PLAYING THE PART OF A HYPOCRITE

The Republican National Chairman Spoke Yesterday in Minnesota and South Dakota.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Oct. 16.-With an original programme of five stops in to-day's itinerary, Senator Hanna's train stopped at 14 towns in Minnesota and South Dakota during the day, with Watertown for the principal stopping piace. So much pressure was brought to bear by committees from various points along the line not included in the itiner-ary, and by Minnesons and South Dakota Congressmen through whose districts the train ran, that Senator Hanna consented to make brief talks at as many stations as was possible to include in the day's travel, and in nearly every town of importance through the Valley of the Minnesota River and across the prairies of Western Minnesota and Eastern South Dakota, Senators Hanna and Frye and Victor Dolliver made speeches varying in length from two to 20 minutes. Large crowds were present at nearly every stop. length from two to 20 minutes. Large crowds were present at nearly every stopping place, farmers in some instances composing a large part of the audience, and the speakers were interrupted many times by questioners, though always apparently in a friendly spirit. Is, one or two instances in Minnesota, through that part of the state noted for its dairy industries and stocknishes the apparents and stocknishes the apparents. tries and stockraising the speakers paid some attention to the tariff question, but the speaking generally was on the trusts and prosperity.
"That's all the people seem to care about," Senator Hanna said tonight, "All

they want, apparently, is to be assured of the continuance of the present conditions. The sentiment seems to be all one way, too. I can see nothing but an over-whelming vote for McKinley in this section of the country."

The presence of school children in the

crowds was a feature of the day. At several points, notably Marshall, Minn., the youngsters were present in large num-bers, 600 children in the public schools being included in the audience at Marshall.

WASECA, Minn., Oct. 16.—Hoarse from his efforts of yesterday, Senator Hanna began his speechmaking in Minnesota early today. The first stop was at Owa-tonna, in Congressman Tawney's district. There Mr. Hanm spoke for 10 minutes from a platform erected near the railroad station. A large crowd gave Mr. Hanna a warm welcome. In his speech he re-ferred to President McKinley as the Moses of the Republican party, a sentiwhich was enthusiastically ap-ded. He spoke in part as follows:

'All the issues that have been presented this campaign, of sliver, imperialism, trusts and what-not, are simply collateral issues injected into this canvass to lead the people away from the real issue. The paramount issue before the people, and the only issue we are interested in, is, Shall the present conditions be contin-

"We don't feel any particular anxiety to accommodate Mr. Bryan by making him President of the United States, We do not recognize that Mr. Bryan has done anything for his country or the people generally to entitle him to the highest honor in their gift. Read the public ca-reers of both of these candidates, and

make your own comparisons.
"My friends, all there is to the question is, aron't we well off? Aren't we on the road to continued prosperity as long as we keep to the landmarks which have marked that prosperity in this country? Let well enough alone. Don't swap horses crossing the stream. Don't change McKimley for Bryan."

Mr. Henna then spoke a few words in warm praise of Congressman Tawney, and urged his re-election to Congress with the remark that he was one of the most valued members of the House. Vic-I. Dolliver followed Mr. Hanna in a brief speech, at the conclusion of which the train departed for Waseca, the next

At Waseon,

MANKATO, Minn., Oct. 16.-At Wasecs, Mr. Hanna was interrupted several times by people who asked questions about vatrusts. Mr. Hanna denied was any coal or wire-nail trust, but admitted amid laughter that there was an The decline in the price of wire nails

and everything else that the farmer buys is over 50 per cent already," said Mr. Hanna. "Things will come down to a normal condition and will be regulated by the supply and demand just as all busiterfere with the laws that govern trade than you can with the laws which govern Nature itself. Every commodity man-ufactured in this country is made by the highest-priced labor in the world. The laboring man, if wire nails are high, gets his share of the price."

