## ARDUOUS STUMPING

Roosevelt Closed a Hard Day's Campaigning in Syracuse.

QUESTIONS WERE IN EVIDENCE

His Position in the Ice Trust Investigntion-Brynn's Stand on Silver.

STRACUBE, N. Y., Oct. 25 .- The clos ing speeches of an arduous day in the sevelt-campaign were made at Auburn Syracuse after jumping through widely divergent countries. In Auburn and in Byracuse there were several interruptions, but the questions and answers ere was no friction which indicated a dosire on the part of either question or answerer to enter into a personal con-

Syracuse fixelf was a blaze of light, while hundreds of people thronged the streets. The Auditorium, where the speech-making was held, and the square, where the outside meeting took piace, were both too small to secontmodate those who desired to hear Governor Roose-

In Auburn three meetings had to be held accommodate the people. It was at this place that the first setious interrup-tion of the day occurred. The Goverher had started at the first meeting upon an exposition of the trust question. During remarks a man in the upper gallery gried out: "Hurrah for Bryan." storted the Governor, squating himself toward the place from whence the cry me, and pausing for a reply, which was not made. "He does not know," said the Governor, smiling, "It means fust about that grade of intelligence."

The Governor said, referring to the question of expansion: In this city Mr. Bryan actually dared appeal to the memory of Seward. I well, I don't wonder at Mr. Bryan, but under any other conditions I would wonder at any man making that appeal and forgetting that one of the greatest services that Mr. Seward rendered to this country was that under his guidance this country expanded over Alaska, and it expanded without the connt of the governed there." "How about Metcalf?" came an inter-

"Metcalf," said the Governor, in a unried way. Then, remembering that ir. Metcalf was president of the D. M. Osborne machine shops, and had threat-ened to shut down if Mr. Bryan was elected, he said: "Metcalf is all right, If Mr. Bryan was half as right, he would be fortunate.

"How about the cana's?" came from the gallery, before the Governor could "I will answer you once for all," said the Governor. "Do you mean in this

Yes," came the reply. "I answer," said the Governor, "that bey are administered with absolute hon-

esty and efficiency, as you know, if you know anything about them." At Syracuse the Governor was first driven to a stand erected on the square in of the Weiting Opera-House, in which he was to speak later. The crowd was so dense that it was only with the utmost difficulty the police could open a way sufficiently wide for his carriage to pass through. When the Governor on the stand, the crowd surged up against it with irresistible force, and it was not until the Governor himself induced those in the rear to crowd the other way that

the crush was somewhat abated. don't care who you are going to vote for for President," said the Gov-"Don't hurt the women and chil-You know here in America we are

good example here."
"I want in the first instance," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "to express my thanks to the members of the Syracuse police de-partment for the courtesy and efficiency they have shown. I want to thank them, and therefore the Democratic municipal authorities, for the care they have taken to see that there should be no disorder, no improper conduct. Now, I have to go in to speak in the hall, and I only want to say that 1 am immensely impressed with this wonderful outpouring

The Governor's party and the police then formed themselves into what a foot. ball player would call a flying wedge and succeeded in reaching the hall.

The Governor talked for an hour, fouching most of the issues involved, but dwelling particularly on trusts and mill-

tary matters. He addressed his audience mostly on the same lines as he has spoken before on these issues. If speaking of the trust question he said in Now, there is a trust here in New

York—the ice trust. I have no question but that the great bulk of the people who have gone into the ice trust went in as investors, just as they would in any corporation whose shares were floated on the market. "What I want to call attention to and

to emphasize is the utter insincerity, the base hypotrisy of men like Mr. Croker, who denounce trusts in general in far more sweeping terms that I do—because I intend to make my words good by deeds when the time comes-who denounce trusts as an unmittgated cvil and then become the most prominent stockholders in a trust that has caused more indignation than any other in this state.
"I cannot tell you—nobody can tell you—whether the courts will decide that the

crust is an illegal monopoly and can be dissolved under the statutes. I cannot say anything about that, any more than sitting as I do in my judicial capacity, I could say without any evidence before me whether any official was gulky or innocent because of his connection with that trust. In each case the decision will be on the merits and the law. It will be so by the courts, it will be so in my case, and whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican won't weigh that much (snap-

Egg Thrown at Roosevelt. UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Roosevelt pecial train pulled out of here today at 20 o'clock. Governor Roosevelt laughed over the egg-firing episode of last night, "As only one egg was fired, I am inclined to believe it was the work of some mischievous boy. I am sure that the egg was not intended for me, for at the time it was not light enough for anybody to

know I was on the balcony."
Governor Roosevelt's first stop was at Camden, Oneion County, the home of Atorney-General Davies, where he made a

At Watertown, the Governor took up the question of militarism, alluding to the fact that Sackett's Harbor, a few miles distant, was a great Army post, and saying that if, acting under Mr. Bryan's theory, it was abolished, it would prove a loss to this locality. He said Colonel Liscum, who was killed in China, and his gallant regiment, the Ninth, were from this wicinity, and asserted that cer-tainly no man who had any respect for the flag would agree with a statement attributed by the speaker to Mr. Bryan to reny were looters, ravishers and mur-

The Governor read statistics showing improvement of farmers prepared a reports of the Commissioner of Agculture, and during the reading he was frequently interrupted with applause.

