Sage Advice

is cheap, and pretty much every one knows just what some one else ought to do. But once in a while it pays to take advice, and we would suggest, if you'll permit us, that you cannot make any mistake in taking ours in one matter. We advise you that our Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suits for old men, young men and children, for stout men and slim men, for boys in long trousers and shavers in short trousers, are as fine in texture and as finely made as it is possible for them to be at the prices, and the prices are from the lowest to the highest.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

TYNAN IS AT HOME

THE ALLEGED "NO. 1," OF PHOENIX PARK FAME, SAFE IN NEW YORK.

HE DETESTS ANARCHISM.

DOES NOT BELIEVE EXPLOSIVES ALONE WILL SECURE FREEDOM FOR IRELAND.

HAS MET BUT ONE DYNAMITER.

Stories Regarding the Plot Against the Czar, Tynan Says, Are Scotland Yard Fairy Tales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Patrick Tynan, the alleged No. 1 who was recently released from a French prison at Boulogne-Sur-Mer, despite the efforts of the English authorities to have him extradited to England, arrived here this evening on board the North German Lloyd steamer Saale. A number of newspaper representatives met him after boarding the steamer from a revenue cutter opposite Quarantine, but further than to say that he had been treated very nicely by the French authorities Mr. Tynan refused to say anything in reference to his recent incarceration. Tynan traveled under his own name. He looked to be fully fifteen years younger than when he was last seen in the city. He had shaved off his beard and whiskers, which were so conspicuous in photographs taken when he was a member of the Middlesex Volunteer regiment, and with a soft felt hat, a light English suit of clothes and a covert coat, could have passed easily for an English cattle dealer. He was met at the pier by Mrs. Tynan, his six daughters and his two sons.

Tynan was extremely reticent, but finally said: "I cannot say anything with reference to my business in Europe. It was of a legitimate character and I am glad to say that my mission was successful. I don't know yet why I was arrested. I presume the English government wanted to get me into its clutches by any means. I was treated with every courtesy by the French government and the sub-prefect of the department of Calais called on me when he learned that I had been arrested and told me he had instructions that anything that could be done to alleviate my position should be done. The prison officials, from the governor of the jail down, treated me most courteously, but, of course, I had to obey the prison rules with regard to the hours of confinement and exercise. I got my meals from the prison canteen.

"The American minister sent the United States vice consul at Boulogne to see me and his assistant, Mr. Byle, did all he could to have me released. They asked me several questions as to the American political state of affairs but did not hold an inquisition as to the reasons for my arrest. Ambassador Eustis had an interview with M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, who called to see me several times in my cell. Mr. Eustis' efforts had, I believe, a very great deal to do with my release. The French press was unanimous in denouncing my arrest. I knew for some time before I was arrested that I was watched by British spies, but did not expect my arrest when my room was broken into. I was awakened by the landlord, who had two English detectives and a crowd of gendarmes with him, and one of the detectives, the moment I awoke, had a revolver to my forehead. I simply got up, dressed myself and went to prison. It was of no use to say anything. The British government was determined to get me on British soil if it could do so, and my friends told me that every effort was made to induce the French government to hand me over to England's tender mercies. The French government refused to do so and I am here again, a free man.

"If France had allowed me to have been extradited I would have been either executed or imprisoned for life. The English government never hesitates to manufacture evidence when an Irishman's life is to be sacrificed. Why, one of the charges made against me—that I was connected with the Phoenix park business—was disposed of thirteen years ago by the French government, but the English government tried to take this charge up again."

"Do you believe in the policy of dynamite?" Tynan was asked.

"A fellow passenger on the Swale who sat beside me at dinner the day after we left Cherbourg, said to me: 'Do you know who we have on board?' I said I did not, and he replied, 'Why, Tynan, the famous dynamiter.' I felt a little shocked, but told him I was Tynan. He did not eat any more dinner and looked seasick. The next day I met him and told him that the only dynamiter I had ever met was Zalinski, who was a most charming fellow and who was the inventor of the dynamite gun which was so generally admired.

"Now, continued Tynan, "I wish to say that I am a detester of anarchism and cannot believe that the freedom of Ireland can be achieved by anarchistic methods. All the statements made as to my desire to have the czar of Russia blown up are villainous and infamous. The day for Ireland's attack on England will soon come and our enemy will then learn what our methods are and feel their effects. As to all the stories published about me I can only say they are Scotland yard fakes, gotten up for the purpose of injuring me. I think their object has failed."

