QUIGG DODGES NO ISSUES.

HE TELLS THE VOTERS OF HIS DISTRICT WHERE HE STANDS.

Chanler, the Opposing Candidate for Congress, Fights Shy of the Money Issue—Quigg Comes Out Boldly for an Honest Dollar and an Independent Judiciary.

Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg came as near as possible last evening to presenting himself before the people of every part of the wide-spreading Fourteenth Congress district within three hours. He aimed to make six meetings, scattered between 165th street and Fifty-second street and on both sides of Central Park, and he got to five of them and spoke at four. There were in the district last night twenty-two Republican meetings. It is not quite correct to say that they were Republican meetings either, although they were under Republican auspices, as an incident of the first one attended by Mr. Quigg shows.

It was at Flieg's Hall, in Amsterdam avenue, near 165th street, where the Chairman in rising to introduce the Congressman said that he could not address his auditors as fellow Republicans, although he had intended to do so, for he had just looked over into one corner and found that that would not be right. There were Democrats there, men known by all to be Democrats. He saw, he said, an old-time Democrat there who believed still in the principles of Jefferson, but believed also that the Republican party now represented the most important of them and purposed casting his vote for Col. Roosevelt. This statement brought out applause immediately.

Mr. Quigg spoke at Flieg's Hall, in the Twenty-third Assembly district; at 170 East Eightieth street, in the Twenty-eighth Assembly district; at 1210 First avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Assembly district, and at 207 West Sixty-fourth street, the headquarters of the West Side Colored Republican Club. The blunder of a carriage driver prevented his addressing a large meeting at 420 East Seventy-first street, where, owing to the man's stupidity, Mr. Quigg arrived just in time to meet the audience coming out of the hall. He had intended getting down to still another meeting in West Fifty-second street, but it was then too late and he was obliged to give it up.

In all of his speeches Congressman Quigg brought home to his audiences two chief points: That his Tammany opponent, William Astor Chanler, confessed that he dared not say how he would vote on the money question, or discuss that question, because he was afraid it would cost him votes; and that the first duty of every one who listened to him (Mr. Quigg) of every Republican in the district represented in the meeting, was to get down to work and bring out every Republican voter in the district, to see to it that every Republican vote and the vote of every Democrat who was ready to support the party of purity in this campaign was brought out on election day. The people made it clear that they shared Mr. Quigg's view of the cowardice of Mr. Chanler, and they encouraged him by voice and manner to believe that every man of them would make every effort to get his neighbors out and see that the full Republican vote of their districts was polled. To this they were particularly moved by the Congressman's plain talk of the nefarious plans of Tammany to secure a fraudulent majority by using the vilest resorts of certain downtown districts over which Tammany leaders hold control.

Some of the things he said at the different meetings were these:

"I present myself as your candidate for another term with practically the same fight before me as we had two years ago. Our Democratic friends say that there are no national questions before us now. Well, there are national offices anyhow, and they have nominated candidates for these national offices, and they want them. These national offices carry with them, of course, national issues, and one is the cause of honest money against the cause of free silver. The free-silver question is one that can be presented from many points of view. It has its bearing to every capitalist and every farmer and especially to every workingman. It can be reduced to simple terms. The Democrats propose that a thing should circulate as a dollar containing an amount of value which is to-day exactly 46 cents.

"The Republican law which we intend to maintain and improve holds that every sort of lawful dollar circulating in this country shall be maintained at a parity with gold, that the dollar of least value shall be the equivalent of the dollar of most value, by a system of interchange based upon gold redemption. It is the gold value of the silver dollar that brings the silver in the market. Under a free silver law the silver in the silver dollar will do the buying and the gold in the gold dollar will do the buying. Yet the silver in the silver dollar is worth 46 cents; the gold in the gold dollar 100 cents. Here is a hatful of cobblestones and a hatful of gold. Call them dollars. The cobblestone dollar would buy for cobblestones, the gold dollar for gold.

"Every Government-stamped dollar is a dollar for debt, though. The poor are creditors, the rich are not. The rich man doesn't care whether you pay him; he's got something that he can take if you don't that is just as good as the money. He has good security. But you are a creditor if you are a poor man; you are a creditor for the week's wages. Now, a Government-stamped dollar is good for debts. Does any one think for a moment that that will pay his debts to the workman in if there is one dollar worth 46 cents and one worth 100 cents? That's the whole of the silver question."

