The REGISTER will be delivered (Sundays excepted) by carriers, in the city, for Ten Cents a week. Daily and Sunday Fifteen Cents a week.

Wheeling Sunday Register.

Beginning with October 1st the price of the REGISTER will be Two Cents. The Sunday edition will be Five Cents.

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EVERY HEAD THAT SHOWED UP

[illegible] a Well Deserved Rap at Candidate Bryan's Hands.

A [illegible] to General Harrison and [illegible] President Ingals About [illegible] and the Helplessness of Voters Who are Under the Power of the Great Corporations—Mr. Bryan Has Nothing to Take Back—He Never Said He [illegible] Free Silver Would Produce Panic—Believes Just the Opposite—A Bishop Who Thinks Farmers Sons are Too Well Educated—A Reply That is Strictly to the Point.

[illegible], Ill., October 24.—Early this morning Wm. J. Bryan began his [illegible]. Before 8 o'clock he spoke at [illegible] and a good-sized crowd cheered [illegible] arraignment of the gold Democrats. [illegible] speech was devoted in the main to [illegible] shaking up of the man whom [illegible] nominated a ticket in order to elect a Republican.

Ex-President Harrison and M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four Railroad, [illegible] were given a few words.

At La Salle Mr. Bryan spoke from a [illegible] from the rear of the train to a [illegible] enthusiastic admirers of himself and Gov. Altgeld. The action of [illegible] gentleman during the strike [illegible] three years ago here and at [illegible] Valley made the miners there [illegible] supporters of him, and the crowds [illegible] places this morning showed [illegible] evidence of affection for [illegible] and for the presidential [illegible]. At La Salle Mr. Bryan said in part:

"Two distinguished men have called [illegible] because of advice which I [illegible] to railroad employes. In speaking [illegible] of the railroads to coerce [illegible] employes I said that in these hard [illegible] when employment is so difficult [illegible] I did not want to advise laboring [illegible] to do anything which would lose [illegible] their employment, and added that [illegible] should wear Republican buttons if [illegible], march in Republican parades [illegible] were commanded to do so, and [illegible] contribute to the Republican campaign fund if that was required by their [illegible], but that they should vote according to their convictions on election [illegible]. Mr. Ingalls, the president of a [illegible], in a speech at Cincinnati, denounced me for advising employes to deceive their employers, and ex-President Harrison has charged me with [illegible] immorality in giving the advice which I have quoted. Now I desire to justify my position. The right [illegible] according to one's conscience is [illegible]-given right. Coercion is a violation of law, and when I advise employes [illegible] as they please, even though they [illegible] wear Republican buttons and [illegible] in Republican parades, I am [illegible] higher moral grounds and giving [illegible] advice than those who [illegible] coercion and appeal to employes to vote the Republican ticket on election day, merely because they have [illegible] compelled to wear Republican [illegible] during the campaign. When a [illegible] me for advising employes [illegible] their honest convictions at the ballot box, I ask what such people think of the Australian ballot. The Australian ballot is a secret ballot, and we have adopted it in this country in order to protect American citizens in [illegible] vote according to conscience without being subjected to discharge or persecution.

"When Mr. Harrison and Mr. Ingalls [illegible] them to vote as [illegible] virtually condemn the Australian [illegible]. In fact, they condemn [illegible] and tell the [illegible] announce in advance [illegible] to vote. There [illegible] their position in advance [illegible] a citizen is [illegible] position [illegible] independence [illegible] glad to [illegible], but when an employer [illegible] of his employes [illegible] they shall march in parades [illegible] badges the employe has a [illegible] advantage of the secret [illegible] willing [illegible] the public [illegible] upon [illegible] which I [illegible] to employes [illegible] Mr. Ingalls and [illegible] are willing to submit [illegible] to the [illegible]. I am willing [illegible] public [illegible] whether it is immoral for [illegible] to vote according to their conscience [illegible] Mr. Harrison and Mr. Ingalls [illegible] willing to risk the [illegible] of [illegible] on the position [illegible] namely that employes must vote the Republican ticket on election day [illegible] they [illegible] wore Republican [illegible] the campaign."

