drawn together a great crowd of people, who had taken up positions near the stand and were holding them during the morning until Harrison came home. With a foreknowledge of this condition of affairs, the Popocrats had brought Eugene Debs to town, and he suddenly appeared and made a speech from the Court House steps.

The interval was too short to allow him to speak from the same stand as Harrison, but the Republicans guarded it and would not permit him to mount it. This ambuscade aroused the wrath as well as the enthusiasm of the Republicans, and they displayed frenzied enthusiasm for Harrison upon his arrival. He was escorted through the crowded streets to the stand, where he found the big square packed with people cheering themselves hoarse. The ovation given to him lasted five minutes. Harrison was introduced by James Bingham and spoke half an hour, speaking largely on the tariff.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 30.—At Winchester, where nothing of great magnitude had been expected, Gen. Harrison encountered one of the greatest demonstrations of the day. The visit of Harrison had been made the occasion for the final rally of the campaign.

The people began to pour in early in the morning, and by the time the big parade started the managers of the demonstration estimated that 20,000 to 25,000 people were on the ground.

A parade, headed by 300 veterans of the war, marched through the streets of the little city, and was over an hour in passing. Gen. Harrison was taken in a carriage to the Court House square, where he spoke for twenty minutes to as many as could hear him.

A momentary stop was made at Ridgeville, where Gen. Harrison bowed his acknowledgments to several hundred people who had gathered at the station. Portland was scheduled for the longest stop of the day, and the event was made a general rally for all that region.

A tent holding 8,000 people had been provided for the meeting, but not one-third of the crowd could get into it. In the morning an industrial parade that stretched out over four miles of road, marched about the town and surrounding country.

Before the arrival of the train an unfortunate scheme of the silver Democrats got some of them into trouble. A hundred young men with Bryan badges were sent to the station to close in behind the train and cheer for Bryan when Harrison appeared.

They let go a few cheers about ten minutes before the train arrived, and the multitude closed in upon them with a rush of such momentum that they were nearly squeezed to death, and three or four of them fainted. They were carried from the crowd and no interruption of the proceedings was attempted.

A burst of tremendous cheering and waving of hats started at the car when Gen. Harrison appeared. The multitude moved slowly after the carriage, out to the open field where the tent was pitched and people were found packed for fifty yards around it. Finally Gen. Harrison and party succeeded in reaching the stand, and he was introduced by the county Chairman. Gen. Harrison spoke at some length and with great earnestness, taking up in turn each of the more important issues of the campaign and discussing them.

Brief stops were made at Geneva and Berne, where Gen. Harrison talked briefly to several hundred people.

It had become dark by the time Decatur, county seat of the densely Democratic county of Adams, was reached. A crowd of about 4,000 people were gathered about the station, where a stand had been erected. Gen. Harrison had a warm reception, though, for the first time on the journey a number of cheers for Bryan were heard.

In his speech here Gen. Harrison went over the history of the Republican party in making good the promises of the Government in resuming specie payments, and declared that the Democratic party had faced completely about on the money question in four years, quoting the platforms of the two parties, speeches of Bryan in support of the assertion.

The principal point of his speech, however, was in dealing with the question of fusion. He told his old Democrat friends of Adams county that they could not vote the straight Democratic ticket this time if they wanted to.

"For whom do you expect to vote?" he asked. "For Bryan and Sewall? You cannot do it. If you should carry Indiana five of your electoral votes would go to Georgia, which is not a Democrat and does not claim to be a Democrat. They have put five Populists upon your electoral ticket and if you vote it two-thirds of your vote goes to Bryan and Sewall, your ticket, and one-third of it goes to Bryan and Watson, the Populist nominees. And if Thomas Watson should hold the balance of power in the electoral college you would have Thomas Watson for Vice-President or nobody.

"You, who have been taking the straight thing for all these years, cannot get the straight thing this year by voting the Democratic ticket. [Applause.] But you can vote a straight Republican ticket and thereby uphold many of the principles for which Jackson and Jefferson stood, principles that are now attacked by Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform."

The speech was cheered to the echo. The train was considerably behind and a fast run was made to Fort Wayne, which was reached at 6:15, only a few minutes late. Here Gen. Harrison rested quietly in his car until 7:30 o'clock, when the Republicans of Allen county gave one of the biggest demonstrations that they have ever known.

A night parade that required a couple of hours in passing was given, followed by a speech of nearly an hour's length by Gen. Harrison in a tent that had been procured for the occasion.

