WORK OF HOODLUMS

Roosevelt Assaulted by Toughs in His Own State.

OUTRAGE OCCURRED AT ELMIRA

The Governor Begins the Second Week of His Campaign in New York.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—For the first time in New York State and in the home of the Democratic candidate for Governor, Theodore Roosevelt was assaulted on the streets of Elmira tonight on his way to the places of meeting. He was in a carriage with ex-Senator Fassett, and at several points along the route was pelted with eggs and vegetables and greeted with the vilest epithets. He sat in dignified silence while the police looked on quiescently.

The campaign club from Corning was also assaulted personally, and a bitter fight ensued. In the places of meeting the Governor had no interruptions. After it was over he said: "It was nasty conduct; the conduct of hoodlums."

Six men from Corning were badly hurt, being severely bruised. "The fight at Victor," said Secretary Loeb, of the Governor's staff, "was not half so bad as that here. At Victor no blood was spilled, but here blood flowed quite freely."

At Ithaca the Governor's reception was of a most friendly nature, and he paid a compliment to one of the college men, a son of Richard Croker, by refusing to do, as he has generally done at other stops, make a personal attack upon the Tammany leader. At Vannetten he made a short address. His welcome in Elmira was a great political demonstration. There were nearly 1000 mounted Rough Riders, and the Lyceum and New Tivoli theaters were crowded with people eager to hear the Governor speak, and overflow outdoor meetings were held. Fully 20,000 people were in town. The Governor today at all of his stops devoted himself principally to a defense of the National Administration.

At Cortland.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Governor Roosevelt started his last week of campaigning this morning, his train leaving here at 10 o'clock. He is in excellent health. His throat is in good condition. He has not lost flesh with his travel of 16,200 miles, but, in fact, has gained.

Governor Roosevelt made his first stop at Cortland at 11 o'clock. He discussed the Administration of McKinley, and then turned his attention to Mr. Bryan, who, he said, had declared that he would hurt the trusts by taking off the tariff. Governor Roosevelt asked his auditors if they considered that admitting goods from abroad by cheap labor would in any way inure to the betterment of those in this country engaged in the production of the articles now made more valuable by a protective tariff.

At Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Roosevelt train arrived here a little behind time. The greatest enthusiasm of the entire trip was manifested in the city and at the train. This was due partly to the presence of Cornell College students. A trolley car was in waiting for the party at the station, and as it passed down the main streets towards the meeting place, it had to go through lines of students exhibiting the wildest enthusiasm. One squad of students had dinner pails in their hands and wore blue jumpers. A parade was formed with three bands and a great crowd of students and citizens.

The Governor dwelt upon the features of the McKinley Administration. He said to one of the committee: "I shall answer all questions in a good-natured manner." In the crowd, circulars had been distributed asking him his record as to assertions that he was alleged to have made regarding farmers and laborers, and containing a piece of verse called "Ruffian Rider Roosevelt." It was about an hour after the Governor arrived at the stand that he got well into his speech, the boys insisting upon singing college airs to campaign words and giving their yells. The Governor said:

"I want to call your attention to one or two phases of the campaign, but before doing so I want to preface what I say by a correction of a local Democratic paper. That paper stated in appropriate headlines that I had said four years ago that I would lead an army to Washington to prevent the inauguration of Bryan, if elected. It seems to me, speaking seriously, a little humiliating, even to have to deny what is not merely a falsehood, but a preposterous falsehood, and those who cried it either do know or ought to know that there is no truth in it; not merely that I never said it, but that I never dreamed of saying it. I never said anything that by the most violent efforts could have been twisted into a statement of that character. Now, I trust that paper will not think that that is an evasive answer. If I can make it more positive, I will."

In speaking of the probable enfranchisement of negroes in Porto Rico and of disfranchisement in North Carolina, he said:

"Mr. Houghton, your coach here, will remember, and perhaps some of you who know the conditions of the past will remember how one of the best centers, if not the best, the Harvard team ever had was a colored man. Now, gentlemen, it would have been perfect folly to have put him on the team on account of his color, and it would have been equally as foolish to have kept him off on account of his color. Is not that so?"

The Governor's question was met with a volley of "Yes."

"Now, all I want," said the speaker, "is that when a man in civil life shows himself to be as good a man as this man showed himself at football, you give him the same kind of show."