[illegible] had trouble [illegible] the special on which Mr. [illegible] was delayed at [illegible] minutes, and the [illegible] the nominee in [illegible] few hundred people [illegible] the train. It was an enthusiastic [illegible] and cheered [illegible].

Rock Island, Ill., October 24.—Notwithstanding [illegible] Henry county [illegible] every election [illegible] county of the State, an immense [illegible] Mr. Bryan at the fair grounds, and [illegible] erected in the [illegible] of the [illegible] in front of the reviewing [illegible] the nominee talked to an audience [illegible] numbered up into the thousands. He was cheered repeatedly and [illegible] of yellow ribbon [illegible] in a shout for the [illegible] nominee. There were quite [illegible] in the crowd, but the [illegible] number of them were on the [illegible] meeting. At the [illegible] of Galva the train stopped [illegible] a few moments and mingled with [illegible] for Bryan came those for his [illegible]. The Democratic nominee [illegible] everybody present thought the [illegible] was the best thing for the [illegible] and there were cries of "No" [illegible] "No" and "Give us gold and silver." Mr. Bryan asked those who had [illegible] to hold it up. There was no [illegible]. Then Mr. Bryan warned those [illegible] to look out for the gold man [illegible] gold.

Rock Island, Ill., October 24.—Rock Island and Moline joined in the demonstration to the triple nominee this afternoon, and as a result a crowd was great in numbers and enthusiastic assembled in the park to listen to the candidate. Vice President Stevenson was also an attraction and shared the honors. At Moline there was a continual storm of cheers all along the line, and when Mr. Bryan gained the platform it was several minutes before he could proceed with his speech because of the noisy evidences of affection. After he had finished his address he was followed by Vice President Stevenson, who spoke for three minutes. Mr. Bryan, among other things, said:

"Upon the issue of this campaign will depend the financial policy for at least four years. We have an unique spectacle this year in American politics. We have had an administration carried on by a man elected by the Democrats of the United States, and when the Democratic convention met this year they refused to endorse the policy of the administration on the financial question. They in effect repudiated the policy of their own administration and declared in favor of a reversal of that policy, and then the Republican party comes to the defense of a repudiated Democracy and they tell you that Grover Cleveland was right and that Mr. McKinley will continue his policy for four years more. That is what the Republican platform says. It says that the existing gold standard must be maintained and when it says that, it mean sthat you must continue the only means by which that standard can be maintained. I say there will be more bonds if the gold standard is maintained. Do you say there will not be? I ask you why the Republican convention did not denounce the issue of bonds by this administration. It is because the leaders of the Republican party were approving bond issues in the past and will continue bond issues in the future. Under this financial policy the money in actual circulation among the people has decreased $150,000,000 in two years. Under this policy the people who pay taxes have been burdened with an increase of $262,000,000 of the national debt, and these bonds, some of them run for 30 years, so that the conspirators, not satisfied with taxing us, reach their hands into the pockets of the next generation and levy tribute on people yet unborn.

"Now, I have had my attention called to a statement in which I was accused of saying that the free coinage of silver would result in a panic. I have not said so. I do not believe it. I believe, my friends, that the moment this nation has declared that at a certain time the mints of the United States will be opened to the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, that moment the value of silver will be measured by the value of gold, and by the time of the opening of our mints, silver will reach the point where an ounce of it will be worth $1.29 in gold, and from that time we pass on with the parity maintained at 16 to 1."

Monmouth, Ill., October 24.—After leaving Rock Island there were short stops at Alpha and Alexis, and Mr. Bryan went to the rear of the car and acknowledged the reception given him with a few pleasant words. A sharp rebuke was administered to Bishop Worthington at Monmouth by Mr. Bryan. The nominee replied to a statement made in an interview with the Bishop published in a Chicago paper. In the interview Bishop Worthington said that the trouble with the farmer's boy was that he secured too many advantages under the free educational system. In his rejoinder, Mr. Bryan said in part:

"To talk about the over-education of our farmers' sons and to attribute the difficulties which surrounds us to-day to over-education, is to my mind one of the most cruel things that a man ever uttered. The idea of saying that farmers' sons who are not able to rise in life, get a taste of education and then enjoy the taste so much that they follow it up and become dissatisfied with the farm and drift into the cities. The idea of saying that there is over-education among our farmers' sons! My friends, do you know what that language means? It means a reversal of the progress of civilization and a march towards the dark ages again. How can you tell which one of the farmer's sons is going to prove a great man until you have educated them all? Are we to select a commission to go around and pick out the ones that are to be educated?