After dwelling upon Mr. Chanler's direct refusal to tell how he would vote on the silver question, Mr. Quigg said:

"I want to tell you that the Democrats have made arrangements to poll a very large fraudulent vote. This is a matter that has occupied a good deal of my attention for three days. I'll tell you how they are proceeding. Here's a disorderly house down in Martin Engel's district. Martin Engel has been told by Tammany Hall: 'If you lose your district off goes your head.' In order to capture the district a new Police Captain is sent there. With him go new policemen and new ward men. Old ones are sent to Queens county if they happen to be Republicans. The new men know their Captain and understand what is wanted of them.

"The keeper of a disorderly house receives from the Tammany election district Captain a list, say, of eight names. On registration day eight persons go to the booth and register under the names that have been given to the keeper of the unlawful resort. There are no such persons. They were never intended that there should be. We can't stop this. The keeper says the men live there. They're not in when we call, and may not be the coming night, but they were there last night. Such is the answer made to inquiries. This goes on in every resort of the character in the Eighth district, and in the Sixth, Tim Sullivan's district, it has been more successful than in the Eighth.

"On election day somebody goes to the polls and votes on those names.

"Now, we can't do that in the Republican party; we haven't got the disorderly houses in the Republican party. The only thing we can do is to get out every lawful Republican vote; we can swell the great Republican majorities up here so that the unlawful votes down there will not be successful.

"There isn't a place where a game is going on—and it's all wide open—not a disorderly house in certain parts of some Assembly districts downtown, where a list of fictitious names hasn't been sent, under which somebody will try to vote. We aren't doing that; we don't know how; the Republican party isn't holding up any games. What we have to do is to get out every Republican vote up here on election day. Get out the vote! If you can't get it for local candidates, get it for Roosevelt; but get out the vote."

Mr. Quigg referred to Hill's utterance in the Brooklyn Academy of Music as to knocking down McCullagh's men as "the most infamous remark that ever came from the lips of an orator, a base, wicked incentive to violence and crime."

KUDLICH ON THE WARPATH.

Going to Try to Make the Police Clean Out Allen Street.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday a respectable woman, who lives in one of the tenements in Allen street, appeared before Magistrate Kudlich and asked his protection.

"Your Honor," she said, "my children have nightly been insulted and abused by three disorderly women who ply their business from the stoops of the tenement next to me. All along the street they have rooms on the same floors as respectable families, and they are as thick as flies. They stand and sit on the steps, and the young children are compelled to hear and see their disgusting conduct.

"I have appealed to the police, but they will give me no relief. Any one who interferes with the women might as well move out of the neighborhood."

"Send for the Captain of that station," the Magistrate said to one of the court officers.

Sergt. Frank of the Eldridge street station appeared in answer to the Magistrate's summons and explained that Capt. O'Keefe was out.

"Why don't you police stop this evil on this and other streets?" asked the Magistrate.

"We are doing all we can," replied the Sergeant.

"No you are not. I deny that. If you don't, I will," added the Magistrate, indignantly.

The Magistrate then issued a warrant for the arrest of the three women complained of, and the Sergeant was told to go back to the station house and report to Capt. O'Keefe what the Magistrate said.

BOYS MAKE CAMPAIGN SPEECHES.

Young East Side Orators Wax Eloquent Over the Respective Candidates for Governor.

A new phase of ante-election excitement was furnished the voters of the Eighth Assembly district last night. If any voters are blase as to ordinary political methods the citizens of "de Ate" surely are, for they have been used to the vagaries of "Silver Dollar" Smith and Martin Engel for years, but last night's novelty was so great a departure that a crowd of 800 persons gathered at Ludlow and Broome streets to witness it.

At 6:30 o'clock two gangs of small boys, ranging from 9 to 12 years old, were busily engaged decorating two pushcarts, such as are used by peddlers, with Japanese lanterns. On the carts on the northeast corner lithographs of Roosevelt were displayed while on the cart at the southwest corner a picture of Brother Augustus Van Wyck was shown.

"Dey'll be a hot time in de old town ternight," quoth one youngster, "fer we'se all ter split for who's we'se fer."

He told the truth. At 8 o'clock each side started to attract attention by an amateur beating of drums. The Republican cart had a bass drum and made the most noise, but the crowd gathered around the Democratic cart at first. Alderman Linsky's 11-year-old son Mike was the principal orator here. Like his illustrious father and other Democratic orators he ignored all national issues.

"Youse kids," he shouted, "knows dat w'en de reformers was in we oudn't be out on de streets wid out sittin' pinched. You jest get home an' tell your dads ter vote for Van Wyck an' Croker. Dat's de ticket an' I knows it, fer me fader tole me so, on'y he says it's Croker an' Van Wyck. An' say, duz de cops chase yer like dey uster w'en we gits in a row? Naw! Duz yer want reform? Naw! Youse wants to hustle fer Van Wyck. See?"

