THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1900

OWNERS CAN END IT of some houses followed. Every pane of With a Few More Notices the Boffman and John Delisky. Hoffman was Strike Will Be Over. STATEMENT BY JOHN MITCHELL

Prospects Bright for an Early Settlement of the Trouble-Clash at Wilkesbarre.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 21 .- President Mitchell, in an interview tonight, prac-tically admitted that the anthracite coalminers' strike would end as soon as the operators presented a notice guarantee-ing the payment of a 19 per cent advance wages until April 1. President Mitchell suid:

"The prospect of an early settlement of the coal strike is becoming brighter. Some of the operators have not yet posted no-tices signifying their willingness to fall in line either with the Reading Company. or with the proposition made by the Le-high Valley Company, in the Hazleton region. If all of them notify their employes by posting notices of otherwise that an actual advance of 10 per cent will be paid each mine employe, and guarantee its continuance until April I, together with the abolition of the sliding scale, I be-lieve that the terms would be accepted by the mineworkers. The reduction in powder, from E 75 to \$1.50 has confused the minds of the miners, but some of the operators have so fully explained how, contract miners could receive the full ad-vance of 10 per cent, as well as all other employes, that I believe that this obstacle be overcome.

Although, as President Mitchell says, the outlook for an early settlement of the strike is bright, it is difficult to make a prediction as to when the end will come. Some of the coal companies are showing a disposition not to issue a second notice guaranteeing the payment of the 20-per cent increase in wages until April, Among these are the Delaware, Lacka-wanna and Western and Delaware & Hudson, the officials of which companies are reported to have declined to issue a sup-plemental notice. The labor leaders, however, hope that the companies will in some way make known that they will guarantee the payment of the advance until April 1. President Mitchell appeared guite cheerful tonight when he made the announcement as above, and his manner adicated that the time is near at hand when all the anthracite miners now on strike shall return to the mines. As soon as all the notices guaranteeing the payment of the advance until April 1 are posted, President Mitchell will call a meeting of the National Executive Board. at which the strike will be declared off. The inrgest demonstration ever held in this city took place today, when nearly 7000 mimers paraded the streets. In a car-riage at their head rode President Mitchell, who received an enthusiastic ovation all along the march. Thousands of miners, accompanied by their families, came to the city from every mining town in the region. There were 150 men in line who had tramped 18 miles over the moun-tains from Panther Creek Valley. They, with the McAdoo miners, who are famed throughout the coal fields for their perse-verance in marching and closing colliertes, were the heroes of the parade. Three "bus loads of marching women of Mc-Adao, and 100 small breaker-boys, dressed in their working clothes, and with lighted lamps in their caps, were at the head of the line, immediately behind the carriages containing the United Mineworkers' officials. Many moticos expressing the sen-timents of the strikers were carried in the procession. President Mitchell re-viewed the parade at the end of the routa, after which a mass meeting was held, at which President Mitchell was the principal speaker.

Reports from the few collieries that are till in operation in this region show that the number of men at work today was not rienter than last week. The number of oal & Iron polloemen around the mines has been somewhat increased during the

glass in the cab of the locomotive was broken, but no one was wounded. Two of so badly injured that he had to be taken to the hospital. As the officers were returning to headquarters, the electric car on which they rode was stoned. All the windows on one side of the car were broken, and Police Sergennt Hall and two other passengers were slightly injured. Mayor Nichols

were signify injured. anyor sichoos soon reached the scene, and warned the mob that they were doing the cluse of labor more injury than good. He said the law would be upheld, and that he was there to uphold it. The Mayor's speech had good effect, and the mob slow-by disnersed to that hemas ly dispersed to their homes.

BY THE PICKET SYSTEM.

Strikers Closed Down & Washery Near Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 22 .- The first hos tile demonstration of the miners' strike in the Lackawanna region was made this morning at Oliphant, near here, where it was determined to close down the Grassy Island coal washery, operated by the Del-aware & Hudson Company. The place had been worked by 30 or 40 men during the past two weeks, and was daily turn-ing out 1900 tons of the smaller sizes of fuel for the market.

