FOR SOUND MONEY AND PROTECTION

Ten Thousand Voters Call at Canton and Cheer McKinley.

RAILROADERS IN LINE.

From Chicago They Journey to the Home of the Next President.

RECEIVE A ROYAL WELCOME.

The Major Tells Why Men of All Classes Join the Battle Against Repudiation.

CANTON, OHIO, Sept. 19.—All day long the tramp of visiting delegations was heard in Canton, and all day long Major McKinley was able to say, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings," for 10,000 voters called to greet him and to cheer him and to promise him their support.

The greatest delegation of the day and of the campaign was that of the railway men. There were nearly 5000 in the delegation. They came on ten special trains and traveled all night in common day coaches in order to see Major McKinley. They were all workingmen—railway employes—and there were no officials among them. They marched up the streets in splendid order, with their own bands. It was a stirring labor demonstration and the spectators on the streets were liberal in demonstrations of delight. Major McKinley was impressed with the great outpouring of Chicago railway employes, and he made them a long speech notwithstanding the fact that he had to stand in the rain to do it. With the railway men was a fine delegation of commercial telegraphers, nearly 200 in number. M. J. Burke was their spokesman.

J. W. Dodge spoke for the railway men. In response to these warmly applauded addresses, Major McKinley said:

My fellow-citizens: It would be a hard heart, indeed, which would not be moved by this splendid demonstration. I bid you each and every one of you a sincere welcome to my home. I count it among the greatest honors of my life to have 5000 representative men of the great railroad lines of the country centering in Chicago come to this city to give me their assurances that in the year 1896 they stand by protection, reciprocity and sound money. [Great applause.] These delegations, coming long distances, present a remarkable phase in our political life and evidence the deep solicitude they have for the welfare of our country. Such a demonstration as this would not be possible if the people of the country were not profoundly sensible of the dangerous menace which is presented in the National contest of this year. [Applause and cries of "We are all interested."]

You are here to-day, men of all parties and creeds, because you want to defeat the effort which is now being assiduously made to destroy the credit and currency of the country and also because loving law and order you want to stamp out the spirit of lawlessness and repudiation which now threaten it. [Applause and cries of "That's what we will do."]

Your active interest in this contest for good government, good morals and good money will be helpful in every part of the country and inspiring to the friends of good government everywhere. The railway is the mightiest factor of modern civilization. If one proof above any other be asked for the superiority of the United States above any other country of equal or approaching territory, I know of no better evidence than the fact that of the 427,000 miles of railroad in the world we have nearly 200,000 miles in this great Republic. [Applause and cries of "Good."]

To trace their history during the past twenty years would be to write the progress of the country itself, so intimately are they associated. To say they have cost $9,000,000,000, employ 1,000,000 men, with 30,000 locomotives, 27,000 passenger cars and over 1,100,000 other cars; that their capital stock is $4,640,000,000, with funded debts of $4,800,000,000, yearly traffic earnings of $1,000,000,000, net earnings of $318,000,000 and dividends of $84,000,000 annually, conveys but a faint idea of how fully they enter into every line of business and affect directly or indirectly the great masses of our people. Not only are lives constantly in their keeping, but every year they become more and more essential to our subsistence, convenience and comfort. [Applause.]

The greatest tribute which can be paid to the railroad men of the country is that high degree of care and attention and skill which they give to the service, perfecting the most delicate and responsible duties engaged in a business in which life and property are involved, where heedlessness or carelessness will sacrifice either or both; and yet the percentage of loss is merely nominal in both cases. Not only is skill and endurance required in their exacting duties, but the greatest watchfulness and fidelity, more often the keenest intelligence to think and act instantly under circumstances the most perilous and trying. [Applause and cries of "That's right, Major."]

I have said that railroad men are cool and collected, brave and vigilant in the discharge of their duties. [Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."] And surely greater praise could not be given them than this. "Faithful unto death" has been truly written of many a brave engineer, conductor or brakeman who perished rather than abandon his train when that was possible, at the expense of others. [Great applause and cries of "That's right."]

So worthy are these devoted servants of the people, so watchful, that railroad accidents are said by competent authority to be neither as frequent nor as fatal as other modes of transportation. Your spokesman has justly observed that no body of Americans have greater interests at stake in the pending political campaign than the railroad men, who are everywhere taking the liveliest interest in the proper settlement of the great principles involved in it. [Applause.] The triumph of free silver would mean to you, as the adoption by Mexico has meant to the railway employes of that country, a decrease in the purchasing power of the money in which they are paid fully one-half, with comparatively no increase in wages. [Cries of "We don't want it and we will not have it."] Not only that, but it would mean inevitably decreased employment and distress. The 50-cent-dollar employes of the railroads will no more add to your salaries than the railroads would add to their income by decreasing the size of their cars. [Great cheering.]