At Oswego OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 25.-An immense crowd welcomed Governor Roosevelt here. He made a hit with his audience by alluding to Judge Charles N. Bulger, of this city, san his denunctation at the or this city, and his definition at the Saratoga convention of Mr. Croker, Sena-tor Murphy and Tammany. "If you want a recommendation for Mr. Croker," the Governor said, "asis Mr. Bulger for it."

The Governor asked: "Are we to give up the Republican Administration of this state for Mr. Croker's administration?" To which replies came in a volume of cries, "No, no, never."

"Yesterday," sald Governor Roosevelt, "Mr. Bryan at last was goaded into making pretense of answering a question as to whether, if elected, he would pay pen-sioners and other National creditors in gold or in silver. I use the word presion, pure and simple—an evasion, more-over, so palpable and so weak that it is astounding that any candidate for the highest office in the gift of the Nation should have been willing to resort to it. Mr. Bryan will not state what he will do until after election, lest his statement should impair his chance of election. "In the same breath he avows that he

filnches from declaring his position on one of the most vital points at issue; he boasts that he will enforce the laws against trusts and put striped clothes or big thieves as well as little thieves. Or course Mr. Bryan knows perfectly well not do one thing against any stockholder or manager of a trust, save that had been done under the pres-

PIERCE COUNTY SAFE.

(Continued from First Page.)

ty, the best opinion seems to be that Rogers will get many more votes than Bryan here, and that he may, and probably will, carry the county. I do not offer this as my own judgment. I made a careful canvass among informed Republicans and Democrats, and this was the consensus of opinion among them. For example, two Republicans, both candidates, who were together when I saw them, and who have personally interviewed many people, agreed that the best Frink could hope for is a stand-off, and they feared that he would lose the county. One of them had been through the railroad shops at South Tacoma, and he found, he said, that the majority are for McKinley, Cushman and Rogers. The other had heard from McNell's Island, where there are 40 or 50 votes, and where all but five or six are for McKinley, that all but a half dozen are for Rogers, Along the Tacoma waterfront both said they found much the same condition. On the contrary, however, still another Republican candidate re; ported that at Buckley, Monday night, where there is a population of 800, a Republican meeting was held at which by actual count there were present 650 persons. Buckley went for Bryan in 1896. Now it is certainly for McKinley, by a majority of say 50, and it was his opinion that Frink would do as well in Buckley as any Republican candidate; Indeed, he said that he had been pretty much over the country districts, and he reported that he only occasionally heard of a Republican who would not support Frink. He was sure there were as many Democrats who would scratch Rogers; and he wound up by declaring that it appeared to him very uncertain which of them would carry the county. Still one men. he was confident of a Republican landslide for McKinley, Frink and all the rest; but the others seemed to think he was a trifle too enthusiastic.

The testimony of one Democratic candidate for the Legislature was that he had made a house-to-house canvass of his own district, and that he had found a large number of Republicans who did will find a government of the people, by not hesitate to say they were for Rognot hesitate to say they were for Rogecclaily proud of the way the crowd beces itself, and I want you to show a
'a candidate of Tacoma, because he had
been instrumental in causing location of
I want in the first instance," continued

"I want to call your attention and
the system which is now being proposed
been instrumental in causing location of
your great institutions of
several important state departments here. especially proud of the way the crowd be- ers. They regarded him as peculiarly such as the office of the Board of Audit | learning has established in the college a and Control, and the Fish Commissioner. I found from other sources that some sentiment existed for Rogers on this account. It was to some extent accentuated by fear that if Frink were elected he would cause the purchase of supplies for state institutions to be made as largely as possible in Seattle. The business patronage of the Stellacoom Asylum alone has been an important source of revenue to Tacoma

If I have devoted an undue proportion of space to discussion of the Governorship, it is because it is the one political subject here over which real controversy exists. You hear little about McKinley and Bryan, except after a perfunctory farhion, and nothing at all about the state ticket as a whole. Cushman and Jones for Congress will undoubtedly recelve considerable majorities in Pierce County, and the Republican state ticket. except Frink, will run along well with McKinley. No one is alarmed about militarism. No one cares anything about the money question. Republicans have had the argument as to expansion all their own way until within a few days, when the Democrats have undertaken to flank them by springing a new issuethe "impending danger of an influx of cheap labor if we keep the Philippines, E. B. P.