In closing, he said:

"I want you to apply this football motto to civil life. Don't foul, don't shirk, but hit the line hard. In other words, act decently and honestly, but don't commit any act of trickery; don't do anything of any kind whatsoever for the purpose of political gain that will smirch the name of American citizenship. If there exists a class in the community for which I have little use, it is the class of the timid good, the good people who are mighty good in their own parlors, but do not come out to do a man's work in the world. You have got to have virtue, but you must have virile virtue; you must be a man."

"You're the stuff," said a voice in the audience.

GERMANY'S INTENTIONS.

She Wants a Coaling Station on the Western Hemisphere.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Any attempt on the part of Germany to establish a coaling station in Venezuelan territory will be opposed by the United States, says a Washington special to the Herald. Such action would be in violation of the principles of the Monroe doctrine. A cable dispatch from Port au Spain has been received conveying a rumor that the Venezuelan Government is considering the advisability of leasing to Germany a port on the Island of Margarita, and it has attracted much attention.

Germany is anxious to acquire sites for coaling stations in the Western Hemisphere. It has been frequently reported that she was endeavoring to establish a coaling station on the Brazilian Coast, but no negotiations have been entered into. Naval officers say that Germany could have only one object in establishing a naval station in the Western Hemisphere—to prepare for hostilities against the United States. The United States is the only power whose competition the Berlin Government fears. When this Government would not permit the acquisition of the Danish West Indies by any European state, reports were circulated that Germany was endeavoring to establish a coaling station at Santa Catharina, Brazil. These reports were not confirmed.

Mr. Pulido, the Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires, says that he heard nothing confirmatory of the report that his government is considering the advisability of leasing to Germany a port in the Island of Margarita for use as a coaling station. Germany's claims on Venezuela arise from the construction of the trans-Andean Railroad from Caracas to Valencia. Because of these, Germany last year had a sharp correspondence with Venezuela, and notice was given that the claims must be paid by January 1, 1901.

Margarita Island would be valuable to Germany as a base, because of its strategic position in the Caribbean. It is near the mouth of the Orinoco River, and could be used effectively in operations centering about a Nicaragua or Panama Canal. The island has several deep harbors, that could be strongly fortified and easily held.

CITIZENS' SUNDAY

A New Institution Established by London Preachers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Citizens' Sunday is a new institution which was established yesterday by the concurrent action of hundreds of preachers in the metropolis. The obligations of true citizenship were enforced from the pulpits both by the established church and the nonconformist bodies. The return of the London Volunteers after an arduous campaign was a safe and obvious topic, and the borough councils elections next Thursday suggested colorless homilies upon the duty of taking hearty interest in local government and choosing without prejudice the best men.

The pulpit admonition was not out of place under the second head, for municipal elections have never been taken seriously in London, where "bumbledom" and "vestrydom" have always excited a fine irony and cynical amusement. Now that the vestries are regrouped and transformed into 28 borough councils with Mayors, the obligations of citizenship invade pulpit reflection.

These councils will be empowered to expend about $15,000,000 annually in an area of 125 square miles, with a population of over five millions, while the London county council disposes of $50,000,000. They will be something more than submunicipal agencies and centers, although Lord Rosebery's "federalized London" seems a rhetorical expression, and the tendencies of decentralization are more potent than the forces of centralization. As the lists of candidates are made up mainly of former vestrymen, it seems probable that the business of lighting, paving and cleaning the streets will be conducted by the same men on the old lines, and that there will be no radical changes in the system of local government.

In consequence of the adoption of the new municipal mechanism, one thing is already noticeable—a tendency to drag national politics into local contests. The Conservatives have dropped the name of Moderates and are striving to carry borough elections on party lines.

W. M. Thompson, editor of Reynold's Newspaper, and a man of considerable ability as an organizer, has launched a new party known as the National Democracy, which may attract many dissatisfied Radicals and workingmen. Its principles, considered primarily, are automatic registration with three months' qualification; manhood suffrage with a single vote; abolition of the House of Lords and the cost of elections at the expense of the state. The trades unions and labor party are represented in the new organization, and a small group of radicals formerly in Parliament is taking an active interest in the movement, but the socialist agitators are not yet prominent. It is not clear whether the National Democracy will open new lines of cleavage within the Liberal party.