The railway men are deeply interested in the prosperity of the country. [Cries of "You bet we are."] They know from experience that when the country is prosperous railroads are prosperous [cries of "Yes, we do"] and when railroads are prosperous they have steady work and remunerative employment. [Applause.]

They know when the business of the country is poor the business of railroads is poor and the employes suffer both in time and pay. [Cries of "That's right, major."] They are interested, too, in good money [cheers] and they are in favor of law and order. [Great applause and cries of "Yes, yes; hurrah for McKinley."] They want to perpetuate our free institutions for their children, forever and forevermore. [Tremendous cheering.] They are zealous, like all good citizens, for the honor of the country [cries of "We are"] and they mean to maintain unsullied the proud name of America. [Great cheering.]

They do not believe in either public or private dishonesty. [Aplause and cries of "No, no."] They want the Government to pay its debts in the best currency known to the commercial world. [Applause and cries of "That's right."] And they want the railways to pay them in the best currency of the world. [Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."] Currency that will not be questioned and that will pass current everywhere on its face value without discount or depreciation. [Renewed cheering and cries of "That's what we want."]

I cannot conceive of a more potential force in our politics this year than the men who traverse this country from one end of it to the other, and to feel that a large percentage of that force is enlisted in the Republican cause and is fighting for the success of the Republican principles is an assurance of victory which will gladden every patriotic heart. [Great applause.]

You are always solicitous for the trains in your charge; you guard them with sleepless activity from wrecks and wreckers, and as citizens of this glorious republic you are deeply concerned in its progress and honor, and will guard with equal care from wreck the credit and currency and courts of the United States. [Great applause and cries of "We will."] The signals of danger to public safety and honor are as quickly, as faithfully heeded by you as are the danger signals the roads have established for the safety of life and property committed to your care. [Cheering.] The perils which lie along the path of the Nation's progress you would help to remove as you would remove those along the track of the mighty railroads you operate. I welcome the railroad employes of this country as allies in the great contest for the country's honor and the country's flag. [Applause.]

The contest this year, my countrymen, if it results in a victory for the Republican party will not be a mere party victory, but a victory deeper and broader and more significant than that, for it will represent the votes of men of all parties, who unite with the Republican party in the patriotic purpose to preserve the honor of the country. [Applause and cries of "You are right."]

With the many delegations that are visiting me to-day, the one crowding the other, I am sure you will excuse me from talking at greater length, as I would be glad to do to this splendid audience of earnest and patriotic men. I thank you, one and all, for this visit. It has been an inspiration to me, and I believe that it will be of invaluable service to the cause in which we are all engaged. [Great applause.]

And now, Mr. Burke and gentlemen of the Telegraphers' Association of Chicago, I am glad to greet you here with the railroad employes, who have honored me with their presence. [Applause.] Perhaps none of us appreciate the degree of universal acceptance that the telegraph has obtained.

I remember as a boy of reading how Morse, the first to put the telegraph into practical use in the United States, sent his first greeting across the wires—the significant message, "What hath God wrought!" Little did the people know then what a gift he had made to his future countrymen and to the remotest ages. [Applause.] When the Democratic National Convention in 1844 was in session at Baltimore it is said the news of Mr. Polk's nomination was instantly telegraphed to Washington, sixty miles distant; but it found no credence there. Men did not believe in the accuracy of the statement and waited until it was verified by the newspapers or the returning delegates. [Laughter and applause.] Perhaps the news was surprising where a different result was so confidently expected, but it illustrates the credulity of the times and the lack of confidence in scientific accuracy. Contrast this lack of faith with the story of the old man who, it is reported, had learned to read the ticking of the wires, waited patiently at the telegraph office in Chicago for many hours for news from Washington that Lee had surrendered.

He sprang to his feet with the happy exclamation which proved to be his last words, "Now I can die happy." [Great cheering.] Congress gave very scant aid to the great invention, and some of the old statesmen laughed to scorn a proposition to make a small appropriation for connecting Washington and Baltimore by a telegraph line, saying it was chimerical and could not be done [laughter], and yet they lived to see such lines practically girdle the globe. American genius and enterprise, wiser than the law-givers, was soon extending wires everywhere, until now I believe it is estimated that the American lines extend for 250,000 miles, with 800,000 miles of wire, 26,000 offices and 42,000 employes. Everywhere the service is efficient and reliable [great cheering], and I congratulate the telegraphers of Chicago and the representatives of those of the entire country on the marvelous skill, rapidity and accuracy with which the millions of messages almost daily are handled and transmitted. [Applause.]