## SIMS REEVES DEAD.

Passing of the Famous English Tenor.

LONDON, Oct 25.-Sims Reaves the eteran English singer, died today at Worthing, Sussex.

(John Sims Reeves was born near London, October 21, 1822. At 14, he became organist of North Cray Church. In his 18th year he made his debut at Newcastle-on-Tyne Theater, as the gipsy boy in "Guy Mannering." He obtained an en-gagement at the Grecian Theater, Lon-don, where he sang under the name of Mr. Johnson; but in 1847, in "The Bride of Lammermoor." at Drury Lane, then under the management of Macready, he first showed his full powers. Athough very successful, he soon left the stage for the concert-room, and in oratorio and ballad-singing achieved the highest distinction.)

Dr. Laurence Turnbull. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.-After illness which continued over a year, Dr. Laurence Turnbull, an eminent physician nist, is dead at his home here, aged 79 years.

Joseph Mandelot. CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Oct. 25,— Joseph Mandelot, president of the French Lumbering Company, died today. He leaves an estate worth \$500,000.

Changes in Engineer Corps. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-Colonel Samuel M. Mansfield, Engineer Corps, will be removed from his present duties at San Francisco, November 23, and will take station at Cleveland, relieving Colonel J. A. Smith, who is ordered to take station at San Francisco as division engineer on the Pacific division.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,

BRYAN IN NEW JERSEY

RUSHED THROUGH THE STATE YES TERDAY.

He Made Six Speeches in Jersey City bast Night-Trusts His Principal Topic,

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.-The first day of Mr. Bryan's tour of New Jersey, which closed here with six meetings tonight, may be described as a mad rush. From the time he entered Washrush. From the time he entered Washington Park, opposite Philadelphia, until he closed his last meeting here, he had made 15 speeches. The average of their duration was greater than usual. He spoke in succession at Washington Park, Riverside, Burlington, Trenton (twice), Princeton Junction, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Marion and Jersey City 1812, 1 s). His journey through the state a surprise to those accompanying Mr. Bryan, if not to him, for in faw states, if any, has he had larger or more demonstrative, audiences. His meeting at Washington Park was almost a rec-ordbreaker in both of these respects, and his meetings in Trenton and his reception in this city were only second to the Washington Park meeting in num-bers and in feeling displayed.

Probably no candidate for the Presi-

dency was ever so much jostled about and pushed around in one day's time as Mr. Bryan was today. At most stopping places the police found it impossible to protect him from the hundreds, not to say thousands, of persons who thronged his pathway and followed him wherever

he went.
"I have addressed a great many meetings of college boys, but I never had a nicer meeting than this in my life." This is what Mr. Bryan said to a number the Princeton boys who followed him to his train from the meeting place at Princeton Junction this aftern arrived at the Junction at 5:30 o'clock and spoke from a slightly raised stand on the green in the rear of the station. Included in the audience were from 1000 to 1600 of the students of Princeton Coilege, which institution is located three miles distant from the Junction. The meeting was one of the most orderly that Mr. Bryan has had in his whole campaign tour. There was not an inter-ruption from beginning to end. When Mr. Bryan arrived he was greeted by the college yell and there was a similar demonstration upon his departure. His address there was entirely to the su-

dents. He said: "I want you to consider that in this Nation monopoly exists, and that it is rapidly approaching an industrial despotism. I want you to consider whether it is well for a free Government to have its indus-tries collected under the management of a few men, so that the rest of the people will receive their daily bread at the hands of these few. Many of you are preparing yourselves for the legal profession, but you will find under the system of monopoly that the law business of the country will gravitate towards the offices of the great corporation attorneys, while the the offices of those attorneys. You will find that as monopoly increases, the chance of the young man becomes less, and when you take away the hope that has inspired him in the past, you render him a less effective man. This Nation is the greatest nation in the world because here there is more hope for the young man; here life is before the young them would carry the county. Still one men. There is no class distinction; there more candidate who was seen said that is no caste. In this country, the son of the humblest citizen may aspire to the litical world, but under an industrial despottsm you take away the prospect of independence, and under this system you will find that political despotism will follow, for when one employer can cherce thousands of employes and threaten them with idieness and starvation, unless they vote the ticket the employer favors, you

> department for dealing with our dependencles and colonies. Young men, we have never had colonies, and when we have reached the point where we want colonies we have reached the point where we do not have a Republic. You cannot have one idea here and another idea in the Orient, Governments come up from the people here, and in the Philippine Islands

come out of the mouth of the cannon.' The New Brunswick meeting was t first of a long series held after night-fall. The meeting was held in a public square in the center of the city, and was very largely attended. There was ' no great degree of enthusiasm manifested while Mr. Bryan was talking, but a majority of the assemblage rushed after his carriage to the train and gave him a most demonstrative escort. He said:

"If the good Samaritan had found a man beaten and bruised; had taken and healed him, and had then said, after look-ing him over: This is a likely fellow, and I think I will take him and own him.' the Bible would never have mentioned the act. Yet this is our attitude in our re-lationship to the Filipino."