This morning several hundred strikers gathered along the road near the washery and when the workmen appeared, gave them to understand they must derist from the working until the strike was settled. Two of the deputies at the mine came on the scene and were warned against any interference. The workmen decided they would return home. The strikers marched with them back to Oliphant, shouting as they passed down the

mitin street. The Delaware & Hudson has deputies on' gufard at its Rocket Brook washery in Carbondale today, some 20 men being at work there getting out coal. large force of deputies was provided be-cause of a reported threat that the place

would be attacked by marchers today. The Hillside, Temple and Connel Coml Companies are the only independent operators in this district to comply with the agreement of last Thursday's conference of operators to post notices guaranteeing the original offer until April 1. When interviewed as to why they did not com-ply with this agreement, the other big operators said they thought on second consideration it would effect only one thing-the gratification of a whim of John Mitchell-and they did not propose to do anything further until they were assured some good would be accomplished. All the district officers have been summoned to meet with President Mitchell in Haz-

leton Wednesday. The success of the strikers in closing down the Grassy Island washerles has impelled the local strikers to take a hand in the game, and tomorrow morning they will surround the various washerles in Scranton and attempt to argue the men into staving away from work.

Miners' Relief Work. .

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Oct. 22.-The miners' relief committee of this place has issued a circular letter asking for contributions in aid of the striking miners of this district. The committee is not connected in any way with the United Mineworkers of America. Thomas H. Williams, the postmaster, is the president.

Whistles Blew in Vain.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 22 .- The whistles of Cameron and Luke Fiddler colleries, operated by the Mineral Coal Company, were blown this morning, but none of the striking miners returned to work. None of the Reading Company's operations in this portion resumed.

DYING OF A BROKEN HEART Admiral Sampson Brooding Over the

at St. Albans. There he said: "When we complain that the Republi-Injustice of His Countrymen.

HINTON, W. Va., Oct. 22.-The line of the Chesapeake Railroad triversing the picturesque valleys of the Big Kanawha and New Rivers was the scene of Mr. Bryan's campaign today. Speeches were made at Huntington, Hurricane, St. Al-bana, Charleston, Brownston, East Bank, Montgomery, Sewell, Thurmond and Hin-ton. The size of the auniences varied, but all of them were large in proportion

BRYAN IN WEST WIRGINIA HE MADE FREQUENT REFERENCES TO THE RACE QUESTION. Many Negroes Were In His Andi-ences-Today Will Be Devoted to a Tour of Maryland. HINTON, W. Va., Oct. 2.-The the of the Champaoka D. Cot. 2.-The the of

sions who would be more satisfactory to the soldiers than the present one.

ing Sewell, a man in the outskirts of the crowd, apparently very much in earnest, demanded to know about Mr. Bryan's attitude toward the ratification of the Paris treaty. Mr. Bryan had the train stopped, and made a full explanation of his acbut all of them were large in proportion to the population of the towns and of the surrounding country. There were espe-cially fine crowds at Huntington, Charles-tor and Hinton, people coming into the

mate. "Forty years ago," he said "the Republican party was contending that you cannot buy a black man for \$1000; now they are willing to buy brown men in job lots at \$2.50 apiecs." He closed with an appeal to the people of this country not to further complicate the race question of

this country by adding any more all people to our population,

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 22-Mr. Bryan spoke here for 15 minutes to one of the largest crowds of the day and After the train started to move in leav. discussed all the issues of the campaign, Referring to Senator Hanna, Mr. Bryan said that notwithstanding the charges against that gentleman in connection with

THE NEBRASKA OWL

his election to the Senate, he sent a message to the President, saying, "I am elected Senator and God, still lives," In like manner, he said, the Republican party was claiming to be in partnership with the Almighty in its foreign policy. But, while this contention was made, Mr. Bryan declared, the Republicans were the only party to the partnership which was making any noise about it. He contro-

At Charleston.

verted the statement that the Democrats were seeking to array one class against another, and dis-cussed the question of imperialism at some length. As for himself, he was opposed to it because he believed in a republic and not an empire.