It is gratifying, too, to find them as sensible in politics as in business [great applause]; as quick to enhance the prosperity of the country and as unitedly in support of the right as they are uniformly attentive and obliging to the public. [Great applause.]

I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for your call and appreciate most highly indeed your assurances of support, which your eloquent spokesmen have presented to me. I wish I could shake hands with every man in this audience. [Cries of "We wish you could, too, major."] I do not know that I can do it, but I am glad to meet you and greet you and am glad to know that you are enlisted in the great cause as against public repudiation. [Tremendous cheering.]

The delegations from Button and Mercer counties were just behind the Chicago men. As soon as they could find room they took their places near the stand. There were 1700 in the two delegations. Major McKinley said to them:

My Fellow-citizens: I appreciate the message which comes from the farmers, from the workingmen of those two counties, and from my fellow-citizens generally, and I thank them all from the bottom of my heart for their warm tender of assurance of fidelity to the Republican cause and to the Republican party. [Cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."]

What we want in this country, first and foremost, is work for the American workingmen. [Applause.] And I am one of those who believe in the doctrine of protecting American factories against foreign factories. [Cries of "Good."] What we want is a chance to work, and when we have wages the home market is improved for the farmer. We want honest American dollars. [Criet of "That's right."]

You must vote for the party that you believe is more likely to give you the best chance for work and the best coin in payment, and you must judge for yourself which party that is. [A voice: "We already know."] I thank you for this call and wish I could talk longer, but must bid you all good-by. [Continued applause.]

A delegation of Pittsburg and Western Railroad men from Pittsburg, Pa., were the next callers, and Major McKinley addressed them briefly.

At 3 o'clock the commercial travelers of Cincinnati called. Mayor John A. Caldwell accompanied them. They brought the First Regiment band of the Ohio National Guard. Levi C. Goodale was spokesman. Major McKinley was most heartily cheered when he mounted the stand. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Cincinnati: It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here to Canton and to my home, a pleasure enhanced by my acquaintance with many of you personally.

If to the six great States, including Minnesota, which originally were comprised in the old Northwest Territory, of which Cincinnati was the capital, you add the rapidly growing States beyond the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains and those to the south of the Ohio and between it and the Gulf, and contrast their present population and importance with what is was in 1860 or 1870, even the most cursory examination will be full of interest, and suggest possibilities for the future of the most amazing character.

In these nineteen States and two Territories is a greater population to-day, and more than half as much wealth as in the whole country in 1860, a population approximating 38,000,000 in 1890, a gain since 1870 of practically 100 per cent and property of the assessed valuation of nearly $10,000,000,000.

This was the achievement of twenty years, this creation of a new nation within the old, greater than the parent itself under the wise laws enacted and enforced, and under the policy marked out by the great Republican party.

In these twenty years the protective policy was steadily pursued, and our present gold standard of values was the basis of all the money issued, whether gold, silver or paper. Yet there are those who insist upon declaring that this excellent monetary system, and that the dollars we now have in circulation, every one of which has been worth 100 cents in gold every minute of every hour of every day since January 1, 1879, is impoverishing the West and bankrupting all its people. [Applause.]

The Mississippi Valley is surely part of the West, and the marvelous growth told by the census figures, the official authority, proves the falsity and absurdity of their statements.

The new promising States of North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota are certainly young giants of the West, and their growth in population from 1,940,000 in 1870 to 4,290,000 in 1890, and wealth of $1,825,000,000 demonstrates to fair-minded men that however much they have suffered by drouths and poor crops, they are still reasonably vigorous [laughter] and in no very great danger of being abandoned or bankrupted. [Applause.]

All have made remarkable progress; all have gained immensely in both people and wealth, the older States not nearly so rapidly as the newer, but all going ahead at a steady and healthy pace, and all the time they have been making this progress we have been under a protective tariff and upon a sound money gold basis.

The great trouble in this country is that we have not enough to do for our people. [Applause.] We had every man employed in this country in 1892 at the best wages that had ever been paid to any workingmen in the world. What is the matter now? It is lack of confidence.

What we want in this country, in the first instance, is a restoration of confidence, and the only way to have confidence in the Government and among the people is for the Government to have a revenue policy that will supply enough money to pay its expenses. [Applause.]

You cannot create confidence among the people if you have no confidence in the public treasury. Our dollars now are all full and sound and all we want is an opportunity to earn them. How can this be secured? [A voice: "Elect McKinley."]

Well, I do not know what you may think about it, but I believe the best way to restore prosperity to the people of the United States is to do all our work at home at the American scale of wages and on the basis of American institutions and ideals, fully recognizing the necessity of a free, enlightened and dignified citizenship. [Applause.]