At Elizabeth there was a stop of 30 minutes. Mr. Bryan spoke for about 20 minutes. Mr. Bryan's line of travel from the railroad station to the public was brilliantly lighted by Greek fire deed, the fires were so thick that while they lighted the Presidential candidate's pathway, they filled the atmosphere so densely with disagreeable fumes. some of his admirers became alarmed for the effect on his throat. This alarm however, was baseless, as was proved by the fact that he never spoke in clearer tones than he did to the immense audiwhich surrounded his platform at this meeting.

Mr. Bryan's train arrived at Marion, a suburb of Jersey City, at 8:10 o'clock, and he was driven, after a brilliant meeting at that place, to St. Joseph's Hall, his first stopping place in Jersey City. Marion, Mr. Bryan was received by com-mittees from the various Jersey City-ward clubs and by a throng of people who filled all the available space in the vicinity of the station. In his Marion speech he gave his principal attention to urging voters not to allow themselves to be either coerced or persuaded into voting ontrary to their convictions at the coming election.

Mr. Bryan made his tour of the Jerse metropolis drawn by four spirited black horses, and he was escorted by a march-ing club of several thousand young men. The tour covered a wide range of territory, and did not come to an end until near midnight. He made four indoor speeches, the first at St. Joseph's Hall, the second at the Tabernacle, the third at St. Peter's Hall, and the fourth at St. Michael's Hall, in the district known as "The Horseshoe." When he concluded e went to Heboken, where he spent the night, in order that he might be there for the first meeting tomorrow morning. The gramme was marked everywhere by loud acclaims on the part of the people, and the liberal discharge of fireworks, Everywhere he was accompanied by a dozen stalwart policemen, who kept at a disance, and the crowd which everywhere seemed disposed to press in and embrace him. The streets everywhere were crowded, and many houses were brilliantly fluminated until late at night in honor of the occasion. The halls at which speeches were made were crowded to their utmost

Mr. Bryan's speeches were all peces-arily brief, but in each of them he found Take Laxative Brome-Quinine Tablets. All opportunity to express his views upon the party is fighting this campaign. (Produggists refund the money if it falls to cure subjects agitating the voting public. He longed applause and cries of "Bryan, E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. undertook in each of them to show that Bryan, Bryan'.) Nobody who reads our

the trusts are oppressing the people; that there is great danger under Republican rule of an army larger than this country needs for legitimate purposes, and that there is great danger of drifting into imperialism, if the country adopts a colonial policy. In addition to the hall meetings. Mr. Bryan addressed two immetise crowd on the street.

At Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Mr. Bryan arrived in this city at 8:25 o'clock this morning from Wilmington, Del., where he spent the night. He was escorted by the Democratic city committee of Philadelphia. At the Broad-street staffon of the Pennsylvania road a mass of people jammed the big train floor so thickly that there was scarcely room for the party to make its way to the street. The street surrounding the station were also crowd-ed. Mr. Bryan went to a hotel, where he was to rest two hours before beginning his tour of New Jersey, Thou-sands crowded Broad street, cheering and exhibiting much enthusiasm. As soon as Mr. Bryan reached the quarters assigned to him, the hotel filled with men desirous of greeting him, and an impromptu recep-tion began, which precluded all thought of rest for the candidate. Mr. Bryan was escorted from his hotel at 16:30 o'clock scored from his note: at 18:30 3 dock to a balcony on the second floor of the Times building. Thousands of people crowded the streets and cheered him. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Colonel A. K. McClure, and said in part: "I am glad to be able to stop a moment in this city, and I am more delighted to speak to you from the building where this paper is so intelligently edited for

Americans as against European ideas.