As the train pulled out of Hurricane. Mr. Bryan was showered with rice and flowers. Before leaving Huntington, Mr. Brayn's private car was decorated with the National colors by the state com-mittee. At St. Albans, Mr. Bryan de-voted almost his entire attention to the voted almost his entire attention to the race quastion, and elaborated the argument which he had heretofore made to the effect that the question is made already sufficiently serious by the race complications of this country.

BRYAN IN NEW YORK.

An Independent Estimate of His Deliverances There.

New York Times, Ind. Dem, To the financial theory that is peculiar-ly Mr. Bryan's, the interest is very keen in this community. New York is not merely the "center of wealth," as he called it, but, as he acknowledged, "the canter of perpulsion and of inductors". center of population and of industry." It it the greatest manufacturing city of the world, and the most populous in the Union. Its voters do not follow the lead of any class. Here, if anywhere, Mr. Bryan would have found attentive and sympathetic hearers for a statement of claim worthy of candid considera-

He did not, in our judgment, make such a statement. He was glib; he was adroit; he was, as stump speaking goes. bright; but he was superficial, evasive, cynical; he was not candid, direct, se-There was a curious note of timrious. There was a curious note or tim-idity and shiftiness in the speech. The leader of the opposition, his bearing was less aggressive than apologetic. He was on the defensive even in his attacks, and appeared more anxious to excuse the attacks than to press them home. Especially he avoided anything like a domine statement of what he and his definite statement of what he and his party would do with the power he asks the people to intrust him with. That may have been unavoidable. He may have no definite plan. He may not dare avow it. He may hesitate openly to ad-

here to the plan he had four years ago, and he may equally fear openly to dis-card it. Be that as it may, on the one point in which New York is most deeply interested he had not one word to say. I would rather consider it a contribution to liberty than as part payment on men and their lands." He did not tell us whether he still means to do away with the gold standard as soon as he can; he did not tell us if he

When Mr. Bryan concluded his reply his interrogator pushed his way through the crowd, and, coming up to the Presi-dential catifidate, said: "I thought I had a right as an American citizen to ask that constituents soon as he can, he do not ten us if he means to pay public oblightions in silver; he contented himself with naking us whether we thought a dollar worth more than a man. As to the more recent question, the one he declares to be "paramount," he was equally unsatis-factory. He repeated at great length his defense of his course as to the Spanish Mr. Bryan said in response: "You cer-tainly did have, and I am glad you asked it." The questioner joined in the cheers defense of his course as to the Spanish Injustice of His Countrymen. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22-During his present visit to his home in Alabama, and wherever he has appeared before the pub-lic Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson has anendments, regulting an educational

Mr. Bryan declared that the Republican party could not defend it and was there-fore saying there was not such a think. Discussing our tille to the Philippines, Mr. Bryan said we had none that wasslegiti-NO SECTIONALISM NOW SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH IN LOUISVILLE.

> The Nation United Can Overcome the World, Not Only in Arms, But

in Peace. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22-Library Hall was too small to hold the crowd that wanted to hear the speech of Sema-tor Albert J.' Beveridge, of Indiana, to-night. While the Senator was speaking for McKinley in this hall, Bourke Cockran was speaking for Bryan at the Au-ditorium, so the clans were to a large degree separated. Senator Baveridge's audience greeted him enthusiastically and cheered him continuously. Among the vice-presidents on the stage were a number of Brown Demographic Senator