The crowd cheered indulgently, and then turned its attention to the other side of the street to hear what the Republicans had to say. Here Willie Leight and Sammy Cohen of 215 Broome street and Louis Herman of 169 Ludlow street were the youthful orators. Cohen was the first speaker.

"Who's Roosevelt?" he asked. "He's de man wot got up the war wid Spain. Den he got up de rough riders. Den he goes off ter Spain. An 'at Santiago he goes up against de Spanish an' he licks 'em, see? Dat's de kin' we wants ter see Guv'nor. Who ever heard of dat stiff Wan Wyck a-goin' out wid de soldiers an' fightin? He ain't no good. See?"

The crowd cheered this sentiment, and this encouraged young Cohen to tackle the State questions.

"An' den," he shouted, "dey talks uv de canal game. Say! Do youse know wot's de matter? De Republicans dey gits hole uv de canal frauds an' dey squeezes de Dimmercrats outen it. An' dat's w'y de Dimmercrats hollers."

This view of practical politics was easily understood by the disciples of Engel in the crowd, and they cheered the speaker. The Democratic stand was deserted, and the youthful orators decided that as their elder prototypes had been throwing mud, they could afford to throw stones. They acted in accordance with their views, but the crowd stopped them and prevented further hostilities. The two carts were pushed all through the district up to 10 o'clock, and everywhere they were greeted by great crowds. It would have pained Martin Engel to have noticed that in every case the Republican boys got the most applause. The youngsters will continue their speechmaking until election day, unless the Tammany police interfere.

JUSTICE FOR DREYFUS.

M. Bard Tells the Court of Cassation That Revision Is Imperative.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Court of Cassation assembled at noon to-day to hear the report of Counsellor Bard, who was assigned to investigate the application for revision of the Dreyfus trial. The small courtroom was packed, and a great crowd gathered outside. There was no demonstration, however, as the crowd was confronted with an enormous force of police. M. Bard read a long review of the case, beginning with the letter of the Minister of Justice referring Mme. Dreyfus's appeal to the Court of Cassation. He dealt not only with Lieut.-Col. Henry's forgery and suicide, which, he said, were sufficient in themselves to necessitate a revision of the trial, but took up the bordereau and Major Esterhazy's connection therewith, Lieut.-Col. Picquart's discoveries, Lieut.-Col. du Paty de Clam's action, &c., though he did not disclose any fresh facts concerning them, as the dossier, as he received it, contained only the pieces of evidence with which the world is familiar. The secret pieces, if such exist, are still in the custody of the War Department.

M. Bard declared that he had not found in the bordereau any of the points indicating that Dreyfus was guilty, which Lieut.-Col. du Paty de Clam had pointed out. In fact, he said, there existed against Dreyfus only suspicions, not proofs.

M. Bard read a letter, written by M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, to the Procureur-Général, declaring that Lieut.-Col. du Paty de Clam had vainly tried to extort a confession from Dreyfus. The reading of the letter caused a sensation in the courtroom.

Counsellor Bard summed up with a strong recommendation for revision, declaring that Lieut.-Col. Henry was the chief instigator of the prosecution of Dreyfus; that the evidence contained in the bordereau was utterly worthless against Dreyfus, and that there was nothing in the dossier to justify his condemnation by the court-martial.

The court then adjourned. There was no demonstration on the part of the spectators or the crowd outside.

The *Matin* publishes a story describing the journey of M. Jean Hess, who went to French Guiana with the object of learning something about the prison life of Dreyfus on Devil's Island. He ascertained at Cayenne that Dreyfus was confined in a cell and subjected to harsh treatment. M. Hess also says that Dreyfus is aware of the agitation in Paris in favor of a revision of his trial.

GEN. KITCHENER IN LONDON.

The Sirdar Receives a Grand Welcome from London Crowds.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Gen. Kitchener arrived at Dover at 2:30 P. M. to-day. He was met by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses and a guard of honor. The Sirdar was cheered with great enthusiasm by the crowds that turned out to welcome him.

Lieut. Colwell and Lieut.-Col. Bates, respectively naval and military attachés of the United States Embassy, and Gen. Harris were present upon the invitation of the Mayor of Dover to meet the Sirdar. The entire party were entertained at luncheon.