believe the only reason our principles are not as strong in the East as in the West is because the Bast has not the same op portunities as the West. Our party is not the party of the few, but the party of the masses. It seeks no special privileges for some, but equal rights for all. The Democratic party is making a canvass on a platform that states its position or every question, but the Republican party is conducting a campaign on a platform that conceals every issue. It does not re-veal its position, because it knows if it made its principles plain the people would repudiate them. Just remember that when the party met here in the early days of our forefathers the Declaration of Independence was its platform, but when it met here this year the Declaration of Independence was ignored alto-gether. The Republican party stands for iespotism in the Philippines. The Repub lican party has no remedy for any evil that confronts the farmer. Instead, it congratulates the farmer on good rains and the laboring man on his full dinner pail, as if he was all stomach. I want you to know that the full-dinner pail argument does not need a response from those who carry the dinner pail. They want something more. They want relief from taxes and from government by injunction; they want representation in the President's Cabinet; they want settle-ment, of disputes by arbitration; they want laws that make it an offense to or ganize trusts. I recommend that you read the articles by that distinguished Pennsylvanian, ex-Governor Pattison who has just returned from Porto Rico, and you will find that the Porto Ricans can write a complaint that will rival the complaint our people had against England before the Revolution. I am not here to speak to you, but simply to accept your welcome. I am always glad io meet Pennsylvania Democrats. (Laughter.) Why? (Laughter.) What shall I say? You have been Democrats under most creditable circumstances and in the face of overwhelming odds. If our party gains control of the Federal Government, it will be easier to be a Democrat in Pennsylvania after that. Instead of a government of the syndicates, I want a government of the people and by the people, and it is difficult for a man living in the City of Brotherly Love to defend a policy which means brotherly hatred." Mr. Bryan then drove down Delaware avenue, which skirts the river front. Here workinen gathered around his car-riage and showed much enthusiasm. He received an evation all along the line to the point where he boarded a steamboat

First New Jersey Speech. WASHINGTON PARK, N. J., Oct. 25 .touched New Jersey soil at 12:10 A. M. today at this point. Vast crowds had gathered to hear him. He shook hands with every one who could get to him when the boat touched the wharf, and from there to the speaker's stand the ovation was pronounced. Mr. Bryan said in

Washington Park N J. about six

"I do not know whether I can make myself heard over this vast audience, but it is gratifying to have an opportunity to meet so many of the people in such a short time to pass judgment on the issues before the country. I only regret that my time and strength are not sufficient for me to come in contact with every voter and defend our cause in every part of this country. I am confi-dent that we are right, and it is my faith in the ultimate triumph of that which is right, as well as my observation, that makes me believe that we are bound to win this fight. If any Republican asks you why we spend our time discussing the new questions, you reply that our position on the old question is known and our reasons are known."

Mr. Bryan then devoted himself to an elaboration of the charges of inconsistency on the part of the Republican party. In the campaign of 1896, he said, Mr. McKinley had, as a candidate, said he would "open the mills instead of the mints," "and the first thing he did," said Mr. Bryan, "was to place in the statutes a tariff measure which was intended to nate bets, he bets other people's money. allow the tariff barons to get back the money they had expended in the cam-

paign."
The question of trusts had especial application, and almost every sentiment was applauded to the echo. Mr. Bryan

"I read the other day of the formation of a milk trust. Think of it. A milk trust to meet the infant when he comes into the world; and when the infant grows into manhood, the coal trust looks after him in the Winter time and the fee-trust in the Summer time, and the coffin trust waits for him at the bottom of the hill when life's fitful dream is

Referring to his remedy, requiring a state license for trusts; Mr. Bryan said he would "shut up a corporation in the state of its origin until it can show that it is going into other states on a peaceful on, and not as a highwayman." Taking up the question of the increase

of the standing Army, he said:
"If the President knew when he entered upon his policy it meant a large Army and war and bloodshed, then he acted deliberately and the case is worse than supposed." In this connection, he said, the Republicans contend that "legislation cannot be stretched outside the United States, while the President can stretch himself all over the globe until it gets to be all President and no legisla-

In reply to a question from a man in the audience, Mr. Bryan again outlined his position on the race question. He again called attention to the Porto Rican legislation and said it would be more consistent for the Republicans to criticise their own President for his position on the Porto Rican legislation than to criticise him for the action of some one

Just as Mr. Bryan was closing his speech, some one in the distance held up a silver dollar. Mr. Bryan saw it, and

"I notice a gentleman over there held up a silver dollar, and he evidently wants to know something about silver, and I will remind him that his desire to hear something about money and nothing about human rights illustrates the sordid level upon which the Republican platform need to ask about the sliver questien, but I want you to know that the Republicans who used to warry about a 50-cent dollar are not worrying today about the 85 per cent citizen they have given us in Porto Rico. The Republicans who thought we could not have a double standard of money new think we can have a double standard of government, a republic here and a despotism in ment, a republic here and a despotism in the Philippines."