At Mankate. stop of 45 minutes was made at Mankato, where Messrs. Hanna and Frye spoke to a large assemblage from a plat-form in the public square. Senator Frye devoted most of his time to the discussion of the tariff. Interruptions were frequent, many questions being asked the Maine Senator in regard to silver colnage tured, and cheered the badinage between Senator Frye and his questioners, Sen-

mator Hanna said in part; "After a business experience of 40 years, I want to say that just as sure as the sun rises in the East, if a change from the present policy and the present Ad-ministration is made and Mr. Bryan is put at the head of the Government of the United States, not only a financial panic will follow immediately, but our industries will be prestrated and will not re-

"Flow ridiculous it is to talk about yielding to the ambitions of any man, simply because he has an insane desire to be President, to talk of tearing down all have built up in these 40 years; to talk of withdrawing the United States from the place where Mr. Mcleinley has put it in the very firing line of nations. Why, if no other interest would impe hid.' Our pride in our country would say 'God forbid.' But there is something that comes closer home, then all that; it is welfare and comfort of our wives children. That has the first call, and

should influence the head of every house. "In 1896 there were some people in this "In 1896 there were some people in this country who believed Mr. Bryan was at least honest in his opinions. Every-day adds to the number of men who voted for him in 1886 and who new eay they do not believe he was ever honest in his inten-tions; that he has been playing the part of a hypocrite, and that for this same his own self-respect."

New Ulm, the home of Governor Lind. was the next stopping place. Here Mr. Hanna spoke for about 10 minutes.

BRYAN MONEY HARD TO FIND. Odds on Small Bets Now 4 to 1 in Wall Street.

ial dispatch to Chicago Inter Ocean NEW YORK, Oct. 11.-Bryan money is so hard to find in Wall street that several small bets were made today at 4 to I. The prevailing odds for several weeks have been 2 to 1 and Mr. Croker, who etacked upon Bryan at I to \$4, is quoted as saying that the market has been

rigged. The 4-to-1 betting today was in small ameunts. When the better offices such odds as that on a Presidential election he must feel certain of winning. The largest bet at that rate reported is \$400 to \$500.

Brokerage firms and individuals in Wall street, who have large amounts of cash which they have been commissioned to place on McKiniey are despairing of being able to find takers. Falling bets on the general result, offers are made of odds on the states the Democratic politicians say Bryan will carry. At the New York stock exchange these offers were made today; Fifty thousand dollars to \$30,000 that McKiniey will carry Nebraska; \$50,000 to \$35.

Kinley will carry Nebraska; \$50,000 to \$35,-000 on Maryland and Illinois. Edward Wasserman did a lot of hustling today in trying to bet \$3000 against \$1000 that McKinley would carry Illinois, but he was unsuccessful. An offer was made on the floor of the stock exchange of \$600 to \$600 that McKinley would carry Maryland, but no one wanted the short end. T. T. Judge bet E. D. Hutchinson \$160 even that McKinley will get more electoral votes this year than he got in 1896. On the curb a dozen offers of \$350 to \$100 on McKinley were made, but went begging along with a \$100 to \$25 ofter. No large bets have been made so far at

the uptown hotels, as in the former Na-tional campaigns. There is plenty of Mc-Kinley money in sight at the hotels and

the city line with more than 60,000 plurality, and had his confidence punctured by the offer of Republican National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs to bet him \$500 even that the Republican plurality above the city line would be at least \$0,000, was not in very good humor today. Mr. Mack was bluffing, and it always hurts a man to have his bluff called. "I haven't such a plutocratic fund at my command as Mr. Gibbs has," was Mr. Mack's reply when Mr. Gibbs' offer was placed before him.

Jones on Coercion. CHICAGO, Oct. 16.-Chairman James K. Jones, of the Democratic National Com mittee, and William R. Hearst, president of the National Association of Demoeratic Clubs, today issued the following

"To the Democratic Clubs: In the free exercise of the right of suffrage lies the safety of the Republic. Every patriot, every honest man is interested in preserving this right at all hazards. Will you, therefore, every man of you, please report promptly to one of us every instance coming to your knowledge of any attempt to coerce or intimidate any voter, by any employer, whether a single person, a com-pany or corporation, and whether at-tempted by direct threat, by the pretense of orders received, or otherwisee Every such offender deserves, like Cain, to be a fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the earth, and the public ought to know who they are.

"JAMES K. JONES, "WM. R. HEARST."

The Prohibition Train. ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Prohibi-tion train laid over night at Rochester, and today proceeded over the Lehigh Valley Road. The first stop was at Geneva, where an hour's meeting was held. John G. Woolley, William T. Wardwell, candidate for Governor, and J. H. Dur-kee, chairman of the state committee, made speeches. At West Fayette, Woolley, Wardwell and Samuel Dickte made short speeches. At Ithaca, an hour's meeting was held in the City Park. Speeches were made by Messra. Woolley, Wardwell and Stewart. Afternoon stops, were made at Cortland and Whitney's Point. Binghamton was reached at 7:15

Apathy in California.

for the night meeting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-J. D. Spreck-els, of the San Francisco Call, in an in-terview here, claims California for the Republicans, but by only 5000 majority. He says that there is a great deal of apathy in that state. This assertion has given the Republicans some alarm, as that seems like a rather parrow margin in a state so vitally interested in Repub-lican policies as California. All the Dempublican column, and claim Washington as doubtful. Privately, however, the Democrats do not expect to carry Wash-

Vermont Senatorship.