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS

Protest Against Their Treatment in English Prisons.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 26.—A well-attended meeting was held at the Academy of Music tonight to protest against ill treatment of Irish political prisoners in English prisons. Ex-Gov. Pattison presided, and addresses were made by Alexander K. McClure, ex-Congressman McAleer and Rabbi Joseph Krauskof. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the British government to abolish the evils objected to in the treatment of such prisoners, and expressing sympathy for all nations engaged in struggles for liberty.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Stay Granted in the Sale of the Street Railway.

William M. Woodruff, a well-known resident of this city, died Sunday afternoon of consumption of the bowels. Deceased was 64 years of age, and had resided in Stillwater since early in the 50's. He was a member of Muller post, G. A. R., having served as a member of Brackett's battalion during the late war. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from the First Methodist church under the auspices of Muller post.

Judge Williston, of the district court, granted a stay of thirty days yesterday in the matter of the sale of the Stillwater street railway company's property, which was to have been sold at sheriff's sale yesterday. The stay was granted upon application of the bondholders, who contemplate bidding it in. Several Stillwater parties were ready to buy it yesterday if they could secure it at low figures.

The comittee in charge of the sound money demonstration to be held here next Thursday evening met last evening to complete arrangements. Yellow ribbons may be seen in all parts of the city, indicating that the parade will be the largest ever held in Stillwater.

A well-known river man said yesterday that all logging on the St. Croix for the season is practically at an end. One more boat is expected from below, but its raft is already made up, and there is no work for the river crews to do. Several concerns will send men to the woods next week, but the cut will be very small.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Schweinfurth Back in Zion.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 26.—It is reported that George J. Schweinfurth returned to this city yesterday. He left the train at Oregon, Ill., and was driven quietly to Mount Zion, where his followers are again located. It is stated that Schweinfurth and others who have been married will hereafter live as married people, and not as under the old rule of the community.

Wisconsin Murder.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., Oct. 26.—Alexander and Edward Day, brothers, living near Cassville, this county, quarreled over a trivial matter, and Edward shot Alexander dead. The murderer was arrested.

Ex-Congressman Dead.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 26.—Ex-Congressman Charles A. Eldredge died this morning after a prolonged illness. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress and served six terms.

AT HIS ALMA MATER

THE STUDENTS OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE ADDRESSED BY THE BOY ORATOR.

POLITICS SMUGGLED IN.

INDIRECTLY THE WHOLE SPEECH WAS A PLEA FOR FREE SILVER.

THE DAY DEVOTED TO ILLINOIS.

Bryan Heartily Received at Jacksonville, But Many Yellow Ribbons Were Displayed.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 26.—Perhaps the noisiest demonstration that ever was given any one within the walls of the chapel of the Illinois college, was the one accorded William Jennings Bryan today by the students of his Alma Mater. This morning he spoke to the students of the college from which he graduated and the applause which greeted him seemed out of place in the room devoted to the devotional exercises of the institution. His address, while of a political nature and a defense of the double standard theory of finance, was so diplomatically given that no student within his hearing could take offense at it. The simple exercises in which he partook for six years, as a student in the college, were gone through with this morning. Dr. John E. Bradley, the president of the college, presided over the meeting, and the exercises were opened by the reading of scriptures by Dr. Bradley, responsive reading of a Bible lesson and prayer by Dr. T. P. Carter, professor of natural science. Then Dr. Bradley gave a short introductory address, saying that of the distinguished alumni of Illinois college who had reflected honor upon that institution, that no one stands, and no one ever stood in such public distinction as the guest of the morning. He said that with the duties and engagements which press so heavily upon the distinguished visitor, it was noteworthy that he should pause and turn aside for a little while to visit the scene of his old associations and greet his old friends, and to permit them to greet him, and to lay his honors at the feet of his Alma Mater. The applause which followed the introduction was hearty and of long duration. After Mr. Bryan's address, Dr. Bradley announced that in honor of the presence of the distinguished guest, the students would observe the rest of the day as a holiday and he called upon the members of the Sigma Thi to escort Mr. and Mrs. Bryan to the carriage and act as a guard of honor through the grounds of the institution. The members of that fraternity drew up in line and, singing their fraternity song, marched on either side of the carriage, and, when the vehicle containing the guests had reached the gates, the students bade the nominee and his wife Godspeed and supplemented the farewell with long and loud college yells. In his speech at the college Mr. Bryan said:

A man who forgets his mother loses the respect of all good people, and so a man who leaves college and forgets his alma mater can hardly expect to enjoy the esteem of good people. It always gives me great pleasure to come back to Illinois college, because I remember the days in which I spent two years in Whipple academy and four years in college, as not only among the most pleasant days of my life, but as the most profitable days of my life, and when I return to these scenes a flood of memories presses upon me. I remember that it was here, as a young man, that I began to study the subject of political economy, and it was under that great leader that we had in this college for so many years, Dr. Sturtevant, that I became first interested in the great public questions of the day. I remembered his teachings as I listened to him at that time, a boy, and for many years I could find no better arguments in defense of one of the questions before the people than his book, which was a text-book in the college.

And when another great question came before the people and began to engage public thought, I wondered whether he had covered that question in his book, and whether his great mind had applied itself to the fundamental principles which underlie the question which now so arouses the thoughts of the people. When I began to examine I found that in that book, I don't know whether you use it now or not, but you did when I was in college—"Economics, or the Science of Wealth," by Dr. Sturtevant—I found that in that book he had stated the great fundamental principle which underlies the question. I always go with pleasure before the college students, but I come with especial pleasure before the students of this college; because, while a man in public life must expect to have his

MOTIVES MISCONSTRUED,

and his purposes doubted, yet, I know somewhat about how young men feel and I believe that young men will believe me when I tell them that my study of economic questions has been with one single purpose, and that has been to find out what solution of public questions was best for the majority of the people.

Now we have differences of opinion, and it is proper that that there should be charity shown to one another, because, you know, none of us are infallible; we are all apt to make mistakes, but I believe that those who desire most to ascertain the truth and who labor hardest to find out what is best will come the nearest to arriving at a just conclusion, and that no one who desires to know the truth, who desires to do the best that can be done, ever objects to hearing from one who may differ from him. You know truth does not exist in seclusion. Truth comes from the clash of ideas, from the comparison of views. Error is the only thing that fears public discussion.

While we differ here, as young men, upon various questions that arise, I know that you will agree with me that, in the long run, that policy which proves to be the best is going to be adopted, and that those who attach themselves to a righteous cause are sure to triumph at last. I never get among young men without feeling that I ought to impress upon them a lesson which was impressed upon me, and that is, that when a man believes he is right he can afford to stand alone; he can afford to be called anything, because it is not what people call you that determines character. It is what you are yourself. In the study of this question now before the people, I want to cite you two or three things that Dr. Sturtevant said, in order that you may apply those things in the study of this question.

Now, in this campaign we are trying to find out what is the best kind of money. Some say that one kind of a standard will give the best kind of dollars; others say that another kind of standard will give the best kind of dollars. You must have something by which you can judge those standards, and I think that Prof. Sturtevant has suggested the means by which you can arrive at an idea on this subject. You will find that he says:

"This function of money becomes very important in the case of time contracts. If one contracts to pay 100 bushels of wheat in twelve months, the next harvest may be a very bad one, and he may therefore be under the necessity of paying 100 bushels, when a bushel is worth twice as much as when the contract was made. This makes the transaction inequitable, and such a liability will make men averse to all time contracts and throw a great impediment in the way of working on the natural law of exchange."

Now, I say that the doctor recognized that when a man made a contract, he ought to be paid in the same way, with the same quantity of value that it had when it was made, and he goes on to argue that if you attempt to make contracts in any kind of commodity, those fluctuations in value would make the contract inequitable, and then he turns to gold and silver and says:

"In the two metals, gold and silver, we have substances which possess to a degree quite wonderful, the essential quality of money, universal desirableness. They sustain such a relation to human taste and use that they have been universally desired all along in the world's history, from the earliest antiquity of which we have any authentic record. Nor is there any reason to suppose in the future, however distant, they are to be supplanted from that place in human regard which they have always occupied. Gold and silver, considered as a standard of value, are an ocean, flowing around the whole economic world and very large additions at two or three points are immediately distributed to every part, like water, which is forced into the ocean from a single river, and can have no appreciable effect on its level."