Silvela Wants to Fight a Duel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Senor Don Manuel Silvela has challenged Senator Count de las Almenas to a duel, says a Madrid dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser. The challenge was issued as soon as Senor Silvela had resigned as Premier. There is a long-standing grudge between the men. Senor Silvela, at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War, made a very virulent attack on General Weyler and other leaders. In this attack he had the sympathy of the people of Spain.

A year ago Senator Count Almenas arose in the Senate and made an attack on Premier Silvela that set Spain by the ears. He wound up by accusing the Premier and General Polovieja with plotting to overthrow the King and seize the government. It was Silvela's intention, he declared, to have himself made President of a proposed new Spanish republic.

Senator Count de las Almenas says that he does not remember what he said about the former Premier so long ago. Silvela is believed to be in deadly earnest.

Carlist Troubles in Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—A conflict between 24 armed Carlists and a detachment of gendarmes occurred yesterday near Badalona. The chief of the Carlists was killed and another man was wounded. Three Remington rifles were captured. The band retreated in the direction of Moncada, pursued by cavalry and infantry. The Carlist General Solivar has been arrested at Barcelona, and a number of other arrests have been made in connection with the Badalona uprising.

It appears the Badalona band of Carlists, who wore red caps, demanded the gendarmes of Badalona to surrender, but the latter attacked and dispersed them. The aim of the Carlists was to seize the municipal treasury, as on the body of the chief was found a receipt thus worded:

"Received from the Mayor of Badalona, ——— pesetas, which will be surrendered when his majesty, Don Carlos, occupies the throne of his ancestors."

Brazil and Argentina.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Close friendship between Brazil and Argentina was signalized at Buenos Ayres at a banquet given by the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs to Olintho de Magalhaes, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, says a Herald dispatch. Senor Magalhaes, in response to a toast, made an important speech on the relations of the two countries. He said that the American republics are giving to the world a glorious example of the application of arbitration to the settlement of international questions. He added that President Roca, during his recent visit to Rio de Janeiro, expressed the sentiment that the friendship of Brazil is worth more than any piece of Brazilian territory. The Brazilian people, Senor Magalhaes declared, will indorse distinctly in any contingency such a thought.

Tampa Cigarmakers Strike.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 29.—The cigarmakers belonging to the International Union in the factories of the Ybor-Manrara Company and Arguelles, Lopez & Browenton struck today. The trouble arose over a disagreement between this union and the Spanish union. About 500 persons are affected.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., Manufacturers of Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

BRYAN BROKE HIS RECORD

MADE 30 SPEECHES IN NEW YORK STATE YESTERDAY.

Closed the Day With Eight Speeches in Brooklyn—Mrs. Bryan Accompanied Him.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—"And I am feeling tolerably well, I thank you."

This was Mr. Bryan's response when told tonight that he had made 30 speeches during the day and thus broken his own record for speech-making. As a rule, the speeches were not so long as on most occasions, but they exceeded in number by nine or 10 those of any previous day during the present campaign, and by three the highest number made in the campaign in any one day in 1896. Beginning at Bainbridge, in the interior of the state, at 9 o'clock in the morning, he spoke in succession at Sydney, Unadilla, Oneonta, Otego, Schenevus, Cobleskill, Voorheesville, Delanson, Ravenna, Coxsackie, Catskill, Saugerties, Kingston, Highlands, Marlborough, Cornwall, Highland Falls, Haverstraw, West Nyack and Little Ferry.

In New York City, he made one speech at Hamilton Fish Park, on the East Side, and in Brooklyn tonight he made eight speeches, making 30 in all for the day and night.

The day's tour was first along the headwaters of the Susquehanna River and then back through the Catskills and down the Hudson River, and then on the west side of that river to Weehawken, thence across the river and across Manhattan Island into Brooklyn. All the speeches, except one, were made in the State of New York, the exception being that at Little Ferry, which is in New Jersey. Mrs. Bryan accompanied her husband during the day, and she received almost as much applause as he did when she appeared before the crowds assembled to hear him. She was presented with many handsome bouquets of roses and chrysanthemums. Elliott Danforth and Mrs. Danforth were also aboard the train during the day. As a rule, greater enthusiasm was manifested than at the smaller places on Mr. Bryan's first tour of the state, and the crowds were generally large in proportion to the population. Of the day meetings, that at Kingston was the longest, as it was one of the most enthusiastic. Haverstraw and West Nyack also received Mr. Bryan most cordially.