MONTPELLER, Vt. Oct. 16.-The two ouses of the state Legislature met toelect a United States Senator to succeed Jonathan Ross, who was ap-pointed to fill the unexpired term of the late Justin S. Morrill. The Senate vote was first taken, with the following result: Grout SProuty SProuty SPROMS 1

Registration in Scattle.

SEATTLE, Oct. 16.-Registration books closed tonight with approximately 16,800 names on the books. The exact count will not be completed until ton Registration in 1896 was 11,441; in 1898,

Massachusetts Prohibitionists, BOSTON, Oct. 16 .- The Massachusetts Prohibition party has filed with the Se retary of State a state ticket headed by John Fisher, of Attleboro, for Governor

CIVILIZING THE APACHES.

Indians Take Up Agriculture and Are Successful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16,-There were Indian troubles in the Department of the Colorado last year, according to General Merriam, and the only difficulties between white men and Indians were individual. arising from cards and whisky. The whit men, says the General, were the aggres-sors. In his annual report General Merplam states the disposition of his troops, and says:

"It will be observed that nearly all of the posts are placed on or in the imme-diate vicinity of large reservations. The exceptions-Forts Douglas, D. A. Russell and Logan-are at important railroad centers, rendering their garrisons quick-ly available for emergencies in any di-

The General speaks with commendation excellent progress being made toward civilization by the Apaches the management of Captain Nicholson, Seventh Cavalry, He says:

"I found them largely and successfully engaged in agriculture, and saw large numbers of men, as well as women, at work in the fields, most unusual for in-dians. I was also told by railroad officials that they could not employ better men for railroad labor than these Apachs Indians. In view of these facts and of the assurance by Captain Nicholson of solute loyalty and efficiency of his Indian police. I recommond the with-drawal of all the troops from San Carles Agency, instead of repairing that post."

Fire in Telegraph Building. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.-Fire broke out from some unknown cause tonight in the rooms of the Hardware Club, on the 14th floor of the Postal Telegraph building, Broadway and Murray streets. The 12th and 13th floors are used by the telegraph company as operating rooms. They were flooded with water, which came down through the ceiling. The damage to the building was slight. No one was injured, and at no time were the lives of the telegraph operators in danger. The Hardware Club's loss is \$40,000.

TO CURB A COLD IN ONE DAY, Botel Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tabjets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. NO WORD FROM YOUTSEY

STILL UNCONSCIOUS, TAKEN INTO COURT.

He Was Called On to Testify, But Made No Response-Yesterday's Witnesses.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 16,—If Henry Youtsey heard a word uttered in his trial today he gave not the slightest indica-tion of it. So far as any one in the court-room could tell, he never uttered a word room could tell, he never uttered a word all day. He was the unconscious actor in another realistic scene this afternoon when he was brought into the courtroom proper, lying on his bed. His eyes and mouth were tightly closed, and he looked every whit a dead man, when Colonel Nelson, his lawyer, in a loud voice, asked him how old he was and where he lived. The defense presented some strong testi-

everybody was excited and expecte trouble. James Chipley, of Scott County said Culton told him that Wharton Golder had caused all of them to get into trouble because Golden wanted a part of the \$100,000. It. F. Sinelair, of Georgetown, said Golden told him that Youtsey and Culton were fools for talking, as they would get nothing for talking. The court adjourned till tomorrow.

BARONESS VON KETTELER.

Reached Victoria Yesterday on the Empress of Japan.

VICTORIA, Oct. 16.—Among the passengers on the Empress of Japan, which arrived this gvening, were Baroness vo. Ketteler, Dr. Edna Terry, Rev. Dr. Reid and wife, Dr. W. A. P. Martin and several others, who went through the slege of the legations.

J. C. Hemment, a New York photographer and correspondent, and H. Savarenders, and the Savarenders.

mouth were lightly closed, and he looked every whit a dead man, when Colonel Nelson, his lawyer, in a loud voice, asked him how old he was and where he lived.