Ah, my friends, there is another reason why people have gone into the cities and left the farms. It is because your legislation has been causing the foreclosing of mortgages on the farms and the farmers. It is because your legislation has been making the farmer's life harder; it is because the non-producing classes have been producing the laws and making it more profitable to gamble in the farm products than it is to produce them. The idea of laying the blame of the present condition to the farmer's door! The idea of suggesting as a remedy the closing of schools in order that the people may not become dissatisfied. Why, my frieids, there will be dissatisfaction so long as the cause for dissatisfaction exists. Instead of attempting to prevent people realizing their condition, why don't they try to improve the condition of the farmer of this country? I cannot understand how a man living upon the farm can be deluded into the idea that the gold standard has anything but misery and suffering for him.

Larg ecrowds greeted tht candidate at Bushnell and Macomb and Camp Point. At the former place the crowd was so great that bodily injury was threatened Mr. Bryan because of the great crush when he made his way from the platform to the car. The crowds at each place were enthusiastic and applauded the nominee liberally.

Quincy, Ill., October 24.—Three large enthusiastic audiences were addressed in this city to-night by W. J. Bryan. There had been a meeting here in the afternoon of free silverites and to-night the crowds of this city were swelled by excursionists from places forty miles around.

At the Court House square, Mr. Bryan addressed a great crowd for twenty minutes.

There were two more speeches, one at Washington Square and the other at the Empire Theatre. At each meeting the candidate spoke to large crowds.

Immediately after the last speech, Mr. Bryan took his car for Jacksonville. Mr. Bryan will spend the Sabbath in the town where he attended college.

Vice President Stevenson joined the party at Rock Island and accompanied it to Jacksonville.

ON MAJOR M'KINLEY'S LAWN.

Another Day of Big and Numerous Delegations of Visitors.

Charles Emory Smith Says It Beat Anything He Ever Saw, and He Has Been to Russia—The Delegations Included all Sorts of People From Typewriter Girls to Rail-Presidents, and the Latter Brought Their Workmen Along to Help Swell the Crowd.

Canton, O., October 24.—"The like of this has never been seen on earth before," said Charles Emory Smith, ex-minister to Russia, as he stood by the Associated Press representative reviewing the great line of marchers and counter marchers parading on broad North Market street, in front of the mecca of the pilgrimages of the people from many States.

To-day's visitors again broke the record in long distance parties and variety of delegations. Business men and farmers came from New York; farmers, railroad men and working men called by thousands from Missouri, Iowa and Kansas.

From early dawn until late to-night the McKinley home was surrounded with a continuous jam, re-enacting the exciting scenes of the constant crush of other big days.

Major McKinley spoke with unusual fervor all day. He made particular responses to the coercion charges made by National Chairman Jones, when he said in his address this evening to the British Isles—America Club of Cleveland: "They talk about coercion—the coercion of employe by employer. They mistake the spirit of this campaign. It is not coercion, but it is cohesion—cohesion between employes and employers; made stronger by a common interest and a common experience."

Statements of a similar nature in his Missouri address called forth the greatest demonstration of the day about the platform from which he spoke.

Delegations began to arrive early this morning and at a rate calculated to make this Saturday at least equal in volume and variety of demonstration to the earlier Saturdays of the campaign.

The first delegation to arrive came from Lebanon City, Lebanon county, Reading, Berks county, Schuylkill county and contiguous territory in Pennsylvania. They arrived about 6:30 o'clock on a special train of seven coaches, but did not go to McKinley's home till about 9 o'clock. There were introductory addresses by ex-Mayor J. K. Kennedy for Reading and J. Victor Smith, for Lebanon.

As soon as the address to the Pennsylvanians had been finished, members of the hardwood lumber exchange and the builders and trade exchange of Chicago, who had arrived on a special train of three Pullman cars were given possion of the lawn. They were introduced by Harvey Shoyden and addressed by Major McKinley.

The fourth audience of the day was made up largely of railroad men in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road, coming from Horton, Kansas; Elden, Iowa; Trenton, Mo., and Fort Wayne, Ind., the latter part including representatives of all branches of railroad interests from officer to section man. The special train which reached Canton about noon left Kansas at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The introductory address was made by Major T. J. Anderson, general ticket and passenger agent of the road.

Major McKinley made his third address of the day to a delegation from New York, representing the towns of Elmira, Corning, Bath, Hornellsville, Cuba and Jamestown, coming on a special train of a dozen coaches early this morning, and to several hundred from McKean county, Pa. District Attorney W. W. Clark spoke for the New Yorkers, and W. W. Proud for the Pennsylvanians.

When the Western railroad men vacated the lawn their place was taken by a large party of iron and steel workers from Cambridge, O., and the employes of the tin plate mills at that place. They marched upon the lawn headed by the Cambridge band. State Senator John H. Morgan spoke on behalf of the delegation in general, and Ambrose Beard for the tin workers.

A delegation of colored workingmen from Pittsburg, coming from the mills, from offices and from the various walks of life, filed in upon the lawn as the Cambridge men filed out. Hon. Wm. Randolph, nominee for Presidential elector, was the spokesman for the party, and he was introduced by Dr. A. T. Hall. The crowd was a particularly enthusiastic and demonstrative one.

About fifty school teachers attending the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Institute at Cleveland, this week, came to Canton at 1:30 this afternoon to pay their respects to Major McKinley. They were presented by Major F. C. Bryan, of Akron.

Major McKinley received them personally, shaking each by the hand, but did not make a formal address to them.

One of the largest delegations of the day was composed of the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Crestline, who arrived on a special train over the Fort Wayne about 2 p. m., and were joined by employes here and Hocking Valley railroad employes, the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad employes and railroad men employed on various roads entering Tiffin and Mansfield. The delegations were introduced by R. M. Burgess, foreman of the Pennsylvania freight house at Toledo.

Half a hundred lady stenographers, employed principally in the offices of the Goodrich Company and Whitman & Barnes Co., at Akron, came to pay their respects to the Republican nominee. The visitors were happily introduced by Miss Lea Carbough.

The weather was delightful and people stood around in the bright sunshine watching the movements of the new arrivals and entering heartily into the demonstrations of the day. Major McKinley did a great deal of handshaking during the earlier part of the day, but as on previous Saturdays since the pilgrimages began, the crowds soon became too large for that. The little stand is again on the front lawn so that the crowd can be assembled all around the speaker.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, arrived this morning and spent some time on the stand and in the study with Major McKinley.

GOD WILL INTERPOSE.

Senator Quay Thinks Divine Power Alone Can Overcome Republican Schemes.

PITTSBURG, October 24.—One of the largest Republican rallies ever held in this city was held to-night at Old City Hall. The hall was crowded almost to the suffocation point and many failed to gain admission.

The speakers were Senator Quay, State Senator Boies Penrose of Philadelphia, ex-Congressman John S. Wise of New York, State Senator S. J. M. McCarrell of Harrisburg, and Judge Samuel H. Miller of Mercer.

In the course of Senator Quay's remarks (which were very brief on account of haorseness) he said that only the interposition of God could prevent the election of McKinley. He predicted that within ten months after McKinley's inauguration the tariff question would be settled so satisfactorily as to thereafter take that question out of American politics altogether.

The money question also would be speedily and permanently solved, leaving the people free to study legitimate statecraft.

LYING IN STATE.

The Body Taken to the State Capital Will Be Buried Sunday at Americus--Telegrams of Condolence--No Congressional Committee

Atlanta, Ga., October 24.—The body of ex-Speaker Crisp was removed this morning from Dr. Holmes's sanitarium, where he died, to the State Capitol. It was escorted by the military and a guard of distinguished citizens and placed in the rotunda, where it is guarded by a detachment of militia. It will remain in state until 9 o'clock tonight. It will be taken to Americus tomorrow morning for interment. The funeral services will be conducted tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in that city. Governor Atkinson, the State house officers and a number of distinguished Georgians will gather there to pay their tribute to the dead.

Among the telegrams of condolence received during the day were the following:

Washington, D. C., October 24.
Mrs. C. F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.:
Mrs. Clements joins me in expressing our deep sympathy for you and your family in this great affliction.
(Signed.) J. C. CLEMENTS.

Washington, D. C., October 24.
To Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.:
Accept my sincere sympathies in the great loss sustained by you and the country.
(Signed.) M. A. HERBERT.

Washington, D. C., October 24.
To Mrs. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.:
I beg to offer my deep sympathy with you and your family.
(Signed.) DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Franklin, Tenn., October 24.
To Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.:
You have my deepest sympathy in your bereavement in the loss you and our country has sustained in the death of Judge Crisp.
(Signed.) BENTON M'MILLAN.

Keokuk, Ia., October 24.
To Mrs. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.:
Mrs. Schofield and I beg you to accept our deepest sympathy in your great sorrow.
(Signed.) J. M. SCHOFIELD.

Wichita, Kas., October 24.
To Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.:
Your loss is the country's loss. I offer you my most respectful sympathy.
(Signed.) THOMAS B. REED.

Washington, October 24.—No Congressional committee will go from Washington to Georgia to attend the funeral of ex-Speaker Crisp. It would be impossible to reach Americus on any train later than that which left here at 11 o'clock to-day, in time to attend the ceremonies, and as no word was received from Speaker Reed previous to that hour, the sergeant-at-arms of the House concluded to make no effort to have the House represented.

REVOLTING.

A Boy's Sad Experiences With a Man Who Abducted Him From His Home in Philadelphia.

Albany, N. Y., October 24.—William F. Proctor, the 15-year-old lad who mysteriously disappeared from his home in Philadelphia some six weeks ago, was found in this city late last night in company with a middle aged man, named William J. Conlon, of Philadelphia. Conlon was arrested on the charge of abduction and was committed to jail.

When questioned, the boy told a most pitiful and revolting story, and was evidently in mortal dread of Conlon. He said that Conlon had coaxed him away from home and promised to buy him a bicycle. From Philadelphia they went to New York, and then by means of freight trains have been traveling about the country. While waiting in the station house, the man and boy, who were left sitting together, entered into a whispered conversation, and as the lad looked terrified they were separated. When questionel, Proctor said that Conlon had said that if he got him into trouble he (Conlon) would kill him. The punishment for abduction in this State is fifteen years and for the unmentionable crime twenty years, and Conlon will be held on this offense.

WILL BE NO PARADE.

CHICAGO, October 24.—Instead of there being two parades in Chicago next Saturday night there will be none. The workingmen's McKinley Club, which had the police permit to parade in the down-town streets, has given up its right to march, and the Democrats who took the matter into the courts and sought to enjoin the police from interfering with them if they marched without a permit, have also decided not to march.

A MANIA FOR POISONING.

Miss Alice Platt, a Servant, is Held to Be Responsible

For the Death of Three Persons and an Attempt to Poison Another, All Members of One Family, in Kansas City, Mo.—The Young Woman is Believed to be Insane. No Other Reason for Her Action Can be Assigned.

Kansas City, Mo., October 24.—Miss Alice Platt, aged 28 years, a servant girl in the household of Charles Mussey, a prominent attorney, is under arrest on suspicion of having poisoned Mrs. Torrence, Mussey's mother-in-law, aged 60 years, and three children. She is believed to have been insane.

Mrs. Ellen M. Torrence, Mrs. Mussey's mother, died suddenly five weeks ago, supposedly from stomach complaint. Soon after that Hugh, a six-year-old son of the Musseys, was saved from morphine poisoning, and to-day, Sue, aged four, and Elizabeth, aged 10 years, died of strychnine poisoning, taken in cookies given them by the servant.

The death of Mrs. Torrence and the illness of the boy Hugh were at the time supposed to have been natural.

Evidence deducted tends to fasten all the crimes upon the servant.

At the coroner's office Miss Platt steadfastly maintained her innocence, but was held for developments.

The only reason assigned for the alleged crime is insanity, which the Musseys have suspected of Miss Platt for some time. The body of Mrs. Torrence, which was taken to Keokuk, Iowa, for burial, will be exhumed.

TO STUDY FINANCE.

The French Cabinet Comes to a Realization That It is the Living Question of the Day.