number of Brown Democrats. Senator Beveridge said in part: "The South has grown too great to be sectional. The South ought now to be and in its heart is American in politics. and in its heart is American in politics. Not a reason remains why the South should be solid on sectional lines. The lines which once divided us, but which shall divide us no more, forever have been erased from the Republic's map, because the conditions which created those lines have passed away. Industrially, the Republic is a single Nation; com-mercially, the interests of the North and the South are identical. Whatever makes for the prosperity of the North makes for the prosperity of the North makes for the prosperity of the South. The Nation's financial system as vitally afas Our ternal economy is common in its applica tion, common in its benefits and common in its effects wherever they occur to ev-

ery section of the land." Senator Beveridge denied that enmity existed between the North and the South or ever did exist. They were, he ex-plained, only divided by conflicting views of government. He scoffed at the idea that men "whose fathers and fathers' fathers back to the militant hour when idea the militant flag of this militant Nation was unfurled were soldiers as well as citizens and citizens because they were soldiers," should fear militarism. He con-"The only militarism that this Nation

need fear is that militarism which may be caused by class hatred among this Na-tion of brothers, by sectional animosithes in this common and united land, Di-vided, we might destroy each other-united, we can overcome the world in arms. Aye, more-united we can over-come the world not only in arms but in peace, in industry, in commerce, in civil-instant Motion is the law of ization. Mutual affection is the law of progress of the North and South alike: political division is the law of their decline."

Senator Beveridge closed his addre with an eloquent story of his visit to the Philippines, where he saw sons of this Confederate and Union soldiers standing shoulder to shoulder fighting a common enemy.

STEVENSON IN MICHIGAN.

Began a Three Days' Canvass-Confident of Election.

DETROIT, Mich.; Oct. 22.-Adlai E. Stavenson, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, arrived in Detroit today from Chicago and after taking breakfast with National Committeeman Campau left on a three days' speaking tour of Michigan. Mr. Stevenson said he was feeling in splendid condition. He emphasized his confidence of Democratic victory and said: "I was very much impressed by the en-thusiasm shown in New York."

Talked About the Boers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 22-Adial E. Stevenson arrived here from Chicago at 1:30 P. M., and an hour later addressed an open-air meeting in Campau Square. A driggling rain commenced to fall a few minutes before he appeared on the platform, which soon drove to shelter all except a few hundred people who were within immediate hearing of his voice. These hoisted umbrellas and drew closer to the speaker who, after alone.' No man who lives for his coun-try, no man who is priud of his citizen-ship, can have more than one choice upon that question. Today we are to that question. Today we are in the midst of the greatest era of prosperily that this country has ever known, but it that this country has even another both the is nothing more than the natural condi-tion of a Nation having, as we have, the greatest natural resources of any, the greatest people of any, full of industry. Ingenuity and progress. It is for the people to decide whather these condi-tions shell continue." tions shall continue."

A Double Suicide.

CORRY, Pa., Oct. 22.-Harry Bettls and Daisy Blydenburg were found dead in Corry Park this morning. It is supposed to have been a case of sulcide. Both were shot, and Bettls held a revolver with two chambers emark. chambers empty.



The young couple always together before marriage rarely keep up this happy intimacy as man and wife. They are not tired of each other, but the young, wife finds herself weak and languid, with no inclination for exercise. And thus begins a division of pursuits and interests which often ends in divided lives. The use of Dr. Pierce's Fayorite Prescription makes weak women strong. It stops the drains which undermine the strength, cures "female weakness," nourishes the

nerves and gives vigor to the whole body. There is neither opium, cocaine or other narcotic in "Favorite Prescription."

uon," "I suffered from female weakness about eight years-tried several doctors, but derived no benefit until I began using Dr. Pierce's Favor-ite Prescription." writes Mrs. John Green, of Danville, Boyle Co., Ky. "This medicine was resommended to me by other patients. I have taken six bottles, and I feel like another person."

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numerous in the vicinity of the mines.

RUMOR OF END OF STRIKE.