The demonstration in Brooklyn was one of the largest political outpourings in the history of the borough. Over 100 bands furnished music, and it is estimated that over 100,000 people in Brooklyn heard and saw the Democratic candidate speak tonight. There were eight different parades in the borough, and it is estimated that altogether 40,000 people were in line. Fireworks flamed until midnight from a dozen different stands, and Greek fire was everywhere. A small army of policemen kept the crowds in order, and 20 mounted officers met Mr. Bryan's party at the bridge entrance and acted as escort for the remainder of the evening. As the Bryan party approached the Academy of Music bombs and skyrockets were set off in front of the Borough Hall and filled the sky with clouds of colored stars. Music broke forth from a dozen bands, and the throngs of people in the streets cheered and shouted themselves hoarse.

The Academy was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, and thousands of people who wished to hear the Democratic candidate could not be admitted. When Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform, the crowd went wild with applause, and it was fully 10 minutes before sufficient quiet was had to allow the speaker to proceed. Mr. Bryan spoke for 30 minutes, being frequently interrupted by applause.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, followed Mr. Bryan, who, as soon as his speech was ended, started for the Park Theater, where he addressed another large gathering. After leaving Park Theater, Mr. Bryan made a dash for the eastern district of Brooklyn, arriving at the Palace Park Rink about 9:15 o'clock. Before his arrival, there was a parade of 6000 Democrats, with 20 bands. At a quarter to 10, Mr. Bryan arrived at Liederkranz Hall, where there was another parade and more bands. At Military Hall, the next stopping place, there was a parade and 27 bands to greet Mr. Bryan. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the candidate reached Arion Hall. This was a labor meeting, and Edwin Markham, the poet, and Controller Coler had addressed the meeting before Mr. Bryan arrived. From Arion Hall Mr. Bryan was driven to Schwaben Hall.

Mr. Bryan and his party left for Hornellsville at 12:15 A. M., on the Erie Railroad.

The First Speeches.

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Mr. Bryan began the last week of his campaign with a brief speech here. His train had been run from New York during the night and arrived at 7 o'clock. There was a large throng at the railroad station, and Mr. Bryan was compelled to respond to their calls. He had only arisen, but he dressed promptly and went to the rear platform of the Rambler, where he was soon joined by Mrs. Bryan, who will remain with him during the week. There were loud cheers for Mr. Bryan and his wife, and a general demand for a handshake, which was acceded to by both. The resident population had been reinforced by trainloads of people from other places.

While the crowd was waiting at the depot for Mr. Bryan and clamoring for his appearance, James C. Dahlmann, Nebraska National committeeman, stepped out to explain the situation. Then he made a speech telling the people that he had been with Mr. Bryan from the beginning of the campaign, and he was sure there would be a landslide in his favor. There are gains everywhere, he said; even in Canton, the President's own home, where Mr. Bryan received only 37 votes in 1896, there is now a Democratic club of between 400 and 500 members, and, he concluded, "Canton is only a sample of what is going on."

Mr. Bryan was greeted by a fine crowd at Bainbridge. He said the Republicans had abandoned the idea of carrying the cities and were now appealing to the farmers.

Mr. Bryan spoke for five minutes at Sidney. He advised his hearers to tell the Filipinos that "you are going to establish a government, which, when established, is to be their government, and not ours; that they are to have independence, and that we will protect them from outside interference."

At Unadilla, Mr. Bryan said the Democrats stood today where the President had stood when he announced that acquisition of the Philippines would be criminal aggression.

In his Cobleskill speech, Mr. Bryan quoted Senator Depew on the Army question, saying:

"I want to show you what Mr. Depew said only two years ago. An Army of 100,000 was then being talked of, and he said it would take more than that if we carried out the colonial policy. He said: 'It would mean the increase of our Army to 150,000, more likely to 200,000 men; it would mean the increase of our annual expenditures to double what they are now.' That was two years ago; now the Republicans are advocating an imperial policy. Let me show you what Mr. Depew said on that imperialism: 'You cannot have empire without its attributes, and that means a practical revolution of our form of government and an abandonment of the beliefs which the fathers held when they established this Government in 1776.' That is the opinion of your own Senator Depew only two years ago. Your President stated only three years ago that forcible annexation was criminal aggression and contrary to our code of morality, and we say now what they said then, that it means a revolution in government; it means the abandonment of our ideals; it means the adoption of a colonial policy, against which our forefathers protested 123 years ago, and before you Republicans vote for that I want you to remember that when you sign the death warrant of self-government in the Philippine Islands, you sign the death warrant of your own self-government in this country; when you deny liberty to others, you strike a blow at your own. The best way to defend your own rights is to recognize the rights of others."

