EIGHT PAGES--- 56 COLUMNS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1896.

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And there's but one way of keeping clean stocks. When lots get low them out at a price and go one way. That's why you always get the newest, freshest and these special department sales, the oods we offer are as late in style you can find on the market.

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Should you want lower priced goods we carry a full line of Nottingham and Scranton lace curtains in white and ecru from 50c. a pair up. Not less than 3 yards long.

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Latest styles, embroideries and very desirable for many purposes. 11 pairs, \$2.75 quality, now.....\$2.15

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A superb range of very choice designs. 6 pairs \$7.50 quality, now\$6.00 3 pairs \$6.75 quality, now 5.50 6 pairs \$6.50 quality, now 5.25

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19	pairs	\$6.00	quality,	now	4.50
2	pairs	\$5.50	quality,	now	4.00
15	pairs	\$5.00	quality,	now	0.00
10	pairs	\$4.00	quality,	now	3.25
20	pairs	\$3.75	quality,	now	2.75
8	pairs	\$3.25	quality,	now	2.50
8	pairs	\$2.75	quality,	now	2.25

Irish Points in Ecru.

4 pairs \$8.50 quality, now\$6.	50
5 pairs \$6.50 quality, now 5.	00
3 pairs \$6.00 quality, now 4.	50
5 pairs \$5.00 quality, now 4.	00
12 pairs \$4.00 quality, now 3.	00
3 pairs \$3.25 quality, now 2.	75
6 pairs \$2.00 quality, now 1.	45

Sale Opened Thursday

GLOBE WAREHOUSE.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN

Major McKinley Entertains Many Eothusiastic Admirers.

The Frelinghuysen Lancers the Liveliest Delegation of the Day -- Preparations for Receiving Election Returns -- Speeches Made by the Champion of Protection Yesterday.

Canton, O., Oct. 26.—A force of line-men began today the work of string-ing additional wires from the office of the Western Union Telegraph company in this city to Major McKinley's residence, and on the night of election the large dining room, which connects with Major McKinley's library, will be con-verted into a veritable telegraph of-

In addition to the private wire re-turns, Major McKinley will take the full election night service of the United Associated Presses over its special wire, which has also been connected with the candidate's home, together with the bulletins of the Western Union Telegraph company. Major Mc-Kinley attended the funeral of William J. Miller this morning. Mr. Miller was a very warm personal friend of the Republican candidate, and was on the electoral ticket from this district. Mrs. Miller is a cousin of Governor Mc-

The Republicans of Canton are arranging to hold a big meeting in the tabernacle on the night before election. to be addressed by Major McKinley. Major McKinley began his last week of speechmaking with an address to 400 employes of the Baltimore and Ohlo Southwestern railroad from the towns of Seymour and Washington, Ind.

Major McKinley was greeted with prolonged cheers when he stepped for-ward to speak. His remarks were exeedingly earnest, and were in the main confined to a discussion of the rela-tions between employer and employe. He said there must be no coercion, but thorough harmony and co-operation. The next callers were 600 employes of the Cleveland, Lorraine and wheel-

or the Cleveland, Loranne and wheel-ing road. Their spokesman was L. H. Eddy, a locomotive engineer, who made a brief but ringing speech. Major Mc-Kinley addressed the delegation on the money and tariff issues. THE FRELINGHUYSEN LANCERS.

The delegation of the day in which the liveliest interest centered was the one from Newark and Trenton, N. J., which reached Major McKinley's house shortly after 11.30. The New Jersey men had to wait their turn to be addressed, as there were two delegations immediately in advance of them. The New Jersey delegation was accompanied by a hundred members of the Frelinghuysen Lancers, a splendid or-ganization, formed in 1868, and probably the most thoroughly designed and handsomely uniformed body of men that has been seen in Canton during Newark.

The committee at the head of the delegation was composed of A. L. Avery, George L. Smith, J. A. Courtwright, A. G. Courter, C. Frantzel and Major W. L. Fish, of the Lancers. The Lancers had with them their own drum corps of thirty members. The speaker of the delegation was John S. Gibson, comptroller of the city of Newark. He said:

We have journeyed nearly a thousand miles to bring you a message of cheer from the citizens of our great industrial city, and to give you the assurance, if further assurance is necessary, that the state of Garret A. Hobart will give a majority for the restoration of our industries, for the better employment of our citizens and for the continuance of a financial policy as sound as the government itself.