Report Reaches Scranton That Mitchell Agrees to Operators' Offer. NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .- A special to the

World from Scranton says: At midnight information was received here that President Mitchell had agreed

to the operators' offer posted three weeks ago, and that the strike is ended. The news was received with great excitement by both operators and strikers. It is understood all the companies will post notices, with the exception of the ennsylvania & Susquehanna Railroad. Notwithstanding this information, no definite message on the subject has yet been received from President Mitchell.

A ROW AT WILKESBARRE.

Gang of Miners Set Upon by Strikers and Women.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 22-Discontent among the striking miners of the Wyoming Valley is growing and unless the strike is settled soon the miners will be hard to control. A majority of the men are willing and anxious to go to work

The discontent of the strikers was shown at the works of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company in the eastern part of the city. A gang of men were going to work to screen coal on the bank of the Empire mine when they were set upon by a mob of men and women and John J. O'Hara, foreman of the was knocked down with a stone boys. and his nose fractured. Several other workmen were slightly injured. During the melee several shots were fired. The mob destroyed all the tools of the work. a. The trouble took place within the limits and a detachment of police elty were sent to the scene. When they arthey found a large crowd of men and boys, but very few men. The honal officers of the United Mineworkers none of their men engaged in the t. The police found an effigy of fight. O'Hara hanging to a telegraph pole. Owing to the trouble there was no work on the coal bank or at the Stanton washery, operated by the same company, today. It is said O'Hara made himself objectionable to the wives of some of the strikers by boasting that he would work despite all opposition. This angered the women and on seevral occasions they pelted him with stones.

Most of the companies have now posted the explanatory note, as they call it, in addition to their last offer to the strikers, and it will probably not be replaced. The mining officials say they doubt if the companies will go any further in their negotiations with the men, as they have granted them powder for \$150, as they desired, and an increase in wages, and they do not intend to change, as the sirikers have altered their demands. There is no prospect of the union giving the men any ald. The promise of Mitchell to begin the distribution of food and money last Wednesday has not been kept.

money last Wednesday has not been kept. This evening there was another riot at the Stanton wusherles of the Lehigh & Wilkesharre Coal Company. When the men started to go to their homes under the protection of Coal & Iron police, fully 5000 people had gathered. A telephone measure was sent to police headquarters in this city for help, and Chief of Po-lice Kilne and a number of officers re-sponded. The men who had been at work were put on board a small mine locomosponned. The lice who had been at work were put on board a small mine locomo-tive, but before the locomotive could get under headway some one fired. The po-lice returned the fire, but no one was struck Another volley from the windows

1.

been quoted as saying that Admiral Sampson is dying of a broken heart, owing to the Sampson-Schley controversy which followed the naval engagement at Santi-ago. He is quoted as follows: When Saturday, October 13, I saw in

papers that Admiral Sampson was the ill, I took the next train to Boston and spent Sunday with him. His health is de-lining. His physicians are baffled at his clining. His physicians are balled at his maiady. His organs are all right, but his health does not improve. We touched on health does not improve. We touched on health does not improve. For a little while he had the view deprive them of the protection of but they deprive them of the protection of could not speak. Soon he had to be car-ried to his room, and I did not see him again. Mrs. Sampson told me that this great man was brooding-wis breaking his heart at the thought that his fellowais neart at the thought that his fellow-countrymen were so unkind. "I said to Mrs. Sampson: "When I visit my Southland, if the opportunity offers itself, I wish to tell something of his ma-

not. Your Southland was quick and vig-orous to resent what was thought to be an attempt to take away the laurels of

ne of its great men." "I came to Washington and saw the Secretary of the Navy and the President, and to them also I stated my intention, and they both gave me their consent, warning me, however, of what I might expect.