The defense presented some strong testimony contradictory of the prosecution's witnesses, and said that they have something stronger for tomorrow, when they expect to rest their case. Jim Howard will go on the stand and swear that Yout-

HE WILL MARRY HOLLAND'S QUEEN.



DUKE HENRY, OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16 .- Queen Wilhelmina has proclaimed her betrothal to Duke Henry, of Mecklenburg-Schwerjn. The Official Gazette this evening contains the Queen's announcement of the engagement.

Youtsey's symptoms have been worse today. His temperature increased and his pulse was greatly accelerated. The physicians think he is in no immediate danger, but a sudden change for the worse may come at any time. Wharton Golden was the first witness to take the stand. Golden said he never told Rev. John Stamper nor Mrs. Stamper that he was to get \$5000 for his testimony, nor that if he could see Colonel Campbell he could get \$10,000. He denied all the statements attributed to him by the Stampers, L. F. Sinclair and others. W. H. Culton was recalled, and again denied telling Charles Reynolds that he had a contract for immunity, nor had he told one Chipley that Wharton Golden

Arthur M. Goebel was recalled, and in answer to a question from Colonel Nelson said he had never testified in any of Lieutenant Ricketts said he remembered seeing Youtsey some days after the shoot-ing talking to Captain Bennett, and when Youtsey walked away he (Ricketts) asked

had gotten them all in this trouble.

Bennett who Youtsey was. On cross-ex amination he said he knew Youtsey's face as being the man he had seen and talked to before, but did not know his name.

The witnesses were introduced to lay a foundation for contradiction, and when

their examination was concluded Colonel Crawford made the statement to the jury for the defense. He said they would prove that it is impossible to hear in the barber, shop of the Executive building a person run down the stone steps into the base ment; that Youtsey appeared outside th building too soon after the shot was fired to have had anything to do with the shooting; that Youtsey stopped in the barber-shop on his way out and talked with Attorney Short; that Culton and Golden had told too many contradictory stories to be believed about anything. In closing, he said the testimony of Arthur Goebel was either prompted by his imagination or it was perjury; that Youtse, had told the truth Tuesday night when he said he had never spoken to Arthur Goebel; that he (Crawford) and Colonel Nelson would swear that in a room at the Capital Hotel Arthur Goebel had said tha he wanted to know what Youtsey knew about the tragedy; that Arthur Goebe said: "You have a pig in a bag-I want to see the pig before we trade." After Crawford closed his statement, the defense was granted time for consultation, At the afternoon session, the defense moved to discharge the jury and continue the case, because the defendant was still unconscious and in a worse condition than before. Judge Cantrill overruled the motion. The defense asked that Youtsey be called as a witness. The deputies and guards brought Youtsey in on his bod and set it down in front of the jury, Colonel Nelson asked Youtsey severa

questions, but got no sort of response, the defendant lying as one dead on his "We can get no response from the witness," said Nelson.

"Very well; let him stand aside," said

the Judge, and the bed was carried back o the juryroom. Colonel Nelson made another motion to discharge the jury because the defendant was not really in court facing his accusers, but simply an unconscious body The Judge said the law provided that be-fore he could discharge the jury the dé-fendant must be adjudged a lunatio. Mrs. Mattle Stamper, sister of Wharten Golden, said she heard Golden say he was to get \$5000 for his testimony, and that he made a confession in order to save his neck and Governor Taylor's.

C. O. Reynolds and D. B. Walcott, of Frankfort, swore that Culton told them that he had a contract with the common wealth to secure immunity. Porter Thompson, Sr., and Porter Thompson, Jr., said they had passed through the hall of the Executive building a few minutes before the shooting, but saw no man in the hall. John W.

Davis, one of those indicted with Culton, corroborated the Thompsons, Rev. Z. T. Cody said Golden told him he confessed to save himself. Stewart B. Stone, of Lexington, who acted as Governor Taylor's stenographer, saw Youtsey January 27 in the reception-room next to the Governor's office, with a gun, looking out of the window, but that it excited no comment because

sey did not let him in Powers' office that She is bound for her father's home in Demorning, and that he was not even in the building.

She is bound for her father's home in Demorning, and that he was not even in the building.