COMPLIMENT TO JERSEY.

As Major McKinley arose to reply he was given a greeting by the Jersey-men, such as he will long remember for its heartiness. In addressing the delegation Major McKinley said:

delegation Major McKinley said:

I bid you a warm welcome to my state, my city and my home. I think we all have a glowing affection for the original thirteen states that laid the foundation of our splendid political fabric. For more than 129 years it has stood the shock of battle, from without and from within, and is stronger and more particle today than it has ever been, as will be seen by its vote a week from tomorrow. (Loud cheers.) New Jersey has the distinction of being one of those glorious thirteen original states. She not only has the distinction of membership in that original family, but she is full of historic memories and sacered historic events leading up to our national independence. I am glad to meet you at my home, members of this old and historic community, tweaty years old, and bearing the honored name of Freilinghuysen, one of the most illustrious not only in the annals of your state, a name that is synonymous with protection to our industries and to our trious not only in the annals of your state, but in the annals of the nation as well, a name that is synonymous with protection to our industries and to our mational honor; a name that is synonymous with bonest finance, good currency and public and private monoy. I am glad to see you, my fellow-citizens, from the state and home of my distinguished associate on the national ticket, that sulendid and typical representative American, that honest citizen, that incorruptible man, Garret A. Hobart. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) No ordinary event could have brought you a thousand miles to the city of Centon! no ordinary political contest could have assembled on this lawn thousands and tens of thousands of men and women from every quarter of this country. It is only because in the public mind there exists a belief that we are confronted with a great public peril and because we mean by our votes to shun and avoid it. This is the meaning of it all. We have experienced only calamity by following false teachers. We don't propose to experience another and even greater calamity by following the same suchers. We have air-ady withstood the perilence of partial free trade, a policy the result of which your eloquent spokesman has so fitly described, the policy that has brought idleness upon our workingmen and extinguished the fires in our furnaces. This has been your experience for the past three and a half years. It is proposed now to add to that as though we had not suffered enough, that fatal heresy that somehow or another people can get rich by debasing our currency.

SUFFERING ALL AROUND.

They have reduced wages, reduced employment and now they want to reduce the value of money in which they are paid. So that we are suffering in both directions. What we want in the United States is a stable tariff law that will raise enough momey to pay all the current expenses of the government that will obviate the necessity of borrowing and lay up a surplus to wipe out the existing debt. In 1835 the government of the United States paid off its entire debt. It was \$55,000,000 in 1894, and the people believed it never could be paid off. It was reduced to \$45,990,000 after 1812 and by pursuing a protective policy for thirty-five years, every dollar was paid. By pursuing the same policy from 1891 to 1893 we paid off more than two-thirds of our great wardebt, reaching more than two billions of dollars, and if our prosperity had not been interrupted and the Republican policy not abandoned we would have wiped it all off by teday, (Loud Cheers.) Now, what we want to do is to get back to that good. The loan, patriotic, protective policy that stands for the American people SUFFERING ALL AROUND. what we are it to do is to get back to that good. Imerican, patriotic, protective policy that stands for the American people

FINAL CAMPAIGN WORK.

An Overwhelming Victory for Major McKinley Seems Assured.

Chicago, Oct. 26.-The final work of the presidential campaign was en-tered upon by the campaign staff at Republican national headquarters with JERSEV SENDS PATRIOTS

SENDS PATRIOTS

SENDS PATRIOTS

Expressed confidece in an overwhelming victory for Major McKinley. Mr. Hanna counted 23 of the 45 states for the Republicans. The chief will make a final and complete statement as to the probable result as to the election Saturday night just prior to be de-Saturday night, just prior to his de-

parture for his home.

The acting chief in his absence.
Henry C. Payne, will be in charge of headquarters election night receiving returns from state committees and others sources. All the other prominent officials from outside Chicago will nent officials from outside Chicago will return home to vote and Executive Committeeman Lawes, of Evanston. will be Mr. Payne's only associate to remain when the news comes in over the private wires. In speaking of the Illinois situation, Mr. Payne said: "We are confident of carrying the stat from 125,000 to 149,000 phirality. entire central west is also absolutely sure for McKiniey.