Mr. Hobson, in his speech at a public reception here today, said Admiral Samp-son had not, received simple justice at the hands of the American people. He said: "It has been sought to place him in a cable light before the world; to make him an incompetent, narrow-minded man and jealous of the fame of his contem-poraries, particularly of one illustrious naval chief. As his junior officer, serving under him, I express the deliberate opin ion that Admiral Sampson is the colossal figure of the Spanish-American War-the genius of the naval victory of Santiago. He is unmatched today as the directing mind of a war squadron on the seas."

THE CABINET MEETING.

Discussed Sherman's Death and Com ing Cuban Convention.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 .- The Cabinet meeting lasted from 11 until 1, o'clock. Secretaries Gage, Root, Long and Hay and Attorney-General Griggs were pres-ent. Secretary Root and General Wood had an interview with the President before the meeting. The meeting was de-voted largely to action on the death of ex-Secretary of State Sherman and the President directed Secretary of State Hav prepare a formal announcement of death for the official information of the the diplomatic service, as is customary in such cases.

The meeting also considered the subject of the Cuban Constitutional Convention and it was believed General Wood brought with him some interesting information on the subject which was laid before the Cabinet by the President. In addition to this there were a number of matters relating to National politics that the President wished to discuss with the advisors before leaving for Ohio.

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qualification for yoting. I want to sub-mit this question to the Republicans: Do they approve of what is being done in the South, or do they oppose it? If they oppose it, why do they propose worse things in Porto Rico and the Philippines than have been proposed in the South's Read the qualifications adopted by your own Administration for voting in Porto the Constitution of the United States. In the Philippines they are going on the theory that the brown people there have no right to a voice in their government, and when a Republican tells a black man in this country that he ought to vote the Republican ticket, I want the black man to ask him this question: 'If a brown Jestic character.' She replied: 'You dare man in the Philippines has no right to not. Your Southland was quick and vig-

further south than he had gone before and further than he will go again, and

there was quite a number of colored peo-ple scattered through the woods at all the stopping places. Mr. Bryan evidently

ine stopping places. Mr. Bryan evidently noted their presence and took occasion to address portions of his admirers, espe-cially appealing to them to do justice, by the Filipinos as they would have justice done by themselves. The first point at which he touched upon this question was at St. Albans. There he sold.

want to ask what black man can stand on his own right to a voice in this Gov-ernment if he votes the Republican ticket and denies to the people in other islands a right to a voice in this Government. And if the Republicans tell the colored man he is under obligations to the Repub lican party, let the colored man reply that he has paid his debt of gratitude.

"If Lincoln were here, the colored man must vote for him, but the modern leas-ers of the Republican party have had more from the colored man than they have ever given him. The colored man has been been dead has bestowed Presidencies upon the Republican party and received janitorships in return. I want the colored men, before they vote the Republican ticket, to know policy of the Republican party that is to send a few white men to the Philippines and hold those white men in au-thority over 99 per cent of the popula-tion, which will be done, and this is to be done by a standing army. Instead or using the race question as a reason why we should annex the Philippines, let the race question be a warning to us not to bring into this country a class of peo-

ple who are not to share in the full destiny of our Nation. I want the Filipine to have his own flag and his own government, to work out his own destiny, and I want this Nation to stand by him and say to the worlds, 'Hands off; let this republic live.' "

Mr. Bryan reverted to the race question in his speech at Charleston. There he

said: "Forty years ago the Republicans said a black man should not be sold for \$1000, but now they will buy brown men by the job lot for \$2 50 apiece. They said a gen-eration ago that the Declaration of In-dependence applied to a black man. Now they say it does not apply to a brown man. It cost us hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money to take out of the Declaration of Independence the exceptional clause that Independence the exceptional clause that excluded the black man. Now shall we wage a war of conquest to write in the Declaration of Independence another exceptional clause excluding the brown man? Our progress has been upward to this time. Let it not be backward from now on. Do not dare to deny to any

ele in foreign lands the right that you claim for yourselves, for if you have a right to your government, she Filipine has a right to his, and if you deny him the right to his own government, you will not long have a right to yours." .Mr. Bryan also referred to the race

ar, Bryan and Ferred to the face question in other speeches during the day. At Eastbank, Mr. Bryan said: "I am glad that behind me I have those who will be satisfied with equal rights,

and who will not ask privileges if I am elected. I am giad that I have not be-hind me the trust management, for if 1 referring as usual to the loc trust. Re-

requiring an educational canyon. His audience was composed largely of coalminers, and in closing Mr. Bryan asked them to remember that there votes were their own. He warned them against allowing themselves to be intimi-dated or their votes purchased.

that question."