Following closely upon the commercial travelers came a delegation of 1500 from Pittsburg and vicinity, also commercial travelers. Major McKinley addressed them briefly on lines similar to his recent speeches to delegations of that character, and at 4:30 came a sprightly delegation of Hungarian-Americans from Cleveland.

Their spokesman, J. C. Bloch, made a long address to Major McKinley, who had been standing in the chill air on an exposed platform occupied with the various delegations. Major McKinley made a neat response.

Then came a delegation of Cleveland hardware men, numbering several hundred, whom the Republican candidate addressed in a happy vein.

Major McKinley also spoke to a delegation from Oakmont and Verona, Pa., and a big delegation of steel-workers from the Carnegie mills, Pittsburg.

CANDIDATE HOBART TALKS.

Greeted at Headquarters by a Delegation of Commercial Travelers.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 19.—There were many callers this morning at Republican National Headquarters. Senator Quay and Chairman J. H. Manley of Maine were also early on hand. It was said that Senator Quay intends to have a meeting of the executive committee to adopt a plan of campaign in regard to the Southern States, and also to decide upon some definite plan in regard to all doubtful States.

It has been represented to the committee that there is an excellent chance of carrying Alabama for McKinley and Hobart and a decided effort will be made to carry that State. Encouraging reports are also coming in from Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

A delegation of commercial travelers called on Vice-Presidential candidate Hobart to-day at headquarters. The delegation was accompanied by his special guest, the Hon. Charles E. Warwick of Philadelphia. Mr. Hobart thanked them for their kindness and told them that he knew the commercial travelers were a set of men who would not be bunkoed by any Chicago platform. Mr. Hobart said in his address:

I am very glad to meet you, gentlemen. I do not propose to make a speech this morning, but I would do an injustice to myself and would be ungracious to your kindness if I did not thank you heartily and generously for the beautiful words of welcome and cheer which you have professed. I know that this enthusiasm is born of your love and your loyalty for the ticket which I have the honor to represent.

When I think of the commercial travelers, I think of them as a class of men who have never been "bunkoed," or if any one of them ever has been, history has failed to record it. And so, whenever, since the nomination, I have thought of the commercial travelers as an independent class of citizens, I have regarded them as a class of men who I know will not be bunkoed by any platform like the Chicago platform, embracing as it does false political doctrines and policies inimical to the honor and the integrity of the Nation and favoring a debased and dishonest dollar. Your organization has been a great help to this committee in a great many ways, all of which we fully appreciate and are quick to recognize.

Your membership reaches all over this wide and growing country, and there is from each of you a continual stream of influence radiating wherever you go. And the reason why your organization is so all-powerful and at the same time so satisfactory to the committee is that, whereas the time of the committee is taken up with instructions to voters, we realize that the commercial travelers are accustomed to make sentiment wherever they go, and they know as well as the National Committee where to go, what to do and how to do the important work laid out for this campaign.

There was great cheering as Mr. Hobart concluded. Then the members of the delegation were personally introduced to Candidate Hobart, Senator Quay, Chairman Manley, General Osborne and Committeeman Scott. Chairman Manley was cheered by the delegation.

WORK NEEDED IN THE WEST.

But the Republican Party Organization Is in Fighting Trim.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 19.—Chairman Hanna left for Cleveland to-night, and, after spending Sunday at home, he will go to New York for ten days. He has been in Chicago longer this time than on any other occasion since he organized the Western headquarters, and he has been constantly at work at his desk. He admits that hard work is needed in the West to win, and when he returns he will devote all his time until the close of the campaign to this center of the political battle. He said before leaving that he was better satisfied with the Western situation than when he came here. The party organization from the Ohio to the Missouri River was not only in splendid fighting form, but it had accomplished more in the way of direct and tangible results than ever he or his associates had anticipated. During the last two weeks there had been a gradual brightening of the political horizon.

He was satisfied that Mr. McKinley would not only carry the great central States of the West by handsome majorities, but that he would probably win other States whose electoral vote is now confidently claimed by the Democrats.

Henry C. Payne will again take charge of headquarters in Mr. Hanna's absence, and will devote all his time to the transaction of business here. He left last night for his home in Milwaukee to return Monday morning.

Bryan and Watson Electors.

TOPEKA, KANS., Sept. 19.—A middle-of-the-road Populist State Convention was to have been held here to-day for the purpose of placing Bryan and Watson electors in the field, but it was called off by a telegram received by John F. Willits, the National lecturer for the old Farmers' Alliance and the representative of Mr. Watson in Kansas. The vice-presidential nominee sent the telegram and gave instructions for an electoral ticket to be placed on the ballot by petition under the Australian law. It was feared the fusion Populists would get control of the convention and the petition plan was adopted to make sure of separate electors.

Riot at a Meeting.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 19.—At Central Armory to-night, Terence V. Powderly addressed a Republican meeting.