Paris, October 24.—The cabinet, at a meeting held to-day, decided to instruct the Consul-General of France at New York to make a special study of the international financial situation.

DIVORCE CASES.

Col. Gustav Pabst Granted a Divorce From Margaret Mather--Mrs. Nat Goodwin Fighting Her Husband's Suit.

Milwaukee, Wis., October 24.—Colonel Gustav Pabst, son of the wealthy brewer and a member of the Pabst Brewing Company, has been granted a divorce in the Milwaukee county circuit court from Margaret Mather-Pabst, the actress. The ground alleged was cruel and inhuman treatment, and the specific charge was that Mrs. Pabst attacked her husband with a horse whip in the street on October 24, 1895. No defense was made. A property settlement was made a year ago, when Miss Mather left Milwaukee to resume her stage career.

San Francisco, October 24.—Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin is preparing for a legal battle with her actor husband. Through her New York lawyers she has forwarded an affidavit defending herself in the local courts against her husband's charges.

Mrs. Goodwin's affidavit, after making a general denial to the charges of habitual intemperance on her part, recites her experience in the New York court with her husband. She tells of her successful suit for maintenance three years ago, which resulted in her husband being compelled to pay her $15,000. She then turns the tables on the actor, and charges him with infidelity, and mentions as co-respondents Sadie Thorn and Mabel Amber, both of whom are well known in the theatrical world.

A MONSTER GATHERING.

Two Thousand Paraders Turn Out in Sistersville—A Big Crowd Hears General St. Clair.

Special to the Register.

Sistersville, W. Va., October 24.—The largest political demonstration ever known in Tyler county took place here to-night, on the occasion of the address by General J. W. St. Clair. The parade numbered two thousand men, of which number fourteen hundred were on foot and six hundred horsemen from the surrounding country. Boats brought large numbers of people from Paden's Valley, Sardis and New Martinsville, and there were five bands of music in the column. Many houses were illuminated, and the crowd on the streets was very large. The speech by General St. Clair was in the the Opera House, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and yet not one-fourth of the people could gain admittance. The address was a most convincing one, and was liberally applauded.

DROWNED IN HUGHES RIVER.

Special to the Register.

Parkersburg, W. Va., October 24.—At 11 o'clock this morning James Neely, aged 25, who has been a teamster in the Cairo oil fields, was drowned while watering his horse in Hughes river. The stream was much swollen and he was washed from his wagon, which got into a deep hole. His body has not yet been found.

A HOLD UP FEARED.

SAN ANTONIO, N. M., October 24.—The stage from White Oaks has failed to arrive for two nights and it is feared that another hold up has occurred in the Oscura Mountains.

HARRISON AT HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 24.—General Harrison spoke at Tomlinson Hall tonight to 3,000 people. There was much enthusiasm.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, D. C., October 24.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $237,441,438; gold reserve, $121,573,471.

HON. CHARLES E. HOGG

Makes a Splendid Speech at Ravenswood. A Big Audience That Stayed to the Finish.

Special to the Register.

Ravenswood, W. Va., October 24.—The Ravenswood free silver club was highly entertained by an address by Hon. Charles E. Hogg, of Point Pleasant. Mr. Hogg was in the best condition and made a speech that no one could take any exceptions to, and Republicans as well as Democrats highly complimented him. He spoke for one hour and thirty minutes. Not a person left the audience of 500 persons, and the order was perfect. Everybody seemed to be interested and gave him perfect attention. He clearly showed his audience that the money question was the paramount issue and that the tariff was not to be considered in it. He showed them that there had been a crime committed in 1873, and proved it satisfactorily to all. He also showed them that no tariff legislation had ever made any change or had any tendency to relieve the farmers and laboring classes, but on the other hand, whenever Congress had taken any steps to increase the volume of our currency a ready response was felt in the increased activity of business. Mr. Hogg handles his subject as one who knows, and the Democracy has lost considerably by his not being able to speak in every county in the State.

GORGEOUS DISPLAY.

An Imposing and Novel Demonstration in New York Harbor by the Wealthy Gold Standard Advocates.