All the Ministers of the Japanese Cabinet have followed the Premier's example, with the exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will resign later. It as satisfipated that Margails Ita's opposition will be evercome and that his succession to the Premiership will be announced in a few days. Several members of his new political association, the Rikken Seyuk wai, will be given portfolios in the Cab net. Extensive harbor improvements are

to be made at Nagasaki. Walter Ewen Townsend, of the British Consular service in China, who recently arrived in Japan for the benefit of his health; died at the British Naval Hospital from typhoid fever the 23d uit. It is reported that a camphor trust has been organized in Kobe by Mitsue Fussan Kwaisha, Samuel Samuel & Co. and Ikac

The funeral of the late Mr. Suvivama Chancellor to the Japanese Legation in Pekin, who was killed by Chinese troops took place September 23 at Aoyama ceme

An association of leading Japanese polt ticians has been formed by Prince Koopinion and promoting a strong foreign policy for Japan. The name of the new association is the Grand National Union. A Japanese schooner, the Kaiso Maru, chartered by an American, has been seized by the American authorities near Manila on the ground that she is not sea-

The slik stock in Vokobama Sentember amounted to 25,000 bales, which seriously embarrasses the resources of proucers and commission merchants. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Hong Kong bank premises at Kobe was performed Sep-tember 25 by Sir Thomas Jackson.

J. C. Hemmett, one of the passengers returning on the Empress of Japan, was present at the taking of the Pel Tang forts. He says the French artillery was present, but did not take part, and the British arrived after the Chinese guns were silenced. The Russians opened fire at 2 A. M. and fired six shots before the Chinese replied with shrapnel, which burst among the attackers. As the advance continued, several mines exploded and two mounted officers and ponies were blown into the air. The gunners got the range about 7 A. M. and landed shells in forts, which were soon ablaze, and the Chinese guns silenced.

phoon struck Yokohama and other the 28th ult. and wrought considerable damage. Few lives were lost. A memorial service to the late King of Italy took place at the Catholic cathedrai, Tsukiji, the morning of October 1.

Japanese railways now show a mfleage of 3635 miles, 832 miles of which are owned by the Government.

Denver & Rio Grande Meeting. DENVER, Oct. 16.—The stockholders of the Denver & Rio Grande and several al-lied lines held their annual meetings in this city today. The old directors of the Esenver & Rio Grande Company were reelected, They are: George Coppell, Richard T. Wilson, William Mertens, Charles C. Beaman, J. Edward Simmons, Arthur Coppell, John L. Welch, Edward T. Jeffery and Edward O. Wolcott. The directors will meet in New York City about the middle of November and elect officers. The progress of the road during the past year was a subject for congratulation among the stockholders today.

Huntington's Successor. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.-Lawyer Charles H. Tweed, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railway, said today that all rumors relative to the appointment of a successor to Hunting-ton were simply haphazard guesses. He

"I don't think anything will be done this week as to the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Huntington. It is ise to predict what may occur a week hence, and I am not in a position to say whether the President of the United States or the president of our company will be chosen first."

The most simple and effectual tests of the purity and quality of good ale are color, transparency and flavor. The high degree in which these features are appar-ent in Evans' ale proclaims its excellence.

JUEST OF TAMMANY

ued from First Page.) he Republican claim of prosperity, Mr. Bryan said he was willing to admit that Bryan said he was willing to admit that the Army contractors and the trust mag-

nates might be prosperous,
"A man who gets special privileges at
the hands of Government can prosper unler Republican Administration," he said,
"but I deny that the wealth-producers of the country are enjoying their share of the Government's protection." At this point there were cries of "Han-

na, Hanna." Mr. Bryan merely responded by asking his audience not to triffe with a great name. He referred to the position of Governor Roosevelt and Senator Hanna on the subject of trusts, and the reference in both instances was met with groans and hisses.

"Mr. Hanna says there are no trusts,"
Mr. Bryan went on. "Are you going to
send a man out to hunt the trusts who knows where every trust treasurer is, but says there are no trusts?"

Mr. Bryan then quoted from President McKinley's inaugural address on the subect of trusts and charged that the Pres-dent had neither enforced the existing anti-trust laws nor recommended new ones. His Attorney-General, he said, draws his salary and permits the trusts to go and oppress the people. Mr. Bryan referred to the ice trust, declaring that apparently this was the only trust of which the Republicans had any knowl-

The Ice Trust. "If a Republican tells you," he said, "that the ice trust is hurting the people, tell him that you have so much confidence in the Republican Governor that you know he would not be out West making speeches if the people were suffering from the ice trust."

This remark was received with cheers.

from the loc trust."

This remark was received with cheers.