### JOURNAL LIES ABOUT ROOSEVELT.

**A Fool Report of His Speech Backed Up by a Spurious "Interview."**

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board is indignant over the advantage taken by the *Journal* of an incompetent report of his speech at the Wool Exchange on Tuesday last. In the botched and garbled account of his speech which the *Journal* received he was quoted as follows:

Mr. Bryan and his adherents have appealed to the basest set in all the land, the farmers. If they are not so, then why do they believe that he can make $1 out of 50 cents? He tells them it can be brought about by a free royalty—the right to burn and plunder without the interference of the police. But this man back of Bryan, Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, is far more dangerous than the boy who is anxious to precipitate another civil war. Altgeld typifies the danger that walks in the night. He talks much, preaches repudiation, but takes every penny from his employees.

The *Journal* was the only paper which printed this report of the speech, absurd as it was on its face.

"This report, which was copied by the *Washington Post* and the *Cincinnati Enquirer*," said President Roosevelt yesterday, "is a lie from beginning to end, without the slightest basis whatsoever in fact, and the reporter who gave it out as mine was promptly discharged by the United Press on my complaint. My speech was in substance one I have made in a dozen different places, and which has been reported correctly again and again in several different newspapers. What part of my speech that the reporter was trying to repeat I cannot imagine. I suppose he got a jumble of words chosen from different sentences.

"In one part of the speech I stated that we appealed to the patriotism of the farmers as a whole, while Mr. Bryan appealed to motives of base self-interest when he tried to bribe those who would allow themselves to be bribed with offers of allowing them to repudiate half their debts and cut down half the wages of their workmen. This was the only time I used the word 'base' in my speech. What the report means by 'free royalty' I haven't the slightest idea. I stated that Mr. Altgeld and his kind tried to bribe the workingmen with offers of 'free riot' as an offset for cutting his wages in half.

"It is, of course, almost too nonsensical for discussion to suppose that I spoke of the farmers as a base class. On the contrary, what I said was that we appealed to no class, and that we were certain to have on our side the great bulk of the farmers exactly as we have the great bulk of the workingmen, simply because they are sure to respond to the rallying cry of patriotism, decent government, and orderly liberty. When the reporter says I used the word 'boy' he must refer to some phrase in my speech in which I used the expression 'boy orator.' I never made the slightest reference to its being desirous of precipitating a civil war.

"In this instance the *Journal* merely gave currency to the report which it could not have helped seeing was on its face a ridiculous falsehood, but in yesterday's issue it made, and to-day reiterated, another statement which was a lie right through. The father of this statement is one of the editors of the *Journal*, Mr. Willis Abbot. I met him two or three weeks ago while going to Chicago. Mr. Abbot was introduced to me on the train, and came over to my section and entered into conversation. Among other things he said that Mr. Altgeld was a very nice man when he much wished me to meet. I promptly responded that I would certainly decline to meet him, for I didn't regard him as an ordinary political opponent, but as a man who ranked with Debs, Coxey, and other inciters to mob violence, who had only been restrained by the Federal Government from plunging Chicago into the condition of Paris during the Commune, and who, in my opinion, was an enemy to all that was truest and best in American life, and a man who, if he had his way, would throw this country into anarchy, with all that the word anarchy meant. I had no idea that Mr. Abbot's conception of the ordinary decencies of intercourse between gentlemen was such that he would publish the statement. However, I did not care a rap about his making it public, providing he made public what I actually said, and not something that I didn't say.

"But now two or three weeks after the conversation, he actually puts it in quotation marks and in the first person, and fills the alleged interview from end to end with deliberate inventions. Not only did I never make such statements as these he quotes about 'drawing the sword,' 'heading a regiment,' and 'standing men up against a wall to be shot,' and similar nonsense, but I never made any statement even remotely resembling or which could be twisted into them by any man with the most rudimentary desire to tell the truth. The statement is a tissue of falsehoods all the way through.

"An amusing feature of Mr. Abbot's repeating his private conversation—that I am quite willing he should repeat if he states what I really said—was the fact that he made a number of statements about his own paper which would require considerable explanation. He belongs to the well-known type of political reformer who is always trying to cure everything with some kind of political quack medicine.

"When he was expatiating upon the way those whom he called the masses would be elevated by free silver and Altgeldism I could not resist asking him if he thought that as one step toward the millennium it would tend to make his own paper cleaner, less sensational, and more truthful; whereupon he frankly admitted that he was utterly disgusted with its sensational and similar qualities, but