In New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Mr. Bryan's meeting in Hamilton Fish Park, under the auspices of the Hebrews of the East Side, was a great success. The attendance was enormous and the people were so enthusiastic in their reception that it was difficult to secure quiet sufficient to allow Mr. Bryan to proceed. Mr. Bryan addressed himself especially to the Hebrews, saying that he was glad to have the chance to address that race which had produced Solomon, the wisest, and Moses, the greatest law-giver. He discussed briefly the issues of the campaign, saying the Republicans were amending all of the Ten Commandments. As for himself, he wanted to see the land filled with happy homes and not with Rachaels weeping for their children. He was, he said, glad to see so many loyal to Democratic principles, for, he said, Democracy teaches us the equality of all men and inculcates civil and religious liberty. This country had drawn to itself the best blood of the Old World, and Mr. Bryan said he did not want those who had come to feel that they had made a mistake.

Ex-Governor Stone, who accompanied Mr. Bryan, said that he regarded the Hamilton Fish Park meeting as the greatest meeting he had ever witnessed. He estimated the number present at 50,000. From the park meeting there was another mad rush to the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Mr. Bryan was whirled away from the park and for many squares through the Jewish quarter his way was lined with people and marked by fireworks and loud acclaim.

The meeting in the Academy was held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, which, as an organization, supported the Palmer and Buckner ticket in 1896. In beginning his speech, Mr. Bryan made a brief reference to the club's history, saying he was pleased to have their support at this time, if he had not had it before. Discussing the trusts, Mr. Bryan referred to the letter of acceptance of Mr. Roosevelt as the Vice-Presidential nominee. On mention of the Governor there were loud hisses from all parts of the house, which did not cease until Mr. Bryan made a special request to that effect. He held his hand aloft in deprecation of the demonstration, and asked the people to desist out of respect for the officer. The speech covered all the issues of the campaign and was applauded as each point was made.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The State Department today issued the following:

"By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation:

"It has pleased Almighty God to bring our Nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest. Our country, through all its extent, has been blessed with abundant harvests. Labor and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent. Our commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities, and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the City of Galveston made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th of November next, to be observed by all the people of the United States, at home or abroad, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to him who holds the Nations in the hollow of his hand. I recommend that they gather in their several places of worship and devoutly give him thanks for the prosperity wherewith he has endowed us, for seedtime and harvest, for the valor, devotion and humanity of our armies and navies, and for all his benefits to us as individuals and as a nation; and that they humbly pray for the continuance of his divine favor, for concord and amity with other nations, and for righteousness and peace in all our ways.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

A FAIR SUMMARY OF BRYAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. Bryan is preaching the gospel of hate. Voicing that, he appeals to the envious, the discontented, the improvident, the incompetent and unworthy idle. . . . He speaks no encouragement to the unsuccessful, but tells him to lay the blame at the door of his more fortunate neighbor, and that his sole remedy is to attack him. He invariably speaks of creditors as "merciless creditors," and to the debtor he teaches that his friend who has loaned him money or trusted him is his enemy. When a man fails and becomes despondent he does not seek to inspire him with the American spirit of perseverance; he does not appeal to him to be up and doing and to try again, but he tells him to stoy trying, and that the remedy is to pull down the more successful.—Don M. Dickinson.

REPUBLICANS ALARMED

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN WORK WILL BE DONE FROM NOW ON.

Newspaper Polls, However, Show There Is No Possibility of Bryan's Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Republicans are having a bad scare at the present time, especially those closely connected with the Administration, and the most vigorous work of the campaign will be put in from this time on to counteract what is considered bad effects. The parade in Chicago on Saturday, having but 28,000 when 100,000 were expected, is a source of great annoyance; the statement attributed to Senator Scott, praising the Standard Oil trust at the Roosevelt dinner, although denied by him, is also causing trouble. The big crowds that Bryan has had in Maryland, New Jersey and New York worry the Republicans.