Mr. Bryan expressed the conviction that
we are approaching "a period of industrial despotism when a few men will control each great branch of industry, when svary person who buys finished products will buy at a trust price, when every person who furnishes raw material will furnish it at a trust price, and when every man who works for wages will work for the wages fixed by the trust." Such a condition as this meant, he said, serfdom for the people, for a government of the people, by the people and for the people was impossible under the regime of the trusts. Mr. Bryan said that he was not satisfied to prevent extertion, but that he would make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United

ism was the creation of the Republican party, and added:

They want the splendors of empire: they want to hear the tramp of armies; they want the glory of crowning heroes returning home, their thanks and their plaudits. The Republicans want the drum to beat so that it can be heard around the world. We want the light of liberty to shine so brightly here that it will be seen around the world and everywhere in-

In substantiation of his assertion that In substantiation of his assertion that the Democrats were not raising a scare-crow, Colonel Bryan referred to the Porto Rican legislation of the last session of Congress. He declared that this legisla-tion was based upon European ideas and not upon American principles. Accord-ing to that document, he said, a Presi-dent is bigger than the Constitution. And then Mr. Bryan exclaimed:

then Mr. Bryan exclaimed:
"Beware, my friends, of a President when he becomes greater than the Consti-tution. There is no place where you can draw the line; it will become all President

and no Constitution."
Quoting the Republican platform as to

choting the Republican platform as to the disvosition to be made of the Fili-pinos, he said:
"Who is to decide their welfare? We. Who is to decide our duty? We. What has the Filipino to do with it? Nothing at all. They do not dare defend that plank, and I am afraid before this cam-paign is over that they will try to prove that it was not written by the Republican convention at all, but it was put in there by some one who had no authority."
He said his authority for expressing this opinion was the fact that the ratifi-cation of the peace treaty had been placed at his door. He then took up the question of his connection with the ratifles tion of the treaty, and said that the Re-publicans could not find a Senator who that he had voted for it would say

cause he (Mr. Bryan) had favored it, and "But I can prove by Senator Wellings ton, a Republican, that without his vote it would not have been ratified; that he would not have voted for it, but for the fact that the President promised him that the Philippine Islands would not be held

permanently. In closing he said that instead of desiring a Nation ever ready to resort to force, he wanted it to be a peacemaker among nations.

"Then," he said, "we can claim the reward promised to the peacemakers and say 'bisssed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'" When Mr. Bryan began speaking his voice was scarcely audible 100 feet away from the stand, but he gradually spok louder and in a moment his voice could be heard by the galleries. The crowd the speaker said that the Democratic recognized the right of ability of mind and muscle to the fruits of its toil, the crowd broke forth into cheering. Mr. Bryan concluded his speech at 9 o'clock precisely, having spoken 1 hour and 51 minutes. The crowd arcse and cheered as he left the platform in company with Mr. Croker, shaking hands as he left.

Crowd Went Out When Adlat Spoke The applause for Mr. Bryan, as he went away, blended with that for Adial E. Stevenson, as he rose to speak. The cheers died out and the noise of the crowd getting out prevented Mr. Steven-son from speaking. Three minutes after Mr. Bryan left there were vacant seats all over the building, large spaces showing everywhere in the galleries and on the main floor. Mr. Stevenson began speaking but his voice could not be heard 50 feet away. More than half the people left. Frequent attempts were made by Chairman Shepard and Mr. Stevenson to stop the exit and quiet the audie they were tinable. A few crowded close to the stand to hear him above the noise and he was cheered feebly. He spoke on imperialism along his usual lines.

Webster Davis was introduced and con-demned the Administration's treatment of the Boers. He said that on the visit of the Boer representatives to the White House the President took them to a window looking out on the east side of the mansion and showed them the beautiful scenery. Just then, according to Mr. Davis, a message came that three Sena-tors representing large trust interests were in an adjoining room. The President left at once and the Boer envoys were compelled to leave without being permitted to say one word of their mis-

At the conclusion of Webster Davis' speech, Mayor Jones, of Toledo, was introduced and spoke briefly. He was heartly received. The 4000 or 5000 who had remained to hear Mr. Davis and Mr. Jones cheered John B. Stanchfield, candidate for Governor, when he was intro-duced. A number started to go out as he began speaking, and he was interrupted, as Mr. Stevenson had been. William F. Mackey, candidate for Lieu-

tenant-Governor, was the last speaker. When he concluded, the band struck up "Dixie," and the small remaining portion of the throng that had gathered in Garden early in the evening filed out.