I was glad when I began to study the money question to find that Dr. Sturtevant recognized that the great thing desirable in a dollar was stability, and I can find no better illustration than the one I first read you, where he speaks of its being inequitable to compel a man to deliver 100 bushels of wheat when wheat has doubled in value. Now you know the whole bone of contention in this contest in which we are engaged is as to which kind of standard gives you the best dollar. There are some people who talk about honest dollars without exactly defining what they mean by that, so that you have to take their conclusions instead of being able to form your conclusions. We believe that

GOLD AND SILVER

used together, give a more stable dollar, a more equitable currency, a more just standard than could be obtained from the use of one, with the other eliminated from use, and the very argument which Mr. Sturtevant makes there, that a short crop of wheat will make wheat rise in value, applies to money; because, if there is a short crop of money, money rises in value. Now, the crops are determined usually by the weather, and by various things which men may not control, but the volume of money is determined by law, which man does control. And so, if you, by law, make your crop of money short, you raise the value of the dollar, and if you raise the value of the dollar, you produce injustice to the man who owes a dollar.

Now I want you young men to realize that when you have received advantages, great responsibilities go with those advantages, and that you have no right as citizens, in a land like this, to keep in darkness, upon any public question, nor have you a right to listen to any persuasions, except the persuasions which come from your conscience and your judgment. I appreciate the advantages of living in a country like this. You may have had people tell you that my ideas are antagonistic to our form of government and to law and order, but I want you to believe me, when I say that there is not a person in this country who loves our institutions more than I do, or who feels a deeper interest in their perpetuation. And what young man has a right to prize our institutions more than I have, in what other country is it possible for a young man to accomplish as much as he can accomplish in this country? In what country is it possible for a young man, with nothing to commend him except his interest in the cause, to be selected by those who believe with him, to carry out their ideas? I so much prize the advantages of a country like this that I want to keep this government as our forefathers intended it. I want it to rest securely upon the foundations which they laid, so that it will guarantee equal rights to every citizen and give special privileges and advantages to no citizens. I want it still to be so that the child of the humblest citizen of this land may be able to aspire to any office to which his abilities or his ideas or his labor or his integrity fits him. And it is because I realize as I think I do, some of the influences which, in society, are tending to close the door of opportunity to young men, that I have felt the indignation that I have expressed against aggregations of wealth which have in many instances trampled upon the rights of weaker members of society, and have attempted by the power which they can command to drive out competition, and then they prey upon society after it has been rendered helpless and lies at their mercy.

But, my friends, I am here more to greet you than to talk to you, and I have digressed only this much because I have so little chance to have my side heard in some of your institutions of learning that I do not feel that I ought to neglect an opportunity to say a word in the defense of the cause for which I stand. I read in the papers that in various institutions of learning they are nearly all against me. My friends, if I should read in the papers that there was not a college professor, not a business man, nor a man prominent in society who believed in what I am teaching, while I believe in it, I would still teach it.

I know, too, that all the great reforms of society have come up from the common people; not down from those who were well to do or who were so surrounded that they did not feel the needs of the people. I remember that the Bible tells us that when one young man was inquiring what he ought to do, and was told to sell what he had and give to the poor, he went away sorrowing because he had great possessions. I know that great possessions sometimes so monopolize a person's thoughts, so occupy his time, that he has not time to give to those needs of society which are felt and realized by those who suffer. I want, in the study of all questions, not to take my views, because, as I say, I may be wrong; do not take anybody's views, but to try to find out what is best for the people, and be satisfied that you can only lift yourself by lifting those who are about you.

I remember that the Bible says, it has been read to you, that he who would be chiefest amongst you must be servant of all, and if I can leave you one thought, to be remembered by you as you go out from this college to undertake the duties of life, I want to leave with you the thought that the only real greatness that there is in this world is in services, and that, when history writes an account of your life, when history records the merits of all you, that person will be greatest in history, will be chiefest among men, who has been the servant, and that the more you accomplish for others the more you accomplish for yourselves.

Jacksonville was very much alive today. It was decorated with flags and bunting, and a great many of the residences displayed the pictures of Bryan and Altgeld. The streets were crowded by a mass of humanity wearing ribbons of silver, and many of the enthusiasts had head-gear made of the white metal. That portion of the city hall square in Jacksonville about the gaily decorated speaker's stand which had been built near the north end was densely crowded when at 2 o'clock Wm. J. Bryan began to speak this afternoon. The ovation given him was one of the greatest he has received anywhere in a city anywhere near the size of Jacksonville. There was a parade during the day which would have done credit to a town much larger than Jacksonville. There was a noticeable number of yellow ribbons scattered through the crowd, but they were in the minority. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge O. P. Thompson in a short speech, and when he took the stand to speak, he was cheered wildly. Mr. Bryan afterwards addressed an audience of women at the opera house and then left for Alton.