MONEY FLUCTUATIONS.

Notes from Personal Experience in the Argentine Republic --- Readjustment Causes Bus ness Stagnation.

Washington, Oct. 26.-Mr. Buchanan, United States minister to the Argentine Republic, in a report to the department of state on money and prices in foreign countries, says: "A majority of those who have writ-

ten to me from the United States regarding wages and prices have invariably asked me to give them the result of my observations with regard to the practical workings of the cheap money system of the country as it has affected, and affects the farmer and wage earner. On this point let me say that from an extended and careful personal observation I am convinced that, with possibly a few exceptions, all classes of workmen here are today receiving less wages, the purchasing power of their money being considered, than they were ten years ago.

"It is true and easily understood that

as long as gold was rising, the farmer who was selling his products, as he had always done and continues to do, on a gold price, fixed outside of the country, was steadily receiving higher paper prices for all that he had to sell, and was in consequence a direct gainer by high gold. It is equally true that he has been the gainer in other ways; he has paid but little more rent, if any, for his land than he paid five years ago. Strange as it seems, he had paid, ago. Strange as it seems, he had paid, and is today paying, but a trifle more to his laborers than when gold was on a par ten years ago, and as he produces on his farm the meat, vegetables, etc., necessary for his family, he has the lion's share of the gain in the rise in roll. in gold.

"On the other hand, the workman found it very difficult to get an increase in his wages, as gold advanced. It required four years for him to get an average increase of 20 per cent. In his the campaign. The excursion was or-canized by the Republican club of earnings, while the farmer had been receiving the benefits of an increase in the gold premium averaging more than fifty per cent. for the same period. In the meantime the merchant found it easy and profitable to increase the price of his goods, in keeping with the rise of gold. Rents likewise increased, although more slowly, and as the prices of all commodities rose the laborer found himself daily being made recover. poorer. Agitate as he would, he could not get his salary increased in any reasonable proportion to the increase in the premium on gold. Strikes were resorted to; all sorts of efforts made to bring about an increase in his re-ceipts until finally he last year reachwhich we may call "wage highwater mark.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE FARMER. "Since then gold has steadily fallen. The first person to feel the decline has been the farmer who is complaining bitterly of the relatively low prices he is receiving for his products, while he finds himself obliged to pay the same prices for what he buys that he did when he received \$2.50 more for every one hundred kilos of wheat than he now

receives.

The gold does not induce the merchant to "mark down" his goods with the same good will he manifested when he advanced their price. Notwith-standing the decline in the employers' income, as gold fails, the workmen will not, in all probability, consent to a decrease in his present wages without a bitter fight; nor can he do so unless there is a sharp decline in rents and in the cost of living. As gold declines, the wage earner who receives a gold salary finds his income disappearing. while his expenses remain as before This period of readjustment in the value of the money of the country has brought about a complete stagnation in business. With the advent of low gold, the farmer, who made money on its rise turned speculator and holds grain or cattle for a higher rate. The merchant cannot make collections be cause of this condition of things, and as he has to pay abroad he als comes a speculator and waits for low-

Thus everyone, to some extent, be comes a speculator, at least to the extent of trying to profit in some man-ner by the daily rise and fall in gold. Of the fact that the unsettled and shifting value thus given to the cur-rency of this republic injures trade here, there can be no question; and it can be equally stated as a fact that the wide fluctuations that have taken place in the value of the currency within the past year or two have brought on a commercial situation fafrom satisfactory to the merchants, farmers or workingmen."

Philadelphia's Protest.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.-Vigorous con-tempation of England's alleged treatment of Irish political prisoners was expressed mass meeting in the Academy of Mu-tonight. Ex-Governor Robert E. Patsie tonight. tison presided at the meeting and speeches were made by Rabbi Joseph Kraus-kopf, of the Keneseth Israel temple; A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, and ex-Congressman William Mc-

Called to Support Hic s.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.—A special to the Evening Telegraph from Washington says: The Republican congressional com-mittee this afternoon took official action in the case of the contesting Republican candidates for congress in the Twentieth Pennsylvania district by calling upon all Republicans to support Hicks.