THE OTHER MEETINGS. Three More Speeches to Enthusinstie Democrats. NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- The crowd that surged about the open-air stand at Mad-ison areaus and Twesty-fourth street, crushing the weak and almost smother-ing those who were so tightly packed in that the sir, which resked with the fumes of Greek fire, could not reach them may have numbered 20,000, and these was not one in the crowd who cared to hear any one else but Mr. Bryan. Half a dozen speakers attempted to keep them sulet speakers attempted to keep them quiet until the Presidential candidate came from the Garden, but the most successful speakers had a hard job of it. Com-missioner Keller presided. Congressman John M. Quinn, Assistant District At-torney Osborne, James Hamilton Lewis and others tried to speak, but with poor

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when the cavalcade heading the Bryan party rode down Madison avenue to the stand-The carriages could not drive within Street of it, and Mr. Bryan, Mr. Croker, Mr. Hearst and James Shevlin, who were in the carriages, walked to the stand. The ovation to the candidate was deafeningly loud and prolouged, When order was secured. Mr. Bryan spoke briefly, excusing himself from an extended speech or the ground that he had been speak-ing in-doors and feared to expose himself ing in-doors and feared to expose himself too long in the open air. The minute Mr. Bryan stopped speaking, Mr. Croker took his arm and led him to the rear of the stand to see the crowd assembled there. Then the party left the stand and got into the carriages.

The trip to Tammany Hall was made through streets lined with cheering thousands Mr. Bryan and his party arrived.

sands. Mr. Bryan and his party arrived at 9:25. Senator Mackey was speaking but as soon as the crowd recognized Mr Bryan it rose to its feet and cheered for several minutes. Richard Croker, who accompanied Mr. Bryan, took a sest on the rear of the platform, while the can-didate went to the front and acknowledged the greeting. When the cheering had continued for a couple of minutes his raised his hand to command silence. His speech was very brief, but was received with enthusiasm. Tammany Hall had been crowded to repletion from 6 o'clock, and to fill up the time before the arrival of Mr. Bryan, a number of others had

At 10 c'clock Mr. Bryan arrived at Cooper Union. His appearance on the platform was the signal for one of the most enthusiastic greetings ever accorded to any one man there. It was fully five minutes before the enthusiasm subsided and the audience resumed its normal qui-ctude. Then John DeWitt Warner, chairman of the meeting, introduced Mr.

Bryan, who said:
"This is the fourth meeting for tonight that I have spoken at. It concludes the radification held under the auspices of the Democratic party of this city and county, and I am prepared to say great is Tam-many, and Croker, as its prophet." He spoke at some length on the subject

of imperialism. It was 10:30 o'clock when Mr. Bryan and his party came out of Cooper Union. The crowd seemed to go crasy. It was the most dangerous outlook of the even-ing, and it seemed as if scores were to be trampled under foot. Repeatedly the police charged to get Mr. Bryan's carriage through, but every time the crowd came back. Night-sticks were finally drawn and a lane opened long enough to let the Bryan carriage into Irving Place. Through that street it went at a dash and up Broadway. Several hundred persons ran in pursuit and kept right after the carriage and escort to Union Square, while hundreds were on the curb. Toward Madison Square the crowd tired, and most of them dropped out, but an immense crowd was in front of the Hoffman House to meet Mr. Bryan when he got out of his carriage. He was taken to his suite There he received the National, state and local committees, and was finally turned over to Chairman Frank Camp-bell, of the state committee, for his fourday trip, which will begin tomorrow morn-

NO DOLLAR DINNER THIS.

Hoffman House Banquet Remarkable for Lack of Jeffersonian Simplicity. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The dinner ten-dered Mr. Bryan at the Hoffman House at 5:30 o'clock this evening was not held in the Moorish room, as was first intended, but in the Salon Louis Quinze. Fifty covers were laid, an increase from what was first intended. The room was beauevergreens. Mr. Bryan's portrait, framed in a silk American flag, was just behind the chair reserved for Mayer Van Wyck, the presiding officer. Fifteen perons sat at the table reserved for the guest of henor and other distinguished persons. The remaining guests sat at smaller tables. All the tables were dec-orated with flowers, roses predominating. The service was the best the house could provide, linens of the most costly sort, the heaviest tableware, cut glass and the best of china. Although Mr. Bryan did not drink his wine, glasses were provided

just as for the other guests.