DAY ENDED AT ALTON.

This Evening Bryan Will Be in Chicago.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 26.—Four short stops were made by Mr. Bryan between Jacksonville and Alton. Two speeches were made at Alton tonight, one from either side of the city hall building. Large and enthusiastic audiences testified their appreciation of the nominee's statements by cheering and applauding at each stop he made in his address. He left at 10 o'clock for Lincoln, Ill., where he will address an audience in time to leave that place by 8 o'clock in the morning. Bloomington will hear the candidate at 10:30 tomorrow, and, after an hour's stop, he will speak at Pontiac, then at Dwight and Braidwood, Joliet and Lemont and will arrive in Chicago at 6:30 p. m.

A Cook Book Free.

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago. Just at this this time it will be sent free if you write a postal mentioning the St. Paul Globe. This book is one of the very best of its kind. Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are many hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining-room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest, as well as of the most economical and home like, is provided for. Remember "Table and Kitchen" will be sent, postage prepaid, to any lady sending her address (name, town and state) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card is as good as letter. Address Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago, Ill.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THRONG AT CANTON

THE FINAL WEEK OF THE CAMPAIGN OPENED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

ALL MONDAYS OUTDONE.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE DAY UP TO THE STANDARD OF SATURDAYS.

DELEGATIONS FROM SIX STATES.

Charge of Coercion Again Referred to by the Nominee of the Republican Party.

CANTON, O., Oct. 26.—The large crowds in Canton have been confined generally to Saturdays. Today, however, was a surprise, even to the often surprised Cantonians. Organized delegations came from Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The day was fair and the procession of unusual brilliancy. The New Jersey Frelinghuysen lancers set the style, and the day throughout was distinguished by the most handsome paraphernalia of parade yet witnessed. The Erie railway employes' delegation was numbered by thousands.

After Maj. McKinley returned from attending the funeral of his late friend, W. K. Miller, the paraders began their marches. They stood in waiting on North Market street in double line from the McKinley home to the court house, a half-mile straightaway. They gathered and packed and swayed about the house, so that speaking from the porch to be heard by so vast a crowd was impossible. The temporary reviewing platform used on Saturdays is not allowed to stand after the day is over. There was, therefore, no place to speak from but the porch. Tables had to be carried from the house to improvise a rostrum, so that the people, jammed solid across the streets and crowded upon the lawns of neighbors' homes, could see and hear. The women as well as the men in the railway delegations each carried an American flog. These were waved vigorously. Torpedo canes were exploded, rockets fired, bazoos and tin horns were blown, while drums added to the enthusiasm of the scenes. Nearly all of the introductory speeches referred to the coercion charge of Mr. Bryan, and several spokesmen challenged the proof for a single case of coercion. Maj. McKinley again referred to the charge of forcing employes, saying:

There are some people who seem to think that the best way to get on in this world is to be against one another, and that there is natural antagonism between those who employ labor and those who are employed. They are disturbed whenever they discover that the employer of labor and labor itself are on good terms and whenever that occurs they commence crying coercion. It is not coercion; it is co-operation, the one working with the other for the public good and for their advantages severally.

This and similar sentences were received with tumutulous applause, cheering and waving of flags.

INDIANA CAME FIRST.

The first delegation of today came from Indiana, and was composed of the railway men's gold standard clubs of Seymour, North Vernon and Washington, Ind. The party came in a special train of six coaches, which had been on the way since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men for most part were employes of the B. & O. S. W. The spokesman was O. W. Montgomery, of Seymour.

While the indiana people were being addressed, a large delegation of employes of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, from the docks at Lorain and from along the line, waited in the street at the foot of the hill. This party was introduced by H. L. Eddy, a locomotive engineer, as being staunch supporters of the republican party in its present campaign, representing all branches of railroad work.

While the Ohio railroad men were being addressed, the shouts and cheers and the music of the bands with the New Jersey delegations were heard approaching the house. The Ohioans crossed the street to the lawns on the opposite side to make room for the new arrivals, and reviewed the magnificent parade to which Maj. McKinley bowed his acknowledgment from a table at the front of the yard, the little reviewing stand ordinarily used not having been re-erected. The conspicuous feature of the New Jersey delegation was the splendidly uniformed and drilled marching club, the Frelinghuysen Escort, of Newark. The streets were filled with spectators as this crowd passed, and cheer after cheer was given the club. John B. Gibson, of Newark, introduced the New Jersey party.