Patal Rupaway.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 25.—Samuel Harris and Miss Mame Eckert were out driving this afternoon when the horse ran away on Blope Hill and both were thrown out, Harris was fatally injured, while Miss Eckert received serious wounds.

McKinley Times Again. Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 26.—The Cambria Iron works will resume full or ration to-morrow night, giving employment to 1,500 men, who have been making less than half time for quite a long period.

TURK PROMISES **SWEEPING REFORMS**

Rumor That the Sultan Will Have Christian Ministers.

SEVERAL CHANGES IN THE CABINET

Constantinople Again Agitated -- Recent Parchases of Arms by the Government Causes Apprehension. Wholesale Massacres Hinted At. Story of the Slaughter at Egin.

Paris, Oct. 26 .- The "Figaro" publishes a despatch from Constantinople which states that an irade will shortly be published, decreeing sweeping re-forms, including that the portfolios of minister for foreign affairs, minister of finance, minister of agriculture and minister of public works shall be held by Christians, three Turks and one European; that Christian governors shall be appointed for the yllayets where a majority of the population is composed of Christians and that a mixed general council shall be elected

in each province, its proceedings to be subject to a council of state.

Constantinople, Oct. 25, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 25.—The report that trouble of a serious nature is brewing here has so often been sent out that any fresh announcement to that effect is being little or no. is looked upon as having little or no foundation in fact. But, in spite of this, it is but right to state once more that everything points to further and very serious trouble preparing on all sides throughout the Turkish empire. sides throughout the Turkish empire. The ball was set rolling on Wednesday last when the sultan signed two irades which were issued the next day, levying a poll tax of five plastres per head on all Massulmans and increasing the taxes on sheep, public works and education by 1 to 1½ per cent., the funds so raised to be devoted to military purposes. This caused the representatives of the powers to send a collective note to the porte, couched in the strongest language, calling attention to the danger that the arming of the Mussulmans was certain to create the Mussulmans was certain to create and pointing out generally the critical situation of affairs in the Turkish empire. But large purchases of arms have already been made and the dan-ger increases hourly.

PORTE EVASIVE AS USUAL. The Porte today sent a reply to the collective note of the ambassadors. As uspal, however, it was an evasive answer, and in substance simply stated that the money derived from the additional taxes was only intended to com-plete the armament of the Mustahfuz, or Landstrum, the third and last class the Turkish army reserves, and to strengthen the armament of the other land forces of the sultan, which consist of the Nizam, or regular army, and its active reserve, the Redif, or Land-wahr, and the Mustahfuz, already re-

ferred to. Conscripts in Turkey serve six years in the Nizam, four with the colors and two in the reserve, they then serve eight years in the Redif, four in the first class and four in the second. Then they complete their twenty years' service by servingg six years in the Mustahfuz. The action of the Turkish government in completing the armament of the Mustahfuz indicates that the empire is facing a situation which may necessitate calling forth all the military forces at its disposal, and it also indicates that the situation is the gravest since the Russo-Turkish war. Under these circumstances it is but Under these circumstances it is but natural that considerable uneasiness prevails. Of course, there is always in view the probability at least that the sultan, by these movements, is simply seeking to distract the atten-of his subjects from the actual state of affairs brought about by his maladministration, and that seeing that the powers are really in earnest and that an understanding between Russia, France and Great Britain means de-cisive action, he is by these arma-ments practically threatening a wholesale massacre of the Christians and an-nouncing that Turkey will resist to the utmost any attempt at armed coer-

THE SULTAN'S ONLY CHECK. Happily, there is one feature of the crisis which has a soothing influence upon Abdul Hamid. The financial situation is the one referred to. It is about as bad as it possibly can be. All negotiations upon the part of the Turkish government for a temporary oan have failed, and the condition of loan have failed, and the condition of the treasury is one of utter helpless-ness. On top of this the price of bread has risen 40 per cent., and bids fair to rise still higher as the price of wheat goes up. This has decidedly ag-gravated the prevailing distress, and its consequent discontent. The police continue making arrests, and it is understood that many more bombs have