Perfect pandemonium broke loose when the chairman was introduced, and it was almost impossible for him to proceed with the meeting. A serious riot seemed imminent. The police were summoned and seven arrests were made.

SAN JOSE CONFESSION.

Harvey Allender's Story of the Murder of Venanz Crosetti and Miss Feilner.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Sept. 19.—Harvey Allender, who was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree, and upon whom the sentence of death will be passed next Friday, this morning told his story of the killing of Miss Walburga Feilner and Venang Crosetti on Sunday afternoon, August 9. Allender complains that he was not accorded a fair trial. He says his case was "railroaded" through, and that most of the testimony was perjured. The condemned man seems resigned to his fate and is not worrying over his conviction.

After denouncing Fred Schiele, who he says was the cause of the row between himself and Crosetti, Jamison, Jepson, Barker and Miss Lawler, all witnesses for the prosecution, he told of his meeting Miss Feilner and the shooting.

"I first met Miss Feilner at Kenney's dancing-school in the Phelan block," said he. "After we had been acquainted about six months, and had danced much together, she told me she loved me. She said she took a liking to me the first time she saw me. She said she had intended to go away, but having met me she would remain.

"After we got going together we had several spats. I don't want to talk about the girl now, but she used to tell me so many lies about everything and that caused our trouble. Never in my life did I insult her or any other lady, and I know hundreds of them in San Jose. The girl was always fooling me, making appointments and then placing me in a ridiculous light. The night of the celebration of the Fall of the Bastile last year I met her at a party. She then asked me to see her the next Saturday night at First and Fernando streets. I met her there and she immediately got Night Watchman Blanchard and, pointing me out, said: 'There he is.'

"At the time I first met the girl I was a different man than I am now. She kept me in that frame of mind that has worn me down to the sickly man I am. Nervousness won't allow me to stand still a minute. That girl wrecked me, but I don't want to say anything about her now."

Regarding the double murder he said that when he met Crosetti and Miss Feilner, Crosetti starred toward him and made a movement as though to draw a revolver. Then he drew and fired at Crosetti, but missed him and killed the girl. Crosetti pounced upon Allender and was killed.

MISS MACKINNON RETAINED.

Will Continue as Preceptress of the San Jose Normal School.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Sept. 19.—A special session of the State Normal School Trustees was held to-day, President Henry French in the chair. All the board were present, including Henry French, Mrs. E. A. Wilson, Frank Angell, M. Dinkelspiel, R. E. Wilbolt, Governor Budd and State Superintendent Samuel T. Black, Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell secretary.

The meeting was called for the purpose of deciding whether Miss Elizabeth Mackinnon should be retired as preceptress of the school, she having refused to retain her position owing to the salary being cut from $1800 to $1400 per year. At a meeting of the executive committee the resignation had been accepted, but Governor Budd produced an opinion of Attorney-General Fitzgerald, showing that the action of the committee was void. The board fixed Miss Mackinnon's salary at $150 per month, to date from August 27, which makes it the same as before.

SAN RAFAEL PAPER CHASE.

Hounds Reach the End of the Course Ahead of the Hares.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL., Sept. 19.—In the paper chase to-day from Hotel Rafael the hounds turned the tables on the hares and came in two minutes ahead of them. The course taken was very mountainous. The hares were Miss Warburton and J. B. Schroeder; the hounds, Frank Glass, Frank Johnson Sr., Frank Johnson Jr., Dr. Howitt, Mrs. V. Neale, William O'Connor, Robert Foster, J. Parkins, C. C. Evans, Miss Schroeder, Mrs. J. B. Schroeder, S. H. Boardman, Consul Artsimovitch, Purcell Jones, Miss Eleanor Morrow, Dr. Crosby. The first lady's prize was won by Mrs. V. Neale; first gentleman's, by William O'Connor Parker.

Burglary at San Rafael.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL., Sept. 19.—Burglars entered the California Hotel last night. Fifty dollars was taken from A. Berg, the proprietor, and $20 from J. Bain, a lodger. This morning Constable Gannon arrested two tramps in the neighborhood on suspicion and placed them in jail.

Sausalito's Pool-Sellers.

SAUSALITO, CAL., Sept. 19.—A venire for fifty talesmen was issued by Judge Pryor to-day for the case of William Jackman, charged with pool-selling. The trial is set for Monday morning. This is Jackman's second offense. He was once convicted and fined $100 by Judge Pryor.

Rain Falls at Vallejo.

VALLEJO, CAL., Sept. 19.—Rain fell steadily to-day, and the farmers are feeling "blue." Many in this vicinity have not had their grain thrashed, and will lose considerable, especially if the sun comes out hot and burns it.

Redwood City Damage Suit Decided.

