VIEW OF AN EXPERT

Mr. Berry Puts Washington In Bryan Column.

JUDGES IT BY THE VOTE OF 1898

He Gives McKinley a Total of 271 in Electoral College, With Two States Doubtful.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—John V. Berry, who for years was the election expert of the Associated Press in New York, is probably the best-known election statistician in the United States.

In 1892 Mr. Berry was the statistician for the National Democratic Committee.

The writer has in his possession the noted statistician's estimate of the Republican pluralities in both Maine and Vermont, made on the 1st of September of this year, and in both instances they were so nearly correct, it would almost seem that he had seen the figures prior to voting day in those states.

In 1896 two days before election, he calculated McKinley's plurality in the old City of New York within 200.

When it is considered that New York's normal Democratic plurality varies from 50,000 to 70,000, an estimate of an adverse plurality of 21,000 must be considered to be a statistical feat.

Whether these estimates are based on mathematical demonstrations or are mere guess work, let the reader determine by the following interview in which the expert explains how he anticipates political results.

I found the statistician at his desk in the great Syndicate Building on Park Row and interrogated him:

"Mr. Berry, will you tell the public something about the coming election and who, in your opinion, is going to win?" was the opener.

"There are 447 votes in the Electoral College, of which President McKinley is sure of 271; Bryan, 162, and 14 doubtful, with a strong probability that West Virginia will add her vote to the Democratic column, and Nebraska to the Republican; if this should be the case, it would give McKinley 279 votes and Bryan 168."

Will you tell by what method you have come to that conclusion?"

"I have no objection," was the answer, "I have never objected to any newspaper man, or, in fact any one else sitting down at my desk on election night, and watch me work, and I was always willing to tell them my method, but figures in the hands of amateur statisticians are like sharp tools in the hands of men who do not know how to use them—liable to do mischief.

"In the first place I have an advantage over most men for the reason that I have been paid for years to keep track of the elections and estimate their probable results.

"When an administration is unpopular with the people, two years after a general election the percentage of the opposition rises, and the others lowers; when they are satisfied it remains stationary; when it remains stationary or only slightly decreases on the one hand, and increases in the same ratio on the other, or in fact does not fall down to 50 per cent or less, the party in power will remain.

"Kentucky is the first instance of this rule.

KENTUCKY.

Year	Rep. Per cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Ind. Per Cent.
1892	38.72	51.46	9.79
1894	46.53	47.30	6.37
1896	48.02	48.95	2.22
1898	42.64	50.54	6.82

"The total per cent of each year it added together equals 300.

"In 1896 the Republicans got 48.02, or six one-hundredths more than the Democrats who had 48.86; so close was it that the electoral vote was divided.

"South Dakota split its vote in 1896; Bryan got three votes; McKinley, one.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Year.	Rep. Per Cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Pop. Per Cent.
1892	40.46	12.54	46.78
1894	53.62	10.55	37.83
1896	42.99	42.70	.31
1898	57.06	42.92	.00

"Why the Republicans will carry this state by a decided plurality, I do not think it necessary to point out, even to an amateur.

"The third party disappeared in 1898.

"Wyoming was carried by Bryan in 1896.

"The following table needs no explanation why I think it will go Republican in 1900:

WYOMING.

Year.	Rep. Per Cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Ind. Per Cent.
1892	50.52	.00	49.41
1894	52.64	32.16	15.18
1896	48.38	49.67	2.67
1898	54.81	43.08	2.16

"The state will be carried by a large plurality, considering the small vote of that state.

"Delaware was carried by the Republicans in 1896; so it will go again, as witness the following table:

DELAWARE.

Year.	Rep. Per Cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Ind. Per Cent.
1892	46.62	49.99	1.38
1894	50.81	47.57	1.52
1896	52.08	47.23	3.74
1898	52.10	44.91	1.98

"McKinley carried the State of New York in 1896 by over 268,000, and the old City of New York by over 21,000; but one must consider, in comparing the drop-off between 1896 and 1898, that in 1898 the Republicans were in control of the New York City government.

NEW YORK.

Year.	Rep. Per Cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Ind. Per Cent.
1892	45.86	50.12	3.02
1894	54.51	39.96	5.53
1896	58.30	35.81	4.89
1898	49.72	46.50	3.79

"New York State's vote in 1900 will be very nearly 1,500,000 votes, 1 per cent therefore, is equal to 15,000 votes.

"The registration in the 55 counties north of the Bronx in New York State this year has heavily increased over that of 1896. In that year the Republicans had a plurality of 201,633 in those counties. There is nothing to indicate that their percentage this year will fall off; if it does not their plurality will increase in exact ratio to the increase of their vote. Nassau County was a part of Queens in 1898, and cannot be considered. Suffolk County gave a plurality of 5614 for the Republicans in 1896.

"The great City of New York, which the census of 1900 shows contains about one-half the population of the state, gave a Republican plurality in 1896 of 81,230.

"The Democrats control the government of the great city, with all it implies. They must first wipe out an adverse plurality which in normal years is greater than is obtained by either party in the state. After they bring it to zero, how much they will add to it on the other side is problematical, but it can safely be asserted that it will not be large. I would place it as a maximum at 30,000, which would be a change of over 51,000 votes.

"I would not give a table of Connecticut, but when New York and New Jersey go Democratic, Connecticut is very apt to be very close, or cast its electoral vote for the Democratic candidate; there is about as much chance of that state going Democratic as Maine.

CONNECTICUT.

Year.	Rep. Per Cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Ind. Per Cent.
1892	46.56	50.12	3.02
1894	54.51	39.96	5.53
1896	58.30	35.81	4.89
1898	49.72	46.50	3.79

"The Democratic percentage in 1898 will decrease in 1900; the Republican percentage will increase.

"Bryan carried the State of Washington in 1896, by about 14,000.

"The Republicans hope to carry Washington because of that state's interest in the Eastern trade.

"If they have an interest large enough to reverse the vote of the state in 1896, they did not show it two years ago.

"I do not deal in sentiment, but in figures:

WASHINGTON.

Year.	Rep. Per Cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Ind. Per Cent.
1892	41.44	33.85	24.71
1894	46.93	19.36	33.71
1896	41.54	55.27	3.19
1898	45.81	44.79	9.40

"It will be noticed that the Republican vote in 1896, was about the same as it was in 1892; 1895 it did not equal that of 1892.

"The State of Kansas was carried by Bryan in 1896.

"Instead of the Democrats increasing their vote in 1898, as they would have done if they intended to turn the opposition out, a portion of them went over to the Republicans, who remained steady in their party ranks.

"Look at the table and see how much chance Mr. Bryan has of carrying the state:

KANSAS.

Year.	Rep. Per Cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Pop. Per Cent.
1892	46.71	.00	52.29
1894	60.41	8.98	30.71
1896	47.43	51.15	1.34
1898	52.96	46.29	.75

"And now comes Indiana.

"The Democrats carried it in 1892; it will not give a big Republican plurality, but the figures indicate it will go Republican:

INDIANA.

Year.	Rep. Per Cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Ind. Per Cent.
1892	46.24	47.41	6.35
1894	50.95	42.59	6.40
1896	50.77	48.02	1.21
1898	50.34	48.09	1.57

NEBRASKA.

Year.	Rep. Per Cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Ind. Per Cent.
1892	43.37	12.42	44.21
1894	49.28	16.33	34.39
1896	45.96	51.81	2.23
1898	49.24	50.09	.57

"There is but little over one-half of 1 per cent between the Republican and Democratic percentage of the vote cast in 1898, which showed how close the state really was. A glance at the table also shows that the third party has almost disappeared, and that while the Democrats have lost but slightly, the Republicans have gained.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Year.	Rep. Per Cent.	Dem. Per Cent.	Ind. Per Cent.
1892	46.94	49.32	3.74
1894	52.97	45.03	2.10
1896	52.33	46.83	.84
1898	50.50	49.09	.41

"A glance at this table shows that since 1894 the Republicans have continuously lost and the Democrats steadily gained, and if one takes into account the small decimal which divided the party vote in 1898, it will readily be seen that if the decrease continues on the Republican side and increases on the other it cannot help but result in the Democrats carrying the state.

"The electoral table, which follows, shows the political divisions of the 45 states as a result of my analysis.

"I will only add in conclusion a statement which I made in a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, in whose employ I was at the time.

"Gentlemen, my figures seem to please you because they indicate the election of Mr. Cleveland, but at some future time you may employ me when my figures do not please you."

TABLE OF ELECTORAL VOTES.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Maine	6	Alabama	11
Massachusetts	15	Arkansas	8
New Hampshire	4	Florida	4
Vermont	4	Louisiana	8
Rhode Island	4	Texas	15
Connecticut	6	Mississippi	9
New Jersey	10	Missouri	17
New York	36	Tennessee	12
Pennsylvania	32	Georgia	13
Ohio	23	Virginia	12
Iowa	13	North Carolina	11
Michigan	14	South Carolina	9
Minnesota	9	Idaho	3
North Dakota	3	Montana	3
South Dakota	4	Nevada	3
Oregon	4	Utah	3
Illinois	24	Colorado	4
Wisconsin	12	Kentucky	13
California	9	Washington	4
Wyoming	3		
Kansas	10	Total	162
Maryland	8	DOUBTFUL.	
Delaware	3	West Virginia	6
Indiana	15	Nebraska	8
Total	271	Total	14

Total votes, 447. Necessary to elect, 224.

REOPENING OF COLLIERIES.

More Hazleton Operators Agree to Miners' Terms.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Milnesville colliery, operated by the A. S. Van Wickle estate, will resume work Friday. The company this afternoon agreed to grant the men all the concessions made by the other companies and operators. Calvin Pardee & Co. and a committee representing the strikers, for whom there was no work at Lattimer when operations were resumed Monday, arrived at an amicable agreement today and all the discharged men will be back at their old places tomorrow.

About 100 of the 150 girls employed at the Freeland silk mill, 12 miles north of here, went on strike this afternoon because of the refusal of the company to discharge a forewoman whose father, a miner employed at Jeddo, is said to have worked during the coal strike. The girls also demand a uniform wage rate of $1 a day.

Granted the Demands.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Susquehanna Coal Company, at William Penn, near here, today granted the demands of the mineworkers in that colliery and will resume operations tomorrow. This is one of the largest collieries in the country, 700 men being employed.

New Strike at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 31.—Three hundred miners employed at the Hudson colliery of the Delaware & Hudson Company struck today because the foreman insisted on more "topping" in cars than the men were willing to give.

Two Collieries Reopen.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Corbin colliery, operated by Andrew Robertson & Co., resumed work today, 500 men and boys being granted the 10 per cent increase last night. The Excelsior colliery, owned by the same firm, will resume tomorrow.

Objectionable Boss Discharged.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Clark Tunnell miners returned to work today when the company acceded to their demand for the discharge of an objectionable boss named Speeder.

Claimed to Be a Pullman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The young man who for several years annoyed the Pullmans in Chicago by demanding money of them and calling himself Gustave Pullman, was arrested here today. This afternoon he called at the hotel where young George and Banger Pullman are living and sent his card up to the former. Pullman had him ejected, and he returned and demanded $30,000. He was again put out and on his third visit was arrested.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 cents.

BRYAN IN CINCINNATI

HIS FIRST SPEECH THERE DURING THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

Introduced by Judge Harmon—The Candidate's Tour Through Ohio—Will Visit Indiana Today.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Mr. Bryan tonight made the first speech that he has made in this city during the present campaign. He arrived on a special train at 8 o'clock tonight. Mr. Bryan received a very cordial reception in Cincinnati. He was met at the station by an immense crowd and, being driven to Music Hall under the escort of the Duckworth Club, he was there welcomed by thousands on the outside of the building and by as many people on the inside of the great building as could be packed into it. The crowd in the interior had been awaiting Mr. Bryan for three hours, and on account of the heat and the packed condition of the hall, there was great impatience until he entered the hall. It had not been intended that the crowd should be admitted until 7 o'clock, but they broke the doors down an hour earlier and helped themselves to all the available space.

Mr. Bryan made his first speech of the evening to the crowd on the outside of Music Hall. He talked only a few minutes, but was received with loud applause. It took 15 minutes to get the audience quiet after Mr. Bryan made his appearance at 9 o'clock. The applause was general and prolonged, but it afterwards degenerated into wild demands for Bryan, which did not cease while Judge Harmon and Mayor Jones spoke. They preceded Mr. Bryan, but they spoke with but little comfort on account of the clamor. Referring to the Philippines, Judge Harmon said:

"When our Commissioners went to dictate terms of peace to Spain they bore instructions. These have been carefully withheld, although the people had a right to know them when the treaty took effect. When they come to light, as they must, we shall find that they were changed after the negotiations began. I do the President the justice to believe he did not at first intend to step into the shoes of the King of Spain, but only meant to pull or buy him off the backs of the Filipinos. This was a plain duty. He did not then mean to buy him out and continue the same business at the old stand. But the President is better at seeing his 'plain duty' than at doing it. He takes the wrong kind of people into his confidence, and puts himself under their control. They turned him about face. We can guess who they were, because they did the same thing with him later about Porto Rico, and as he had committed himself to his duty in a message to Congress, they had to turn him into the open.

"It was well enough to make Spain relinquish to us all her claims to the Philippines, which were largely pretended. All we had to do was to declare then or later that we took or held them in trust for the people thereof, who, by our request, had fought side by side with us to overthrow Spain. What should we have thought if the French, during our Revolution, had bought out England's pretentions and then turned their arms to subdue us? We had no formal treaty with the Filipinos, as the French had with us, but honest people do not raise technicalities about the obligations of honor and fair dealing. Many thought, and he whom I am soon to introduce was one of them, that it would be best to end the war and get rid of Spain by ratifying the treaty, since it was made, and then declare and carry out this trust. I believe they were right, but they were deceived as to the real intentions of the President, and by the resolution the Senate adopted carefully worded so as to appear a promise, and prove an evasion. So we went from an honorable war to one of conquest against those who helped us, because they thought and we made them think we were helping them. We have shed more blood and spent more money in this war than in the war with Spain, and still our boys are sent to disease and still the tax-gatherer calls for more."

Judge Harmon introduced Mr. Bryan as the next President of the United States. There was a flutter of handkerchiefs and a general shout, but Mr. Bryan did not have great difficulty in securing comparative quiet after he began. The speech was largely a repetition of former arguments.

Mr. Bryan will start early tomorrow morning for Indiana, en route to Chicago.

At Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan arrived here this morning from Dunkirk, N. Y. They were met at the station by Mayor and Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Bryan was accorded a brief reception at the Mayor's residence. Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour in Armor Park. He was introduced by Mayor Jones, and he said that he was proud to be presented by a man to whom duty was a higher consideration than was any party. Taking up the question of nonpartisanship, Mr. Bryan said that not only were former Republicans coming over, but the Gold Democrats were coming back. This, he said, was the natural result of political conditions, and of the Republican party's persistent disregard of the rights of the people at large. Mr. Bryan then took up the question of trusts, declaring that the utterances of both President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt showed them to be more interested in protecting what they call the good trusts than in suppressing the bad trusts. He would make it impossible for a private monopoly to live under the American flag, and if elected all the power would be used to that end. This sentiment was vigorously cheered, and there were cries of "brave."

Just as Mr. Bryan began to speak, and while Mayor Jones was still on his feet, 10 or 12 young men who had caused a disturbance were taken in charge by the police, and carried out of the grounds. They had brought to the meeting-place a huge board representation of an elephant labeled "G. O. P.," which they paraded about the outskirts of the Democratic meeting with much glee and many hurrahs. The Mayor himself deprecated police interference.

In his speech at Wauseon, Mr. Bryan again charged the Republican party with making specious pleas to different classes of people, and in support of his assertion produced circulars addressed to both the Catholic church and the A. P. A. Referring to these circulars, he said:

"I have received today two circulars, one being sent out to members of the A. P. A. Society asking them to vote the Republican ticket as a protest against Catholics, and the other asking the Catholics to vote the Republican ticket as a protest against the A. P. A. Here you find the Republicans, having failed in their appeal to the people to support Republican principles on any broad grounds, now sending out circulars appealing to religious prejudices. I thank God that the Democratic party is a party to which people can belong, no matter of what church they are members, no matter what their occupation. We believe in religious, in civil liberty and men come into the Democratic party, not in order to advance their claims against other people, but in order to protect the rights of all people under the American flag. Our fight has been a fight for American principles, applied to all these questions."

At Other Points.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Five-minute stops were made at the towns of Sidney, Piqua and Troy. At Sidney Mr. Bryan charged that in order to be a Republican these days a man had to change his politics at a moment's notice, and very often. This was necessary, he said, because of the frequent turns of the Republican party on public questions. Piqua furnished the best crowd of the day up to the time of the arrival at that place, and after leaving Toledo, Mr. Bryan dwelt there upon the question of trusts.

The schedule did not include a speech at Dayton, but a very pleasant incident occurred there. When Mr. Bryan's special train reached the station, about sunset, there was a crowd of several thousand people assembled at that point. Mr. Bryan had been notified that there was a desire to present him with a silver horseshoe from the Harugari Liederkrans Society. When the train came to a full stop and Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform, he was greeted by prolonged and tumultuous applause. A committee of three ladies representing the society then pressed their way to the front of the crowd, handed to him a box containing not only the horseshoe, but a colored portrait of Mr. Bryan, a gold-mounted badge, and a letter explaining that in a contest in the society for the horseshoe, Mr. Bryan had received 1280 votes against 270 cast for President McKinley. Mr. Bryan responded briefly, saying:

"I desire the ladies who presented this horseshoe to bear my greetings to the members of the Harugari Society, and to say to them that while I cannot make a speech in German, I can say 'Ich danke ihnen.' Tell them I am glad to see that the Republican appeal to the Germans has been in vain, as the Republican appeal has been in vain to other portions of our population, for while the Germans want good money, they want good government also; but Republicans have mistaken the Germans when they think that they are more anxious about the kind of money they have than they are about the kind of government under which they live. I believe that if we succeeded in driving every trust out of the United States, reducing the standing army to its former size, and in saving this country from the menace of imperialism, the blessings of Democratic policies will be so universally recognized that the people will never take the horseshoe from the White House door."

Ohio and Indiana both contributed to the dense audience which greeted Mr. Bryan at College Corners, which is on the interstate line. He was enthusiastically received there, and in a speech of 20 minutes' duration discussed the various issues of the campaign, saying among other things:

"I have been a candidate before, and during the last four years you have been able to read all that the Republican papers have had to say about me. I read the other day a new objection to me, and that was that I was dangerous because I was honest. You have had some of the dangers that come from dishonesty, and don't you think, for a change, you had better try dangers that come from honesty? There is one consolation about this charge. I believe I have convinced the Republicans when I say a thing I mean it, and I want you to believe me that if elected, every power will be used to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist under the Administration."

Mr. Bryan spoke for five minutes at Hamilton, briefly upon the questions before the public. He was liberally applauded.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

(Continued from First Page.)

$5 75, just about what it always has been at this time of the year.

"Bourke Cockran spoke here the other night. He presented Mr. Bryan's issues rather better than Mr. Bryan could present them, yet I confess it is incomprehensible to me how Mr. Cockran can now champion Mr. Bryan, in view not only of what he said four years ago, but of what he said as late as last February, when he stated that, no matter whether there was imperialism or not in the campaign, he would have to pursue the course he did in 1896, because, he said, 'I regard the Chicago platform as destructive to all government, and I should prefer some government to no government.'

"Well, what are the reasons he gives as his excuse? In the first place, imperialism; in the second, militarism. By imperialism he means our expansion in o the Philippines, an expansion conducted on exactly the same basis as Jefferson's expansion into the country west of the Mississippi. Mr. Cockran and Mr. Bryan have both affected to feel great horror at the fact that polygamy, and, as alleged, slavery exists in Sulu, in the Philippine Archipelago, which is now under our flag. I should like to ask them if they think that it will help their policy, in the event of our withdrawing the flag. Our course, as a matter of fact the only chance of getting rid of either, consists in keeping the flag up. We cannot do everything in a day. Messrs. Bryan and Cockran would be the first to rave against President McKinley if he now added to the war with Aguinaldo another war with the Sultan of Sulu.

"Half a century ago there were many abolitionists, sincere, but absolutely foolish and wrong-headed people, who wanted the free states to secede from the Union because there was slavery in the Union. Had their advice been followed slavery would exist to the present day in the Southern States. The only thing to do was what we actually did, that is, to keep the flag flying, and when the fullness of time arrived, abolish slavery.

"So it is in Sulu. We shall keep the flag flying, and, therefore, in the end polygamy and slavery will both disappear. I might mention incidentally that President McKinley has already declined to recognise slavery in the islands, and therefore, has taken steps toward its abolition.

"And what are the plans of Messrs. Bryan and Cockran? Why, of all things in the world, Mr. Bryan proposes to establish a protectorate over the islands, including Sulu, and, therefore, to perpetuate slavery and polygamy by guaranteeing to the islanders these, among their other 'institutions,' and protecting them against all outside interference. In other words, Mr. Bryan's platform deliberately provides for the perpetuation of the very evils which he and Mr. Cockran affect to denounce. As a matter of fact, they can only be done away with by following our system."

Aliens at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In answer to an inquiry, the Treasury Department has held that aliens who have been duly examined at ports of the United States and there admitted as not being of the classes excluded by law, need not be re-examined, except physically, at Honolulu even though they reached that port through Canada, provided passage through Canada was continuous, without stop-over. Aliens seeking admission at Honolulu under any other conditions must be examined as original applicants for admission to this country.

Indian Bureau Saves Money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Indian Bureau finds that the new system of transporting Indian supplies by dealing directly with the railroads, instead of through contractors, has effected a saving of 20 per cent, or $40,000, in transportation expenses for the last fiscal year. Heretofore the railroads have refrained from bidding for the transportation contracts, and private contractors have received large profits.

Kentucky Democrats Successful.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 31.—In the Court of Appeals today, the judgment of the Lower Court on the contests over the minor state offices was affirmed, thus establishing the title of the Democratic incumbents of those offices. The three Republican Judges dissented. This case applied to all of the state offices except Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the contests over which were settled by the Legislature.

HANNA TOURING INDIANA

CROWDS GATHER TO HEAR THE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN.

A Few Parting Shots at Bryan Before the Latter Retires to Private Life.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 31.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, arrived from Chicago on a special train and addressed a large crowd. The Senator was escorted from the station to the speakers' stand by a regiment of Rough Riders. He spoke about 30 minutes. Most of the factories of the city were closed for an hour to enable the employes to hear Senator Hanna.

Senator Hanna spoke at an enthusiastic all-day Republican rally held at Warsaw. He spoke of the business conditions under Mr. Cleveland's last Administration in comparison with those existing today. The crowd, mostly farmers from surrounding counties, was estimated at 15,000 people.

At Goshen.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 31.—Senator Hanna was greeted by a great outpouring of people here today, the crowd being estimated at 12,000. In the course of a 30-minute speech Senator Hanna said:

"I hear on every side, 'What's the matter with Hanna?' (Cries of "He's all right!") I want to know what's the matter with Indiana. (Cheers and cries of "Indiana is all right.") I almost think this election will be unanimous. This great outpouring means much. Bryan has been preaching free silver, imperialism and anti-trust; he has dragged these issues into the campaign for the purpose of deceiving the people. There is nothing in this contest but let well enough alone. We have suffered enough, seen enough souphouses, and we have earned the right to be prosperous. Do you propose to be led away by false issues in order to satisfy the ambition of one man? That expresses it fully; it is too long a story to be covered with arguments at this time. The other side has always been before the people with every subterfuge imaginable, in order that the people may be deceived. Bryan has lowered himself to the worst kind of demagogy, and has cried to the people to follow the steer whose name is Bryan.

"So, my friends, this election is a test of the loyalty, the patriotism and the intelligence of the American people. You do not want to vote for a man whose government would bring distress and sorrow to the people. Everything on our side appeals to all the sentiments of patriotism in America. It calls for a vote of confidence in the Administration; a vote of confidence in your President, who has preserved the dignity of the Nation. Now that we have taken our place among the fighting nations, shall we turn our backs to the glory of our soldiers and sailors? Shall we shut our eyes and blindly follow that steer? Good forbid. Let me warn you that should you be misled by false theories your fate is sealed. Industries will shut down; trade decrease and the laboring class would be the first to feel it. Money can be hid away and when a laboring man loses his day's work he loses his capital also."

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 31.—Senator Hanna spoke to two large audiences today. He addressed 3000 people at Princess Rink and a crowd of 1000 at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. He was greeted on his arrival by a parade of Rough Riders and factory men. His audience was largely composed of workingmen and his argument was addressed to them, being confined chiefly to the prosperity issue. The men whose example they should follow, he said, are the men who have successfully managed the country's great industrial establishments. He accused Mr. Bryan of utter hypocrisy and charged that in the last days of the campaign, in desperation, the Democratic candidate was attempting to raise class animosity and array workingmen against their employers. His arraignment of Mr. Bryan was severe, and followed his declaration that he had been the butt of Mr. Bryan's ridicule and sarcasm for years, and now, before Mr. Bryan's retirement to private life, he proposed to give him a few parting shots.

After his speech, Senator Hanna was asked to express an opinion on Chairman Jones' interview, dealing with Mr. Croker's advice to Democrats regarding their conduct on election day, but he refused to talk about the matter.

DENIED BY GRIGGS.

Statements Made by Monnett in an Ohio Speech.

NAPOLEON, O., Oct. 31.—A letter from Attorney-General Griggs to J. R. Linthicum, chairman of the Republican Committee of Henry County, relative to certain statements made by ex-Attorney-General Monnett in a speech delivered here October 31, was made public today. Attorney-General Griggs says:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., in which you state that ex-Attorney-General Frank S. Monnett, of Ohio, in a Democratic speech at Napoleon on the 22d inst., stated that I, in a letter to him, and also in a personal interview with him, stated that the reason why the trusts have not been prosecuted was that the President had been inactive and indifferent in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

"Unless Mr. Monnett has taken leave of his senses, I cannot believe he ever made such a statement. So far as I can recall, or the records of this department show, I have never written him a letter upon any subject. I am sure that I never wrote him a letter upon the subject of trusts, nor in any wise alluded to the action of this Administration, with reference thereto. With his allegation that I made such a statement in a personal interview to him, that is also entirely untrue. I never met Mr. Monnett but once, and that was only for a few minutes, when he called to pay a visit of courtesy, being introduced to me by his predecessor, the present Solicitor-General, John Richards, of Ohio. I do not believe that the subject of trusts, or any other subject except such as would arise in general conversation upon a visit of this nature, was touched upon. I am sure that I made no such statement as you say Mr. Monnett attributes to me. Nor could I have made such a statement, because it would have been untrue. The attitude and record of this Administration on the subject of prosecution under the anti-trust laws are contained in the last annual report of the Attorney-General to Congress, a copy of which is forwarded to you by this mail."

BRYAN TO THE ANTIS.

He Acknowledges the Indorsement of the Liberty Congress.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The reply from Mr. Bryan in acknowledgment of the address adopted by the National Liberty Congress of Anti-Imperialists, at Indianapolis, which was engrossed and sent to him, has just been received at the office of the New England Anti-Imperialist League here. The reply is dated Brooklyn, N. Y., October 29. It follows:

"The receipt of your letter notifying me of the indorsement by the Anti-Imperialist League and inclosing the resolutions adopted was delayed because of my continuous absence from home. Allow me to assure you of my appreciation of the confidence expressed by the league. My speech delivered at Indianapolis, August 8, in response to the Democratic committee, sets forth my views on imperialism more fully than I could do by letter. I need not reiterate them here. It has been extremely gratifying to find our people so fully awake to the dangers of a colonial policy. Every indication at present points to such an emphatic protest against the Republican party as to not only insure a return to the fundamental principles of government, but such a protest as will warn all parties in the future not to disregard the blood-bought principles which have given to this Nation its glory, and which must, in the future, make it an example for the uplifting of mankind."

Hanna at Anglo-American Banquet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Senator Hanna was the guest of honor last night of the first annual banquet of the British-American League, given at the Victoria Hotel. He received the plaudits of 150 Americans of British birth. When the toastmaster mentioned Senator Hanna's name the guests seated at the tables arose en masse and sang, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." This was followed with three cheers and a tiger.

Senator Hanna made a brief address, during which he said that he was confident that the work of the association would extend beyond the association.

MATTERS IN COLOMBIA.

Liberals Have Started a Second Revolution.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—C. B. Hart, United States Minister to Colombia, South America, who has arrived here, and is on his way to his home in Wheeling, W. Va., said in an interview that matters in Colombia are sadly mixed. The Liberals started a second revolution a few days ago, and it has developed great strength. The fighting has been fierce and up to date the killed and wounded have numbered 30,000.

"While the Liberals have met with much success, it is my belief that the government will be eventually successful. But the revolution is seriously disturbing business. General Prospero Pinson is in command of the government forces, and the revolutionists are commanded by General Rafael Uribe. The scene of the trouble is the Department of Cauca.

"In the recent election, San Clementi and Senor Marroquin were elected President and Vice-President respectively. San Clementi, on account of the state of his health, could not live in Bogota, and went to Villeta. In his absence, Marroquin started a rebellion and assumed the Presidency, securing the recognition of all the foreign powers except the papal see. Both San Clementi and Marroquin, however, are drawing their salaries of 36,000 pesos per annum. This is payable in silver, but the currency of Colombia is so upset that it is difficult to place a value upon it.

"It is too bad that there are internal dissensions in Colombia, because, under a peaceful regime, the country has remarkable opportunities for development.

"There is a demand there for Benito Beamals, who is here in New York. He was formerly United States Vice-Consul at Bogota. The Marroquin Government charges him with conspiracy, and he is practically an exile."

EFFECT ON APPORTIONMENT

Census Announcement Has Started Speculation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The announcement of the population of the United States made by the Census Bureau, says a Washington special to the Times, has started speculation about the effect on the apportionment for members of Congress.

The increases or decreases in state representation depend on the feeling of a Congress which is yet to be elected. It is quite certain, however, that several states will lose. One of them is Nebraska, which gained only 10,000 population. Another is Maine, which has gained only 20,000. Nevada shows a falling off in population, but Nevada is safe, for she has only one Congressman now and cannot have less.

The greatest gainer under the conservative estimate of the increase of 200,000 to each Representative will be Pennsylvania, which will gain three Congressmen, bringing her number up to 31. New York would gain two, reaching a total of 36. Kentucky, Maryland, South Carolina and Virginia would each lose a Congressman, which would be offset by the gain of two in Texas. Maine and Vermont would each lose a Congressman, though Massachusetts would gain one. Illinois would gain one, making her representation 24. Of the other great Middle States, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota would each lose one, while Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin would neither gain nor lose. Nebraska would lose one and New Jersey would gain one. These would be the only changes.

There is hardly any doubt that the new apportionment will not be made on any basis less than 200,000.

Wagon Makers' Association.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—At the annual meeting of the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, held here, representatives of 20 of the largest wagon concerns of the country were present. It was agreed that there should be no change in the price of wagons during the coming year. The following officers were elected: President, F. B. Suydam, Toledo; vice-president, Geo. R. James, Memphis, Tenn., and F. L. Mitchell, of Racine, Wis.; secretary and treasurer, H. M. Kinney, Minneapolis.

United States Grand Jury.

United States District Attorney John H. Hall will today ask Judge Bellinger to order a grand jury drawn for the United States Circuit Court, to appear here November 12. There are a number of cases on the docket which Mr. Hall desires to have looked into by the grand jury and disposed of. The new grand jury will be the first to be selected from the new jury list prepared for the United States Circuit Court.

Alcohol Vat Exploded.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 31.—By the explosion of an alcohol vat at the Homestead Steel Works this morning three workmen, Andrew Dolliky, Michael Donder and John Harnett, were terribly burned. Dolliky and Donder, it is thought, will die. The explosion was caused by alcohol coming in contact with natural gas.

Venezuela Will Pay Interest.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 31.—(Via Haytien Cable.)—The Venezuelan Government has decreed the resumption of payment of interest on all debts and loans from November.

Population of Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—The census shows this city has over 400,000 population.

BESIEGED IN PEKIN

A WOMAN S DIARY

of the weeks of terror and danger in the British Legation while bombarded by Boxers and Chinese soldiers. Mrs. Lowry, an American missionary, wrote down from day to day what took place, and vividly described the fears and sufferings of that brave little band which withstood the Tartar hordes with bravery, courage and devotion never surpassed. As a simple record of a critical period in modern history this diary is a human document of the most intense interest. Every page is a record that will deeply impress every human heart. It is true. It is terrible. It is instructive.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE for November

$1.00 a Year — 10 Cents a Copy

Other Articles: MARK HANNA by WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE; COUNT ZEPPELIN'S AIR SHIP; MAKING A GERMAN SOLDIER; Short Stories by CHARLES WARREN; ALVAH MILTON KERR; GEORGE K. TURNER; LILLIAN TRUE BRYANT and FREDERICK BALDY.

"THE SALT OF SALTS"

ABBEY'S Effer-vescent SALT

The Salt Extracted from the Juices of Fresh Fruits,

FOR HEADACHE

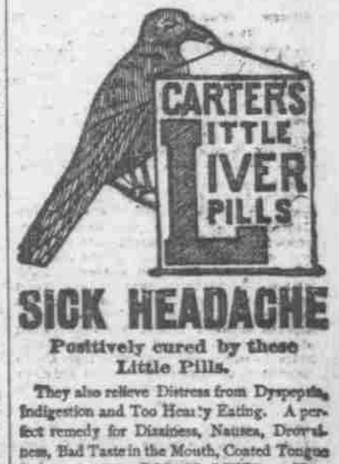
A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water will, in most cases, relieve the pain in a few minutes.

G. Goodin, M. D., Marshall, Ind., says: "I have used your Abbey's Salt, particularly on my wife. She is subject to sick-Headaches and she says it is the best remedy she ever tried."

Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail: 25c., 50c., $1.00 per bottle.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., 11 Murray Street, New York.

Booklet free on request.



SICK HEADACHE

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.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Tumors, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, dyspepsia, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, catarrh, and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Is removed