Following the New Jersey delegation came the employes of the Erie railroad, East and West. Three trains were required for their transportation. One from the East, starting at Meadeville, Pa., consisted of thirteen cars. Two from the West, the first of which started from Chicago, consisted of fourteen coaches each. They reached the McKinley home soon after 12 o'clock, and so completely filled the yard that it was impossible to address them from the porch and the speaking was done from the table on the lawn. Maj. McKinley endeavored to shake hands with all of these visitors and the result was one of the greatest jams of the campaign. The delegation was introduced by Locomotive Engineer Meinish, of North Judson, Ind.

The next delegation addressed by Maj. McKinley was composed of twenty-six representatives of the Railwaymen's Nonpartisan Sound Money League of New England, in which all branches of railroad work were represented. Maj. McKinley received the party in his library, where an informal introductory address was made by Alexander Roberts, of Boston. The members of the delegation were afterwards presented to Mrs. McKinley and later took a drive about the city. They came in a special car attached to a regular train.

CO-OPERATION NOT COERCION.

In responding to the various delegations of the day Maj. McKinley said in part:

There is one glory of which we can boast and no other nation can, and that is that ours is a government of the people, and of all the people and not by a part of the people. The vote of one man, no matter what may be his occupation, no matter what may be his surroundings, whether they be humble or whether they be exalted, counts just as much on that supreme day, election day, as the vote of any other man. It is our proud boast, too, that every man owns his own vote. It is his priceless privilege which no man or combination has a right to assail or question. I want the people of this country this year, as in all the years of the past, each for himself and family to cast his ballot so as to subserve his own highest and best interests.

There is almost a panic among some people of this country because employes and employers are marching under the same flag, as though there was something un-American about a fraternity between the men who employ labor and the labor they employ. There is no union anywhere that should be stronger than the union between labor and capital. The one cannot get on without the other, and labor, thank God, is at the foundation of all the wealth and prosperity beneath our flag.

There are some people who seem to think the best way to get on in this world is to be against one another, and that there is a natural antagonism between those who employ labor and those who are employed, and they commence crying coercion. It is not coercion, it is co-operation, the one working with the other for the public good, and for their advantage generally. We do not want in this country antagonism between capital and labor; they ought to be close together all the time. I believe in the common brotherhood of man; I believe that labor gets on best when capital gets on best, and that capital gets on best when labor is paid the most. Instead of there being natural antagonism, there is a natural alliance between them, and the people who are forever seeking to create antagonisms between those who employ labor and those who are employed, are the people who never give any employment to labor at all.

What we want in this country is, first, confidence, confidence in each other, confidence in the credit of the country, confidence in the future, confidence in our money, confidence that if we invest our money today we will get something out of it at the end of the year. If we have not any confidence of that kind, no one will feel like investing money, and if money is not invested there is no employment for labor. Then, too, we want a tariff that will raise enough money to keep this government out of debt. We do not want any more debts and deficiencies, either in the treasury or among the people. We want a tariff that will enable us to pay our bills, and we want that tariff so adjusted as to encourage American protection, and uphold and sustain the dignity and independence of American labor.

The ballot is the shield of the citizen against injustice and wrong. It is given to the citizen to correct the mistakes of any government policy that have been made. The power is his to inaugurate new policies for the good of the country, and I believe that the men who stand before me can be safely relied upon to guard their own ballot for their country's good and the benefit of their own families and homes; I believe that they can be trusted to do this without counsel or advice from anybody. Whatever you may wear on the outside of your coats, I bid you vote in accordance with what is on the inside. I bid you vote on Nov. 3 as you think best, when you are within the sacred precincts of your own home. I believe the Republican party this year stands for what is best in government and for the people; I believe it represents, to a greater degree than any other party ever did before in the history of the country, the honor and the glory of the nation and the integrity and intelligence of American labor.

What we want to do, not as partisans, but as patriots, is to stand for that policy that is best for ourselves, our homes, our wives and our children as well as our state and our country. We want an honest dollar, also. I like the name "Sound Money." We do not want anything unsound in the government. We want a dollar that is as good as gold and just as good in the hands of the poor as in the hands of the railway company. The first mission that a poor, depreciated, debased dollar performs is to find its way into the hands of some poor man who cannot afford to lose it. This has been the errand of poor dollars ever since government began. The poorest dollars always eventually land in the pockets of the poorest people, for when the break or crash comes the poor man loses. The man of capital keeps his fingers upon the financial pulse, he knows when money is going down, and when it is going down he parts with it.

