THE SUREST WAY TO GET TRADE IS TO ADVERTISE FOR IT IN THE TRIBUNE.

Bryan Helped to Make the Wilson Bill.

Scranton Tribune.

He Said That Would Bring Prosperity. Did It?

EIGHT PAGES---56 COLUMNS. SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1896. TWO CENTS A COPY

Politics AND THE Silk Market.

That National politics interfere with trade is known to every American, and at no time in the nation's history has this fact been so apparent as now. Banks refuse the ordinary courtesies and accommodations to their best customers, gilt-edge securities go begging for loans, and commercial papers, which under ordinary conditions would be as good as gold, is worth less for immediate use, and the money question is the cause of it all. Under these conditions, when manufacturers or jobbers are pinched, there is but one help for them, and that is to realize for spot cash in their stocks so that they may tide over the present awful stringency.

We Had An Offer

Last week from a large importer and jobber to sell us silks amounting to a limited sum at a tremendous discount for cash on purchase, and as we knew the stock to be one of the richest in the country, took advantage of the offer, although stocks were full for the season.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, October 20th,

We place the first portion of this marvellous purchase on sale. Here are the facts:

Lot I.

15 pieces all silk Taffeta-Armures. Full line of lovely new combination effects. Full as good as usually sells for 62½c.

Sale Price, 42 1-2c

Lot II.

10 pieces handsome Pekin Brocade silks in the very newest of fashion's ways. Goods that could not be sold under ordinary way for less than 85c.

Sale Price, 63c

Lot III.

12 pieces Cheney Bros.' best Printed Warp Taffeta silks, in striking and elegant styles that are new, novel and beautiful. Worth not less than $1.25.

Sale Price, 79c

Lot IV.

10 pieces Irredescent Taffeta silks in exquisite color harmonies that leave nothing to be desired. Cheapest we ever knew silks of this quality sold at was 75c.

Sale Price, 62 1-2c

Lot V.

8 pieces Epingle Chameleon silks, in rich, subdued triple tones, with contrasting foliage and figure effects. These represent the latest Parisian novelties, and are beautiful beyond description. The select New York stores are getting $1.75 for exactly the same goods.

Sale Price, $1.10

Lot VI.

10 pieces Black Gross Grain Brocades. Every pattern is new and the silk is of standard 100 quality. 4 pieces 22-inch Black Silk Rhadames. Superb finish and worth at least 85c.

Sale Price, 75c

Lot VII.

4 pieces Black Satin Duchess, 20 inches wide and value for 75c.

Sale Price, 53c

Lot VIII.

The quantities specified above cannot be added to at these figures, and when sold out the bargain opportunity is gone.

Sale Price, 53c

GLOBE WAREHOUSE.

MAJOR M'KINLEY IS STILL ELOQUENT

Inspiring Addresses Made to Delegations Yesterday.

ARGUMENTS BASED ON SOUND SENSE

Legislation Cannot Create Values. The Only Way to Get Wealth Is by Labor--Present Affair Is Not a Partisan Campaign--The Issues Before the Voter.

Canton, O., Oct. 22.—The first delegation to call on Major McKinley today was from Creston, Ohio. It came at 10:30 and numbered about 200. Major McKinley, in addressing this delegation, said:

I see you have not lost your earnestness and enthusiasm for the great doctrines of the Republican party. We cannot by legislation in this country make values; we cannot by any legerdermain of finance make something out of nothing. The only way to get wealth is by labor, and anybody who teaches any other doctrine is a false teacher and not the friend of American citizenship, or of our American homes. There is no such thing as creating wealth by the mere breath of congress. Congress can do a good many things, but it cannot make you rich by debasing the money of the country, and it cannot make the country rich by giving us dollars that are only worth 52 cents each and stamping them dollars. (Applause.)

Now, congress can help the country, but it must be by wise legislation, caring for the products, the labor, the farms and the men of our people, by protecting them against the products of people living in other lands. (Great applause.)

A large delegation from Medina county, Ohio, numbering more than 1,000, called at 12:30. There were bands and a glee club with it, which sang popular campaign songs while the throng was marching into Major McKinley's yard. The delegation was an enthusiastic one, and gave Major McKinley a rousing reception when he rose to speak.

TO MEDINA COUNTY DELEGATION.