At the same time, there is no possibility of Bryan's success, unless there is a landslide that cannot be seen by the best observers. The New York Tribune this morning publishes a poll giving McKinley 303 electoral votes and 1,258,000 plurality. This is made up from estimates from the editors of Republican papers. It gives McKinley all the states he carried in 1896 and in addition, Kansas, Montana, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, and classes Colorado, Mississippi and Nevada as doubtful.

This is an overestimate. The New York Journal publishes a poll of states giving Bryan 197 and counting as doubtful New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, California, Washington and Wyoming. The correspondence, however, which it prints back of these assertions shows evidence of being manufactured for party purposes, and is not a sincere canvass of the situation.

The New York Herald still maintains its figures of a week ago.

MASS MEETING AT ALLIANCE.

President McKinley's Letter on the Dedication of a Foundry Building.

ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 29.—This city tonight was the scene of one of the biggest political meetings ever held in the old McKinley district. The meeting embraced the dedication of a mammoth foundry building of the Morgan Engineering Company, one of the chief products of which is the disappearing gun carriages used in the coast defenses. Temporary seats were provided for 20,000, and nearly every one was occupied. Nearly all the surrounding towns contributed delegations and bands, Canton sending 4000 people. A parade more than a mile long preceded the meeting.

Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, was the chief speaker. He spoke chiefly on the war with Spain and its issues. Congressman R. W. Tayler followed Mr. Woodford. A letter from President McKinley was read in the meeting, and was the occasion for a tremendous demonstration. The crowd gave round after round of cheers. The letter follows:

"My Dear Sir: Your favor of recent date is received, inviting me to be present at the Republican mass meeting to be held this evening in the new foundry building of the Morgan Engineering Company. I recall that for more than 20 years it was my habit to meet annually the people of Alliance and vicinity in political discussion. Many times in that period I have addressed workingmen in the old shops of the company.

"With the memories of these meetings, I deeply regret to find that my engagements will prevent me from being present, for it would be a real pleasure to greet my old friends on an occasion like this, which marks the industrial progress of Alliance, secured through adherence to the principles of the Republican party, for the indorsement of which you meet tonight.

"This great addition to your company's plant is a happy omen for American labor, and a practical demonstration of a prosperous business. Such extensions of industry indicate widening markets and increasing prosperity, while they insure a larger demand for the labor of the workingmen and additional comforts for their homes. American labor and capital, working hand in hand, are of mutual advantage, and in friendly co-operation will secure industrial triumphs as yet unknown. I have no sympathy with those teachings which incite envy and hate among our people, and would divide them into hostile camps. May this great meeting stamp with its disapproval the wicked doctrine of class distinction, which has no place in our free Government, and mark a distinct advance in good relations between employer and employed. Permit me to congratulate the Morgan Engineering Company, its great body of workers, and all gatherers at this meeting, upon the encouragement which such an assemblage gives to the cause of sound money, protection and National honor. Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"Colonel W. H. Morgan, President Republican Mass Meeting, Alliance, O."

Alleged Illegal Registering.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Warrants charging more than 500 men with registering illegally are to be served, according to officials of the Democratic committee. It is said some very prominent Republican politicians are among those to be taken into custody.

NEED OF PACIFIC CABLE.

An Earnest Plea by Lieutenant John Hood.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

An earnest plea for a Government cable across the Pacific Ocean is made by Lieutenant John Hood, of the Navy, who performed notable work in the survey which definitely established a satisfactory route, in an article published in the current number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute.

"If we wish to secure ourselves against all eventualities and be fully equipped to take our part successfully in the struggle of the races that the inevitable laws of evolution force us to enter, let us," says Lieutenant Hood, "not only fortify our ports, build fleets and equip armies, but let us by all means prepare the way to render these fleets and armies efficient and capable of their utmost usefulness by supplying them with the safe, sure and prompt information so necessary to any successful undertaking. The only way to attain this end with certainty and success is for the Government to lay and operate its own cables and to construct, equip and man its own cable ships; and the beginning of this great work cannot be made too soon."