HOBART'S FIRST EFFORT.

Republican Vice Presidential Nominee on the Stump.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 26.—Garret A. Hobart, the Republican candidate for vice president, made what was practically his first political speech of the campaign tonight at the Temple theater in this city before an audience that filled the place to overflowing. The meeting marked the commencement of a campaign throughout the state in which Mr. Hobart will speak. Previous to the theater meeting the candidate was given a reception at the Camden Republican club where for two hours a steady line of persons shook hands with him and Gov. Griggs, the latter assisting him in receiving. After this Mr. Hobart was the guest of United States Senator Sewall at dinner. Long before the hour of meeting the theater was crowded to the doors and upon Mr. Hobart's entrance he was given an enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Hobart extended his heartfelt thanks for the reception tendered him and said in part:

In the year of 1892 we were in the zenith of our prosperity, no man was idle who wanted to work, and millions of money were spent in labor. Wages had gone up in ten years 40 per cent. Notwithstanding all these things during the administration of President Harrison, the state of New Jersey gave a majority for the Republican party less than in the eight years preceding. We were then under the gold standard as now, but confidence began to be lost; men who owned mills could not operate them, and millions of people were out of work. Then came the Wilson bill, and when it passed it was felt in every household in New Jersey.

Every Democrat and every Republican now knows that something must be done. The Republican party stands just where it stood in 1892, 1888 and 1884. It proposes to keep the mills open and the men at work. Another landmark in our history has been reached. Another milestone in our journey. We thought we were to fight it out on the old lines, the tariff; instead we are to know whether our money is to be debased, our currency debauched. I will not characterize this as a Democratic innovation, you know it is not.

Mr. Hobart closed by quoting from his letter of acceptance and from the remarks of Bourke Cockran that this is a campaign in which "American intelligence and American patriotism must assert itself."

Gov. Griggs was the next speaker and he made a speech replete with humor.

TORRANCE PLAYED FAST.

Record-Breaking Play in Foley's Billiard Tourney.

Torrance eclipsed all the shortstop records last night in his game with Larkin in the amateur series at Foley's. After scoring a couple of misses, he started with 7, shortly after marked 33, 23 and 16, and completed his game of 180 points in forty innings, while Larkin was getting 58 billiards. Torrance's work was brilliant from the very outset, and shows that he has plenty of billiards in him. The game this evening will be Cochran and Larkin.

TANDEM RECORDS BROKEN.

Unpaced Marks Lowered by Rogers and Fares.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 26.—Two tandem unpaced records were broken here today by Lou E. Rogers and J. Frank Fares. They made a third of a mile in 35 2-5 seconds. The record was 37. They made a half mile in 57 2-5 seconds. The record was 57 4-5. Official referees and timers were present.

Latonia Results.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 26.—Summary: First race, six furlongs—Judith C won; Miss Rowett second, Altedna third. Time, 1:21¼. Second race, five furlongs—Charlotte C won, Let Fly second, Lady Louise third. Time, 1:06¾. Third race, mile—Fresco won, Uncle Tom second, Hernani third. Time, 1:52¼. Fourth race, mile—Paul Pry won, Jamboree second, Tancred third. Time, 1:51¼. Fifth race, five furlongs—Nine-Ninety-Nine won, Double Dummy second, Discipline third. Time, 1:07¾. Sixth race, mile—Argentina won, Sir Vassar second, Joe Thayer third. Time, 1:48¼.

Charousek Beaten Again.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23.—The second game of the tie chess match between Tschigorin and Charousek resulted in a win for the former after twenty-nine moves in a two knights defense game. Present score: Tschigorin 2; Charousek 0.

Ideal Park.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Summary: First race, five-eighths of a mile—Charley Daly won, Character second, Merchant third. Time, 1:02¾. Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Squan won, Nariete second, Why third. Time, 1:01¾. Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Simmons won, Outgo second, Joe Manel third. Time, 1:14¼. Fourth race, one mile—Pinkey Potter won, Loudon second, Redskin third. Time, 1:41¾.

Silver Lake Kennel Show.

Robert Alexander, of Herman, has rented the North St. Paul kennels at Silver Lake. He will have the kennels fixed up in a few days and some of the finest dogs in America will be seen there. Mr. Alexander has been handling dogs for such prominent fanciers as H. E. Thompson, W. R. Merriam and W. S. Timborlake.