At Burlington. TRENTON, N. J., Oct. E.-At Burlingon, Mr. Bryan was taken from the car a balcony a short distance from the station. In his speech he said in part:
"I was in a city the other day, in New York, and I found that a great manu-facturer of agricultural implements had notified his men that he would close up his business if I were eeleted, and I told them in that event that man was going to allow other men to do the work, be-cause, there will be work to be done, as people will buy buggies under a Democratic administration, for they will use buggles in a republic. It is only charlots that they need in an empire."

A voice What will you do for the old

"The first thing I will do after I am elected," he said, "for the soldier, will be to appoint a Commissioner of Pensions more satisfactory to the soldier than the Mr. Bryan made two speeches in Tren-

places. Responding to the Opera-House and the second at an open-air meeting. He was splendidly received at both places. Responding to the opera-house greeting, where the Democratic clubs of the state were holding their annual con-vention, Mr. Bryan said:
"I am not vain enough to believe that

your enthusiasm is a personal matter, for the individual counts but little. The principle is everything, and a man is only iseful as he can ald in the triumph a principle, and I know that you are not here because you feel an interest in me, but because you feel an interest in yourselves and in your children's children. You are here because you are opposed to party stands. You are here because you want a change in the policies and in the methods of government. The Republican party says everything is all right; that the farmer is happy; that the laboring man has a full dinner-pail, and that no body ought to complain of present condi-tions. Our reply is: All right, let every man who is satisfied with his condition who believes he is enjoying his fair share of the earth's blessings and the Government's protection, who thinks that things are all right, vote the Republican ticket. I am perfectly content to draw the line and let all those who think that there is no necessity for better things vote the Republican ticket, if I can have the votes of all those who believe things can be made better by better laws."

Continuing, Mr. Bryan said that the Republican party was appealing to all classes. Going among the farmers, ne said, the Republican party talked wheat when wheat was up; oats, when oats were up, and "when potatoes are up," he said, "every Republican orator goes about with his pockets full of potatoes." Speaking of Republican appeals to the laboring classes, Mr. Bryan said the laboring man could not be considered well to do as long as he was unable to send his children to school and had to keep them in the factories to help to make a living. "Under present conditions," he said, "the laborer is receiving and retaining every year less and less of the wealth he created, while the man who speculates in that wealth is accumulating a fortune that is a menace to the independence of the citizens. The trust discourages in-ventive genius, for if all men who have skill in one occupation are under one man, then they hang upon him. It is the hope of independence; it is the hope that you can some day he your own master, that stimulates people to highest endeavor, and when you take this hope out of the human breast and plant despair in its place, you start downward toward the lexel of the dark ages. And it is bad for the laboring man, for if a laboring man has gentus and skill and his employer does not recognize his skill and genius, another employer will. But when there is but one employer, then genius is at a discount, and a son-in-law will do as well as a gentus. It is contrary to our political science and to the welfare of a people like ours, for when thousands or ployed by one man and dare not leave nis employment for fear of having no use for the skill they have spent a lifetime in acquiring, I say when you have such a condition it is not a healthful one." Mr. Bryan again stated his position on

the question of the standing Army, saying that we do not want a big army, "but citizens who are willing to fight when we need fighters, and who are then willing to go back to their avocations in private life, when the war is over." No King had ever undertaken to create a big army at one time, said Mr. Bryan, and dicted the gradual increase own Army. Referring to the Philippines,

he said:
"I would rather the Filipinos would live
and love us than that we should sell corfins to them when they die hating us. They say that they will treat our colonies as England treats hers, God forbid." He then spoke of England's administra-tion in India, where he said millions were starving because of England's oppressive system of taxation. Closing his speech, Mr. Bryan made an earnest appeal for campaign work until the close of the campaign, and asked his supporters not

to bet on results, saying in part: "If you have money to spare, put it in the campaign fund instead of betting with it. Do not try to beat the Republicans at their own game. When you bet, you bet your own money; when a trust mag-A newspaper friend of mine gave some good advice the other day. He told the Democrats if they would put their money in the campaign fund they would get satisfaction enough out of success to make them willing to spend the money that way; that if we lost it was no gratification to give the Republicans Demo cratic money as well as a victory in this campaign. We cannot go to the great corporations and ask them to contribute, because we do not intend that they should take it back out of the people. We have got to make a people's fight, and you who are interested in this fight ought ti support the fight, not only with your votes, but with your work and with the money that you can spare."