The meeting at Hinton was the last of the day, and when it concluded Mr. Bryan left for Washington, en route for Maryland, to which state he will devote to Mr. Bryan made a general merrow. speech at Hinton. When some one asked him about the necessity for a large army in this country, he said that if the Democratic plans for the settlement of dis-putes by arbitration, for doing away with the blacklist and for the abolishment or government by injunction could be put into execution there would be no necessity for a large army. The crowd at Hinton was not only large, but was noisily demonstrative. There were a number of shouts for McKinley at the beginning the meeting.

At Huntforton.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 22 .- Mr. Bryan joined his private car early today at Kenova. Appreciating that he would find it impossible to cover the short distance between Huntington and Kenova without engaging a special conveyance. Colonel McGrew sent Colonel Bryan's own car to meet him at that point with a special engine.

Mr. Bryan made the first speech of his second West Virginia tour in this city at 10 today. He talked from a stand erected on a vacant block. Rain had begun to fall hefore he appeared, but the crowd stood in the rain to hear him.' Mr. Bryan was received with loud applause. Before beginning his speech proper Mr. Bryan referred to the presence on the platform of a brother of the late New York banker, St. John, who, notwithstanding his calling, had supported the Democratic ticket in 1896. Mr. Bryan attacked the theory that a well-supplied table could meet all the demands of the working people. Referring to Governor Roosevelt's recent visit to this city, he said:

"I understand that you had a parade here and that a man was carrying a bucket in the parade and some one asked him if his dinner pail was full. He said: 'No, it is empty and I paid twice as much as it was worth then.' You will find lots of men who have the same complaint." In connection with his discussion of the question of government by injunction, Mr. Bryan quoted from an article alleged to have been written for the Review of Reviews by Governor Roosevelt, in Sep-

tember, 1896, and continued: "You laboring men, who are opposed to government by injunction, can here find out what opinion the Republican party has of you, as stated by the man who now represents the Republican party as candidate.

Mr. Bryan then quoted Governor Roosevelt as writing: "The men who object to what they style

government by injunction are, as regards essential principles, in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors, who lived in caves, fought one another with stone axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros."

Commenting on this, Mr. Bryan said: "I want to ask you whether you expect any relief from government by injunction from people who say that any man who opposes government by injunction ought to be classed with the woolly rhinoceros. The Democratic party believes that the right of a trial by jury is a sacred thing and that if you can give it to the meanest thief and the binckest murderer you ought

am elected I do not want them to hang | ferring to the question of "imperialism,"

"protected" if ever it is established-on these questions, which have been urged on him now for many weeks, he was silent.

He dodged the currency question wholly. His address was full of demagogy. His insinuations as to the Army were incredibly base. His appeals to the ignorance and passion that are the sources of dis-order were extremely violent. So far from conciliating the class from whom help must come if his party is to be rescued from defeat, he was peculiarly offensive to it.

The keen observers of politics who watched him with eager desire for encouragement must have been bitterly disheartened. Mr. Shepard, to whom the audience would not listen; Mr. Stevenson, who spoke to a half-emptied hall, must have felt sick and weary. They could hardly fall to see that the vast assembly was not really interested in their cause not greatly interested even in Mr. Bry-an's speech, which would not have been tolerated from any one else, and that the motive which gathered them was mora curiosity than any other. And curiosity, we imagine, is the emotion Mr. Bryan will

chiefly to arouse so long as he ontinue arouses any.