Mayor Van Wyck sat in an invalid chair brought from a rotunda. On either side of him, two and two, were special chairs, on which sat Mr. Bryan, Mr. Croker Adlai E. Stevenson and William R. Hearst. When all were seated, Mr. Bryan was between Richard Croker and Mayor Van Wyck. The other guests at the table were: John B. Stanchfield, William J. Stone, William E. Mackey, Edward F. Shepard and John W. Keller. On the Mayor's left were Adial E. Stevenson, William R. Hearst, Webster Davis, John D. Richardson, Norman E. Mack, John Dewitt Warner and George M. Vonho At each plate was placed a souvenir pro gramme, bound in heavy dark paper, with he name of each guest in gold letters the covering. The menu was on cards plain except for a portrait of Mr. Bryan above the American flag, in colors, to the right.

The much-disputed cost of the dinner was settled by the Hoffman House mangement, who said that the cost was \$12 per plate, exclusive of the wines. It took from 5:45 to 7 P. M. to dispose of the many courses, and soon after got into carriages and was driven to

SENATE IN DANGER.

Can't Be Depended On to Stand for Gold Against Bryan.

New York Journal of Commerce. The gold-standard bill passed the Sen-ate March 5 and among the Senators who voted for it were the following: Lindsay, Kentucky: Baker, Kansus; Carter, Mon-tana; Elkins, West Virginia; Shoup, Idaho; Thurston, Nebraska. Caffery of Lou-isiana, Warren of Wyoming and Wolcott of Colorado did not vote, but were paired for the bill, or at least formed a part of the majority that carried the bill through. We have selected these nine gentleme who gave sound money its strength lest Winter because their terms of office expire March 3, 1901.

e successors of Mr. Lindsay and Mr.

Caffery have already been elected. Both of them are silverites. Mr. Baker comes from a state where the Populists have been strong, where silverism was rampant not long ago, and which Mr. Bryan will not lose in November if he has strength enough in the country to ge elected. If the silverites can carry Kan sas they can persuade Mr. Baker to go with them, or they can elect his success or. Mr. Carter is from a state where slivertsm is universal, and he has nearly always voted with the sliverites; it is doubtful if he ever voted with the gold men before last March, mough we have not searched his record. The same is true of Mr. Shoup, of Idaho, and nearly the same of Mr. Warren, of Wyoming. Mr. War-ren is a sound-money man, but his state has usually been carried by the giverites, and Mr. Warren has yielded to the silverites on some occasions, and, while he is probably giad to be able to vote with the gold-standard men, he will not com-mit political suicida. Mr. Elsins is from Mrs. Pinkham's Advice

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a state where the result is believed to be greatly in doubt; it used to be generally Democratic, though the vote is close enough to make the campaign interesting. If Mr. Bryan should be elected West Virginia would be one of the states whose vote he would get, and if he got the vote of that state Mr. Elkins would be succeeded by a free-silver Democrat. Mr. Thurston has been opposed to gold-standard legislation; he stood with his party in March, but he was the first man after the election of 1896 to say frankly that the aound-money cry bad served its purposes in securing the Republican victory and that it would be foolish to pass any law that would allenate silverite Republicans. If Nebraska votes for the Democratic National ticket it will vote for the Demo-cratic state ticket, and Mr. Thurston will be replaced by a Democrat; he would probably revert to the ranks of the "inernational bimetalists" even if he wore not displaced. Mr. Welcott probably understands the humbug of silverism as well as his brother and business associate, who has talked frankly about it. But the brother was not in Colorado politics and the Senator is. Mr. Wolcott man-aced to seriously mutflate the gold-stand-ard bill, and if the silverites carried the country they would of course carry his state, and Senator Wolcott will not be a very tenucious stickler for the gold standard when silverism displays a great-er strength in the country than ever be-

Senate last March was 52, counting the paired with those who voted. The nine gentlemen whose names, we have given will not be Senators on March 4 hall, or else they will be silverite Senators if Ar. Bryan has popularity enough to get a majority of the electoral vote. Nine deducted from 52 leaves 43, which is less than haif of the Senate. No one doubts that if Mr. Bryan is elected the House will be of the same complexion as the President-elect; this analysis of the Senate will show just how much chance there is that with a silverite President and would stand like a rock in defense of the

single gold standard. Railway-Construction Men.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.-The Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings began its 11th National convention here, and will be in session through Thursday. All the officers and nearly 100 members were present when the first wasion opened in the Southern Hotel. President Markley delivered his annual address, which was of a routine nature, and the presentation of reports of papers tools up the remaining time.

Dully Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemp-

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