Reforms Need More Than a Day

To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

Baby doesn't always find this world an inviting place to come to. It is a world of struggle, at the best. Prospective mothers ought to make it as hopeful a world as possible for the little stranger. It is her duty at least to confer on her baby as strong and healthy a constitution as possible, by keeping her own physical and mental condition at its best during the expectant time.

The best promoter of health and cheerfulness a prospective mother can have is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It tones up the whole system and gives special strength and elastic power to the delicate organism concerned in parturition. It makes the mother stronger and brighter in body and mind; it shortens confinement, makes delivery easy and entirely free from danger; gives the mother recuperative energy and power, and promotes an abundant supply of nourishment for the child.

Delicate women should be extremely careful not to imperil their health by resorting to any preparation put up by unskilled, uneducated persons, or mere nurses. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only preparation of its kind invented by a regularly graduated physician, an eminent specialist of thirty years' experience.

The most valuable knowledge for women, and especially for prospective mothers, is contained in Dr. Pierce's great 1008-page free book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." Several chapters are devoted to women's reproductive physiology. There are over 300 illustrations and colored plates. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. If a French cloth-bound, embossed, and beautifully stamped binding is preferred, send ten cents extra, 31 cents in all, to pay the extra cost of this more handsome binding.

BITS OF ST. PAUL SOCIAL.

The Women's Auxiliary to Macalester college will meet this morning in House of Hope parlors and plan the year's work.

The Ladies of the Maccabees gave the first dancing party of their winter series in Central hall last evening. There was an enjoyable dance programme and supper.

Rev. Mr. Schuman, of Grace M. E. church, will give a reception to the young people of the church this evening at the home of Mrs. Kimball, of Clark street.

The Albert Euchre club meets this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Walker, 817 Portland avenue.

The Senior King's Daughters met yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. William Dean, on Summit avenue. An address was given by J. F. Jackson, of the Associated Charities.

Cards are out announcing the second hop of the Primrose Social club Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, to take place in Assembly hall.

The Young People's Society of Trinity Church will give a Harvest Home festival this evening in the parlors of the church on Tilton and Wabasha strets. There will be an excellent musical programme.

Mrs. A. C. Thomson, of Maria avenue, who has been visiting in Ottawa and New York city, has returned home.

Mrs. Arthur Matheis is visiting at her home in Columbus, O.

Misses Annie and Maggie Chambers, who have been visiting with their sister, Mrs. F. C. Bowker, at 410 Louis street, have returned to Canada.

Rev. Dudley Rhodes leaves this week for Cincinnati to meet Mrs. Rhodes, who has been away for a month's visit in Ohio.

Mrs. Charles Weaver, of Lake Forest, Ill., is the guest of Miss Hawkins, of Ashland avenue.

Mrs. White and Miss White, who have been away from St. Paul all summer, are at the Aberdeen for the present.

Casper Ernst has returned from an extended Eastern trip.

Miss Officer, of St. Peter street, has gone to Oregon for a visit.

Mrs. Mudge, of Evanston, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. Dudley Hersey, at the Aberdeen.

Miss Gernon, of Madison, Wis., is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Hutson, of Portland avenue.

Mrs. J. A. Berkey, of Dayton avenue, has returned from a trip North.

Mrs. C. S. Schiffman, of Summit avenue, has gone to Chicago.

Mrs. J. W. Johnson and Miss Johnson, of Western avenue, have returned from Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Bird will be at home after Nov. 1 in the Bement house in Summit park.

Mrs. C. A. Moore and family, of Crocus hill, leave in a few days for the South, where they will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark, of Summit avenue, leave this month for a Southern trip.

Mrs. W. H. Carr, of Nelson avenue, has been entertaining Mrs. Williams, of Marquette, Mich., who returned home this week.

BOOM IN WHEAT.

Expected by the Well-Posted English Operators.

LONDON, Oct. 26. — The Daily Telegraph says of the demand for the supply of wheat: The stock of foreign wheat at the principal British ports, it is said, would not suffice to feed the country for a fortnight. The slight fall in American exchanges on Saturday gave the English markets a downward tendency, but it is the opinion of one of the best know corn factors in Mark Lane that American wheats will speedily rise with a bang, and that by Christmas prices will be much further advanced. During the recent excitement business was in a comparatively few hands.

Dividends From Banks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Ten per cent, Baker City National bank, of Baker City, Or.; 20 per cent, the First National Bank of Redfield, S. D.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed