

OUTPOURING OF CITIZENS

(Continued from Page 1)

MEETINGS IN THE SUBURBS.

Great Enthusiasm Shown in Providence, Hyde Park and South Side. Mayor Connell presided at the meeting at the square in Providence which was addressed from the carriage occupied by General Hastings, who was the first speaker. He greeted his listeners for their cordial greeting and then paid a warm tribute to Scranton's growth and development. He said it was in his opinion one of the most wonderful growths in a country of rapid progress. It was a condition, he stated, which impressed him more forcibly with the advancement that had been made since 1840. Scranton's stride has been a practical illustration of the achievements of the Republican party since that date. He urged his hearers to consider thoughtfully the lesson of

they would influence their husbands and sons to vote for the party that created bright and happy homes by fostering industries which furnished employment and decent wages. The Baldwin Locomotive works, of Philadelphia, which employs thousands of men, never since it was built worked so well as within the eighteen months which the Democratic party has been in power.

William J. Schaffer, district attorney of Delaware county, was the next speaker, and his remarks were brief. He put the vast audience in good humor in winding up his remarks by telling a humorous story that they talked well with the terrific smashing record of the Democratic party.

MEETING AT FROTHINGHAM.

Speeches by Charles Emory Smith and Other Eloquent Orators. At 7 o'clock last evening voters began to weed their way into the Frothingham and three quarters of an hour later, when the candidates and the volunteer escort of citizens arrived, the building was crowded. At 8:10 when Bauer's band began to play an overture it was practically impossible to put another person into the building except on the standing room space, except on the stage, which was also fairly well filled, chairs having been provided there for only speakers in the distinguished list of publicans. In the front row on the stage were seated Congressman C. W. Stone, Colonel Thomas Stewart, Charles Emory Smith, Lieutenant Governor James A. Waters, William Schaffer, of Lancaster; Mayor W. L. Connell, George F. Huff, John R. Jones, John M. Harris and C. E. Pryor. Lieutenant Governor Waters opened the meeting and stated that we are now on the eve of one of the most momentous elections in the history of our country. He said that during the last presidential campaign the people were told that if they elected the Democratic nominees the grass would grow about the mills of the land. They had elected these candidates, as they had a right to do, and here in this city we see the prophecy literally fulfilled, for the grass is now growing about some of our mills. In concluding Mr. Waters introduced Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, who was given a magnificent ovation. It was several minutes before the waves of applause subsided so that Mr. Smith could be heard.

His Opinion of Scranton.

"I am greatly indebted," said Mr. Smith, "for the altogether too complimentary remarks with which you have greeted me. I feel more deeply grateful to you and your city than you possibly can be to me. The Electric City. In it today I enjoyed an education which is a lesson to the world. It is in its progress and above all, electric in its Americanism. It showed me what has been, and what will be, the grand and teeming prosperity of your great community. I found a new conception of the progress possible in even the overcast and gloomy days of Pennsylvania and have been made a disciple of the drift of the Lackawanna valley generally and of the Electric City particularly.

"I am glad to see that you are not content with your own good things but that you also are interested in the good things of other communities. I wish you would not turn back the hands on the dial of time and stand again in October, 1892.

"Let me show you a picture: Imagine if you can the business teeming and happily blest valley of the Conemaugh in May, 1888. All nature smiled and was happy. The sky was kissed by sweet sunshine, blazing fires of industry dotted the hills green with the verdure of spring, music welled up from the grove and hum of machinery—all was peace and prosperity. The population was happy, busy, well employed, well paid and looked forward to the future with light hearts and an assurance that the best was yet to come. Suddenly the clouds gathered and a violent storm hung suspended a short while over the peaceful valley before the heavens broke loose in one mad, impetuous fury. In a few hours there had been a whirl and God nurtured community there appeared a seething death bounded and a million of people were in peril. One wild scene of havoc and destruction. Then ensued one of the greatest catastrophes in the history of any country. Details of which you are familiar with and of which I will not burden you.

Powerful Object Lesson.

"In 1892 this glorious country of ours was rich and contented in its progress and unlimited prosperity. Never had wages been so high and never had our Stars and Stripes been so greatly respected at home and abroad. The sun as it traversed in one brilliant arc from the Atlantic to over behind the Rockies and sank in golden glory in the bosom of the Pacific saw our nation three millions of dollars richer than on the day previous. Such great business activity had been achieved as a nation to amass such gains from one day to another had never been known in the world's history. What a magnificent surmount of prosperity!

"Suddenly without warning the clouds gathered and the storm burst as above the horrors of Conemaugh. Almost in the twinkling of an eye followed one of the most serious financial depressions and crippling of industries ever known. In 1883 a gallant and magnanimous soldier of Pennsylvania rushed to relieve and protect the sufferers of Johnston and in the same gallant Johnstown has been summoned to lead in the fight for honor and reason. This standard bearer is one who is to re-establish the country and deliver it from depression. It was General Darius H. Hastings (deafening applause) in 1889 and it is fitting and proper that it is he in 1894 (continued applause).

"None Have Escaped. "Thank you for your large store of resources and industry you have not suffered much. You were not completely enveloped in the full flux of the change which has cost the country in wages over \$100,000,000, but considering that the change in value, still, you have not entirely escaped; some of your furnaces are not blazing with fires nor surrounded by busy men; some of your mines are not running full time. But it is an experience you know as well as I and I shall not elaborate upon it further than to read a letter written to me some time ago by one of your citizens. It relates an occurrence in your own midst which I would designate as an argument if such a position were necessary."

"Mr. Smith read a portion of a letter which stated that several Green Ridge glass blowers yesterday left the city in search of employment. They had no hopes of securing work here and so told the writer of the letter and also stated that 700 men had been reduced 14 per cent. from the \$8 per day wages of skilled glass blowers."

"What is the cause?" continued Mr. Smith. "The cause followed the Democratic victories of 1892 when the entire economic policy of the government was to be changed by Democratic legislative bodies and a Democratic executive. A record came of dishonor and imbecility in foreign affairs and depression, sorrow and distress at home. It was a shameful record of blunder upon blunder, wrong upon wrong, the one following closely on the heels of the other like the drunken experience related of a friend by Charles Lamb."

"This friend took a first drink of gin to make him warm, a second to keep the first company, a third to show the second it was not a dual company, a fourth to show there were more to follow, a fifth to prove that the fourth was not mistaken, and so on.

"The People's Mad Desire. "The false light of this awful change, the people running in one mad, blind impulse to a condition they could not escape from and were befuddled with the blood of murdered industries. It has been such a horrible blot on the skirts of our grand republic that in the language of Shakespeare may we vehemently exclaim, "Out, damned spot, out, I say!"

"This blighting work was consummated by the Wilson-Gorman bill after its

year of destructive agitation. The final passage of this measure was not ratified in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago nor Scranton, but it was passed and quite properly ratified in the city of Philadelphia. Here the chief orator quite properly and quite naturally was Professor William L. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee of these United States, in a company and society more congenial to him than the state of West Virginia. He fled for recognition and testimony to the New York chamber of commerce, to the New York board of trade, but to a banquet tendered him by the merchants and people of Great Britain.

"On Mr. Wilson's return, two weeks ago, his first act was to publish a letter in the New York World alleging that his report in London had been garbled in its report in America and he further stated he had the audacity to be further garbled by a distinguished Ohio statesman, William McKinley. Who has ever been charged that man with willfully misquoting anyone, whose very character is fair and whose noble heart never lied.

"If by any chance Mr. McKinley misquoted Mr. Wilson it was from those garbled newspaper reports of Mr. Wilson's visit. The Friday morning following the banquet of Thursday night when Mr. Wilson was his famous speech, I hastened to buy a London Times before even tasting coffee and rolls. I have one here with me; behold the hurt you; don't be afraid.

London Times Thunder. "If it never thundered before, it thundered on the morning of Sept. 28 when it gave to the world the first of its ten speeches which will reverberate and echo from Maine to California and from Lawrence to the Potomac. Without subjecting myself to the accusation of 'garbling' I will first read you an editorial of that morning and an extract of the speech alluded to."

"Mr. Smith then read that portion of his speech which was a forcible and telling argument for free trade, pure and simple, and could not even be applied to tariff for revenue only. He also read, among many quotations of the speech referred to, 'we tariff fences have been tearing down the fences the protectionists had to put up to keep Great Britain out of our market.' Mr. Smith rehearsed in a vivid manner the jumped passage of the Wilson bill through congress and senate, Mr. Wilson's refusal to sanction it and his final condition when it contained 634 amendments. The speaker did not question Mr. Wilson's honesty of purchase, but referred to him in the language of the wit.

"Be to his virtues very kind, Be to his faults a little blind, Let all his ways be unconfin'd, Let all his words be to his mind." Pure English Testimony. Great Britain's position on the tariff question was presented by Mr. Smith by extracts from the official British blue book. These were from the royal commission appointed by parliament to inquire into the causes of the financial depression since many years ago. The commission's report showed that England's financial trouble began in

1875, about the time the protective principle became established in the United States. The report said further that the stringency "was caused by the protective policies of foreign countries."

He concluded his address by a hearty appeal to the present condition and its past causes, govern themselves accordingly and say in the language of the patriot to the demagogue, "Take care of thyself, ye Democrats, for the people are now going to tear thee to pieces." He retired in the midst of long continued and lusty applause.

Hastings' Grand Ovation. When General Hastings stepped forward in response to his brief introduction by Chairman Waters a spontaneous, thundering and continued applause reverberated from all parts of the auditorium. Twice he attempted to speak but was compelled to stand waiting until the storm of cheers had subsided. His voice finally became audible and throughout his brief address his words were received in deeply interested silence alternating with repeated and hearty shouts. He said: "I thank you with my full heart for so loyal and true a reception. I dislike to begin a speech with a thank you, but know you will bear with me when I tell you I have already made four speeches since arriving in your city. For a long time previous I have spoken to audiences four or five times each day and, if my good health continues, shall continue the record until Nov. 6."

"I had only intended to thank you for your hearty reception, but a remark made by Mr. Smith concerning the general dissatisfaction of the Wilson bill urges me to change my purpose."

"Senator Jones, one of the original drafters of the bill and an acknowledged free trader, said he did not believe that 1,000 men were satisfied with it after its passage. You will understand his sentiment when I read a few facts to your notice. When the bill reached the senate it had not more than a dozen supporters. The men who then went about looking for the reason for this condition unearthed the following facts. Senator McPherson said that although a free trader, the pottery interests of New Jersey must be protected, and the bill had to be amended so as to please that gentleman and provide a protective tariff on earthenware. The senators of West Virginia, who were not in Alabama, were asked what consideration was necessary to secure their support for the bill. A bar.

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gain was made with them by an amendment protecting coal and iron. Senator Brice didn't approve of it in any form. Senator Murphy, of New York, would only support it after his color and cut of his hair had been fully protected. David B. Hill shielded the question by exclaiming 'I am a Democrat.' And so the fun continued, requiring protection spots had been pledged on this free trade sun.

Mr. Cleveland's defiant attitude when he dared the senate to pass the bill reminded me of the first case I tried as a young lawyer. My client was charged with the larceny of three pigs. I believed the evidence had proved him innocent and in my plea to the justice I exclaimed, 'You dare not send my client to jail. I dare not, eh, he replied, and forthwith sentenced him to six days.

"The president went into ten days' retirement at Buzzard's roost and after weighty deliberation came forward with the statement that every protective feature of the bill would be stricken from it when congress meets next December. Now it rests with you voters to say whether Mr. Cleveland and the nation are to get along with that threat. There is a remedy and it lies in the house with Thomas B. Reed in the presiding officer's chair. Never mind me in the days to get along some way. Concentrate your effort on electing Galusha A. Grow and George F. Huff for congressmen-at-large, and Mr. Scranton to represent Delaware in district No. 2.

"I understand there is to be a free trade meeting in this city Nov. 1. I willingly advertise it and recommend present to do in my plea. If it were possible I would like to have every workingman, laborer and mechanic in the city of Scranton present. What a joyful meeting that will be! Imagine it! See the resolutions of thanks and commendation direct to the national administrative and legislative departments. Try and picture the hundreds of Grand Army of the Republic veterans who will attend and the widows and orphans. Possibly their commanding officer will propose three cheers for Hoke Smith and his goppers in recognition of pensions from the nation's defenders.

"If elected to the office for which I am a candidate I hereby promise to obey and follow strictly the constitution of the United States and this state. I will obey no command or request that shall discriminate against creed, sect, section, locality, race, color or sex."

General Hastings' honesty of purpose shown in proclaiming in so public a manner his position in the American Proser and the resolutions of thanks and commendation which continued long after he had taken his seat.

Hon. Thomas J. Stewart, a prince in the world of wit and good sense, in a brief speech which terminated in an appeal for support to the Republican ticket and its consequent principles of patriotism, courage and honor.

Attorney A. J. Colborn, of Scranton, formerly referred to the Republican candidates individually, but devoted himself particularly to the campaign of Charles F. Huff, though brief, substantiated the reputation of this city's young orator, and occasioned frequent outbursts of applause.

William J. Schaffer, of Delaware county, made his first bow to a Scranton audience, and in a bright and witty speech ingratiated himself into the sympathetic attention of his hearers. Mr. Schaffer delivered a forceful and eloquent address. He told of the struggle of the Democrats to pass the tariff act, and declared that the compact between the Democratic leaders and the sugar trust was the most damnable ever made by fraud and treachery. General Hastings said: "We are coming, General Hastings, with 200,000 majority for you to vindicate the national honor."

W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, was introduced as the last speaker of the evening and he said in prefacing his remarks that he supposed the audience before the people, and on which they would in a short time have an opportunity to pass, was very simple. He said that those who were pleased and delighted with the kind of prospect we have had for the last nineteen months will vote for that genial gentleman, William Maspease Slingerly, and the close who the Democrats got into power. They were regarding the principles of free trade. The cause was plain; it was the change of policy; money felt the change instantly. There is nothing so positive as the thought that laws in courts hand. The manufacturers could not go on against the cheap wares imported from England and France, and the result that I have seen is empty mills and idle men instead of the open mills and busy men. Men willing to work but actually compelled by law. Honest men beggars; that is the result.

"What was the result? The country went from prosperity to despair; the Democrats did not respect this financial crisis and it shows that they did not know what they were talking about or were telling a lie, and unquestionably we did not get that increased prosperity. There was less work in the mills, wages were less. Why did the mills close who the Democrats got into power? They were regarding the principles of free trade. The cause was plain; it was the change of policy; money felt the change instantly. There is nothing so positive as the thought that laws in courts hand. The manufacturers could not go on against the cheap wares imported from England and France, and the result that I have seen is empty mills and idle men instead of the open mills and busy men. Men willing to work but actually compelled by law. Honest men beggars; that is the result.

"Our market is the greatest in the world and it is no wonder that England is anxious to get here. I don't blame them for wanting to give it to the Democratic party for want of a better one."

Not a Statesman. "Nobody ever charged Grover Cleveland with being a statesman. He has never studied men. When his party were in this difficulty, they were paralyzed and the only excuse they offered was that it was the result of the wicked government of the Republicans. They called a special session of congress and argued until the people thought they thought they thought, but could not arrive at any settlement until the Republican party went to their assistance. What about the income tax? What about the income tax? Warwick made some explanations when the interrupter said if he had \$4,000 a year he would be willing to pay personal tax, when the interrupter said that he did not want to be personal, but he re-echoed the sentiment of one of his audience, that his questioner never would be worth the ink of a pen in the arguments he adduced. The speaker then continued: "The Democrats are the party of inconsistencies, they are so mixed that they do not know who they are fighting against, so they naturally fight each other. No intelligent man will nowadays admit that he is a Democrat, and as an organization they are an absolute failure. They are a party of obstruction and gain nothing by experience, and reminded one of an old stage coach drawn by an ox and a mule, the ox being slow and stubborn and the mule walking and kicking."

Thomas W. Cooper, of Delaware, and Charles E. Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, made excellent speeches and the meeting concluded by admirable addresses from Colonel Eschmelt, of Lancaster, and Colonel Thomas Stewart, of Norristown.

The Sooner the Better. From the Chicago Tribune. On the night of the election in Pennsylvania Mr. Singlerly will retire at his usual hour, or perhaps a little earlier.

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just before the great Republican party was in the ascendancy, to the present time. Take all the wealth of 1860, multiply it by three, and it is proved by the census that it is now our estimated wealth, or in other words, the country has since that time, 1860, grown three times in mercantile value. It has also increased in population and developed generally such as no other country upon record.

Legislation for the People. "It could not have been so successful if it were not for the fact that the legislature had worked in the interest of the people and there was substantial proof of this in the abatement of men in the line from Abraham Lincoln to Benjamin Harrison. I would, however, desire to submit one proposition, that notwithstanding the great wealth, this great center would not be so wealthy but for the establishment of the great American system of protection in your midst. This city is an object lesson of that, proving the beneficial result of the American protective duty and it proved another thing, that this country can bring to its shores the best representatives of all nationalities, who find something in the air and soil which will carry out that honest type of American citizens. Here you have representatives of every nation, and here I can see how these representatives can come to our shores, and the making of our country maintain their reverence and respect for their fatherland. It has been explained to me that they bear a love to their fatherland which is equal to the love a son bears to his father and still bearing that affection, when he comes to this country, that fact does not prevent him making the best kind of an American citizen."

"My voice warns you as well as myself that I must not speak much longer, but your chairman has mentioned that the majority of voters will certify my candidacy on Nov. 6. Let me say to you in all solemnity that I shall receive a majority of votes from the people of this commonwealth. I have taken care to have the best of the constitution of the United States of America and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and if it shall come to pass that I am elected to the office of governor, it will be seen that the constitution shall be obeyed without regard to section, sect, creed, class or conditions which now exist in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The chairman made a reference to the candidature of Judge Archbald, which was heartily confirmed by the meeting and the endorsement of James W. Latta, candidate for secretary of internal affairs, who was very cordially received. He made an effective address in which he eloquently argued the merits of General Hastings' Pennsylvania had the greatest show on earth. The Democrats had been writing down the industries of these parts, and from the president's utterances it was evident that their agitation was not yet concluded. Mr. Latta spoke at some length upon the question of pensions, and his remarks were warmly received.

Address of Charles F. Warwick. Charles F. Warwick, city solicitor of Philadelphia, was the next speaker and in the course of his remarks said: "Remember, gentlemen, that at the last general campaign the Democrats stood on a platform of free trade and said that protection was a fraud and the tariff a cruel tax, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. At that time prosperity smiled upon our country, the mills were running, the anvils rang with a welcome clang, and even the waters were full of silver as they tumbled over the wheel. We were happy, prosperous people, and all the world had an eye on our success. This was the time when the Democrats stood on a platform of free trade and thousands of people listened to their arguments and handed over to them the responsibilities of the government. They were so eloquent and so persuasive that many protectionist voters supported them when they heard and thought that was wrong, a false, unjust and inconsistent."

"What was the result? The country went from prosperity to despair; the Democrats did not respect this financial crisis and it shows that they did not know what they were talking about or were telling a lie, and unquestionably we did not get that increased prosperity. There was less work in the mills, wages were less. Why did the mills close who the Democrats got into power? They were regarding the principles of free trade. The cause was plain; it was the change of policy; money felt the change instantly. There is nothing so positive as the thought that laws in courts hand. The manufacturers could not go on against the cheap wares imported from England and France, and the result that I have seen is empty mills and idle men instead of the open mills and busy men. Men willing to work but actually compelled by law. Honest men beggars; that is the result."

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JAMES W. LATA.

Scranton's growth in its application to Republican principles and show their good judgment and patriotism by voting the Republican ticket Nov. 6.

Charles F. Warwick, Philadelphia's city solicitor, gave a brief and witty address in which he alluded to the middle loyal and hearty attitude of the father of the Wilson bill among the nobility of England. Mr. Warwick asserted that the issue is one of patriotism and above party. He said that the loyal and hearty attitude of the father of the Wilson bill among the nobility of England. Mr. Warwick asserted that the issue is one of patriotism and above party. He said that the loyal and hearty attitude of the father of the Wilson bill among the nobility of England.

Colonel Stewart added to the remarks of Mr. Warwick that the issue is one of pocketbook as well as patriotism. A lesson should follow the people's desire of two years ago for a change. It had resulted like the prayer of the man who prayed for \$5 worth of rain and when the floods came washed the man who had prayed for more than one dollar's worth. Pennsylvania, he said, should send a message all along the line, and indications are that she will do so.

General Latta, candidate for secretary of internal affairs, made a speech of only a moment's duration in which he regretted lack of time in which to make an extended effort. He said he felt confident of party success, was gratified by the city's welcome and would be satisfied if the same spirit was found in other sections of the state.

During the drive along North Main avenue to Hyde Park an excellent opportunity was offered for a comprehensive view of the city, and the panorama elicited hearty expressions of commendation. When we reached the vacant lot where the Moody tent was recently located, about 2,000 persons were found assembled.

General Hastings, Colonel Frank Eschman, General Latta and Congressman Charles W. Stone spoke briefly, and after long continued shouts for Galusha A. Grow, that gentleman in a few brief sentences, which were accompanied by tumultuous applause. The several speakers were continued interrupted by the cheering and shouting. On arriving at the Wyoming House it was the opinion of General Hastings and his party that the afternoon had revealed a hope and satisfaction far beyond their expectations.

Big South Side Meeting. When the carriages containing General Hastings and the other distinguished speakers arrived on the South Side, a rousing and a magnificent reception was accorded. The Republican clubs of the Eleventh, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, headed by Guth's band, at 5:30 began a parade which traversed the city streets. Every step the parade went it was joined by citizens, and the throng that came to hear the speakers blocked Willow street on both sides and Pittston avenue a square each way.

Open ranks were made through a gathering of at least 5,000 persons and the carriages drove along the middle of the street. Major Everett Warren introduced General Hastings and in doing so said that the great industrial portion of the city could not be overpraised. General Hastings, who was accompanied with long continued applause and it was more than a minute before he could begin to speak. He thanked his hearers most cordially and said he was proud to visit the busy section of a city whose growth in industrial and commercial lines was marvelous. He thanked his hearers most cordially and said he was proud to visit the busy section of a city whose growth in industrial and commercial lines was marvelous.

Before leaving Major Warren introduced Colonel Eschman, of Lancaster. Mr. Eschman, in a few words of inspiration from the rapturous foreword greeting given to General Hastings and said in beginning his remarks: "That's what we'll do for General Hastings. Nov. 6, we will send him on his way rejoicing." Colonel Eschman said that it gave him great pleasure to come among the Germans, and to meet people, and mingle with and meet them. They are noted for their thrift and frugality, and they know a good thing when they see it. General Hastings is a good man and that is what they want and will keep. He then spoke on the coal and steel rail trade, and quoted the wages received by American workmen against the wages of European and Canadian workmen. The Democratic party would allow manufacturers who pay their employees low wages to come in with their products and compete with the American manufacturer who pays his men honest wages. The progress of this city for twenty-five years is due to the policy of protection of the Republican party. Two years ago the Democrats were handed over to the Democrats and the state of the country since it has undergone the change is plain to every citizen.

Remarks of General Latta. Attorney Fred W. Fleit introduced General James W. Latta, candidate for secretary of internal affairs. General Latta said he was not going to make a speech, he simply wanted to show himself to the men whose votes he expected so that they could see who they were voting for. He thanked them for the hearty greeting he received and concluded amid cheers and applause. Ex-Attorney General Thomas J. Stewart, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker. He was pleased to see so many women and little boys, future presidents perhaps, present. The women especially he delighted to see. Their control over their husbands is a powerful one and he had no doubt but that



GALUSHA A. GROW.

1875, about the time the protective principle became established in the United States. The report said further that the stringency "was caused by the protective policies of foreign countries."

He concluded his address by a hearty appeal to the present condition and its past causes, govern themselves accordingly and say in the language of the patriot to the demagogue, "Take care of thyself, ye Democrats, for the people are now going to tear thee to pieces." He retired in the midst of long continued and lusty applause.

Hastings' Grand Ovation. When General Hastings stepped forward in response to his brief introduction by Chairman Waters a spontaneous, thundering and continued applause reverberated from all parts of the auditorium. Twice he attempted to speak but was compelled to stand waiting until the storm of cheers had subsided. His voice finally became audible and throughout his brief address his words were received in deeply interested silence alternating with repeated and hearty shouts. He said: "I thank you with my full heart for so loyal and true a reception. I dislike to begin a speech with a thank you, but know you will bear with me when I tell you I have already made four speeches since arriving in your city. For a long time previous I have spoken to audiences four or five times each day and, if my good health continues, shall continue the record until Nov. 6."

"I had only intended to thank you for your hearty reception, but a remark made by Mr. Smith concerning the general dissatisfaction of the Wilson bill urges me to change my purpose."

"Senator Jones, one of the original drafters of the bill and an acknowledged free trader, said he did not believe that 1,000 men were satisfied with it after its passage. You will understand his sentiment when I read a few facts to your notice. When the bill reached the senate it had not more than a dozen supporters. The men who then went about looking for the reason for this condition unearthed the following facts. Senator McPherson said that although a free trader, the pottery interests of New Jersey must be protected, and the bill had to be amended so as to please that gentleman and provide a protective tariff on earthenware. The senators of West Virginia, who were not in Alabama, were asked what consideration was necessary to secure their support for the bill. A bar.

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