Lieutenant Hood takes a very pessimistic view of the chances of cable legislation. For a time he says it seemed probable that action would be taken, but now it may be safely said all cable legislation is dead for the present, and is more than likely to remain dead for a long time to come, while a merry fight goes on between the opposing ideas of Government and private ownership.

"For sure defence," continues the Lieutenant, "both for our own coasts and of our island possessions, it is absolutely necessary for the American fleet to have perfect freedom of movement to all parts of our coasts. To carry out any design for the protection and extension of our influence in our far distant possessions it is necessary to have absolutely sure communication between our fleets and our seat of government. The former of these objects can only be attained by the construction of a National inter-oceanic canal and the latter by a National Pacific cable."

Lieutenant Hood calls attention to the fact that surety and secrecy can only be attained by a cable owned, controlled and worked by the Government itself, by its own agents.

"Admiral Cervera's book," he says, "shows how utterly impossible it is in time of war to preserve secrecy with private cables. In spite of all the efforts of this Government to isolate Cuba and suppress all dispatches regarding the movements of our ships, we are astonished to find how minutely General Blanco and Admiral Cervera were informed of the movements of our ships and squadrons even on our own coasts.

"From a military point of view the question of the nationality of the operators is most important. No foreigner or alien of any description should be allowed to have any connection with the line in any capacity whatever. Its direction and operation should be American pure and simple, or betrayal of trust will surely follow.

"One other great military advantage of a National over a private cable is the possession by the Government of properly equipped and manned cable ships. In the conflicts of the future the cable and cable ship are destined to play a part hardly secondary to that of the army and navy. It may be taken as an axiom in future wars between nations with outlying possessions that a cable war will go on side by side with the military operations, and that nation which has failed to provide itself with cables and cable laying and cutting appliances will be worsted."

THE WORMS TURNED.

Morals for Wives Who Fling Household Chestnuts at Their Husbands.

New York Sun.

It was toward the wane of the treacle moon and the first week in which she was trying to do the housework on account of that which comes sooner or later in all homes—the sudden leaving of the servant. The breakfast was late and not quite up to the recipes furnished by his maternal ancestor. In an unguarded moment the young wife remarked to her husband that he had got up on the wrong side of the bed.

It was a very old way of calling him down. He had heard it many a time when his father had neglected to hand out a bouquet because there was more flour than codfish in the favorite morning dish. For a moment the young husband looked at the dregs which floated on top of his coffee and then the boast that he had made to his mother, that no woman should ever boss him, returned. And he spoke as follows, to-wit:

"It is quite likely that the chestnut which you have flung with a woman's uncertainty is truer than you are willing to confess. Since you have been making the beds, for the past week, I have noticed that the section of the bed which you call the wrong side, the same being that upon which I am supposed to wrap what little drapery I get at night, has been unmade. The mattress hangs down, and the coverlets are as gnarled as the vine under which in a thoughtless moment I offered you my hand, my name, my fortune. It is a wrong side, as you have denominated it, and in getting out of it after hanging to it al night, I confess that some of the angelic nature which I inherited from the only perfect woman I ever knew has taken flight."

The glassware on the sideboard danced and the dear old motto, "God Bless Our Home," worked by a grandmother of the good old days, whose fingers have long been at rest, fell from its hanging.

The moral of this, the first snapping of the chords which bound two loving hearts, is, that every young wife should use a new club on her husband.

P. S.—The old wife might do likewise to her great comfort if she would.

International Yacht Race Course.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—While there is talk in some quarters of transferring the America's cup races to Newport, the Journal states on the best authority that there is not the slightest chance of the races being presented there. While the course off Brenton's Reef Lightship is good, it is not as good a one for a fair test as the Sandy Hook course. Off Point Judith, Block Island and Vineyard Sound four tides would have to be encountered during a race, against one or two at Sandy Hook. For this reason if no other reason, it would be unfair to ask Sir Thomas Lipton to accept such a handicap, and there is not the slightest chance of his being requested to do so.

So far as winds go, there is quite as much chance of a breeze off Sandy Hook in August as at Newport, for they have calm days there just as they do at Sandy Hook.

Expiration of Exclusion Act.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—"The Chinese exclusion act will expire in 1902. Unless we are on the alert, Chinamen will pour in among us and the country will be filled with cheap Chinese labor."

Chairman James Maguire, of the Central Labor Union, made this announcement before a meeting of that body. His remarks created a sensation.