REDWOOD CITY, CAL., Sept. 19.—One night last January William Flynn came in contact with a live wire of the local incandescent plant and had his hand badly injured. He brought suit against the owner of the plant, J. George Gardner, for $10,000 damages. A jury to-day gave him a verdict for $1250.

BRYAN SPEAKS AT FREDERICKSBURG

Elcquent Tribute to the Memory of Washington's Mother.

WAR SCENES RECALLED.

Tragic Events of the Past Connected With Vital Issues of To-Day.

PATHOS AND HUMOR BLENDED.

Story of the Father of His Country and a Silver Dollar That Evokes Applause.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Sept. 19.—Up at dawn and off for Washington at 7 o'clock was the way Bryan began his programme for to-day. He arrived here at 9 o'clock, delivered a speech at 11 o'clock and left for Washington at 1:49 P. M. Ashland, the seat of the Randolph-Macon College, had Bryan for two minutes, and most of those who heard him there were students. To them he said:

I believe this county claims the honor of being the birthplace of two of America's greatest men. Henry Clay was born in this county, as was also Patrick Henry. I believe the policy for which I stand in this campaign in some respects revives the memory of both men. Henry Clay in 1845 described the effects of contracting the currency, and Patrick Henry was in favor of an American policy.

At 11 o'clock Bryan was taken to the monument erected to the memory of Mary Washington, mother of George Washington, who lived here with her distinguished son for many years. Here a stand had been erected and the candidate addressed a large gathering of Virginians. Congressman Jones introduced Mr. Bryan, who said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am grateful to the Mayor of your city for his eloquent words of welcome. I am glad to renew my acquaintance with my colleague in Congress who has so kindly presented me, and I am pleased to greet the people who have assembled in such large numbers upon this occasion.

Fredericksburg is not a large city, and yet it is rich in incidents of great historic value. Here the women of America have reared a monument to Mary, the mother of George Washington. [Great applause.] I am glad to stand on this spot and I am glad to feel the influences which surround her grave. In a campaign, especially in a campaign like this, there is bitterness and sometimes abuse leveled against the candidates for public office, but, my friends, there is one character—the mother, the candidate for the affections of all mankind—against whom no true man ever uttered a word of abuse. [Great applause.] And there is one name—"mother"—which is never found upon the tongue of the slanderer. In her presence all criticism is silent. The painter has with his brush transferred the landscape to the canvas, so that you can almost believe that the trees and grasses are real rather than imitations.

The painter has even transferred to the canvas the face of the maiden until its beauty and purity almost speak forth, but there is one picture which no painter has ever been able to faithfully portray, and that is a picture of a mother holding in her arms her babe. [Great applause.] Within the shadow of this monument, reared to her who in her love and loyalty was the mother of each one of us, I bow in humble reverence to motherhood. [Great applause.]

I am told that in this county were fought more battles than in any county of like size in the world, and that upon the earth within the limits of this county there fell more dead and wounded than ever fell on a similar space in the history of the world. Here opposing lines were drawn up face to face; here opposing armies met and stared at each other and then sought to take each other's lives.

But all those scenes have passed away, and those who met in deadly array now meet and commingle here as friends. Here the plowshare has been made out of the sword, and the spears have been converted into pruning-hooks, and people learn war no more. Here the bands on either side stir up the flagging zeal with notes that thrill the hearts of men. These two bands are to-morrow component parts of one great band, and as that band marches on in the lead, playing "Yankee Doodle," and "Dixie," too [Great applause], behind the band follow the war-scarred veterans who wore the blue and the war-scarred veterans who wore the gray, each vying with each other in the effort to make this the greatest and grandest Nation on God's footstool. [Great cheering.]

I am glad to visit this historic place. They say that here George Washington once came and threw a silver dollar across the river; but remember, my friends, that when he threw that silver dollar across the river it lit—it fell and remained on American soil. [Great cheering.] They thought that it was a great feat then, but we have developed so rapidly in the last hundred years that we have financiers now who can leave George Washington's achievement far behind. We have financiers who have been able to throw gold dollars all the way across the Atlantic and then bring them back by an issue of bonds. [Great cheering.]

Do you believe, my friends, that a silver dollar which was good enough to be handled by the Father of his Country, is now so mean a thing as to excite the contempt of many of our so-called financiers? [No, no.] Well, it is; it is so mean that they don't like it. Why, our opponents tell us that they want a dollar that will go all over the world. We have had dollars which have gone over the world so rapidly that we want a dollar that will stay at home without a curfew law. [Cheers.] Our opponents tells us that they want a dollar which they can see anywhere in the world if they travel abroad. I want a dollar that won't be ashamed to look a farmer in the face. [Loud applause.]