In addressing the delegation from Medina county and Beret, Major McKinley said:

This is not a partisan campaign, it rises altogether above that. It is a campaign, as I view it, for the United States, its honor, its credit, its currency, its welfare, and I welcome the assistance which comes to our cause from every quarter of the country from men who hereafter have not been identified with us in party association.

My fellow citizens, there is more involved in this campaign than the question of currency. There is the question of whether it is to be a government by law, whether the law is to be supreme over all, whether the courts of this country which are a shield and anchor for us in times of trouble, are sustained or become the mere creatures of a party caucus. Away with it. (Applause.) This is a government of law and the people will render a verdict on the third day of November sustaining both law and courts.

From Barnesville, Belmont county, some smaller towns in the neighboring counties of Noble and Gurnsey, the next delegation came. It was made up of workingmen, farmers and miners, and it contained nearly a thousand voters.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In addressing this delegation, Major McKinley said:

Briefly stated, my fellow citizens, what is this great contention about that is engaging the attention of seventy million of people to the exclusion of everything else? What is it all about? First, shall we have an honest dollar worth 100 cents, or shall we adopt as our standard a dollar worth only 52 cents?

Second—Shall we pay the obligations of the government as we have always paid them—in the highest form of money known to the civilized world?

Third—Shall we now enter upon the issuance of a depreciated paper money as proposed by the Chicago Democratic platform?

Fourth—Shall this government by law be sustained under the law and through the courts created by law?

Fifth—Shall we continue the partial free trade policy which was inaugurated by the election of 1892, or shall we restore that grand protective policy under which for more than thirty years we lived and had such great prosperity?

I take it the people about me are opposed to debasing the money of the country, and I take it no man in Ohio wants the obligations of the United States dishonored to the extent of a single farthing.

MARIETTA DELEGATION.

The Barnesville delegation was closely followed by a great one from Marietta, Ohio, which included some visitors from Morgan county. The Marietta delegation coming from the first settlement in the whole northwest and a county rich in historical associations and suggestion, caused Major McKinley to recall some names, incidents and events of the past. He further said:

My fellow countrymen, may we all be inspired by the same blessed spirit of patriotism that moved the grand old men who founded our government, and we have in the contest now upon us that which commands the highest patriotism and noblest aspirations of American citizenship. Our honor is impugned; our currency is threatened; our courts are assailed; the very fabric of our government is involved in the controversy which we must settle one week from next Tuesday. This is not a partisan contest; it is a contest built upon genuine patriotism and looking to genuine Americanism. No danger can ever come to this republic so long as we carry the American flag in our hands and keep it in our hearts, and I speak to all my fellow citizens of Ohio when I say that this is the year when you are to determine, each for himself, whether or not he wants a 52-cent dollar or a 100-cent dollar; whether or not he wants a return to that prosperity from which he ran away in 1892, and whether or not he wants to continue that industrial policy which increases the debts of the government and debts of the people, and want and destitution for all of our people. (Cries of "We want protection" and "We want McKinley.")

In this great contest the Republican party has been designated to carry the banner that represents those great principles, (a voice, "Glory to God") and men of all political parties this year are rallying around that banner because it embraces what they believe is for the best of the people and the glory of the great republic.

Not one third of the Marietta people had moved away when a delegation of seven hundred voters from Guernsey county, Indiana, marched up.

QUESTION OF MONEY.

In addressing the Indiana delegation Major McKinley spoke as follows:

A government for the people which rests upon the consent of the governmnt is a government that can be made by the people to express just such policies as they believe will best subserve their own interests. You will have an opportunity one week from next Tuesday to express by your individual ballots what you think of the great questions that divide us this year. They are questions which ought not to be troublesome in rightful determination. The question as to whether good money or poor money is wanted should not create doubt in any mind. We want good money, good at home and good abroad, and good all the time, and when we have parted with our work and labor, or our products, we want something in return of stable value, and that is the kind of money we have now—gold, silver and paper all alike, all equal in purchasing and debt paying power, made good by the government of the United States. The trouble is not with money; it is that we want something to do. It is not jobs we want back. (Cries of "Right.") It is the lost market that the farmer wants back again. It is our splendid home market that has been surrendered. This is all there is to this question so far as the tariff and finance are concerned. It is not a lack of money, but a lack of markets. What we want to do is to get back that confidence and we cannot do it unless you defeat the party that destroyed that confidence. It is all in your own hands. I know the people of Indiana are in favor of law and order and of honesty. (Cries of "And of Major McKinley.") You are in favor of good money, good times and good markets. You know how you lost some of them and you know the direct route to get them back again, and if you do not follow in that way, I shall be very much surprised.