In Armenia the greatest apprehension exists. The time for massacres seems to have arrived. About a year has passed since the terrible massacres of November, 1895, and the echoes of the recent massacres in the city of Egin are just reaching here, in spite of the efforts made by the Porte to sup-press anything but the official news. The Armenians of Egin were the most refined, intelligent and wealthy of that part of Armenia. They escaped the massacres and plunder of last year oy the payment of a large ransom; but the under governor of the district, for some time previous to September last, is known to have been writing to Constantinople informing the authorities there that the Armenians of Egin were disloyal and, it is said, shortly after the recent troubles at Constantinople, a telegram was received by the governor general of the Province of Kharput

from the palace, saying:
"We hear that the Armenians of Egin
are disloyal. Why do you not attend

CHRISTIANS BECAME ALARMED

According to Turkish methods, this was understood to be an order to the governor general to treat the Armeni-ans of Egin as those of other places have been treated. Naturally, the Christians became alarmed when this news leaked out on Monday, Sept. 14; they closed their shops and barricaded themselves in their houses, as large numbers of Kurds had been seen hov-ering about the outskirts of the city. Thereupon the under governor sent word to the Armenians that the Kurds had been driven off, and he summoned the Armenians to the market and made them open their shops. In consequence on Tuesday, Sept. 15, the shops were opened and business was going on as usual when, suddenly, a gun was fired in the upper quarter of the city, evidently a signal, and the massacre began. For three days the killing of Armenians was continued, but the massacre was carried out by the Turkish soldiers and the Turkish populace and not by the Kurds. The sultan's executioners first devoted themselves to killing, then to plunder and lastly to the Armenians to the market and made killing, then to plunder and lastly to burning the houses. During the dis-order more women and children were killed in Egin than in any other place heard of directly.

ABUSE FOR HANNA.

Trades Union Committee Calls Him an "Industrial Cannibal." Chicago, Oct. 26.—The executive com-mittee of the Trades Union Silver club

of Chicago, with the approval of the Democratic national committee, has addressed an appeal to the farmers and agricultural laborers of Illinois, and of the Mississippi Valley. The document calls Mark Hanna an 'industrial cannibal." who has en

deavored to secure the purchaseable vote, "which always exists in great centers of population by the lavish and corrupt use of money, and to array that vote against the interests of the agriculturists." Coercion of the incorruptable wage-earners in the cities is also freely charged.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Two Men Perish in the Explosion of

1.000 Pounds of Dynamite. Pittsburg, Oct. 26.—At 8 o'clock this morning the packing department of the Acme Powder company, located thirteen miles from Pittsburg, on the Allegheny river, was totally destroyed, and the two packers, James La Bree, of Ormond, and Joseph Kussie, of Johnstown, were blown to pieces. Four other workmen were slightly injured.

Only small fragments of the bodies Only small fragments of the bodies

of the dead men were recovered. One thousand pounds of dynamite exploded. This is the second disastrous explo-sion at these works in two years.

SPANISH VICTORIOUS.

The Cuban Rebels Are Compelled to Flee After a Bloody Fight at Pinar Del Rio.

Havana, Oct. 26.-Colonel Segura has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of re-bels at Garganta Soroa, province of Pinar Del Rio, and that in the fighting that followed, four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish, by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills and started to build trenches to defend their position. While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained. On Oct. 24 Colonel Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force started to reconnoitre the country. On his way back he learned that the Za-mora battallion was engaged with the rebels. He, therefore, hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in

the combat.

The rebels made desperate efforts to carry the Spanish position and thus open the way for their return to the hills, but were compelled to retreat, closely followed by the Spaniards. A series of bloody fights occurred during the two days of the pursuit. The rebels left sixty-one dead on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this. The troops lost a lieutenant and twenty-one pri-vates killed, and one hundred and ten wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Expensive Conflagration on Goose

Island, Near Chicago. Chicago, Oct. 26.—In less than an hour, at noon today, fire destroyed \$1,-200,000 worth of property on the north branch of the Chicago river, in a de-lapidated locality known as Goose Is-land. The Pacific grain elevator A and B, owned by the Chicago and Pacific Elevator company, were completely de-stroyed and several frame dwellings stroved and several frame dwellings adjoining were swept away in the aval-anche of flame. There were more than a million bushels of wheat stored in the two great elevators. The loss on that is estimated at \$861,000; on corn. \$34,800, and a small loss on oats. The loss on the buildings and machinery is placed at nearly \$300,000. Insurance fully covers the loss.