"I wish to give this timely warning," continued the chairman, "so that laboring men and women throughout the United States shall take measures to have another exclusion bill passed. Visit your Congressman and see how he stands on the question. Put him on record."

The meeting resolved to call the attention of all trades to the exclusion act.

George Dunlap Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—George Dunlap, who was at one time one of the most prominent theatrical men in the United States, is dead at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Mr. Dunlap was the manager of the McCaull Opera Company when DeWolf Hopper, Digby Bell and Mme. Cottrelly were among its members. Before entering the theatrical business he had made a fortune as a druggist in New York. The remains will be sent to Danville, Ky., for burial.

Mother Killed Her Son.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 29.—The dead body of Clifford Cawthorne, the 16-year-old son of a widow, was found at his home last night, lying on a bed in a pool of blood, his head hacked to pieces with a hatchet, which was lying near by. The building was on fire and firemen discovered the body. Mrs. Cawthorne, the mother, confessed today that she committed the deed and that it was her intention to kill the whole family. She said the boy was bad and smoked cigarettes and she killed him for that reason.

The President's Callers.

CANTON, O., Oct. 29.—Today brought more than the usual number of callers to the McKinley home. They were largely people who called to pay their respects or to shake hands with the President. The morning drive was more extended than usual, owing to the delightful weather, and when the President and Mrs. McKinley returned there was a company of people waiting to meet them. Another drive was taken in the afternoon.

Catarrh

Its cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

It is therefore impossible to cure it by local applications.

It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to develop into consumption.

It is radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which removes the cause, cleanses the blood of scrofulous and all other impurities and gives vigor and tone to the whole system.

The voluntary testimonial of R. Long, California Junction, Iowa, is one of thousands equally good. It reads: "I had catarrh in the head three years, lost my appetite and could not sleep. My head pained me and I felt bad all over. I was discouraged. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have a good appetite, sleep well, and have no symptoms of catarrh."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute.

JAN. FEB. MAR.
APRIL MAY JUNE

Every Month

In the year most women have to suffer for a week. At the best this suffering interferes with household activities and social enjoyments. At the worst it shuts the woman in a darkened room or confines her to bed. Most women can be completely cured of irregularity by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, stops enfeebling drains and cures female weakness.

"All praise is due to you for your wonderful 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mr. John W. Coffman, Ellisburg, Casey Co., Ky. "My wife suffered with female irregularity, was confined to bed every three weeks. After using two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was cured, and has not suffered any derangement since. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is a boon for delicate women."

Favorite Prescription

Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

JULY AUG. SEP.
OCT. NOV. DEC.

Is your Hair worth One Dollar?

If so, buy a bottle of Newbro's Herpicide and stop that dandruff that is slowly but surely rendering you bald.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

is the only preparation on the market that really will stop it, for it is the only one that kills the microbe at work on the hair root, thus destroying the cause and consequently removing the effect.

One trial will convince you, the same as it has this "doubting Thomas":

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 1, '99.

When I bought that bottle of Herpicide a few months ago, like the majority of such preparations, I thought it would prove a fake, but I am happy to state that it does all, and even more, than you claim for it. My hair is growing rapidly. Respectfully,
ALF. R. KELLY, 2130 Devisadero St.

For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores.

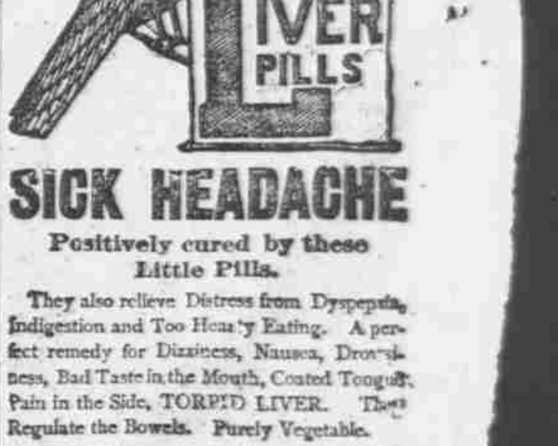
MUNYON'S INHALER

CURES CATARRH

Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots—It heals the raw places—It goes to the seat of disease—It acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system—$1.00 at druggists or sent by mail. 1505 Arch St., Phila.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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PERFECT
Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.