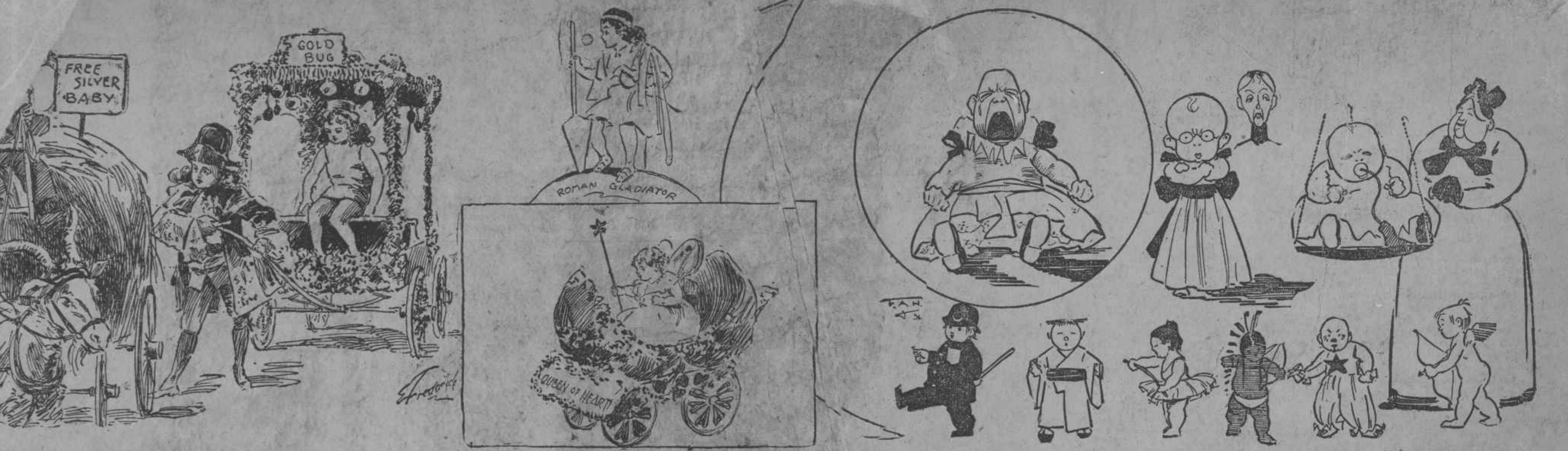

SOME TYPES OF BABY BEAUTY SEEN AT THE GREAT ANNUAL PARADE AT ASBURY PARK.

SHERMAN URGES GOLD'S CAUSE.

Opens McKinley's Campaign in Ohio at the Great Columbus Rally.

His Arguments Compared with Bryan's on the Present Currency Issues.

The Senator Claims Free Silver's Effect Upon the Workingman Would Be Disastrous.

FORAKER GOLD'S ADVOCATE, TOO.

[...] an Audience of Ten Thousand [...]ered in a Tent—General Stewart L. Woodford Attacks Free Coinage.

Columbus, O., Aug. 15.The people of Ohio opened the Presidential campaign of their fellow citizen, William McKinley, here to-day with great enthusiasm. Ten thousand voters came from the cities, towns and hamlets of Ohio.

It was expected by a great many that Major McKinley would be present, but he is at work on his letter of acceptance and wrote to Chairman C. L. Kurtz, of the Re[...] State Committee, that he did not [...] wise to depart from his determination to make no political speeches outside of Canton. It was at 2:30 p. m. when Senator Sherman, Senator-elect Foraker, General Stewart L. Woodford and Governor Bushnell drove up to the big tent on Broad street.

Senator Sherman's Speech.

Governor Bushnell presided, and introduced Senator Sherman, who said:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens: A citizen of Ohio has been selected by the Republican National Convention as their candidate for President of the United States, and we are here to ratify and support his nomination. We take pride in William McKinley, not only for the honor conferred upon Ohio by the convention, but because we know him to be fitted for that great office.

"It is the distinguishing feature of our republican government that every question affecting the people of the United States must ultimately be determined by them at the ballot box. Every legal voter has an equal voice in deciding it, however difficult the problem may [...]. It so happens that at the coming [...]idential election there will be submitted to your judgment two such questions, one of which is whether any holder of silver bullion may deposit it at the mints of the United States and have it coined for his benefit and without cost to him into silver dollars each of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver nine-tenths fine, and may tender them for any debt, public or private.

Leaves the Tariff Alone.

"The other question is whether in levying duties or taxes on imported goods we should only consider the revenue required, or whether while raising the needed revenue we should seek also to protect and encourage domestic industries; the one is called revenue tariff and the other protective tariff. Both the silver and tariff are vital questions of domestic policy of equal importance, but I propose on this occasion to confine my remarks mainly to what is known as the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold.

"This issue is thrust upon us by the Democratic party, or rather by the Populistic branch of the Democratic party. Gold and silver coins are recognized by all commercial nations of the world as the best standards of value, as the measure of every article of desire, of everything that is bought or sold. These two metals not only measure all other things, but they measure each other. Their relative value constantly changes.

"In 1792 silver and gold were made the common standards of value in the United State at the ratio of 15 to 1, but this was because that then the actual market value of 15 ounces of silver was equal to the actual market value of one ounce of gold. The greatest care was taken to ascertain this ratio by Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, and Alexander Hamilton, [...]n Secretary of the Treasury. These two [...]inguished statesmen, who disagreed upon nearly all other questions, did agree [...] the then relative value of the two metals and that both should be coined into money at that ratio.

Our Coins Exported.

"At that time neither gold nor silver was [...]d in any considerable quantity in the [...]een States then forming the Union. [...] Revolutionary War had been con[...]d with paper money, which became [...]thless, [...]d the coins of Spain, Eng[...]nd, and [...] countries had been made legal tend[...] and continued so for many years after the adoption of the Constitution.

"When the new American coins were issued, it was found that the abraded and worn coins of other countries filled the channels of circulation, and the new and bright dollars of the United States were exported. This led to the discontinuance, in 1806, by President Jefferson, of the coinage of the silver dollar, and after that date none were coined for more than thirty years. This order of Jefferson, I suppose, would be called by our Populistic friends "the crime of 1806." In the mean time France and other countries adopted the ratio of 15½ ounces of silver as the equivalent of one ounce of gold. To avoid these embarrassing changes, England, in 1816, adopted gold as the single standard in that country, and silver as subsidiary coin.

"In 1834, during the Administration of President Jackson and under the leadership of Daniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton, Congress adopted the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold by reducing the number of grains in the gold coin. As silver was thus slightly undervalued, it was not largely coined.

Profit to Be Made In France.

"Silver could be coined in France at the ratio of 15½ to 1, and the owner of silver bullion could send it to France and have it converted into coin at that ratio, thus receiving about 3 per cent more for his bullion than if coined at the American ratio of 16 to 1. Gold became the only American coin in circulation, and the avowed purpose of the passage of the law of 1834 was to make gold the standard.

"This law, heartily approved by Andrew Jackson, would now be called 'the crime of 1834.' In 1853, upon the report of Senator Hunter, when Pierce was President and when all branches of the Government were under Democratic control, Congress reduced the quantity of silver in the fractional co[...] half dimes, dimes, quarters and half-de[...]rs) more than 6 per cent, directed the [...]hase of the silver for their coinage on Government account, abolished the l[...]w for their free coinage, and made them a legal tender for $5 only, leaving gold still practically the only full legal tender United States coin.

"This, I suppose, would now be called 'the crime of 1853.' Silver was practically demonetized by this act and the act of 1834.

"When the Republican party came into power in 1861 by the election of Mr. Lincoln, it had to face a formidable rebellion. Gold and silver were alike banished from circulation, and irredeemable paper money of all denominations, from 10 cents to $1,000, was substituted in place of coin. When the war was over the Republican party sought to restore specie payment as soon as practicable. In March, 1869, it pledged the faith of the nation to payment in coin or its equivalent of all bonds of the United States and to redeem the United States notes at the earliest practicable moment in coin.

Coinage Laws Revised.

"In order to carry out this pledge, it became necessary to revise the various coinage laws of the United States. This was promptly and very carefully done by a bill framed in the Treasury Department while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary. It was thoroughly considered by the experts of that department, and was printed and submitted to all persons in the United States who were supposed to be familiar with the coinage laws. The bill, containing sixty-seven sections, accompanied by a mass of information that fills a volume, was sent to Congress April 25, 1870, by Secretary Boutwell, and its passage was strongly recommended by him.

"This bill omitted from the coins of the United States the silver dollar, precisely as done in 1853, but provided for the coinage of the fractional parts of the dollar in accordance with the act of that year. This bill was pending in Congress for three years—was carefully considered in both houses, and special attention was called to the omission of the 412½ grains silver dollar, which was never in the bill at any stage, and the reasons for this omission were given. It was finally determined, at the urgent request of the members from the Pacific Coast, to insert among the silver coins a trade dollar containing 420 grains of standard silver; but this dollar was made, like the minor coins, a legal tender for $5 only. There was but one yea and nay vote on the bill, and that was on the proposition to repeal the charge made by the mint for the coinage of gold. I voted against its repeal. The bill passed both houses and became a law February 12, 1873, by practically a unanimous vote of both parties, and was specially supported and voted for by the Senators and members from the silver States.

Defends His '73 Bill.

"This has been called the 'Crime of 1873,' and, as the bill was under my charge in the Senate, I was held to be the chief criminal. It was, in fact, a wise measure of public policy, carefully discussed and considered during three years. When we test the outcry against this fact with sober facts shown by official records, it appears simply ludicrous. The total number of silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873 was 8,031,238, while the number of trade dollars issued under the coinage act of 1873, containing 7½ grains more silver than the old dollar, was 35,965,924, and the number of standard silver dollars coined under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 was 430,790,041, or fifty-four times the number issued before 1873.

"It has been said that the dropping of the silver dollar in the coinage act of 1873 was surreptitiously done. This charge is shown to be false by the debates in Congress, and especially by the declarations of the men who now make the charge.

Sen. Sherman quotes.

Sixteen months after the passage of that act Senator Jones, of Nevada, in a debate in the Senate, June 11, 1874, said:

"I am opposed to any proposition, come in whatever form it may, that attempts to override what God Himself has made for money. I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country."

On April 1, 1874, he said:

"Does this Congress mean now to leave entirely out of view and discard forever a standard of value? And what but gold can be that standard? What other thing on earth posseses the therequisite qualities? * * * Gold is the articulation of commerce. It is the most potent agent of civilization. It is gold that has lifted the nations from barbarism."

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in the same debate on the 12th of June, 1874, said:

"The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. old has made the world respect it all the time. The English people once thought they could get along without gold for awhile, but they had to come back to it."

Mr. Bryan quotes:

Mr. Blaine, in discussing the demonetization of silver in the House of Representatives on the 7th of February, 1878, said:

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and the establishment of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those invested which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property."

In 1869 Senator Sherman said:

"The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?"

Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principle which he set forth applies, if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

Silver's Price Decreased.

"Senators Jones and Stewart and all the Representatives and Senators of the silver States were urgent and honest in saying that gold was the best and only standard of value, but they changed their minds when the largely increased and increasing production of silver in Nevada and other States reduced the market value of silver below that of gold at the established ratio of 16 to 1. Then they wanted a market for their silver. They wanted to pay existing debts and obligations contracted upon the gold basis in silver, but took care in their contracts to stipulate for the payment of gold to them, and this has been and is now the general practice in the silver States.

"In anticipation of the resumption of specie payments the Resumption act of 1875 provided silver coins of dimes, quarters and half-dollars for the redemption of the fractional currency then in general use in our country. These new silver coins gave great satisfaction. They were limited in legal tender qualities to $10. At this time Mr. Bland of Missouri introduced hi bill for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 on the demand of the holders of silver bullion. Silver had then declined below that ratio. One ounce of gold was worth more than sixteen ounces of silver. The Bland bill, if it had become a law as it passed the House, would have demonetized gold. Such was not the purpose of Congress. When the bill came to Senate an amendment was made on the motion of Senator Allison which changed the scope of the bill and authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price not les than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined into silver

Decline Not Checked.

"It is also provided that any holder of the coin authorized by that act might deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than $10 and receive certificates therefor of not less than $10 each, and that the coin deposited should be retained in the Treasury for the payment for the certificates on demand. This bill so amended passed both houses. It was known as the Bland-Allison act. It greatly added to the difficulties of resumption, and for that reason was vetoed by President Hayes, but became a law over his veto. Under its provisions the United States purchased over 291,000,000 ounces of silver at the cost of $308,279,260. It was hoped that this enormous purchase would arrest the decline of silver, but, in spite of silver, it steadily declined in market value, and at the present price the loss to the Government on the purchase of silver under this act amounts to over $100,000,000.

"When Congress met in December, 1889, there was a strong desire in both houses to utilize silver as legal tender money, under conditions that would not demonetize gold. As the result of long discussions in both houses, and after a conference between them, a bill was passed July 14, 1890, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate of 4,500,000 ounces a month, at the market price, and to issue in payment of such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, which were made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and were redeemable by the Sec[...]ry [...] the Treasury in gold or silver co[...], at [...] dis[...]cretion.

"This measure, it was thou[...]t, would arrest the decline in the mar[...] value of silver and enable the Secretary to maintain the two me[...]s on a parity with each other, at the ratio of 16 to 1. But the market value of silver continued to decline. The Government purchased, under the act of July 14, 1890, 168,000,000 ounces, at a cost of $15[...],000,000. This proved [...] an expensive experiment, and the act was repealed November 1, 1893.

SHERMAN'S MONEY.

And here, fellow citizens, we ought to stand. I appeal to Democrats and Republicans alike. We are all interested in having a sound and staple currency founded upon gold and silver. We cannot by law fix the value of either metal or coin or of any of the articles that enter into the wants of life.

The great law of demand and supply affects the value as it does iron, copper or zinc. All have fallen in market value by means of new discoveries and improved methods of production.

BRYAN'S MONEY.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in defiance of them. The best-known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this law and build our argument upon it. We apply this law to money when we say that a reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar; we also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver created by law will raise the price of silver bullion.

In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value. As a matter of fact, the cost of production does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may affect the supply.

Kept at Par with Gold.

"All these forms of money have been maintained by the Government at par with gold, and they travel the circle of the world without diminution of their purchasing power. Though silver bullion has fallen to nearly one-half its former value, yet we have used it and maintained silver coin made from it at a parity with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"But now we are brought face to face with a proposition which if agreed to will make silver the sole standard of value of all debts and credits, for the wages of labor and the purchase and sale of property. The Democratic party at its recent convention at Chicago adopted a resolution in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold. We know that in the United States and in all countries in the world thirty ounces or more of silver can be purchased by one ounce of gold.

SHERMAN'S VIEW.

With the free coinage of silver gold will be demonetized. Nothing can be more certain than that the cheaper money only will circulate. The United States has thus far maintained its silver coins at parity with gold coins only by its exclusive monopoly of coinage and by limiting the amount, but with free coinage of silver there could be no limitation. Silver bullion in every form will be pressed upon the mints and with the mandatory duty of free coinage, silver dollars will soon fill the channels of circulation and the gold dollar will be hoarded or will be quoted and sold as a commodity at about 19 cents of the silver coin. Silver will stand as the par of value and gold will be quoted at its commercial value.

BRYAN'S VIEW.

If there are two kinds of money, the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming tha ttheir rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system, gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal-tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other; but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price.

A Silver Bullion Standard.

"If the free coinage of silver is authorized, then the market value of silver bullion becomes the standard for payments on all contracts made in the past, the present, or the future; 412½ grains of standard silver bullion, worth now 53 cents, can with free coinage be coined into a dollar upon the demand of any holder of such bullion. This dollar is delivered to the owner of the bullion, and is not supported by the fiat of the Government. The Government does not undertake to maintain its relative value with gold. The Government stamps it: 'This is a dollar.'"

SHERMAN'S CLAIM.

Its purchasing power is 53 cents, but its debt-paying power is one dollar. It is be a legal tender for one dollar of debt, but in the purchase of any article it is only worth 53 cents, for the seller of the article can fix his price according to the kind of money offered. It is the doctrine of the Populist and the Anarchist, but is in direct opposition to the traditional policy of Th[...]as Jefferson, Andrew [...]ackson and the Democra[...]c party.

BRYAN'S CLAIM.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in fifty-cent dollars. At the present time and under the present laws a silver dollar when melted, loses nearly half its value. But that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe htat a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar. The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer, and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretence that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

Injusti[...] to Creditors.

"It is someti[...] said of creditors that they are bloodthi[...]ty Shylocks, aristocrats, bloodsuckers, exto[...]ioners. It may be that ther are among m[...]ney lenders some men who merit these [...]pithets, but the great body of the credit[...]s of our country are among the thrifty, [...]ndustrious and intelligent men and wome[...] o[...] every community. One great body of [...]reditors here is the 970,000 Union soldie[...], their widows and orphans, who are cr[...]itors of the United States to the amount of over $140,000,000 a year for services [...]d sacrifices in the Union Army.

"It would be an act [...] perfidy and meanness beyond expression [...]r this great country to pay them with [...]oney of less purchasing power than go[...] coin merely because the overproducti[...] of silver in the United States has redu[...] the market value of silver bullion contain[...] in a silv[...] dollar. To take advantage [...] order to reduce the val[...] to those pensioners is [...] than to [...] the graves of the dead.

"There is another class [...] creditors [...] the free coinage of silve[...] will gre[...] injure. It is the depositor[...] institutions and kindred org[...]izati[...] according to official statistic[...] num[...] ly 5,000,000 people, and [...] amount to more than eightee[...] hundr[...] ion dollars. Will you chea[...] them by reducing the value and purcha[...]ng power of the dollars they have deposit[...]?

SHERMAN'S PLEA FOR LABOR.

But by far the greatest injury resulting from the free coinage of silver will fall upon workingmen. Their wages are now based upon money of the highest value, upon gold coin of standard value. Under free coinage of silver the value of the silver dollar will fall to 53 cents in gold, or, as I have already said, the hundred cents of the gold dollar will be worth 1 9cents of the silver dollar. With free coinage of silver every workingman can and ought to demand enough silver for his daily wages to be equal to the purchasing power of his present wages in gold. The struggle between working man and employer will then commence and no one knows better tha nthe workingman how difficult it is to get an advance of pay.

We have strikes and strife enough now, when the workingman gets his pay in gold coin or its equivalent, but what will the the condition when he is paid in cheaper money of the same nominal amount, but of less purchasing power? Every sentiment of justice will be on the side of the workingman in his struggle for good money or increased wages in cheap money. Of all the evils which a government can inflict none can be greater than cheap money, whether of coin or paper.

BRYAN'[...] PLEA FOR L[...]BOR.

The [...]age-earners have bee[...] injured by a gold st[...]dard, and have expr[...]sed themselves upo[...] the subject with [...]reat emphasis. In [...]ebruary, 1895, a pet[...]ion asking for the i[...]mediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and [...]ver at 16 to 1 was signed by the represe[...]atives of all, or nea[...] all, the leading la[...]r organizations and presented to Con[...]ress. Wage-earners [...]now that while a gold standard raises the purchasing powe[...] of the dollar it [...]so makes it more [...]ficult to obtain [...]sion of the doll[...]; they know that e[...]ployment is less pe[...]manent, loss of wo[...] more probable and re[...]employment less certain.

A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising; it also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, the restoration of bimetallism will discourage hoarding, because, when prices are steady or rising, money cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmers and wage-earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is peculiarly advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

Appeal for a Gold Standard.

"We have now in the Treasury belonging to the Government over 379,000,000 silver dollars, represented by certificates, and also silver bullion costing over $118,000,000 in Treasury notes in active circulation and maintained at par with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. The free coinage of silver is an invitation, not only to American miners, but to all miners or holders of silver in the world, to deposit their silver in the mints of the United States and to receive in exchange therefor a silver dollar for every 412½ grains of standard silver deposited. But that silver is worth in the market only 53 cents. Why should we receive this bullion from the owners of silver mines at nearly double its market value when we have such a vast hoard in the Treasury which we hold with difficulty at par with gold?

"Now, fellow citizens, I have said all I desire to say at present on the free coinage of silver. I have the confident hope that the great body of the Republican and Democratic parties, representing the conservative elements of our people, will stamp their rebuke upon this measure of infamy and thus preserve intact the honor, the credit and glory of our great country.

"Let us follow the action of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Benton, Hunter, Lincoln, and Grant; let us maintain silver and gold at par with each other at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 until a conference among nations can prescribe common standards of value. In the meantime let no act be done, no policy be adopted, no expedient resorted to that will tarnish the honor of this great Republic."

Senator-Elect J. B. Foraker followed Senator Sherman, and at the evening session General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, was the chief speaker.

BABY BEAUTY AT BRADLEY'S BEACH.

The Great Annual Parade at Asbury Park Held Yesterday.

Little Miss Peary, Who Was Born Near the North Pole, Gets a Prize.

Silver and Gold Both Have Their Advocates in the Tiny Paraders.

CROWDS LINE THE LONG BROAD WALK.

Babes of All Kinds Were There, Received Homage Like Little Princes and Never Cried Once.

Asbury Park, Aug. 15.—Babie Marie Peary, three years old, the daughter of the Arctic explorer, Lieutenant Peary, in a snow white chariot was the feature of the annual Asbury Park baby parade held this afternoon

Baby parades in private families are usually held about 3 or 4 oclock in the morning, but Founder Bradley, of Asbury Park, knows better how to manage these things, and his parade was in the afternoon. Fully 20,000 people lined the famous board walk, and applauded over 300 dainty little misses and masters, who in baby carrages gayer than any to be found in Brooklyn, filed before them in resplendant array.

ALL KINDS OF BABIES THERE.

It was a distinct triumph of youthful innocence. Hearty and frail, plump and thin, dark and fair, eyes from palest blue to snappiest black—all the variations in the land of Lilliput were represented. No babies were ever so good. It was seldom one cried, and none was so naughty as to need even the mildest spanking. It seemed as if the little ones entered thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion. It was as if each child was parading with the "Red Queen" in the land of wonders behind the looking glass, with a penalty attached to any expression other than a smile.

The Baby Peary won the prize for being from the greatest distance, and had not the dainty Marie been so honored she surely would have been recognized for her beauty.

"We sought the pole," he proud mother [...]s, "and in the bleakest and most cheer[...] of God's countries we found a ray of [...]deal sunshine to console us for our [...]ppointment in not reaching the goal of our [...]mbition." Miss ePary wore her honors mod[...]stly.

BABY MARION'S PRIZE.

Mar[...]on Sadler, of Philadelphia, sixteen month[...] old—"16 to 1," her mother says—won d[...]stinction almost if not quite equaling tha[...] of the Arctic child. The golden haired Marion rode in a wonderful carriege, seemingly fresh from the pages of Hans Christian Andersen, and reprsenting "The Bi[...]th of the Quee[...] [...]f Hearts." Iridescent fairy wings were b[...]rsting forth from the [...] pink shoulder and the child was just emerging from a [...]ant blossom made of pink agaleas. She [...]arried a wnd surmounted by a golden st[...], and lughed at the judges a laugh so fre[...]h and catching that it won her a prize wi[...]hout dispute.

Had there been a child bunco-steerer at Asbury Park, he would have selected Willie Brady, three years old, and son of Manager William A. Brady, as his "come on." Willie rode on a miniature load of hay behind a pair of snow white goats. He had bushy eyebrows and whiskers, a reddened nose, a "back lot" hat and a costume of "jeans."

On his back he wore a placard bearing the legend, "16 to 1." People cheered him again and again along the line, and he waved his hat and shouted, "Hurrah for Bryan!"

TINY GOLD ADVOCATE.

The gold bugs had their representative in Stanley E. Amell, four years old, of Brooklyn. Stanley with cold aristocratic mien, sat in an express wagon, over which was rigged a canopy of cloth-of-gold, pendant from which gold coins glittered brazenly. He wore a toga of gold and his golden hair was hanging down his little back.

Pretty Calo Barr Craig, aged three years, of Selma, Alabama, represented free silver in the daintiest of silvery costumes.

Jolliest and happiest of all the tots was Isaac Vanheert Laggren, of Elizabeth, aged two and a half years. This best of boys rode on a golden globe, attired as a Roman gladiator. The long wait at the post did not make him ill-natured, and he smiled his way to the hearts of thousands, including the judges. The Smith triplets, of Bradley Beach (girls), and the Burke triplets, of Trenton (boys), called forth vociferous applause. Margherita Harell, aged seven, and Francis Harell, aged eight and a half years, children of Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Harell, of Sendai, Japan, were in Japanese costume, and carried Japanese flags and parasols. They were both born in the land of the Mikado.

THE PROCESSION MOVES.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the procession moved, preceded by a band and a drum major that made the little boys c[...]p their hands with delight. The judges [...] Ma[...] Stuart, of Philadelphia; [...] Price, of Sing Sing; Mrs. T. J. Ryan, Miss Lydia Morgan, Mrs. W. E. Preble, Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken; Senator W. D. Daly, Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre, of New York and Captain F. P. O'Brien, of Birmingham, Ala. The long lone of babies passed before them twice as they stood upon the stand erected for them near the board walk. Each baby seemed to them worthy of a prize. Each fond mother seemed to them a probable enemy if her individual entry did not secure one, and the faces of the judges grew longer and longer as the procession filed by.

Smiling baby faces looked up at as solemn a visaged bench as ever sat in a court of law in a capital case, and Mr. McIntyre's collar wilted—one of the tall collars he made famous in the Fleming case. The forty special prizes were awarded in the Auditorium, and when the decisions were made known the judges quickly escaped by a side door.

"L" ROAD DIDN'T MEAN IT

Russell Sage Says the Company Never Aske Rapid Transit Commissioners for a Guarantee.

Now Russell Sage says that the "L" road didn't mean it when it asked for a guarantee against damages. His statement was made in answer to the letter of President Orr, of the Rapid Transit Commission, rejecting the proposition for the extension of the elevated system submitted by the Manhattan Railway Company.

"The Commission does not quite understand the position of the company, I fear," said Mr. Sage. "We did not ask that the commission guarantee the company against damages. The main condition upon which we offered to extend our lines was that property owners along the proposed routes should voluntarily grant us legal release.

"The taxpayers' associations, in meeting, formally voted to offer this release, and informed Mayor Strong that 75 per cent of their number would sign an agreement, as property values would be greatly increased. They have not signed this agreement, however, and until they do so the company cannot undertake to carry out any plan of improvement.

"President Gould, Vice-President Gallaway and several other directors are away, and I cannot now tell what reply we will make to the letter. The two former, with myself, form the special committee on the subject, and Mr. Gallaway is in Europe.

"Even if we had the permission to undertake extensions, it would be folly for any individual to extend plants in the present condition of business and financial affairs.

"The company does not desire to secure a monopoly of possible routes. It simply suggested lines which experience recommended."

Mother-love is mixed with daily, hourly sacrifice. The love increases with the sacrifice it entails. The more a mother suffers and endures for her little one, the more precious it becomes. She loves it because she has labored and suffered for it. The physical organs concerned in maternity affect a woman's entire constitution to a degree only half realized by many doctors. Women are often treated specially for sick headaches, dyspepsia, melancholy, or what is supposed to be a liver or kidney affection or heart-disease, when in reality the whole trouble is with the reproductive organs. This delicate and intricate organism and the rational treatment for its peculiar ailments is a life study for the wisest physician. Probably no practitioner living has a higher repute in this special direction, than Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His "Favorite Prescription," is the most perfect remedy ever known for all "female complaints." It gets at the source of the trouble from the inside; It is not merely temporary, external, local, bolstering-up or palliative. It is a *cure*. It directly tones and strengthens the internal organs, restores them to health and regularity, and completely banishes the continual weakness, drag and drain which wear out body and mind. Its sale exceeds the combined sales of all other medicines for women.

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