At Trenton. Mr. Bryan's outdoor meeting in Trenton was a tremendous success, both in point of attendance and enthusiasm on the part of the crowd. At this point be spoke standing in his carriage, and said:
"I am willing to risk the issues of fins campaign in the hands of the people. If tomorrow morning the voters were permitted to go to the polis and write on their ballots their opinions on the questions before the country with no one to intimidate them. I have no doubt that we would carry this country by a popular majority such as no ticket has ever re-ceived in the United States. The only question, to my mind, is ; what effect would be produced by the coercion that is now being attempted by those who stand at the head of great corporations? I went to Auburn, N. Y., the other day and I learned that the head of a large manufacturing establishment has threat-ened to close his works in case I was elected. I do not know how many threat like that will be made. I do not know what effect such threats will have.

"I ask you when will you be stronger to fight this Battle than you age new? II, after this period of boasted prosperity, you have not laid up enough money to stand an idleness of a week, don't you think you had better vote for some party that will give you a better chance that that to lay up something for a rainy day?"

There is an Object Lesson in every bottle of Evans' Ale and Stout that is worth studying. It shows the highest mark reached in the science of brewing and bottling.

Oregon Will Give 15,000 Majority, Washington 10,000, and California From 15,000 to 20,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-Commissione Hermann, who returned to Washington today, said to The Oregonian corresp

'McKinley will be elected by a largel; increased majority over that of 1896, and will poll a much heavier popular vote The gains will be made than before. mostly in the West. Oregon will go Re-publican by at least 15,000 majority. Washington is not a doubtful state, but will give McKinley 10,000 majority, and elect two Republican Representatives and the Republican state ticket. California shows great signs of a change, and will roll up from 15,000 to 20,000 majority for McKinley. Idaho I don't regard as doubtful, but its majority for McKinley will be small, although Senator Shoup will be returned by a safer margin. The return of most of the Silver Republicans and general prosperity takes this state from

the Democrats. "Wyoming is Republican by not less than 3000, and while I did not pass through Utah, I talked with the best authorities of that state, and they assure me that McKinley will get the electoral votes of Utah, because of the support of the great-er part of the Mormons. The Utah Legislature is also probably Republican. Colorado is in grave doubt, but I am confiden that Senator Wolcott will be returned, as indications point to a Republican Legis lature this Fall. There has been a great movement toward McKinley in Nebraska and he may carry the state, but whether or not the Legislature is alm sure to be Republican."

Commissioner Hermann says there is no apathy whatever among Western Republicans, but rather the utmost activity, while, on the other hand, the Democrats

have grown apathetic "The issue with the people," he says "is whether or not we shall continue the present prosperity, and not imperialism or militarism, false issues, which do not befool them. Throughout the West there is a greater demand for labor than can applied, and the workingmen are con tent, as are the business men, with present prosperous conditions."

CLEVELAND WAS MISQUOTED. Says His Position Should Be Suffi-

ciently Understood. PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 35 .- In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press today, ex-President

Cleveland said: "I am surprised that my opinions and intentions, as related to the pending canvass, should at this stage so suddenly be deemed important. I am daily and nightly sought out by newspaper representatives and plied with all sorts of questions, some of which seem quite senseless. If, in good mature, I say a few harmless words, they are so padded before publication as to be unrecognizable or are made the pretext for utterly unau-thorized presumptions. It seems to me that my situation ought to be sufficiently inderstood and appreciated by thoughtful friends to justify in their minds my de-termination to remain silent during this exceptional and distressing campaign.

A Socialist Demonstration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-The executive committee of the Social Democratic it says will be the largest social demon-stration ever held in America. The Presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Cooper Union next Tuesday night.

Stevenson in Wisconsin. CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- Adlai E. Stevenso returned from Michigan today, and, after a visit to National headquarters, left for

speak at Milwaukee tomorrow night and return to Chicago Saturday, in time to participate in the reception for him by the Iroquois Club that afternoon

Vest a Candidate. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 25, - Senator Vest, of Missouri, writing to a friend in this city, says he will be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

BRIBERY IN GERMANY.

Posadowsky-Webner Implicated in a Serape.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.-A great sensation has been caused by the allegation that Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of State for the Interior, had been bribed with 12,000 marks for his work in connection with the penal servitude bill of 1898. The allegation is contained in a letter which is going the rounds of the German press. The writer asserts that Herr Krupp subscribed 5000 marks to the fund constituting the alleged bribe. The National Zeitung says its expects that Count von Posadowsky-Wehner will resign, and nearly all the papers condemn

him severely.

A special edition of the Berliner Correspondent, which was issued by the Minis-ter of the Interior this afternoon, publishes a statement admitting that Director von Woedtke, of the Imperial Department of the Interior, induced Secretary Bueck, of the Central Association of Manufacturers, to devote 12,000 marks for printing Reichstag material and other documents tending to show arguments in favor of passing the anti-strike bill. This printed material was sent to the provincial press for reproduction. The official statement amounts to a virtual corroboration of the press charges brought against the Ministry of the Interior, of which Count von Posadowsky-Wehner is the head.