Gen. Kitchener arrived in London this evening. Vast crowds converged upon the royal platform of the station, where it had been arranged that he should alight from the train. The crowds were so great, however, that it was found impossible to carry out this arrangement and he left the train at the ordinary platform. The Sirdar entered a hansom cab, and the utmost difficulty was experienced in getting the vehicle away from the station, owing to the persistence of the General's admirers in surrounding the cab. His exit was finally accomplished with the aid of Gen. Lord Roberts, who succeeded in opening a passage, and the cab drove away amid the deafening cheers of the crowd.

PUNISHING THE CHINESE.

An Example to Be Made of the Men Who Attacked the English Engineers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, Oct. 27.—The foreign Ministers have demanded the removal from Pekin of the Chinese soldiers who on last Sunday attacked a party of English engineers at work on the Hankow-Pekin railroad. The Tsung-li-Yamen has conceded the demand, and ordered the infliction of exemplary punishment upon the offenders.

BIG FIRE IN ELIZABETHPORT.

Coal Schooner Ablaze and the Flames Spread to a Pier.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—Fire broke out at 11:30 to-night in a coal schooner moored to a pier at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company docks at Elizabethport. The fire spread to the pier, on which thousands of tons of coal were stored, and at 12:30 was still burning fiercely. The schooner and the dock are doomed and several schooners are threatened. The loss will be heavy.

THE EAST SIDE'S PROTEST.

A POPULAR UPRISING AGAINST TAMMANY AND PROTECTED VICE.

Ex-Mayor Strong Presides at a Crowded Meeting in Walhalla Hall—Every Mention of the Names of the Republican Candidates a Signal for Enthusiastic Cheers.

The biggest and most enthusiastic Republican meeting ever held in that Tammany stronghold, "de Ate," took place last night in Walhalla Hall, Orchard street, near Grand. The floor and galleries of the hall were packed to suffocation, and there were fully a thousand persons out on the street who could not get in. The people did not come to cheer the Republican candidates alone, although they did that most heartily every time the name of one was mentioned, but to show by their presence their disgust with the conditions that have obtained in their district ever since Tammany Hall was returned to power in the city.

In all of wide-open New York there is not a district where vice reigns so supreme as it does down in the Eighth, and failing by individual protests to improve things in the slightest degree, the better element of the population, and it seemed to be the majority last night, has decided to get together and administer a rebuke to Tammany Hall at the polls.

In the crowd in Walhalla Hall last night were Protestant ministers and Jewish rabbis who have made missionary work on the east side their life work; east side business men whose interests are menaced by the license which Tammany Hall has given to the keepers of disorderly houses, and hundreds of workingmen whose wives and children are obliged to come in contact daily with vice in many forms. The meeting was a lesson to Tammany Hall, the force of which will be felt on election day.

Col. William Leary introduced ex-Mayor Strong as the Chairman. Mr. Strong called attention to the fact that the two great things to be accomplished by the voters next month were the upholding of the cause of sound money by the election of Republican Congressmen, Senators and Assemblymen and the election of an honest judiciary. With the election of a Republican Legislature, he said, an end would be put to the misrepresentation that the State has had to endure with Senator Murphy as its delegate in the upper house of Congress. Speaking of Col. Roosevelt, Col. Strong said:

"Every man of intelligence knows that a more honest and thoroughly good man than Theodore Roosevelt does not live in the world to-day. His natural gait is to hunt out rascality, and I can assure you that if there is anything in all this canal talk we hear he will ferret it out.

"I have been much amused by the attacks made by Tammany Hall on my administration as Mayor of this city. I want to-night to publicly invite that little pepper box in the City Hall to turn the light on that administration, and for every dollar that he can show was misappropriated by any appointee of mine I will give him a thousand."

Mr. Strong was loudly applauded and his reference to Col. Roosevelt was the signal for prolonged cheering. At the conclusion of his own remarks he introduced ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss, who confined his remarks almost entirely to the frightful condition of Allen street and other east side thoroughfares running through the district. Mr. Moss said in part:

"I'm not a stranger in this district. I remember very well being chased through these streets by a rabble of thugs, the crowd urged on by the police to club me and my men, who had come down merely to tell the truth about the unspeakable crimes that were going on then. In some things your district is worse to-day than it was then; in some things it is better. The only reason it is not all worse is because Tammany Hall cannot get rid of the honest and fearless Magistrates that Col. Strong appointed to the bench. Mark me, if the Democrats carry the Legislature, the first thing they will do will be to throw out the present Magistrates and return the men you know so well to the bench. That means the return to the courts of the thugs and hangers-on who stand ready to swear away the liberty of any man who falls under the displeasure of Tammany Hall.

"Friends, your district has again become a shame and a disgrace to you and a blot upon our city. I am sure that you do not want it so, but those whom you elected to be your servants have become your masters. I have walked through your streets and have seen shocking sights. They are not as I left them on Dec. 31, 1897. Even then there were some shameful people lurking about, but they hid themselves from sight. But now the strange women are on every hand. Other vagabonds hang about in groups, contriving mischief and making life unsafe and miserable for decent people.

"The gambling games are running and they win away from poor men the money with which they should buy bread and pay their rent. The police have glass eyes—they see nothing. They have waxen ears—they hear nothing.

"In the concert halls and back rooms of saloons filthy dances take place, and your boys witness them, but the police know it not."

Mr. Moss read to the meeting a number of letters that had been addressed to him by people living in the district. The first was from the pastor of the Houston Pastor of the Allen Street Memorial M. E. Church. These are some extracts from the letter:

"I passed through Allen street about an hour since, in anticipation of this letter, and in two blocks from Rivington to Houston street I was solicited by exactly twenty-one different women. This was at 12 o'clock noon. Most of these women stand upon the pavement in front of the houses where they have rooms, and may be recognized at a glance by any one who is familiar with the district. About some of the doorways no less than a dozen children, boys and girls, are gathered in play, for all these houses are tenements, in which live from five to twenty families."

Mr. Saxon said that he had protested to the police in vain, and that as a last resort he had furnished the Captain of the precinct with a list of houses, but nothing was done about the matter.

Sworn affidavits similar in tone from Isaac Pearlstein, President of the Tiffereth Israel Congregation, whose house of worship is at 128 Allen street; from Abraham Trilling, Wolf Solomon, and Jacob Barnett, trustees of the congregation, and from Berl Silverman, the rabbi, as well as statements from a score of citizens, were read.

The reading of these papers was frequently interrupted by cries of "It's Croker's fault," "The police support them," and "Tammany keeps them open."

The meeting wound up with speeches by Charles H. Murray and Charles Adler, the Republican candidate for the Assembly.

DEVERY CALLS FOR PROOFS.

Offer Made to Him in Return by the Writer of "Wide Open New York."

Chief of Police Devery, after reading in *Harper's Weekly* of Oct. 22 that New York was wide open, followed the usual plan of the virtuous official and sent a letter to Franklin Matthews, the writer of the article, advising him as a good citizen to write out specifications so that he, the sworn officer of the law, could hunt out and secure the punishment of the offenders. Mr. Matthews replied to the Chief yesterday, and the reply, with the Chief's letter, was given to the newspapers. Mr. Matthews declines to give in writing the information that the Chief asks for, but says that he will be glad to take the Chief out driving any afternoon or evening, along with Richard Croker and anybody else the Chief would like to take, and will show him the town. Mr. Matthews tells the Chief he will be glad to take him to poolrooms, policy shops, gambling rooms, disorderly houses, statebeer dives, indecent theatres and music halls; in fact, to give him the toughest time he ever had in his life, all without a cent of expense, provided the Chief will see to it that warning of their coming is not given to the keepers of these places beforehand. If the Chief doesn't want to take the trip with Mr. Matthews, Mr. Matthews offers to provide him with a list of poolrooms, policy shops, gambling houses and disorderly houses, so that he can go alone, or if the Chief doesn't want to put himself under obligations for such information Mr. Matthews advises him to ask any hackman he meets on the street to take him to the kind of a show he wants to see. The hackman will do it.

Murderous Assault on a Woman in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—A murderous assault was committed some time this evening on Mrs. Catherine Dwyer at her house, 353 Wall street, and the police are searching for John Dwyer, her brother-in-law, who, they say, committed the deed. Mrs. Dwyer was found dying in the yard in the rear of her house. She was unconscious. There was a deep gash in her neck. When an ambulance surgeon examined her he found that her skull was fractured and that an arm was broken.

Died at a Chess Club.

George Stanfield, who is said to have lived on Riverside Drive, died suddenly yesterday in the rooms of the Fulton Chess Club at 112 Fulton street. Heart disease probably caused Mr. Stanfield's death. He was about 45 years old.

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To Mr. Mariani, Paris, France:

"Her Majesty, Empress Marie Feodorowna, finding great benefit from the use of your tonic-wine, requests that a case of 50 bottles Vin Mariani be sent immediately, addressed to Her Majesty, the Empress."

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DR. J. LEONARD CORNING of New York City writes in his book "Brain Rest," published by G. P. Putnam's Son:

"Of all tonic preparations ever introduced to the notice of the profession **Vin Mariani** is undoubtedly the most potent for good in the treatment of exhaustive and irritative conditions of the central nervous system."

FROM THE SURGEON-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY:

During long, tedious marches our soldiers and officers found instant relief from fatigue and hardships when using the marvellous tonic **Vin Mariani**; it prevented fevers and sickness in the marshy and unhealthy territory.

H. LIBERMANN, M. D.,
Surgeon-in-Chief French Army.

MARCHING OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

(Reprinted from the "London Sketch.")

General Sir Evelyn Wood says: "Regarding the infantry marching, it was the best seen during my command at Aldershot, or since I was first stationed there 28 years ago. Many officers availed themselves of the tonic and reconstituent properties of the well-known **Mariani Wine**, the most certain as well as the most palatable method of inducing resistance to fatigue."

TERRORS OF LA GRIPPE.

From the Chicago "Medical Era."

"Many patients recover very slowly. The lassitude and weakness calls for something in the nature of a tonic, and for this purpose I am satisfied that I have found a preparation that answers the purpose. I refer to **Vin Mariani.**"

PEACE JUBILEE PAGEANT.

WAR HEROES RECEIVED WITH ACCLAIM IN PHILADELPHIA.

Gen. Miles in Command of 24,000 Men in the Parade—Sigsbee at the Head of the Sailors—Great Cheers for Hobson, Wheeler and the Others—Reviewed by M'Kinley.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm and display to-day marked Philadelphia's celebration of peace. The events of the day were brought to a close by a banquet and reception at night, followed by the departure of the Presidential party at 10:25 o'clock for Washington. With the President were the three members of the Cabinet who came with him, and all the ladies and attending officials, with the addition of Major-Gen. Shafter. Gen. Miles and Gen. Wheeler, with the other visiting notables of the army and navy, tarried at the Clover Club dinner and remained overnight. During the dinner President McKinley spoke briefly in compliment of his hosts and of this city, whose display, he said, had not been excelled on any occasion since the review of the armies of the United States by President Lincoln at the national Capitol at the close of the rebellion. He said it was fitting that a display of proportions, and of such character, should be made in a city where the liberties of the people were first consecrated.

"My heart," he said, "is filled with gratitude to God and to all our soldiers and sailors who have given a new definition to American valor. No nobler soldiers and sailors were ever assembled under a flag. You have with you the heroes of Santiago and Guantanamo, and my only regret is that we have not here the heroes of Manila who have won glory for our flag in the far away isles of the Pacific. I ask you to drink a toast to the zeal and valor of American arms on land and sea, and to remember not only those that were at the front, but the many that were willing and anxious to go."

The toast was drunk with cheers.

The day was ushered in with an atmosphere that almost froze the ardor of the people, but the promised military and naval display was carried out under fair skies, and to the appreciation of not less than half a million spectators. It is estimated that there were nearly 100,000 visitors in the city, overtaxing the facilities of the railroads to return them to their homes. For several hours this evening the customary schedule of trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad was abandoned. Cars were moved out of the city as quickly as they could be made up and loaded without regard to time.

The military procession moved at half past 10, and was four hours passing the reviewing stand in the court of honor erected on Broad street, between Walnut and Chestnut street. Gen. Miles and his staff, in the service uniform of their rank, headed the column. Battery A of Pennsylvania, one of the volunteer organizations with Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, acted as his escort. The commander of the army received a continuous ovation along the route, braving the frosty temperature at long intervals with uncovered head.

Before the movement of the troops the President's party was driven over the route of the parade, receiving a tumultuous welcome from the throngs that thronged the sidewalks and filled the reviewing stands. On this trip the President met Gen. Miles and staff. He saluted the General by rising in his carriage and making a courtly bow, to the intense enthusiasm of the crowds.

When the procession moved, the President had completed his triumphal circuit and returned to the reviewing stand. Following Gen. Miles and his escort were Gov. Tunnell of Delaware, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Gov. Watkins of New Jersey, Gov. Cook of Connecticut, Gov. Lowndes of Maryland and Gov. Tyler of Virginia, with their mounted staffs. Gov. Cooks of Connecticut was also attended by the Connecticut Foot Guards in their show uniforms. Gen. Joseph A. Wheeler, escorted by the Philadelphia city troops, led the division of the United States soldiers and sailors. The soldiers were commanded by Major-Gen. Sumner. Commodore Philip, Capt. Bob Evans and other commanding and staff officers of the naval fleet in the river, followed the troops in carriages. A naval brigade comprising a regiment of marines and the seamen from the Texas, Marblehead, New Orleans, Mayflower, Topeka, Delphin and Texas was commanded by Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee mounted. They were followed by a carriage containing Lieut. Hobson and the crew of the Merrimac in civilian attire. Hobson received a continuous ovation, lifting his hat at frequent intervals to acknowledge it.

Following the naval brigade was a detachment from the Second Army Corps at Camp Meade, commanded by Maj.-Gen. William M. Graham. It was composed of volunteer regiments from Ohio, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Minnesota, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. A separate division of the Pennsylvania Volunteers was commanded by Major-Gen. W. J. Hulings of the Provisional State Guard. The Grand Army of the Republic and miscellaneous battery commands completed the formation. There were more than 24,000 men in line.

The entire military and naval display was successful. The only other features of the day were the dinner by the Clover Club to the President, members of the Cabinet and distinguished military and naval guests tonight, and a brief public reception at the Academy of Music, after which the President left. All vehicles were kept off Broad street for three blocks during the entire day. In front of the Bellevue Hotel, where the President dined, the entire street was a mass of people for nearly three hours. The scene was illuminated with thousands of incandescent lamps forming a fairy arch to the long colonade, excelling in brilliancy any public spectacle this city has ever seen.

During the dinner Lieut. Hobson, who received an impromptu ovation in the corridor of the Walton Hotel earlier in the evening, and was forced to make a speech from the stairway, was called on for another speech. He made a long and eloquent response, describing with modest words all the experiences of his capture and imprisonment at Santiago and his first dramatic meeting with Admiral Cervera, who wined him in the water. He described in detail the quiet preparations made at Annapolis for an approaching naval conflict from the night the Maine was destroyed.

When Hobson sat down Gen. Miles rose from the table and, going over to Hobson's chair, grasped him by both hands and congratulated him. The assembled guests rose from their chairs and cheered.

Court of Appeals to Take a Recess.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The Court of Appeals will take a recess to-morrow until Monday, Nov. 21. That will be the only motion day in the next session at which appeals from orders and contested motions will be heard. Original motions may be submitted without oral argument on any Monday when the court is in session, under Rule XI.

One sure way to encourage a boys pride is to dress him in the "latest".

Blue & black diagonal cheviot, **Suits,** (ages 14 to 19), (double & single breasted sacks). $8, $10, $12 & $15.

With silk faced lapels. $16 & $18.

Also of attractive checks and plaids, at prices from $8 to $20.

Top-Coats & Overcoats, (ages 14 to 19). $8 to $18, of stylish cloths and fashionably correct in every particular.

Children's 2-Piece Suits, $3.50 to $10.

Children's Reefers, $4 to $8.50.

Full line of extra stout sizes, in 2 & 3-Piece Suits, $5 to $10.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

IT'S A REPUBLICAN BOOM.

Too Much Croker Upsets the Democratic Apple Cart.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, Executive Chairman Barnes and all their associates in the management of the campaign for Roosevelt and his associates on the Republican State ticket, a Republican Legislature at Albany and a great delegation of sound-money Congressmen, said yesterday that the campaign was steaming along at a great rate. It was evident from the reports received from all parts of the State that Republicans and their allies have awakened to the importance of the present campaign and that the Republican vote and the sound-money vote will be out on election day, Nov. 8.

From all parts of the State came reports also announcing that Democrats are now thoroughly familiar with the slogan: "If you want Richard Croker to rule New York State, vote for Van Wyck." This is heard all over the State, and Tammany Hall is not to be allowed to run the affairs of the Empire State, if a good many Democratic votes have weight in deciding.

The Republican managers have paid no attention whatever to the utterances of the Hon. Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, except to say that Mr. Burleigh has been disappointed for two or three years. The Hon. Isaac V. Baker of Comstocks hasn't given the Hon. Henry G. his share of the good things for a number of years. In old days it was Burleigh and Baker and Baker and Burleigh, turn about, no matter which won. But Mr. Baker for several years has insisted upon being the real victor, and so Henry G. has not turned up at State conventions. Instead he has pranced around Albany, New York, and Washington, first booming Platt, then denouncing him, between times giving his attention to Gov. Black, President McKinley, and saying all sorts of funny things.