People can have just as good a dollar as they want, because dollars are creatures of law, and you can determine the purchasing power of a dollar when you determine the number of dollars. If you want dollars dear, make them scarce and they will be dear. If our dollars are good enough now, when a dollar will buy ten bushels of oats, you can make it good enough so that it will buy 100 bushels of oats. [A voice: "We don't want that kind of a dollar."] If anybody here has been raising farm products and complaining because they are not cheap enough, you can make them cheaper if you vote the Republican ticket this fall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—In company with Mayor White and the members of the Fredericksburg reception committee and the delegation from the District of Columbia Democracy that met him at Mayor White's house, Mr. Bryan was driven to the railway station of the old town. Several hundred people who had gathered there cheered him as he stepped aboard the local train, which left Fredericksburg for Washington at 1:49 P. M.

The journey of the Democratic candidate from Fredericksburg was without notable incident, except at Alexandria, seven miles from Washington. At Quantico a couple of hundred people cheered Mr. Bryan heartily. The crowd at Alexandria numbered fully 3000 persons and expressed enthusiasm without stint. During the ten minutes the train remained there Mr. Bryan made a speech punctuated by cheers and the reports of a cannon.

Arriving at Washington at 4:05, the train being twenty-five minutes late, Mr. Bryan alighted amid the cheers of his fellow-passengers at the far end of the trainshed of the Baltimore and Potomac station. The 1500 people who were wedged in behind the bars of the trainshed took up the cheers, and their echoes were heard from the throats of fully 3000 people congregated in the streets outside. It was only with the utmost difficulty the police were able to keep back the enthusiastic crowd, every man of whom and many women sought to reach and shake the hand of the candidate. Surrounded by the local committee and the delegation of the Congressional committee, Mr. Bryan was conducted to his carriage and hurriedly driven to the Metropolitan Hotel.

After a brief rest and luncheon, carriages were again taken and the party proceeded to the old baseball park, where it had been preceded some two or three hours by a crowd estimated at 10,000. There Mr. Bryan repeated his usual speech for free silver.

MAKERS OF MEN!

You have clear eyes.
You have active brain.
You have no drains.
You have regular bowels.
You have no nervous twitchings.
You have no blueness.
You have a clear complexion.
You have good appetite.
You have vim, energy.
You are a complete man.

When you use
The Great Remedy Treatment—
HUDYAN.

This remedy is made by the old doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute. No one else can give you HUDYAN. No one else has HUDYAN.

Call or write for circulars.

Nervous Debility,
Nervous Prostration,
Brain Fag,
Wasting Diseases,
Spermatorrhœa,
Lost Manhood,
Cured permanently by the GREAT HUDYAN. You can see testimonials if you wish.

Call or write for free testimonials.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

All Forms of Skin Disease Result From Poisons in the Blood.

"Is your skin dry and scaly?"
"Have you a shiny, oily nose?"
"Do the pimples itch and burn?"
"Is your skin sore and cracked?"
"Does your skin itch intensely?"
"Does your scalp itch and burn?"
"Is your skin rough and cracked?"
"Does skin feel hot and swollen?"
"Are your nose, lips and ears hot?"
"Have you dandruff in your scalp?"
"Do your legs feel hot and burning?"
"Have you prickling pains in the skin?"
"Have you pimples on neck and chest?"
"Is face dotted with dirty little specks?"
"Do nose, lips and ears itch intensely?"
"Do crusts and scabs form on your skin?"
"Have you pimples on back of shoulders?"
"Are the lumps on face sore to the touch?"
"Is skin alongside nose red and congested?"
"Does skin of your face look and feel oily?"
"Have you flat, red-looking lumps on face?"
"Have you yellowish pimples on your face?"
"Is there scaly, itchy eruption on eyebrows?"
"Have you pimples on your face that fester?"
"Have you pimples on face with black tops?"

If so, you should learn about the GREAT HUDYAN REMEDY-TREATMENT.

This remedy can be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute.

Call or write for
SKIN BOOK!

Remember Hudyan cures permanently
NO FAILURES!

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Catarrh of the kidneys and bladder results in two ways—first, by taking cold; second, by overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh, which affects all organs.

"Do your hands and feet swell?"
"Is this more noticeable in the mornings?"
"Are they cold and clammy?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Is the urine dark and cloudy?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"
"Do you see spots floating before the eyes?"
"Are the eyes dull and staring?"
"Is there a bad taste in mouth?"
"Have you pain in top of head?"
"Is your hair getting gray?"
"If so, is it silvery white?"
"Is the skin dry and harsh?"
"Is the hair dry and brittle?"
"Is there nausea after eating?"
"Has the perspiration a bad odor?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"
"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Has the skin a waxy look?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"
"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"
"Do the joints pain and ache?"
"Do the legs feel too heavy?"