Sentenced to Be Hanged. Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 25.—In the Supreme court, sitting at Somerville this morning, Judge Magee sentenced Elmer Clawson, the 18-year-old boy who, in August last, shot and killed Harry Hodgetts, a farmer residing at Bedminster, to be hanged Dec. 16, at the Somerset county Jail.

Steamship Arrivals. New York, Oct. 25.—Arrived: Edam, from Amsterdam; Saale, from Bremen and Cherbourg. Arrived out: Veendam, at Rotterdam; Aller, at Bremerhayen (Oct. 25); Bonn, at Bremerhayen (Oct. 25); Bonn, at Bremerhayen (Oct. 25). Zaandam, at Amsterdam (Oct. 25). Sailed for New York; Norweglan, From Moville (Oct. 25).

Bouquets for Carlisle.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 26.—Secretary John G. Carlisle spoke in the Tabernacle here this afternoon to 7.000 people. He was given the most respectful attention and there were no attempts at anything like disorder. There were a great many ladies in the audience and many of them sent flowers to the stage.

Princeton Defeats Lawrence. Princeton, Oct. 26.—The Princeton 'Var-sity eleven defeated the Lawrenceville school team on the latter's grounds today by the score of 46 to 0. Two 20-minute halves were played. Princeton scored forty points in the first.

Li Was Too Familiar.

Pekin, Oct. 26.—Li Hung Chang has been reprimanded for having entered the sum-mer palace for the purpose of paying a visit to the dowager empress without ob-serving the formalities usual on such oc-Hoodlum's Henring Postponed.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 25.—Fagan, arrest. ed for throwing a cigar in Secretary Carlisle's face Thursday night, was brought before the police court this morning, but the hearing was postponed to Nov. 5.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today: Fair: Warmer; Southerly Winds,

Busy Scenes at McKinley's Canton Garret A. Hobart's First Formal Campaign Speech. e Turkish Porte Promises Sweeping Reforms. Workings of Cheap Money. Reported Spanish Victories in Cuba.

Mr. Bryan Visits His Alma Mater. (Local)—Extraction of Gas from Culm. Board of Control Meeting. Argument Court Sessions.

Editorial. What Would Follow Bryan's Election. (Local)-Tonight's Great Republican Demonstration, Ex-Mayor Fellows on the Issues of the Campaign.

Uncle Sam's Share of Election Ex pense. Wall Street Review and Markets. Lamp Light Musings. Suburban Happenings.

8 News Up and Down the Valley.

GARRET HOBART'S

Vice-Presidential Candidate Makes His First Formal Address.

PROTECTION AND SOUND MONEY

The Subjects Upon Which His Speech Was Based .- Pictures of Democratic Mis-Rule---The Distress Underwear Caused by Tariff Reduction. Sound Republican Principles.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 26.-Hon. Garret A. Hobart, the Republican vice pres-idential candidate, made his first for-mal address of the campaign here tonight. He was enthusiastically received.

The city was gayly decorated in hon-or of the occasion, the display of flags and bunting being elaborate. When the vice presidential nominée appeared on the stage of the Temple theater the 2,500 attendants who crowd-ed the building to the doors, cheered for several minutes. The meeting was presided over by Samuel T. Bailey, of Camden, and when he introduced Mr. Hobart as "New Jersay's most honored son and our next vice president," the audience became wildly enthus-

Mr. Hobart spoke for over half an hour and he was interrupted by applause at frequent intervals. After referring to this as his first public appearance before his fellow citizens because his time has been taken up with other campaign details, the speaker dwelt upon the fact that for twenty-five years he has been active in the Republican cause. He reviewed Camden county politics at some length, paying a tribute to Senator Sewall, and deplored "the carelessness of the aver-age voter" in 1892, in giving the state 15,000 plurality for Cleveland. DISTRESS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Mr. Hobart reviewed the prosperity which existed throughout the country your existed throughout the country just prior to 1892, a condition "never before known or seen or felt by any country under the sun," and told of distress that followed the election of a Democratic president Democratic president. Mr. Hobart continued:

Mr. Hobart continued:

When the Wilson bill passed, the country was still in distress. Our revenues, in addition to all other griefs that had come upon us, were cut off. The Wilson bill failed to pay the expenses of the government and has failed ever since. Instead of a full treasury, an empty one has confronted us every hour since. Appropriations are not paid and cannot be paid. The Republican party has not changed it stands exactly where it did in 1882. It is in favor of a protective tariff, McKiniey bill, or some new bill. The economic question is the same, we must prepare to pay our debts or go bankrupt. * * Open the milts by your votes rather than the mints to the silver of the world. Every one knows how. Why should there be a difference on so plain a subject? Every man has intelligence enough to know, or ought to know, that our government should not be made bankrupt by a free trade bill; that we had better have open mills here than to send to Europe for our goods. Every one knows enough to know that this country must live and is too great to fail to pay its honest debts. All agree that a protective tariff bill, on proper lines, with proper schedules, should be neget that a protective tariff bill, on proper lines, with proper schedules, should be neget that a protective tariff bill, on proper lines, with proper schedules, should be neget that a protective tariff bill. proper lines, with proper schedules, should be passed.

The speaker then turned his attention to the financial question, and dissected the money plank of the Chicago platform, which convention he declared was not a Democratic gathering. He made a somewhat extended explana-tion of "16 to 1," argued upon the fallacy of the movement and classed it as degrading to the country. Mr. Hobart declared that the only persons who would be benefitted by the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be silver mine owners and silver bullion dealers, and he was emphatic in stat-ing that it would make every other man's dollar worth fifty cents. He re-ferred to the Sherman and Bland laws which compelled the United States to buy 464,000,000 ounces of silver for \$460,000,000, the purchase resulting in "an absolute loss to the people of \$150,-000,000."

THE MONEY ISSUE.

Mr. Hobart treated the money issue n a concise manner, and classed, as persons who "would suffer the most by this debauching proposition," the sav-ings fund depositors, those interested in building and loan associations, penin building and loan associations, pen-sioners, life insurance policy holders, and wage earners—all of whom would receive just half of the face value of their claims. "I have but little pa-tience with this silver business," the nominee went on to say, "for it seems to me that a bare statement of what it would damn it." Mr. Hobart stated that reputable

Democrats are not supporting Bryan. He quoted the financial plank of the Republican platform, and concluded: Republican platform, and concluded:
Such is the Republican platform and such is the platform upon which I stand. I accept its principles. I approve its policy. It needs no argument to sustain it. In addition to this formulation of its expressed provisions I believe, as I stated in my letter of acceptance, that an honest dollar worth 100 cents cannot be coined out of 50 cents' worth of silver plus a legislative flat. Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss, appailing disaster and national dishonor.

REPUBLICAN DECLARATIONS

REPUBLICAN DECLARATIONS.

The Republican party says that the government should not be permitted to use the stamp of a dollar on materials which are worth less than 100 cents and that any such dollar is debused or fradulent and not an honest dollar. It says so long as the country trifles with this question so long will all interests suffer and so long will confidence not be restored. It says that the nation's honor committed to us by the fathers and by us preserved unsulfied by the sacrifice of blood and the expenditure of treasure is a sacred heritage, for it is the nation's life. To strike at it is a crime and an act of treason. To preserve, and transmit untarnished to our descendants is the duty of every loyal and patriotic citizen. Finally it proclaims to all the world that grand old principle of Republican government, the unchanging and unchangeable foundation of a government of the people, for the people, equal powers, equal privileges, equal duties and equal burdens to all the people under the law.

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Mr. Hobart finally quoted briefly from "that eminent Democrat, Bourke Cockran, of New York," upon this "tide of Populist agitation," and as he sat down the audience cheered him loudly.

Governor Griggs followed with a forcible address, and then Mr. Hobart and the governor held another reception at the rooms of the Camden Re-publican club.

The vice-presidential nominee and the governor will be the guests of Sena-tor Sewell until tomorrow, when they will go to Jersey City, where Mr. Ho-bart will speak tomorrow afternoon.

The Herald's Weather Forecast. New York, Oct. 27.—In the Middle states today, clear weather will prevail, with slowly rising temperature preceded and followed by frosts in the northern districts and light to fresh southerly and westerly winds. On Wednesday, fair to partly cloudy weather will prevail, slightly higher temperature, followed by haziness and possibly by rain on the coasts.

CAMPAIGN SPEECH

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