M'KINLEY'S PROSPECTS.

Senator Quay Considers That His Election is Assured.

Pittsburg, Oct. 22.—Senator Quay passed through Pittsburg today on his way to his home in Beaver where he will rest a couple of days. He said that Major McKinley's election is assured.

"I have said he would have 276 votes in the electoral college, and I still stick to that, although I regard that estimate as too low. The campaign is running along in excellent shape, but we will not relax a stroke until the night before election, as it would never do to lose points at the eleventh hour."

BUTCHERED BY BUSHMEN.

Members of an Austrian Scientific Party Are Massacred by Savages on the South Sea Islands.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—News of the massacre of part of an Austrian scientific party on the island of Gaudalcanas, in the Solomon group, reached this city today by the steamer Monowa. The party left Sydney to cruise about and visit the Solomon islands in scientific researches in the Austrian man-of-war Albatross. They had visited all the isles except Gaudalcanas, on which there is a mountain called the Lion's head. The party walked to reach the summit and hired native guides. They started for the summit on the fifth of August. In the party were Baron Foulton Von Norbreck, Lieutenant D. Budick, two midshipmen, one boy named De Buefort, twenty sailors, two servants and two native guides. After two days march one of the midshipmen and seven sailors returned as they became too fatigued to proceed farther. The day after they left the camp, the baron, Lieutenant Budick,, seven sailors and two servants, started up the mountain. Several bushmen met them on the way and joined the expedition, but as they were without arms no particular attention was paid to them. The baron was in the lead all the way and as he neared the top of the mountain, a bushman, who appeared to be a chief, was seen by the party. As he appeared, two shots were fired lower down the mountain from the direction of the camp. The shots seemed to be a signal for the chief to attack the baron's party. Bushmen from a score of places at once rushed out and the baron was struck on the neck with a tomahawk, while a crowd of bushmen attacked the rest of the party with clubs. The native who had cut down the baron was promptly shot by a sailor. Lieutenant Budick also put his revolver to good use. A sailor had to protect himself with a tomahawk he had wrested from a native. The other sailors were well armed and the bushmen finally had to retreat to the woods, many of them wounded. It was thought the baron would recover, but he gradually sank after had walked back to the camp and died in three hours.

The sight when the party returned to the camp was a bloody one. Midshipman De Beaufort had been cut to death and three sailors and a native guide had also been killed. Six sailors and one guide had been wounded.

The news was sent to Captain Maulock of the Albatross and a relief party was sent and a safe return was made to the ship. After the injured men had been taken aboard the Albatross Captain Maulock started for Cooktown and thence the Albatross will go to Sydney.

WHEAT TUMBLES AGAIN.

Scenes of Wild Excitement in the Chicago Pit---Rush of the Sellers.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—December wheat took another big tumble on the board of trade today and the wild excitement on 'Change which accompanied the collapse bordered on a panic. There was a fall of 4¾ cents from yesterday's closing price, exceeding the advance for any day since the sensational upward movement began in this country and abroad. Late in the day there was a recovery and the highest point during the morning session was 74¼ cents. The closing price was 70½ cents. Towards the closing hour the slump was so rapid that drops of a cent and more found no bidders. The price went from 75 to 71¾ cents in five minutes.

The scenes in the pit were such as board of trade history has made of them. There was a frantic rush of sellers on the strength of a rumor that Cudahy had joined Armour in unloading his holdings. Thousands of bushels were dumped on the market, but there were no buyers who could keep pace with the quantity offered. There were some heavy losses. The main cause of the decline was said to be failure to secure advances from the banks for buying cash wheat.

PIPE LINE VICTORIOUS.

They May Now Lay Pipes Under D., L. and W. Railroad Tracks.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 22.—Vice Chancellor Emery rendered a decision today in favor of the United States Pipe Line company in the proceeding for injunction brought by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company to restrain the other company from laying their oil pipes under their tracks in Warren county.

The pipe line company will go on now with the construction of their line to the sea board.

Work of Pigeon Shots.

Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 22.—Some of the best pigeon shots in the country saw the live bird match at Elkwood park today between Phil Daly, jr., of Long Branch, and J. S. Winston, of Washington, Ind. Each man shot at 100 birds for a purse, $200 of which was put up by Mr. Daly and $147 by Mr. Winston. The match was won by Daly, who killed 87 birds to Winston's 86.

Federation of Musicians.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 22.—This morning the national convention of musicians, which has been in session in this city for three days, effected an organization to be known as the American Federation of Musicians. This brings about a complete affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Next Meeting at Scranton.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—The sixteenth annual council of the synod of the Philadelphia and New York Reformed Episcopal church, which began here yesterday, today decided to hold the next annual meeting at Scranton.

CARLISLE TALKS ON THE SITUATION

An Eloquent Address Delivered at Covington, Kentucky.

POSITION OF GOLD DEMOCRATS

The Speaker Claims That They Have Not Deserted the Party, but Intimates That the Bryanites Have Appropriated Their Title---Remarks on Free Coinage.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 22.—John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, spoke this evening at Odd Fellows' hall in the interest of sound money Democracy. The hall is not a large one but had it been ten times as large it would not have held those who came to hear the secretary. Rumors had been circulated that an attempt would be made to

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

break up the meeting. There was a disorderly element present in the rear of the hall, who hissed loudly as Mr. Carlisle appeared on the stage. The majority of the audience, however, were in sympathy with the speaker and drowned the hisses in vociferous cheering. The disturbers compelled the secretary to stop several times during the early part of his speech, but were finally quieted by Mayor Rhinock and with the execution of a few isolated yells for Bryan no further trouble occurred. A counter demonstration was held by the silverites in the street in front of the building, but it in no way interfered with the meeting inside the hall.

During the interruption in the earlier part of the meeing the secretary requested those who did not care to hear him speak to leave the hall.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REMARK

Secretary Carlisle began his address by saying:

I have come here to speak in behalf of Democratic candidates pledged to the principles of a Democratic platform, and my purpose is to discuss some of the pending political questions from a purely Democratic standpoint. We are not Republicans, or Populists, or fusionists; we are simply plain, old-fashioned Democrats, without any modern adulterations in our doctrines, or any Populistic of communistic appendages to our organization.

Then he proceeded to analyize what the principles of Democracy were—meaning American Democracy not "that wild, turbulent, and destructive form of Democracy, which has been imported from abroad and which is so nearly allied to anarchy that it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other."

Of the candidates of the national Democracy he said:

John M. Paimer and Simon B. Backner are not strangers to the American people; they were not discovered yesterday by the bewildered delegates to a political convention, and they will not be forgotten when the sound and fury of this remarkable campaign have subsided. They are soldiers and statesmen, ripe with the experience derived from long public service at crucial periods in our history, and they stand conspicuously in this contest for law and order, for the inviolability of contracts, for the independence and manhood of all classes of our people, for just and equal taxation for public purposes only, for a sound and stable currency, and for the maintenance of the national authority and national honor under all circumstances.

REGARDING THE NOMINATION.

In regard to the question of the regularity of their nomination he said:

Let us inquire for a moment how far considerations of regularity are influencing the actions of our critics in this campaign. The nominations made at Chicago have been partially repudiated by the very men who made them in a majority of the states in the union. The national and state committees apopinted to carry on the campaign and pledged to the support of the nominees of the Chicago convention—to the support of one just as much as to the support of the other—have in 26 or 27 states deliberately entered into arrangements and combinations to deprive one of the nominees of a large number of electoral votes and give them to another candidate not nominated by that convention, nor by any other convention even pretending to be Democratic; and yet these gentlemen have the assurance to call us traitors, and the presidential candidate himself, who was nominated and encouraged the sacrifice of his associate on his ticket, whose nomination was as regular as his own, tells us that we cannot "get back into the Democratic party unless we come in sackcloth and ashes." Gentlemen, we are not out of the Democratic party, and we do not intend to go out or be put out.

THE PAST PLATFORMS.

Then he discussed what past Democratic platforms had been in the financial question contrasting them with the Chicago declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He continued:

Notwithstanding all that has been said, or may be hereafter said to the contrary, we have now a distinct monetary system of our own, freely adopted by our own legislation without dictation from, or consultation with, any other nation in the world; and we have the right and the power to change it, or abolish it altogether whenever we choose. The excited orators who are traversing the land in every direction vexing the ears of the people with a reiteration of the statement that there is some party or some body of men in this country denying the right or authority of the United States to change its monetary system without the consent of some other nation, are simply evading the real questions at issue and misrepresenting the position of their opponents, for the purpose of making unworthy appeals to the passions and prejudices of their allies. The question is not whether the United States alone have the power to adopt free coinage and silver monometallism, but whether, in view of our own domestic conditions and interests, and of our extensive commercial and financial relations with the other great civilized nations of the world, it would be good policy and good faith to make such a radical change in our currency and such a wholesale repudiation of our obligations. It is not a question of power; it is not a question of national independence; but it is a question of national prosperity and national honor.

EFFECTS OF FREE COINAGE.

Secretary Carlisle proceeded to discuss at length the economic effects of free silver coinage.

In opposition to any such policy as that proposed by the Chicago and Populists convention he urged that by holding fast to the best money the people would always have the best things that money could buy.

Let us preserve the credit and honor of your country and we will always have the respect and confidence of the world and can command its surplus capital on the most favorable terms for the development of our resources and the improvement of our social conditions. Let us see to it that labor is not cheated with a false token and that the farmer shall not be required to exchange his products for a depreciated currency. Let us preserve for the use of all the people the dollar of our fathers, a dollar worth 100 cents everywhere.

Turning to other parts of the platform, Mr. Carlisle said:

That the people were threatened with a social and political revolution of the gravest kind, a revolution which if successful, would subvert the fundamental principles upon which the government was founded, tax the private industries of the people out of existence and convert our system into a socialistic despotism. When to this extravagant and demoralizing scheme was added that other revolutionary feature of the Chicago platform, the substantial avowal of a purpose to make the judiciary part of the political machine by reconstructing the supreme court in order to dictate its judgments upon questions of constitutional law, a plan of operations was proposed more dangerous to our institutions than was ever suggested by any party in the past.

In concluding his remarks concerning money, Mr. Carlisle said:

If not artificially obstructed by bad local laws, or by war or other adverse influences, the supply of good money would always maintain its proper relation to the demand of every country, because, when the volume becomes unduly depressed in one place, the deficiency will be immediately made good from other places where the demand is not great and where the profits of it are not so large.

What do we see going on at this very moment? By reason of excessive accumulation of money at the financial centers of Europe, the high rates of interest prevailing at New York and elsewhere in this country and the condition of our international trade, more than sixty millions in gold have been brought here during the last two months, and it is still coming. I can assure our suspicious friends that there is nothing artificial in this movement of gold that it is the natural and necessary result of the existing financial conditions on the opposite side of the Atlantic and that it will cease whenever the equilibrium is substantially restored, whether that is before or after the election, it will certainly cease after the election whether the equilibrium is restored or not, if the people of the United States by their votes inaugurate the policy of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the gold which favorable balances and profitable rates of interest have recently brought to our shores will depart from us as rapidly as the fastest ships can carry it across the ocean. Our treasury reserve will be immediately exhausted, the gold held by the people and financial institutions will cease to be used as money, the circulation will be suddenly and enormously curtailed not only by the withdrawal of gold, but on account of the inevitable panic which will prevail in every part of the country, and we shall enter at once upon a long period of suffering and distress unparalelled in our history. Until I have not lost all confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people and I cannot believe that they will deliberately incur the risk of industrial and commercial ruin, merely for the purpose of making a financial experiment which is opposed to all dictates of sound reason and condemned by the experience of all mankind.

PRINCETON RECEPTION.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Among the Guests---Prof. Fisher's Talk on Theology.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22.—After the formal exercises of the sesqui-centennial were over a reception was tendered to President and Mrs. Cleveland, and over a thousand of the alumni and guests of the university enjoyed the privile of taking the president by the hand. At 3 o'clock the president and party, escorted by the Philadelphia city troop left for Washington.

In the evening a banquet was given to the visiting delegates, prominent alumni and the faculty of the university, in the Casino building. In all 278 covers were laid and never in the history of American universities has there been an assemblage of so many learned and distinguished men met in convival fellowship. After the banquet Hon. Charles E. Green, acting as toastmaster, introduced the following spenkers who responded to toasts:

"National Science," Professor A. A. W. Hubrech, Utrecht university; "Theology," Professor G. P. Fisher Yale; "Physical Sciences," Professor La Remsen, John Hopkins; "Literature," Professor Edward Dowden, Dublin university; "Higher Education," Hon. W. F. Harris, Washington, D. C.; "History," Professor Baldwin Smith, formerly of Oxford university; "Mathematics," Professor Felix Klein, University of Guttenberg; "Philosophy," Professor Andrew Seth, University of Edinburg; "Jurisprudence," Hon. W. B. Hornblower, New York.

Professor Fisher in responding to his toast said:

There is an extreme philosophical scepticism occasionally to be met with which remands theology to the realm of things obsolete, lowering it to the rank of astrology.

If theology were to perish at the hands of the sciences to which, indirectly at least, it has given birth, it would be an instance of a parent developed by its own offspring. But this abolition of theology can never take place. Religion can never disappear save by the mutilation, if not the destruction of human nature. So true are the familiar words of Bacon, "a little philosophy inclineth men's minds to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion." Theologians are now shut up to the bare inculcations of truth formulated in other days. New fields are constantly opening which they are challenged to enter and explore. Sooner or later the student of theology on the one hand and the student of other sciences on the other, will learn, so far as they have not learned already, to recognize the fact that they are at work in a common cause.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Oct. 22.—Arrived: Germanic from Liverpool and Queenstown, Karamania from Mediterranean ports. Arrived out: Furst Bismarck at Plymouth, Trave at Bremerhaven, Britannic at Queenstown. Sailed for New York: Fulda from Genoa, Mississippi from London. Sighted: Persia, from New York for Hamburg, passed Isle of Wight; Mohawk from New York for London, passed Lizard; Spaarndam, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:

Cloudy; Rain Probable.

1 Major McKinley's Numerous Pointed Addresses.
Secretary Carlisle Pays His Respects to Bryanites.
Large Republican Meeting at Carbondale.

2 Bryan's Indiana Tour.

3 (Local)—Both Branches of Councils Meet.
Criminal Court Matters.

4 Editorial.
Bryan's Misstatements Dissected.

5 (Local)—Republican Rally on the South Side.
Reunion of Ex-Prisoners of War.

6 Wall Street Review and Market Reports.

7 Suburban Happenings.

8 News Up and Down the Valley.

MONSTER MEETING IN CARBONDALE

Congressman Stone and A. J. Colborn Were the Speakers.

OPERA HOUSE COULD HOLD NO MORE

Immense Crowd and the Greatest Enthusiasm---Chairman Kimball Said It Was the Greatest Political Gathering Ever Seen in That City. Cheers for County Ticket and John F. Reynolds, the Legislative Candidate.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Carbondale, Oct. 22.—Tonight's Republican rally in the opera house was described by the chairman, George S. Kimball, in his opening remarks, as the greatest political gathering ever held in the city of Carbondale. And it was too. The speeches, the enthusiasm and the immensity of the audience substantiates in every way the sweeping statement.

Hon. W. A. Stone, congressman from the Allegheny district, and A. J. Colborn, Scranton's gifted young orator, were the speakers. Mr. Stone was first introduced. He said in part:

"I feel we have a great duty to perform. The occasion demands the uprising of just such a stamp of men as those that took the noble work of 1861 in hand.

"I want to call your attention to the campaign of 1892, when the Democrats told us that all we needed to secure good times was free trade. Then the Republicans helped the Democrats to elect Cleveland. This year the Democrats will help the Republicans to elect McKinley. We do not want any more free trade in this country. We do not want free silver because we cannot have free silver without free trade. We have tried the free trade curists for four years. We are too sick and weak to stand a second dose of their bad lasting medicines. Four years ago this country was prosperous. It was never so prosperous before. But we wanted to improve it. We know the result. Men out of work—cared for by charity, all the outcome of the working of the Wilson tariff bill.

"We are now on the eve of the election. You are to decide whether we are to continue under the present ruinous tariff measure or whether we are to have a return to the McKinley bill and prosperity. We have every advantage in this country in the matter of production over all the other coutries of the world. Foreign nations with cheaper labor only can compete with us. A protective tariff is the only hope of keeping our wages from descending to the plane of that of foreign countries.

"The proposition to have two monetary standards is an absurdity and it is equally absurd to say that the government can fix the value of a silver dollar, by merely stamping it a dollar. The law of supply and demand regulates the price of every commodity and when there is an over-production prices fall. Repeat the law of supply and demand and then the free silverites propositions may receive some consideration. Until it is repeated, it will continue to control the price of silver and every other product. We want but one standard and correct measure. You cannot have two stanards."

Mr. Colborn was next introduced, and was most enthusiastically received. During his speech he was often compelled to pause on account of the cheering. After an eloquent treatment of the vital questions of the campaign he referred to the county ticket, and as each name was mentioned there was a burst of applause that fairly shook the building.

Chairman Kimball also occasioned a storm of applause by his mention of the name of John F. Reynolds, the legislative candidate in the Fourth district. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the speakers and the candidates.

THE CZAR IS PACIFIC.

He Desires the Turkish Question Settled Without Bloodshed.

London, Oct. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News reports that he hears that the Czar's visit to Queen Victoria at Balmoral resulted in Russia, England and France agreeing upon the basis of a policy in Japan and China while the Levantine, Mediterranean and African questions are being arranged.

"The Czar wants the results obtained without bloodshed," says the correspondent, "and is supported by Italy and Austria. The Sultan is likely to die hard, but he will be obliged to yield."

THE SULTAN RAISING MONEY.

Levies Poll Tax on Mussulmans and Increases Other Imposts.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—An irade has been issued levying a poll tax of five piastres per head on all Mussulmans and increasing the taxes on sheep, public works and education by one to one and a half per cent. These taxes, with the revenue from the five projected monopolies, will, it is estimated, produce £1,200,000, which will be used for military purposes.

These military preparations in connection with the tone of the Turkish press against Armenians, have excited comment.

THREW EGGS AT THE SPEAKER.

Columbus, Ohio, Colored Men, Resent a Free Silver Speech.

Columbus, O., Oct. 22.—George E. Taylor, a colored editor of Iowa, was billed to speak for free silver in the Eleventh ward of this city tonight. It is a strong colored ward. He had scarcely begun when eggs began to fly from the crowd.

The speaker leaped from the platform and was escorted to his carriage by police officers. The neighborhood is the toughest in the city. No arrests were made.

Crawford's Case Continued.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—At the request of the attorneys for the prosecution, the case of Dugal Crawford, charged with violating the corrupt practices act, by intimidating the employes of his dry goods establishment, in regard to their political preferences, was continued until Oct. 28.

They Give Up the Fight.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 22.—The Democratic state central committee held its first meeting since July 22 today and virtually gave up the fight for their presidential ticket. It is said there is no money in the treasury.

The Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, Oct. 22.—In the Middle States today fair to partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather and light to fresh southerly winds will prevail and followed by rain in the night, the winds becoming southeasterly, possibly dangerous. On Saturday cloudy weather will prevail, with rain; slight temperature changes; colder at night and high winds on the coast as the Texas storm moves east.

FINLEY'S Her Majesty's Corset . . .

The Greatest HEALTH GIVER and BEAUTIFIER of the FIGURE ever Produced.

A Grand Opportunity

To have an EXQUISITE FIGURE and learn what a PERFECTLY FITTING CORSET really is.

MRS. A. RUTH,

The Expert Fitter of Her Majesty's Corset commences one week's engagement at our store, on Monday, Oct. 19th, and ending on Saturday, Oct. 24th.

It will give her great pelasure to explain the many merits of this celebrated Corset, and give fittings, thus illustrating without doubt the exquisite figure and long graceful waist it will create.

We also desire to call special attention to Her Majesty's Corset made in extra long waist, which is without doubt the longest waisted and most exquisitely formed Corset ever produced.

We desire it to be distinctly understood that ladies will not be expected to purchase a Corset after a fitting is made unless they so desire.

Engagements for fittings can be made with Mrs. Ruth by mail or telegraph.

We keep a complete assortment of Her Majesty's Corsets in all qualities, also in High and Low Bust and Extra Long Waist.

We also have on exhibition a line of Her Majesty's Corsets, made of satin of the most beautiful designs; these goods are very light in weight and comfortable.

We highly recommend this Corset, and feel confident that ladies will receive, from wearing it, Perfect Satisfaction.

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