If you wish to regain your health and strength use the GREAT HUDYAN. You can get it only from us.

YOUR LIVER.

LIVER—Furred tongue.
LIVER—Drowsy feelings.
LIVER—Hacking cough.
LIVER—Pain in right side.
LIVER—Pain in region of liver.
LIVER—Jaundice.
LIVER—Yellow skin.

If you are suffering from Liver Troubles you can be cured. Write for
LIVER BOOK
If you live away from city.

TAINTED BLOOD.

TAINTED BLOOD First, secondary
TAINTED BLOOD and tertiary forms
TAINTED BLOOD of blood disorders
TAINTED BLOOD are manifested by
TAINTED BLOOD Copper-colored
TAINTED BLOOD Spots, Itching
TAINTED BLOOD Skin, Irritated,
TAINTED BLOOD Dry, Parched
TAINTED BLOOD Throat, Ulcers in
TAINTED BLOOD the Mouth, Falling
TAINTED BLOOD Hair and Bad
TAINTED BLOOD Blood. When in
TAINTED BLOOD this condition you
TAINTED BLOOD must act promptly.
TAINTED BLOOD The best to do
TAINTED BLOOD is the sure 30-day
TAINTED BLOOD cure. Call or write
TAINTED BLOOD for the

30-Day Cure Circulars.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton and Market Sts.

HUDYAN—When you are nervous,
HUDYAN—all unstrung, weak, de-
HUDYAN—billitated, have a feeling
HUDYAN—of lassitude; when you
HUDYAN—are premature, you
HUDYAN—should use the Great
HUDYAN—Remedy,

HUDYAN.
Call or write for circulars.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE
STOCKTON AND MARKET STREETS.

ON EASTERN DIAMONDS.

Standing of the Clubs and Scores of the Games Played in the National League Yesterday.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	87	36	.707
Cleveland	77	45	.631
Cincinnati	75	49	.604
Chicago	71	56	.558
Boston	69	56	.552
Pittsburg	64	59	.519
New York	61	64	.488
Philadelphia	60	64	.483
Brooklyn	55	69	.443
Washington	55	69	.443
St. Louis	37	89	.293
Louisville	34	89	.276

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 19.—St. Louis 5, 7, 2; Chicagos 6, 6, 4. Batteries—Breitenstein and Murphy, Briggs and Donahue. Umpire—Lally.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 19.—Clevelands 21, 22, 4; Cincinnatis 2, 7, 5. Batteries—Young and Zimmer, Ehret and Gray. Umpire—Sheridan (seven innings).

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 19.—Pittsburg-Louisville game postponed; rain.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Brooklyns 1, 4, 0; Bostons 3, 4, 0. Batteries—Payne and Grim; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Hornung.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Washingtons 8, 10, 0; New Yorks 1, 6, 2. Batteries—Mercer and Farrell; Clark and Warner. Umpire—Lynch.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 19.—Baltimores 7, 9, 1; Philadelphias 2, 6, 0. Batteries—Nops and Robinson; Wheeler and Grady. Umpires—Clarke and Carsey.

MONTEREY BOY BURNED.

Children Saturate Each Other With Coal Oil and Apply a Match—One Will Die.

MONTEREY, CAL., Sept. 19.—Several children who were playing in the yard of Louis Wolter, on Franklin street, to-day were amusing themselves throwing coal oil upon each other by means of a tin cup, which they kept refilling from a large oil can near by.

Finally the Wolter boy, who was pretty well soaked with the oil, complained that he was getting the worst of it. One of the smart youngsters informed his companions that he knew how to clean it, as he had often seen his mother set fire to oil spilled on the floor to get rid of it.

Accordingly, a match was produced and lighted and placed to Master Wolter's trousers.

In a moment the child was a mass of flames, and this would have been the fate of all the rest of the children had not the mother of the Wolter child, hearing the screams of her boy, rushed out of the house and finally succeeded in smothering the flames, but not until his leg, from the foot to the thigh, was terribly burned. The child's recovery is doubtful.

SANTA BARBARENOS IMMERSED.

A Number of Crittenton's Converts Baptized in the Ocean.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., Sept. 19.—A large crowd assembled upon the ocean boulevard to-day to witness one of the most unique and picturesque spectacles ever presented in Santa Barbara, when a number of converts who acquired religion during the recent Crittenton revival meetings were baptized by immersion in the ocean by the Rev. Mr. Westenberg, pastor of the Methodist Church. The service opened with a prayer, after which the converts gathered in a semi-circle about the clergyman, who catechized them as to their faith. The ladies and children were robed in white and the gentlemen in ordinary morning dress. Mr. Westenberg, who is an excellent swimmer