New York, October 24.—Probably the most gorgeous marine spectacle as well as the most imposing political demonstration that has ever been witnessed in the United States was the parade of vessels in New York harbor to-night under the auspices of the Shipping and Industrial Sound Money Association of the port of New York. The parade was a demonstration on the part of business men and others who favor the gold standard, and many weeks had been devoted to the preparations for the event.

Nearly 300 vessels, including every description of river craft, made up the illuminated and decorated flotilla, which extended for nearly seven miles along the Hudson river and into the waters of the bay. There were large and graceful excursion steamers, sturdy ferry boats, clumsy barges and lighters, noisy little tugs and expensive steam launches, all brilliantly decorated with colored lights, political devices and bunting, followed one another amid the glare of rockets, Roman candles, fire balloons and colored lights. Many of the boats were equipped with calcium and flash lights and beams of light shot across the path of the vessels from various points along-shore.

From piers along the river front on both sides of the Hudson and from floats anchored at various points on the route fire works were exploded. These displays included aerial mottoes of fire, such as "Honest Money," "Peace and Plenty," "The Starry Cloud," "Old Glory," the latter being an immense representation of the American flag 500 by 250 feet.

The most imposing display was at the Battery, where the reviewing boat Aurora took up her position, after leading the parade at the starting point at One Hundred and Thirtieth street. At the Battery a floating piece entitled "The McKinley Bouquet" was produced simultaneously by the discharge of 3,000 colored rockets.

The shores on both sides of the river were black with people along the route of the pageant. From every house top that commanded a glimpse of the river peopl ewatched the spectacle and many of the down-town business buildings, where spectators assembled, were illuminated.

SECRETARY CARLISLE

Attentively and Respectfelly Listened to at Bowling Green.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., October 24.—Secretary Carlisle delivered the second of his Kentucky campaign speeches here this afternoon. His reception was entirely cordial and free from any attempt at insult or interference. He arrived on the early train and was conveyed to his hotel where he remained until noon and was visited by hundreds of citizens who paid their respects and gave him assurance of fair treatment while here. The Secretary spoke at Potter's Opera House, which was crowded. For an hour and a half Mr. Carlisle was listened to with rapt attention and was enthusiastically applauded. The extra police put on duty by the Mayor found nothing to do. If the hoodlum element was present, it was afraid to make any sort of demonstration. In the audience were quite a large number of ladies with numerous floral offerings. He was wildly cheered at the close of his speech and met with a very flattering ovation throughout in Bowling Green. When he had concluded John S. Rhea, silver candidate for Congress in the Third district, essayed to answer him in part in front of the Opera House, but he was abusive and met with little sympathy. Mr. Carlisle left this afternoon for Louisville.

GOOD NEWS FROM ROANE.

A Majority of Four Hundred Promised. Mr. Butcher's Good Work.

Special to the Register.

Ravenswood, W. Va., October 24.—Hon. B. H. Butcher, of Wood county, returned this evening from Roane county, where he has been speaking this week, and he says that things political in that county are in fine shape for the Democrats and he places their majority at 400.

RAILROADERS ON PARADE.

Chicago, October 24.—The railroad men had a torchlight parade to-night for the Republican candidates, about 18,000 men being in line. All of the roads running out of Chicago were represented.

The Weather

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24.—For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair and warmer; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

For West Virginia—Fair weather; slightly warmer; light variable winds.

Mr. C. Schnepf, the Opera House druggist, made the following observations of the weather yesterday: 7 a. m., 38; 9 a. m., 45; 12 m., 54; 3 p. m., 55;

THE RAILROAD MEN.

Their Meeting at the Park Casino, Yesterday.

The Principal Address was by Receiver John K. Cowen, of the B. & O.—Other Remarks by Gilmore Browne and Judge Lynch. A Letter from Vice President Burt, of the Ohio River Road.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. John K. Cowen, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, addressed the visiting delegations of railway men in behalf of the gold standard.

The speaking took place in the Casino at Wheeling Park.

Special trains carried out the crowds, leaving the city at half-past one o'clock, and on up to four. Many, however, went out on the one o'clock motor. It was not until four o'clock that all the delegations arrived at the Park.

The speaking was commenced at three o'clock, an hour late, and it was after five o'clock before it was concluded.