NEW YORK MASS MEETINGS.

Reception to Roosevelt Friday, to Bryan Saturday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.-It is planned to make the reception by the Lengue of Democratic Clubs for Colonel Bryan at Madison-Square Garden next Saturday night one of the most spectacular politi-cal gatherings ever held. The general will be admitted to the entire main Five bands will play in the Garloor. den. Fifteen thousand electric lights will used to illuminate the Garden an Madison-Square Park. The speakers will be Anson P. Stokes, chairman; ex-Sen-ator Hill, W. Bourke Cockran, Colone Bryan and Senator Wellington.

The Republican mass meeting in honor of Governor Roosevelt in Madison-Square Garden next Friday promises to be pic-turesque. There will be a series of pa-rades from dimost every quarter of the city, converging on Madison Square. They will be divided into 18 groups. With one group will be 500 Columbia College students, marching in a body. Charles i Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury un Charles S. the speakers.

the Democratic National Committee, said

do not believe there is any doubt that Mr. Bryan will carry New York. I believe our chances for carrying Ohio are better than the Republicans I regard Illi-nois as an exceedingly doubtful state. "Telegrams from the chairmen of the Democratic State Committee state we arw going to carry California. Advices from that state a while ago were somewhat doubtful as to the result. Mayor Pheian, rilla. doubtrui as to the result. Mayor Pheian, of San Francisco, says there is no doubt about the state. One of the causes of this change of sentiment in California is the decision of Judge Estes on the Chi-nese exclusion act, in which he held that a Chinaman at any port in the United States could so to any other port and States could go to any other port, and, therefore, a Chinaman in Hawail could visit any city in any part of the United States, thus practically throwing the door open to the free entry of Chinamen in this country. I have no doubt of the election of Mr. Bryan."

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socking the his ground against the elements talked for half an hour upon the issues of trusts and imperialism. A noticeab feature of his handling of the latter top A noticeable was the emphasis which he placed upo the Boer question. Owing to the gr number of Holland-American voters Owing to the great this section of the state, this subject is forced to the front by all Democratic orators who visit the Fifth Congressional district. Mr. Stevenson took the ground that President McKinley could not have exceeded the bounds of international di-plomacy in intervening in behalf of the

Boers any more than Cleveland did in the stand he took in behalf of Venezuela, and expressed the opinion that the effect on England would have been the same and that there would have been no South African War. His audience was plainly in sympathy with him and applauded his remarks upon this subject liberally,

HANNA IN CHICAGO.

Made an Address to 3000 Colored Volunteers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.-A crowd of 3000 colored volunteers listened to an address tonight by Senator Hanna at the First Regiment Armory. The Senator was very hoarse as a result of his week's cam-paigning in the West, but nevertheless, At all druggists, and medical advice he succeeded in making himself heard. He spoke briefly and his remarks were at all times greeted with applause.

"There never was a time," said Senator Hanna, "when those whose citizenship came with the birthday of the Republican came with the officially of the response. The colored troops are always in line and ready for action. As long as the Repub-lican party is true to the principles which attracted to it the colored population of the United States, the colored yote will never be divided. never be divided.

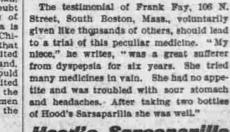
"All the collateral issues injected into this campaign by the Bryanites have been for the sole purpose of bewildering and leading public opinion astray as to what was the real issue. When it comes down to what we are most interested in. it amounts to just one issue and one



And eating is simply perfunctory-done because it must be. This is the common complaint of the

dyspeptic. It eating sparingly, leaving-much of the

light meal provided, would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long. The only way to cure dyspepsis, which is difficult digestion, is by giving vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestively and absolutely by Hood's Sarsapa-



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der President Cleveland, will be one of Couffdence of Jones. CHICAGO, Oct. 22 .- Chairman Jones, of