The reports from the up-State districts are all to the effect that Col. Roosevelt's tour has been an immense success. All classes of citizens and voters have turned out to see and hear him, and Col. Roosevelt has awakened the keenest kind of interest in the national importance of the present campaign. It is only two years before Presidential nominations are to be made; the Congressmen elected this year are to be of great importance in determining financial and commercial legislation at Washington; the Legislature to be elected this fall is to elect a successor to the Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr., who voted for the Teller silver resolution last winter. All these points Col. Roosevelt has brought out and emphasized. Next week, the final one of the campaign, the most pronounced enthusiasm for the Republican State ticket, a Republican Legislature and a Republican delegation to Congress is going to be the feature of the campaign.

Meantime the slogan all over the State is: "If you want Richard to rule New York State, vote for Van Wyck."

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—These naval orders have been issued:

Passed Assistant Engineer D. E. Dismukes, to the Texas; Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank, from the Texas to the New York Navy Yard; Chief Engineer J. S. K. Reeves, from the Montgomery to the Puritan; Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bowers, from the navy yard, New York, to the office of the Fish Commission; Lieut. W. S. Hughes, sick leave extended until Dec. 1; Chief Engineer George Cowie, to the Montgomery.

Sudden Death at the Produce Exchange.

Martin V. Battle, 52 years old, a grain inspector, of Farman avenue, West New York, N. J., died suddenly late yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Battle served in the civil war from 1861 to 1865 as a drummer boy with Company C of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He was a member of the G. A. R. and a pensioner. Asthma is believed to have caused his death.

Business Troubles.

Charles S. La Vake & Co. (corporation), wholesale dealers in millinery goods at 753 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Charles B. Hobbs. Liabilities about $50,000.

William H. Spowers, doing business as William H. Spowers & Co., iron merchant at 20 West street, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Spowers.

GAVE THEM THE PIPE OF PEACE.

Red Blanket Says the Chippewas Will Dwell in Amity with the Whites.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 27.—The principal feature at the annual entertainment of the Minneapolis Press Club this afternoon was the address delivered by Red Blanket, a chief of the Chippewas, who took a part in the adjustment of the recent troubles. He was accompanied by others of the Leech Lake Indians and by Gus Beaulieu, the quarter breed, who acted as interpreter.

In his address Red Blanket asserted that the Chippewas would hereafter dwell in peace with the whites and expressed the appreciation of the Indians for what the newspapers had done in bringing the attention of the country to the grievances which had led to the trouble. In closing he presented to the Press Club the historic pipe which had been used when the Sioux and Chippewas made a final treaty of peace, offering it as a token of friendship between the Chippewas and whites.

John McArthur's Suicide at Dawson.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 27.—John McArthur of Amsterdam, N. Y., committed suicide at Dawson in September. He went to Dawson last year and made some money, but his expenses used it up. Becoming despondent, he killed himself with a revolver. McArthur left home sixteen years ago, and had not returned to Amsterdam since. His father died after he started for Alaska. His aged mother lives at Amsterdam.

Eight Newark Strikers Arrested.

Eight paperhangers were arrested in Newark yesterday for assaulting a ninth one, Abraham J. Kessel, who persisted in working while the others were on a strike for eight hours, instead of nine hours, at $2 a day. They are all members of the Polish and Russian colonies in the neighborhood of Prince and Broome streets, Newark. Kessel's injuries were not serious. The strikers will be arraigned to-day.

INTOLERABLE ITCHING

Eczema All Over Head and Face. Two Doctors, No Benefit.

Tried CUTICURA REMEDIES with Rapid Cure.

I was troubled several years with cutaneous diseases which developed into chronic Eczema, which spread all over my head, and down on my face. I took medical treatment from two doctors and received but little relief. Then I tried several lotions, etc., which we had in the store, but only received little relief from them. At times, the dreadful itching became almost intolerable. When I was heated, the Eczema became painful, and almost distracted me. I was advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES and did so, and found them all that is claimed for them. The Eczema rapidly disappeared, and I am well, with no trace of any cutaneous disease. Shall always recommend CUTICURA to all.

J. EMMETT REEVES,
Box 125, Thorntown, Ind.

Feb. 22, '98.

Baby Scratched Continually

Our babe, two months old, broke out in sores over her face and ears. She seemed to be in great misery, and would scratch continually. I noticed your advertisement in our home paper, and supposed it would be a good thing for our Sadie. I used the CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, and they were a great benefit to her. I did not like to give medicine inwardly to a child so young, but saw that she must have something to drive the disease out, so I got a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to purify her blood, and gave her about one third of the bottle, and your medicines have done wonders for her.

Mrs. LOUISA ACKERMAN, Tiffin, Iowa.

Feb. 19, 1898.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the purest, sweetest, and most effective sk