Every railroad man carried with him a card, embossed with gold, which enabled him to secure one-half rates on the motor line and admission to the Park Casino. The order to admit only those to the Casino who had these certificates was not enforced, however, for several hundred Wheeling citizens, nearly all Republicans, were seated among the audience. The auditorium of the Casino was not entirely filled, it being estimated that about fifteen hundred people were present.

Forty-five persons were seated upon the vast stage. Prominent among them were: J. M. Graham, Superintendent of the B. & O.; C. K. Lord, of the B. & O.; W. J. Robinson, of the Ohio River; Wm. A. Lynch, President of the Wheeling and Connellsville Railroad; O. R. Wood, of the Wheeling and Lake Erie; Randolph Stalnacker, W P., Hubbard, J. B. Sommerville, Alfred Caldwell, R. H. Browse, of Grape Island; Frank Hearne, George Wise, Senator Camden, F. J. Stewart, of the W. & L. E.; H. S. Townsend, of the C., L. & W.

Every railroad that runs into Wheeling or in neighboring towns, was represented by its officials and attorneys.

The purpose of this meeting, as proclaimed by the speakers, was to persuade the men employed on the various roads to cast their ballots on election day for the gold standard and Wm. McKinley. Receiver J. K. Cowen, of the B. & O. road, and Wm. A. Lynch, of the Wheeling and Connellsville road, who followed Mr. Cowen, both denounced Bryan and free silver in the most impassioned terms.

They also urged in the strongest language they could command all railroad men to vote for McKinley.

J. F. Stout, of Massillon, superintendent of the Wheeling and Lake Erie road, was named as presiding officer of the meeting. Mr. Geo. H. Burt, general manager of the Ohio River road, was to have made an address to th employes, but was unable to be present.

He stated, however, that Mr. W. P. Hubbard, would read a letter from Mr. Burt. Mr. Hubbard read a lengthy communication from Mr. Burt, in which he made an extended explanation of what the evils which he believed would follow, if the present gold standard was not maintained, and ended by urging all employes to vote to defeat Bryan. At the conclusion of the reading of the letter, an effort was made by those on the stage to stir up applause, which was finally taken up in the audience.

In his letter, Mr. Burt expressed regret at not being able to be present, gave assurances of his sympathy with the movement and that he would gladly render any assistance in his power to make it a complete success. In relation to the part the railroad corporations had taken in the campaign, Mr. Burt wrote:

"There has been much criticism aimed at the determined opposition of railroad companies to the Chicago platform and its nominees. These companies, so far as practicable, have lent their aid and efforts in bringing about the defeat of the project to change our monetary system, and especially to prevent the change of our present standard of value. It is not the purpose of these companies to engage in the usual political controversies that always precede our elections; their purpose, their end and their aim is to facilitate transportation and to be entirely divorced from political controversies, or influencing in any manner, the result of our oft-recurring elections. And their participation in the present political struggle is due to the measure which threatens to destroy the value of their property and drive them into hopeless bankruptcy."

Mr. Cowen was given a cordial greeting when he was introduced and stepped to the front of the platform. Mr. Cowen addressed the audience as "fellow employes," and proceeded to tell his auditors of an occurrence which had taken place twenty-eight years ago, when he had made a pilgrimage to Canton. He went there, he stated, at that time to be examined for admission to the bar. He referred to the fact that one of the attorneys who had been appointed by the Court to examine him was Mr. Lynch, who would speak there that afternoon, and another was William McKinley, who would be the next President of the United States.

Continuing further, Mr. Cowen adopted a familiar manner towards his hearers, addressing them as "boys." He denied that any of the employes who came to Wheeling to this meeting were coerced. He declared that there had been only one person coerced, and that had been himself, having been persuaded against his will into coming to Wheeling to make an address.

He said that charges of coercion came with very bad grace from a crowd who had thrown eggs at John G. Carlisle, the first citizen of Kentucky, who had hooted at W. L. Wilson, the first citizen of West Virginia, and who had howled down Bourke Cockran at Cincinnati. He styled the talk of railroad men being coerced as unmitigated impudence.

Mr. Cowen endeavored to defend the position taken by Mr. Lynch and himself in the effort to bring their employes in line for the gold standard, declaring that free silver was an assault upon the rights of property and wages. He com-

Continued on Seventh Page