ROOSEVELT AT SALT LAKE.

ENTHUSIASM AROUSED IN UTAH BY HIS EXPANSION SPEECHES.

A Casual Discussion of the Labor Problem With a Locomotive Engineer—Gov. Roosevelt Wins a Race With Rough Riders and Also Has a Swim in the Great Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 21.—The capital of the State of Utah has given Gov. Roosevelt to-day an enthusiastic reception, a ride out into the suburbs with an escort of 291 riders who encouraged the Governor to make his best speed and were left behind in consequence and an afternoon at and in the Great Salt Lake, where he made one of the best speeches of his life to a crowd of more than two thousand people who had made the twenty-mile trip to the lake to hear him. Finally Salt Lake turned out in a surging multitude at night and made a greeting for him such as Salt Lake folks say they have never known their self-contained people to give to any man before. There is only one page in their history that records a similar demonstration, and that was the welcome which was given to the Utah Battery when it returned from the Philippines with fourteen battles named on its flag.

That returned battery has done great missionary work in the State of Utah. It made a record in war, of which the whole West is proud and of which the East would be just as proud if it were as familiar with the story. These boys coming to peaceful homes have found their community and the shrewd men who direct its affairs of church and State keenly awake to the commercial advantages that will come to Utah with a heavy trade with the Orient. The great railroad centres of the State are astir every few days with Asiatic specials bound, not for Portland, not for San Francisco, but for Hong Kong and Manila. To a people instructed by such object lessons and with leaders thoroughly alive to the local application of the lessons came the Utah Battery with all the romance and prestige of war about it. The temper of those young men was sufficiently demonstrated to their people to-day, if it had never been demonstrated before, in the evidences of feeling that characterized their greetings to Gov. Roosevelt, in whom they seem to recognize the political embodiment of all they hope and feel.

Those who rose early at Ogden this morning were privileged to observe a conference between the leading Republican in this part of the Union to-day and one of his fellow candidates for the votes of fellow citizens which afforded a text for many remarks around the Union Pacific yards on the spirit of American institutions. The Governor rose early, as he always does when he is feeling well, and climbed out on the ground to take a look at the mountains. He found Bill Ingling, the engineer, fooling around the engine and administering to it lovingly with an oil can. Ingling is the Pocatello candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket. He and the Governor have met before, but always in the presence of open-mouthed crowds, who have kept them from getting at each other, as they have wanted to. As soon as their eyes rested on each other they forgot all about the mountains and all about the engine. Ingling shifted his oil can into his left hand and they grasped hands heartily. They walked around the engine together and back again and up and down the length of the train. They walked slowly, the Governor gesticulating, as he always does when he talks earnestly and sometimes halting and grabbing Ingling's arm to turn him around so that he could shoot his meaning straight into the other man's eye. Ingling emphasized some of his remarks with his free hand.

For nearly half an hour the two walked up and down the gravel and cinder path beside the cars and talked and talked. They were so much wrapped up in each other that they failed to see the people who were coming out of the railroad restaurant and out of the roundhouse over in the meadows and out of the freight warehouses to look at them. It was not until a crowded train of folks on their way to the Kansas City festival swarmed down upon them and crowded them that they woke to the fact that they were figures of public interest.

It became of great importance to many after the talk was over to know what the Vice-Presidential candidate and the legislative candidate had been talking about. The best information that could be had was indirect. The engineer told the Governor that the workingmen were undergoing a revolution in feeling. They were coming to realize that the best friends the workingmen had were not those who had the most to say about the way the world ought to be overturned and made new again for their benefit. They were coming to see that their friend the workingman's best friend was the man who would keep a reasonable business promise when he made it, and who could be persuaded that the workingman was worth making a seriously meant promise to. He said that the Governor was the sort of man the railroad men looked upon as their representative. He represented them better than any other man could. The Governor said that he was mighty glad to be liked by people whom he himself liked. He told Ingling that it was a remarkable thing that out of all the organizations representing capital and representing labor that had come to him at Albany and while he was a candidate with all sorts of requests the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was the only one that he could remember which he had always been able to agree with in every way. The brotherhood had never asked him anything that was not altogether reasonable of anything that he was not glad to have suggested to him for immediate action. Then Ingling, with the Governor's permission and thanks, gave him many suggestions as to the subjects to which his time might be most profitably directed in his meetings with Western workingmen. The Governor has so much ground to cover in his speeches that any suggestion as to how he may make them most effective in talking to any particular audience was very welcome indeed.

Gov. Roosevelt's train reached Salt Lake City at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and there were two brass bands of no mean capacity and several thousand people at the station to cheer him. He was put into a carriage drawn by four white horses. Many other carriages followed. In the carriage with Gov. Roosevelt were Gov. Wells, Gov. Richards of Wyoming, who joined the train at Ogden, and Apostle John Henry Smith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. One of the bands at the station was that of the Utah Battery. It was in a great wagon, which rolled ahead of the four white horses and made the broad streets echo with the strains of "A Hot Time" and other truthful melodies. The sidewalks were lined with people four deep, who cheered the Governor all the way to the Alta Club up near the Bee Hive, the residence of the head of the Mormon Church, Lorenzo Snow. At the Alta Club a troop of 291 Rough Riders, who had pranced through the streets ahead of the four-horse coach and the band turned back and closed around the Governor. There were all sorts of people in that body of horsemen. There were bankers and farmers, and grocery delivery clerks and cowboys. A horse was led up to the Governor and he was asked if he would like to go for a ride with the escort. He accepted the invitation and trotted out at the head of the squadron.

It was an easy jog till they reached the mesa. The Governor had gone some distance ahead of the rest of the riders. Without any warning they began to quicken their pace and one or two of them passed the Governor. He let out his horse a little. The pace grew hotter yet and it grew on the Colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry that the horsemen of Salt Lake City were putting him to the test. They were indeed. They led him over shale and over arroyo after arroyo their horses racing at the wildest kind of break-neck run. The Governor's horse was worthy of its rider and took him steadily to the front. When at last he pulled up and wheeled, fifty or more of the escort were close behind him. The rest were strung out for a mile or more behind on the plain. One rider had been thrown by a horse's mis-step, and both horse and rider had gone head-over-heels into the alkali dust, but without harm. When the Governor came back he was in a glow.

He asked when he would have luncheon, and was told that it had been ordered. He went over to the Bee Hive and called upon President Lorenzo Snow and Counsellor George Q. Cannon and Joseph Snow.

No notable citizen is permitted to leave Salt Lake City without an opportunity of going to Saltair. It is a great pavilion, big enough to be set down over the Tabernacle of the Saints like a candle extinguisher, and built on stilts far out in the lake, at least when it was built, but the lake is lower this year than it has been for years, and there is little water under the pavilion. The Governor had never been at the Great Salt Lake before and he said he would like mighty well to see what a swim in it was like. He was led at once to the bathing houses, and with a number of his Eastern friends put on a bathing suit and started to wade out to the islands in the middle of the lake. They looked very near. They were four miles and more away. The visitors went out a few hundred yards and had fun trying to sink. When the Governor returned a lot of young women were ready for him with cameras. The Governor, being surrounded by other men, the camera fiends could not place him.

The Governor spoke on the second floor of the pavilion. Seats for 2,000 persons had been placed there. They were all filled long before he came out of the lake, and many people were standing about the sides of the room. On the platform were not only the Mormon dignitaries, who have made themselves prominent in his reception, but also Bishop Ieff of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a great leader of gentiles, and Fathers Cushnahan and Larkin of the Roman Catholic Church. There were also Presbyterian and Episcopalian ministers in the audience. On his way to the platform, accompanied by Gov. Wells and a party of women, the Governor saw a man in a soldier's hat and leggings leaning against the corner of the platform and, looking at him earnestly, Col. Roosevelt left the Governor of Utah for a moment and went over to the man.

"Were you in the Utah battery?" he asked.

"Yes," was the answer.

The Governor grasped his hand and leaned over and said something to him in a tone that THE SUN man, who was not four feet away, could not hear, and passed on. A moment later the reporter heard a woman say:

"Look at the boy; he is crying."

It was true, the artilleryman, whose battery flag bears the record of fourteen battles, was looking straight out over the lake, biting his lips and his eyes were full of tears. There was something in the ring of the cheer with which the audience greeted Gov. Roosevelt that had in it the reminder of the same sort of personal devotion to him that was shown by the soldier's feeling. Each man seemed to shout and yell independently of every other man, as if he had a personal greeting to express.

The opening scene was repeated several times during his speech. When he referred to the public service of Major F. A. Grant of the Utah Battery, who presided, there was the first concerted cheering. There were three cheers for Major Grant and then three more for Gov. Roosevelt. The speech was a simple appeal to the people whose forefathers had shown what organization, thrift, business intelligence and perseverance could do in turning the wilderness into a great storehouse of the world's produce to support the Administration which was doing what it could to exert the same principles wherever duty led it. When he asked whether Utah desired that the islands which had been fought over by her little battery should be given up to anarchy, and ultimately to one of the European nations, there was a yell of "No" that shook the pavilion.

The night meeting was held at the Salt Lake Theatre. It was crowded. The men who have managed it for the last ten years say they never saw more men and women in it.

This telegram was received by Gov. Roosevelt before he left Ogden this morning:

BUTTE, Mon., Sept. 20.

"*Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Ogden, Utah:*

"Every hour brings forth evidence that your visit here was a great benefit. You gave us a breeze of cheer and hope. "W. H. DREW,
"Chairman Republican Committee, Silver Bow County."

In the course of the day Gov. Roosevelt opened the new telephone line between Salt Lake City and Cheyenne, Wyo., 540 miles long. The first public use of the line was a conversation between the Governor and the Reception Committee that is to meet him at Cheyenne.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

Samuel L. Bronson Nominated for Governor—Imperialism the "Paramount" Issue.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—The Democrats at their State Convention here to-day nominated Judge Samuel L. Bronson of New Haven for Governor. It was thought up to last night that Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield, chairman of the State Central Committee, would be nominated, but the tide turned suddenly. It became evident this morning that Bronson's strength greatly exceeded former estimates and Cary withdrew rather than suffer defeat. The rest of the ticket presents Cyrus G. Beckwith, Mayor of New London, and ex-Representative of that town in the General Assembly for Lieutenant-Governor; James P. Woodruff of Litchfield, a leading figure in the politics of Litchfield county, for Secretary of State; E. C. Pinney of Stafford for Treasurer and William L. Huntting, a wealthy tobacco grower and Bryan man for Comptroller.

A feature of the convention was the rabid attacks made upon the Republican candidates by some of the speakers. The platform commends the party's candidate for Governor as free from every hidden influence in politics, as upright, honorable, independent in character and position, with no political debts to pay and with no political past to cover.

"We condemn," it continues, "the present system of representation in the General Assembly, which, together with the method of electing State officers by a majority vote, not by a plurality vote of the electors, is the source of the strength of an arrogant political machine and an intolerant lobby and serves to bring the fair name of our State into disrepute.

"We favor as the only feasible methods of reform all steps looking to a Constitutional convention.

"We have seen this vicious system result in the nomination of a candidate for Governor at the dictation of a trafficking Legislative body, enforcing its command by pernicious caucus methods, which has for its final purpose, as declared by Republican speakers in their State convention, the coining of party leadership into self-profit and the degradation of a great party to personal and mercenary ends. We warn the people of Connecticut that should this attempt to bridge the chasm between the Governor and the lobby succeed our State will have passed under the yoke of Boss Platt and lobbyism with all their attendant shame and disgrace.

"We renew our allegiance to Democracy and ratify and confirm the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention held at Kansas City, and we heartily indorse the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson. We recognize the truth of the declaration of that convention that imperialism is the paramount issue of the national campaign.

"We condemn the Republican party for its pernicious system of legislation whereby trusts have been fostered, monopolies created and the rights of the people subverted."

RUSSELL DESERTS TAMMANY.

Well-Known Member of the Organization Out for an Honest Currency.

The Republican National campaigners at 1 Madison avenue announced yesterday that James J. Russell, a conscriptious member of Tammany in the Ninth Assembly District, and a member of the Horatio Seymour Tammany Club of that district, had resigned from Tammany and will now take the stump for McKinley and Roosevelt, and Odell and Woodruff. Mr. Russell sent a letter to Frank J. Goodwin, chairman of the Democratic General Committee of the Ninth Assembly district, and President of the Horatio Seymour Tammany Club of the district, giving his reasons for leaving Tammany Hall. In his letter Mr. Russell tells of his allegiance to the Democratic party when it followed the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Benton. Speaking of the Seymour Club Mr. Russell says:

"This club was named after Horatio Seymour, a grand man and a great Democrat. If he could but speak to-day we can well imagine what he would say. He it was who, during the days of the depreciated greenback currency and while Governor of the State of New York, was instrumental in making its bonds payable in gold. He favored a sound currency. He believed in the gold unit of measurement, as did every other good Democrat of intelligence since 1834, or sixty-six years ago, when the gold dollar became in practice the unit of measurement. I cannot in conscience support the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan, nor can I indorse the principles in the platform of what is now called by its adherents the New Democracy, and of which the said Bryan appears to be the whole thing. I predict for this party of populistic heresies a more widely distributed defeat than it received in 1896—that is, the defeat will be extended over more States. My prediction is based upon the greater intelligence of the masses upon the money question, than they possessed on the subject in 1896."

Mr. Russell says in conclusion: "No honest Democrat can favor the unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, unless he can satisfactorily convince himself that 16 ounces of silver are the equivalent of 33 ounces of that metal. If he can do this, he can readily make himself believe that 16 bushels of potatoes are equal to 33 bushels of this common article of food."

The Hon. Joseph H. Manley said at Republican headquarters yesterday that he believed that he would be able to demonstrate within a few days that the great coal strike in Pennsylvania had been engineered by the Democratic National campaigners for political purposes. "Such a strike as that," continued Mr. Manley, "with all of its attendant cruelties will only return to plague the party managers who engineered it."

JUDGE POWERS DECLINES.

Finally Decides Not to Accept the Appointment of United States Senator From Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 21.—Judge Powers, who was appointed United States Senator by acting Gov. Nebeker in the absence from the State of both Gov. Wells and Secretary of State Hammond, to-day declined to accept the appointment, for the reason that in view of the action of the Senate in the Quay case there was no chance of his being seated. At first Judge Powers declared that he would accept the appointment and make the contest for the seat, but on mature consideration he changed his mind. Nebeker says that had he been aware of the absence of both the Governor and the Secretary of State a little earlier he would have called a special session of the Legislature and had them elect a Senator to fill the vacancy, in which case whoever would have been chosen would have been a Democrat and would have been entitled to hold the office for four years.

SENSE IN THE NEW SOUTH.

BUSINESS MEN THERE OVERWHELMINGLY FOR M'KINLEY.

They Will Vote the Democratic Ticket Because of Race Prejudice, but Hope and Pray That Bryan Will Be Defeated—A New Light on the Great National Issue.

With a view to ascertaining the sentiments of the business men of the South as to the present financial condition of that section of the country and to obtain from them opinions as to the effect of a change in the national administration, the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore sent, under date of Sept. 18, a letter to a bank in every county seat of the South. This letter asked that the recipient express his views upon the present condition of the agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing interests in his particular section. There was also added to the letter the following paragraph:

"We do not ask for any discussion of the political situation, but if you care to express your opinion as to whether the business interests of the country would be best served by the election of Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan we shall take pleasure in publishing it."

The *Record* selected bankers in the smaller towns, because it thought these men would be more in touch with the people, although less in touch with the broader business and financial conditions of the country. The paper wanted to get at the sentiment of the agricultural interests.

A very large number of replies was received, and the consensus of opinion was that the election of Mr. Bryan would be a great calamity to the South. The majority of the writers were Democrats, but many of them, after the avowal of their political principles, did not hesitate to declare that they hoped for Mr. McKinley's election. Some of them said very plainly that while the people in their respective sections would probably vote mostly for Bryan they would, nevertheless, be satisfied if McKinley were reelected, because they felt Republican success to be a stronger guarantee of continued prosperity. The reason that so many of these people vote against their own convictions is, of course, the race question, which holds the rank and file in the Democratic party regardless of the issues.

After commenting glowingly upon the prosperity so abundant in his section, E. L. Foster, Vice-President of the Bank of Anderson County, Coal Creek, Tenn., says:

"While I was a Democrat and voted three times for Cleveland, I do not see what could be done, from a mere human standpoint, that would be more disastrous to the business interests of the country and therefore to every interest, than the election of Bryan. The gold standard of money must be maintained, imperialism or no imperialism."

A. S. Reed, cashier of a bank at Bertran, Tex., says: "Business of all kinds was never more prosperous in this section of Texas. While a very large majority of people in this section will vote for Mr. Bryan for President because he is their party nominee, still the honest conviction of the best business men is that they would really prefer to see Mr. McKinley reelected, believing that such reelection would the better tend to insure a continuance of present prosperity."

H. F. Schweer, cashier of the First National Bank of Denton, Tex., says: "I firmly believe that Bryan's election would bring financial disaster over our beloved country, degradation to our flag wherever it floats; McKinley's election, continued prosperity and all nations honor our flag wherever it is thrown to the breeze."

Joseph F. Davis, cashier of the First National Bank, of Albany, Ga., says: "The conservative business men of the South, almost without exception, regard the doctrine of free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver as a menace to the country's prosperity, but that the result would be should Mr. Bryan be elected would require a prescience beyond human to declare with certainty. The leaders in public thought and finance should count together to avert any disaster that might ensue from the impending of that contingency."

J. K. Ragsdell of Blairs, S. C., sends one of the most discouraging of all the letters because the corn crop in his section has been an absolute failure. He expresses the opinion, however, that the average business man believes that the election of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency would cause a money panic.

J. E. Mathews, cashier of the Bank of West Feliciana, Saint Francisville, La., differs with most of his banking colleagues. He says the prospects for everybody were never any better down his way and then he adds: "We want Bryan elected and don't fear any bad results should McKinley be reelected, but Louisiana, T. R. Roach, cashier of a bank at Marksville, La., doesn't seem to think much of Bryan, but apparently he is such a good Democrat that he is willing to take a chance. This is what he says about it after writing at great length on the prosperity now existing in his native State: "The general opinion of our people is that the stability of our money system cannot be effected by Bryan's election for at least four years, by which time he will know better, while they fear the costly experiment of imperialism and wars beyond the ocean."

A member of the banking house of F. A. Piper & Co. of Uvalde, Tex., expresses his opinion that no greater calamity could happen to the country than the election of such a man as Bryan. "We are doing well," he says. "Be satisfied, and let it alone."

W. S. Wilson, cashier of the Deposit Bank of Eminence, Ky., says: "It is my opinion that the election of Mr. McKinley will be for the business interest of the country. It will assure us that the money will remain on a gold basis, give confidence to all business interests, and men will not hesitate to continue to use their money. Imperialism is only a scare. I am a Democrat, but I am convinced it is to our interest to make no change in the Presidency."

J. B. Watts of Pulaski City, Va., has a very naïve way of putting it. He says: "While I am free to say that as a Democrat and an anti-imperialist, I shall vote for Mr. Bryan, I do not think the business of the country would be much improved by his election, for, admitting that a radical change in our financial policy would bring increased prosperity, there would not be time for the effect to be seen during his administration."

Mr. Watts appears to be one of those who his forgotten the distressed condition of the country when Mr. McKinley became President, only four years ago. He certainly succeeded in accomplishing something in his four years.

P. A. Ball, cashier of the American National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark., says that his section of the country has never enjoyed such prosperity before. He says that the people are thoroughly satisfied with McKinley's Administration and that for his own part he apprehends that a change would prove most disastrous.

A. E. Watson, President of the First National Bank of Marlin, Tex., says: "The business outlook is good. In our opinion, the election of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency would be very disastrous to every business interest in the country."

W. E. Satterfield, cashier of the People's National Bank of New Iberia, La., says: "The country has never been so prosperous as since the election of Mr. McKinley. We want to see his good work continued. No Bryan."

C. W. Arnett of Fairmont, W. Va., says: "We have had continuous prosperity in our section of West Virginia for over three years and should McKinley be reelected this fall we could not ask for a brighter future for West Virginia. Bryan's election would mean disaster to business, destruction of public confidence, the return of panics, the reduction of work and wages and the repetition of the scenes of hardships and souphouses which filled the land during the last Democratic administration."

O. F. Luttrell, cashier of the Bank of Brewton, Brewton, Ala., says: "It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the leading business men that the business and commercial interests of the country will be best subserved by the reelection of McKinley. No one denies that the election of Bryan would be adverse to all business."

Here is what D. E. Waggoner of Cleburne, Tex., thinks about it:

"Even should Bryan be elected this country will be all right, though this is a remote possibility. Texas can stand Bryan and Bryanism as well or better than any State in the Union. Farmers have diversified this year more than any previous year, and this accounts in a measure for their independence."

William Powell, cashier of a bank at Culloden, Ga., says:

"I have been in the banking business more than forty years, and am so thoroughly a sound-money man that I feel that the election of Mr. Bryan would be a national calamity. While he might not be able to foist his free-silver issue upon the country, it would be dangerous to give him the chance to do so, and only for the race question I believe this would be the verdict at the polls of many thousands of the voters of Georgia."

The *Record* prints more than fifty of these replies, and most of them expressed the hope that Bryan will be elected. In other words, despite the overwhelming prejudice in favor of the Democratic party in the South, the business element cannot but see the danger threatening them from Bryanism, and even though the merchants of the South vote for the candidate of their party, they will surely give a sigh of relief when they have heard that he has been defeated at the polls.

BRYAN'S ATTITUDE TO LABOR.

Gen. Grosvenor Points Out a Few Facts for the Workingman to Ponder.

Gov. Grosvenor of Ohio, in a recent article, calls the attention of the laboring man to the effect of Mr. Bryan's election on American labor. Briefly he says:

"There is danger that the people of this country may lose sight of the fact that the election of Mr. Bryan means the overthrow of the protective tariff system and the introduction of a free trade programme into the policy of the Government. In the debates on the Manila bill Mr. Bryan took the extreme free trade ground. He announced himself as in favor of absolute free trade in many of the leading products of the farm, notably wool, which he insisted should be put on the free list.

"It was Bryan who favored the introduction of foreign material into this country free of charge. It was Bryan who demanded that all raw material, such as wool, coal, iron and everything which entered into the manufacture of goods, should be imported free, and it was his influence more than any other man's, which brought about the subsequent terrible result.

"In his demand that wool be put on the free list, he declared that he did not care whether it benefited or hurt the wool growers. Bryan drove the tariff on coal down to such an extent as to flood the eastern markets with coal and stimulate coal development in the northeastern British possessions, practically driving us out of the seaboard markets with the soft coal of central States. He advocated the low tariff in agricultural products and utterly refused to discriminate in favor of the products of the West and middle West.

"In his platform he indirectly assailed protection as follows: 'Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free lists. * * * He condemns the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skilfully devised, &c.' So Mr. Bryan, without apology for the past, stands upon a series of platforms, all squinting in the direction of free trade. Let the agriculturist take the prices of his products in 1896 and compare them with the present prices of commodities; let the laboring man take the prices of his labor in 1896, and then the price in 1900, and then take the table of imports of foreign manufactured goods in 1896 and then the table of imports the same goods now, and they will discover that the present advantage now accruing to them comes directly from the tariff law now on the statute books of the United States.

"The laboring man cannot without inconsistency vote for Bryan. There is no man in the United States who has done more to break down the interests of labor by promoting unfair and unjust competition than has William J. Bryan of Nebraska."

THE WEST FOR M'KINLEY.

Abram Adler Says Prosperity Has Given a Death Blow to Bryanism.

Abram Adler, brother of former Assemblyman Charles S. Adler of the Eighth Assembly district, returned yesterday from a trip to California. He took his time on the way, stopping in a number of cities to study the politica situation.

"The enthusiasm for McKinley and Roosevelt all along the way," he said to a SUN reporter, "is simply beyond description. Away in the far West I made it my business to talk with men who four years ago were stanch Bryan men, and they were almost to a man for McKinley and prosperity this year. Of course they have a kindly feeling for Bryan, but they all declare that the prosperity of the past four years has made it impossible to stir up anything like enthusiasm for Bryan. The farmers are well satisfied with conditions and do not want a change. I find this feeling general. The Populist movement is waining and the silver theory is ridiculed by those who were shouting for free silver four years ago. Why, in Chicago, where I stopped off for a couple of days, I saw a monster parade of stockyard men for McKinley and Roosevelt and every one of them gave play to his feelings in a manner to leave no mistake as to their sincerity. The talk about carrying Illinois for Bryan is bosh. I don't believe that Bryan will carry one-half the Western States that he did four years ago. Many travelling men whom I met and talked with on the road were of the same opinion. A good many of them were Democrats, too, and hated to admit it, but the evidence was too strong to admit of argument."

ODELL HEARS FROM THE STATE.

County Chairmen Bring in Fine Reports as to the Republican Strength.

The Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor and chairman of the Republican State Committee, has been talking for the last few days with the Republican County chairmen as to the outlook in the State. Thirty of these county chairmen were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday and thirty came yesterday. In the group yesterday were Senator Higgins, Senator Humphrey, William A. Smyth of Owego and men of that character. All went over the ground with Mr. Odell. Mr. Odell is apparently taking no interest in his own chances as the Republican Gubernatorial candidate, but he is working like a nailer for McKinley and Roosevelt. Never once either on Thursday or yesterday did Mr. Odell speak of the chances of his own fortunes. All his questions to them referred to the vote of McKinley and Roosevelt.

The reports of the county chairmen were fine. These Republicans are very sensible persons. They do not take anything for granted and they did not attempt to give Mr. Odell any rainbows. From all their testimony McKinley and Roosevelt and Odell and Woodruff are sure winners, and yet, in the words of a Democrat who happened to stroll into the Fifth Avenue Hotel: "You fellows, Mr. Odell, and your friends are going to win in the State, but you had better not let up your work for the reason that many things are contemplated and we expect to keep you moving."

BROOKLYN CUTS LOOSE.

There Will Be 19 McKinley Mass Meetings There To-night—Big Parades.

Brooklyn will be alive to-night with Republican enthusiasm, and all over the borough campaign fires will be ablaze. Arrangements have been perfected for nineteen simultaneous McKinley and Roosevelt mass meetings. Each of the twenty-one Assembly district organizations, with the exception of the Seventh, in which there will be no meeting, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth, which will combine their forces, will have a demonstration and unfurl a big McKinley and Roosevelt campaign banner. There will be at each assemblage, music, fireworks and oratory. All the local candidates for Congress, Senate and Assembly will make a round of their districts and make their first appeals to the voters. A few outside speakers, including Abraham Gruber, Andrew Colvin and Gen. James R. O'Beirne, will also be on hand.

The Republican managers have practically decided to have two immense parades in Brooklyn in the latter part of October. The first will be composed of the uniformed organizations and active party workers, and the latter, which will probably be held in the daytime, of business men exclusively. Chairman Walter B. Atterbury has called a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Invincible Club in Herkimer street on Oct. 2 to perfect the details for the parades.

It Keeps Growing

There's no uncertainty about the popular opinion of the "In-er-seal Patent Package." Its instantaneous success proved its popularity. Biscuit bakers have been for years looking for something to preserve the crispness of their products.

The Demand for Biscuit Packed in the "In-er-seal Patent Package"

shows by its growing greatness that the way has been found. The "In-er-seal Patent Package" is absolutely proof against dust, damp and odor.

Insist on getting Soda Biscuit, Milk Biscuit, Butter Crackers, Saltines, Banquet Wafers, Sultana Fruit, Graham Biscuit, Sea Foam, Oatmeal Biscuit, Ginger Snaps, Handmade Pretzelettes, Vanilla Wafers in this package. Look for IN-ER-SEAL on the ends.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

BRYAN TO TALK IN LABOR CENTRES.

His Tour in Indiana Arranged With That End in View—Trusts the Theme.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—The Democratic State Central Committee is arranging with the railroad companies of the State for Bryan's speaking tour, which is to begin immediately after the meeting of the National Association of Democratic clubs in October. The itinerary will be so formed that he will speak in all the labor strongholds of the State, especially in the manufacturing cities of the natural gas belt. His first speech after leaving this city will be at Anderson, the home city of W. T. Durbin, Republican candidate for Governor, and he will then go to Alexandria, Elwood, Muncie, Marion, Kokomo and other cities, in all of which there are many factories, and efforts will be made to have all the laboring people hear him.

The region which it is designed that Bryan shall visit is traversed by a number of different railroad lines, and difficulty is being experienced in so arranging his special train that it will not interfere with the running of regular trains and at the same time will enable the committee to put him in the cities on the scheduled time. It is understood that he cannot spend more than two days in the State after leaving here on Oct. 6, and the intention is to have him make as many speeches as possible in that time.

Mr. Bryan will discuss trusts in all his speeches in the manufacturing districts.

YOUNG VOTERS IN FORT M'KINLEY.

Their Speakers Reply to Mr. Croker's Recent Remarks About Young Men.

The young Republicans of the Thirty-first Assembly district who are going to vote for a President next month for the first time have organized the First Presidential Voters' Club. Last night they had charge of the meeting in Camp McKinley's big tent at 125th street and Seventh avenue, which has held a crowd of 2,000 and more voters every night since the campaign opened.

Leonard Croft, 21 years old, the son of Surveyor of the Port Silas C. Croft, presided and the speakers he introduced were no older than he. O. H. Henschel talked first and he replied to Mr. Croker's talk about young men having no opportunity nowadays.

"Mr. Croker," the speaker said, "wants the young men to think that they will have no opportunity unless they get into his temple of politics, Tammany Hall. With him 'opportunity' means Tammany, and we want none of it. The honest young men of New York will have little show so long as Croker rules the city, and we must all do our best to strike the shackles from these honest young men and down the vicious influence of Tammany."

David B. Costuma said that Tammany Hall was doing its best to ruin young men by teaching them that a dirty dollar is better than a clean conscience.

THE CHANGE IN COLORADO.

Senator Wolcott Applauded by Men Formerly Opposed to Him in Politics.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 21.—The campaign was formally opened for the Republicans in the Temple Theatre to-night with addresses by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, permanent and temporary chairmen respectively of the National Convention at Philadelphia. The theatre, which seats several thousand persons, was packed with voters, while hundreds were unable to get in.

Both Senators were received with enthusiasm. Senator Wolcott was warmly welcomed in particular by fellow citizens who were in opposition to him four and two years ago. The marked contrast shows Colorado's change of attitude unmistakably.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 21.—A great audience greeted Senator Lodge at the opening of the Republican campaign in Denver last night. Nearly 5,000 persons were packed into the building, and more than 2,000 clamored unsuccessfully for admission. Senator Lodge among other things said:

"When the United States is at war with a foreign power or an insurrection, our politics ought to cease at the water's edge, and we ought all to be Americans when the flag is fired on. I am a Republican partisan, but I supported Cleveland, then a Democrat, in his Venezuelan policy. Don't let us discuss politics in a question where the flag is assailed."

AGUINALDO AS AN ISSUE.

Senator Stewart Says the Election Means Victory for McKinley or the Filipino.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Senator Stewart of Nevada passed through Chicago to-day on his way West and called on Chairman Hanna at Republican headquarters. "The issue this year is 'McKinley versus Aguinaldo,' and I am with McKinley," said Senator Stewart. "Bryan stands for Aguinaldo, and I verily believe the Filipino rebel would run better than Bryan. The issues of this campaign are the same as they were in 1896, and I stand now where I stood then. I am an American and have no sympathy with those who are attacking the Government from the rear. I agree with Senator Hanna that there are no trusts, strictly speaking. The term 'trust' was applied to one corporation doing business for another as a trustee. Now the term 'trust' is applied to large corporations, and, I think, misapplied."

Tammany Indorses Platforms and Candidates.

The Tammany General Committee, with mechanical precision, put through a set of resolutions last evening indorsing the State and national tickets and platforms. The resolutions were presented by Corporation Counsel Whalen, Richard Croker's personal representative, while Mr. Croker looked on and joined in the applause. Then two or three of Mr. Croker's young men made speeches.

$1,000 to $500 on McKinley.

Henry W. Cooper, in Wall street yesterday, made a bet at odds of 2 to 1 on McKinley, J. J. Judge taking the Bryan end. The bet was $1,000 to $500, and was the first of any size at 2 to 1 since Richard Croker started in for political effect to manipulate the odds in favor of Bryan.

Bryan's New Jersey Dates.

Col. William J. Bryan notified the State Democratic Committee at Jersey City yesterday that he would visit New Jersey on Oct. 24 and 25. He will speak in Trenton, New Brunswick, Newark and Jersey City, and, if possible, in several of the smaller towns.

State Political Notes.

Luke McHenry of Chittenango was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twenty-seventh (Onondago-Madison) district.

The Democrats of the Second Ulster district yesterday nominated Thomas J. Nolan of Lloyd for Member of Assembly.

ODELL AND RAMAPO.

The Republican Candidate's Views on the New York Water Question.

A few days after the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., became the Republican nominee for Governor, William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, wrote Mr. Odell, asking him to define his position in regard to the repeal of the Ramapo water legislation. President King said that inasmuch as the Ramapo Water Company was acquiring additional water rights and was still active in trying to saddle on the city a monstrous contract, it is very evident that the company has not abandoned any of its original plans. Mr. Odell's reply to Mr. King's letter is as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor under date of 8th inst. was duly received. I informed the secretary of your association, Mr. Corwin, during an interview which followed its receipt, that I preferred to make my position known on the question of a water supply for New York city first in a public speech. I made such a statement at the reception recently given by the Republican Club of New York city. This by way of explanation as to why I have not answered your letter before.

"You may recall that in that speech I stated I was not only in favor of New York city owning and controlling its own water supply, but that I would give my personal pledge that any remedial legislation necessary to bring about this result would have my cordial and active support. What direction this legislation should take must depend, of course, upon the obstacles to be overcome. My own idea is, first, to give New York city the same full power and authority that is possessed by every other municipality in the State to acquire and condemn water rights. Secondly, if any action heretofore taken by the Legislature shall be a bar to the granting of such rights, that, of course must first be swept away. This would apply to the repeal of the Ramapo or any other grant that might be a hindrance to the consummation of this much desired result.

"In short, I desire to reiterate to you what I intended to be an absolute and unqualified indorsement of the general plan to give New York city its own water supply, and also to state that when I used the words 'remedial legislation' I used them in their fullest and utmost meaning, and that is, that the rights of the city are paramount to all other individual or corporate rights not municipal.

"I trust this explanation will be satisfactory. I have endeavored to make it as concise and explicit as I know how. Yours very truly,

"BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR."

THE HON. TIM STILL IN IT.

Friends Say He'll Win in the Race for Nomination to Congress.

The friends of the Hon. Tim Campbell announce that he is still in the race for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Ninth Congress district and they appear hopeful of his success in obtaining it. A committee is working night and day in his behalf and claims to have received the assurances of the friendship of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, whose wishes will have a great deal to do with determining who the nominee will be. The only candidate against him is former Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle. Campbell and Goldfogle both belong in the Twelfth Assembly district, and Campbell's friends assert that a majority of the members of the Columbian Club, which is the Tammany organization of the district, are in favor of his candidacy.

There is a possibility that the nomination may be offered to O. H. P. Belmont, in which event a lively fight may be made against him. Former Assemblyman Charles S. Adler, who carried the Eighth Assembly district five times in succession against the Engelites, declared yesterday that if Mr. Belmont received the Democratic nomination he stood ready to take the Republican nomination and make the fight against him on the carpet-bag issue.

ANSWERS G. FRED WILLIAMS.

Congressman Thayer Has Something to Say About Democrats With Records.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 21.—John R. Thayer, Democratic Congressman from the Third district, bitterly resents the alleged interference of George Fred Williams in his struggle for a renomination, and says:

"Mr. Williams may be the whole National Committee in Massachusetts, but he is not the whole committee of the nation. I was a Democrat and fighting the battles of the party when Williams was a Republican and fighting Republican battles. I am inclined to think that I shall be a Democrat and still fighting the battles of the party after Mr. Williams has ceased to be a Democrat and is fighting the battles of some other party. I do not wish to compare my Democracy with that of Mr. Williams. Williams is never in his element unless he is fighting somebody or something. It is somewhat unique in Democratic politics to see a man who pretends to be deeply interested in the success of his party doing all he can to defeat a Democratic Congressman in his own State, but we look for unique things in Mr. Williams's conduct."

DEMOCRATIC POLL OF CHICAGO.

The Local Committee Figures Out a Plurality for Bryan of 45,000 to 48,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—It was given out at local Democratic headquarters to-day that Chicago will give between 45,000 and 48,000 plurality for Bryan and the Democratic county ticket, while Aischuler for Governor will