All the evening papers comment upon the official administration. The entire Liberal press now demands the resigna-tion of Posadowsky-Wehner, and Director von Woedtke, the assumption being that the latter doubtless acted at the uggestion of the former. The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The sole consequence of the official statement is that both must A similar demand is made by resign. the Vossiche Zeitung, which remarks: "It is an unheard-of proceeding that a government department should request and receive large sums from one small section of a population directly interested in pending legislation for the purpose of influencing the nation against such legislation.'

The only papers which attempt to defend the Secretary of State for the In-terior are the Berliner Post, the Kreuz Zeitung and the Berliner Nachrichten, justification of his course in the matter is weakly apologetic.

NO HOPE FROM EUROPE.

ing to the Powers. THE HAGUE, Oct. 25 .- The govern ment has submitted to the States-Gen-eral the text of three secret dispatches

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is singgish, out of tune and you feel dull, billous, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills And you'll be all right in the morning

THE WEST FOR M'KINLEY which the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs cent to Mr. Kruger last year, daied
May 13, August 1 and August 16, all of
which counseled him, in the true interests of the Transvani, to be as moderate
and conciliatory as possible toward Great
Britsin, and intimating that any appeal
to Germany or any other great power
would be barren of result and highly dangrous to the South African Republic. gerous to the South African Republic. Mr. Kruger's replies were also given. All these displayed a strong objection to accepting Great Britain's proposal of an international commission, the final dispatch declaring he had no intention to appeal to the powers.

Chancer Day in England. RONDON, Oct. 25,-The Each annivermemorated today by the unveiling by the poet leureate, Alfred Austin, of a memorial window in the Church of St. Sa-viour, Southwark, adjoining the old Taberd Inn, whence the poet started on his pilgrimage of Canterbury.

Lord Roberts' Plan. LONDON, Oct. M.—The War Office and nounces that Lord Roberts hopes to leave South Africa for home about November 16 and that General Lord Wolseley has consented to continue to perform the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Army until the end of November

WHAT PEOPLE SAY. is Not What Makes a Remedy Valuable.

Testimonials are good things, and we are always glad to get them, but they don't make our remedy any better.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are good because they do good—because they cure.
Testimonials simply prove that the tablets have helped other people, but it's yourself you are most interested in, and whether they will cure you is the question.

It is very easy to find out-try them. A full package costs but 50 cents at your druggist's. They are worth that if they only help you a little bit. The chance is only help you a little bit. worth taking at the price.

We put it on that basis because you don't know about the tablets. If you knew as much about them as we do you would have complete confidence; this advertising would be unnecessary. We have seen them cure the worst cases of stom-ach trouble-cases of long standing and obstinacy, cases that other medicines and even high-priced doctors had fulled to sub-

Here are some testimonfals. If you care to read them, we have thousands of them: Rev. J. R. Houg, of Wymore, Neb., writes: "For six years I have been troubled with dyspepsia. Last Fall I be-came very much alarmed at some symptioms of heart trouble, and came to be-lieve there was a sympathetic relation be-tween the two diseases, or rather that the stomach trouble was the cause of the heart disturbance. I hit upon Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for a remedy, and invested \$1 50 for three boxes, which lasted me three months, and I can eat any kind of food I want and have a good, vigorous appetite. Although I am 77 years old, I now feel perfectly well, and without being requested by any one I make this statement as a compliment to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets," Mrs. Lydia Bartram, of Assyria, Mich.,

writes: "I have suffered from stomach trouble for 10 years, and five different doctors gave me only temporary relief. A. Mr. E. R. Page advised me to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and four boxes did me permanent benefit than all the doc-medicines I have ever taken." We honestly believe that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best medicine ever ade for the cure of stomach troubles. Don't mistake our meaning. We don't

claim them to cure anything but dyspep-sla and stomachic disorders. Just the one thing is what they are made for, but that one thing is the cause, the starting point, of nearly all the sickness in the world. Use Stuart's Tablets regularly. Keep your stomach right, and you can never be

> OVERCOME YOUR WEAKNESS WITH

Dr. Sanden's Electric Herculex



If you suffer from Debility, Rheun tism, Sciatica, Varicoccie, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Troubles, wish to be cured, and are wise, you will lose no time in obtaining one of the genuine Dr. Sanden Electric Belts, 1900 model. Call or write for my free booklet, which explains all about my world-famous ap-

EASY PAYMENTS

You can obtain any grade of my Belts upon an easy payment plan if you will

Week and Nervous Man, Read

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Liver Ills. Perfect Health.

Kruger Had No Intention of Appeal- Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

> A Vigorous Body. For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure TUTT'S Liver PILLS