# THURSTON AT COOPER UNION.

## Tumultuous Enthusiasm Greets the Senator from Nebraska.

### Hoarse from Vermont Campaigning, Yet Wins Wild Applause Attacking Silver.

### "We Have No Bullets for Political Enemies of Our Country, but We Have Ballots."

### APPEALS FOR THE LABORER'S VOTE.

### Criticizes What He Calls the Political Prospectus of William J. Bryan, and Makes a Comical Reference to Hill.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, at Cooper Union last night made a campaign speech for "sound money, reciprocity and prosperity," and was warmly applauded by an audience that nearly filled the big hall despite the unfavorable weather. Several women members of the League of Republican Clubs were quick to show their appreciation of the telling points of the address.

The Ninth Regiment Band was playing a lively air when Mr. Thurston made his appearance on the stage, and the applause drowned out the musis. Adelbert H. Steele, who was chairman in the absence of Cornelius N. Bliss, wasted no words in opening the meeting. He said that Saturday night was not a good night, anyhow, and that last night was especially bad, but he was gratified to see so larg a gathering. He said that Mr. Bliss had been so energetically bending his energies to the details of the campaign that he was glad to have one night for rest.

Mr. Steele's reference to the election in Vermont was cheered. "Among those who aided in making this splendid victory was the young orator from Massachusetts, who will speak this evening." Curtis Guild, of Boston, then took the stage. He said in part:

This silver proposition is no remedy for the ills that gird us in. It means but the substitution of panic for doubt, of destruction for distrust. It is the coward's cry that when the ship is imperilled calls the crew from pumps and sheet and helm and halliard to a wild orgie among the rum barrels, while the whole fabric sinks into the bottomless deep of ruin.

It is a conspiracy of failure with a gospel of despair.

The case of the United States is not careless. The remedy for depression is in our own hands. With the defeat of repudiation confidence will again give life to business. The amendment of our fiscal laws will again raise our revenues to the level of our expenditures. With the restoration of protection we shall again have our own American markets for the products of American labor, paid not in the shifting currency of the savage, but in the best money ever known to man.

**The Chicago Platform.**

Free silver is really of slight moment compared with those other declarations of the Chicago platform, a platform framed in wild disregard of the commonest theory of government. China has free silver, but she at least admits merit to office. Paraguay has repudiated her debt, but she does her best to maintain courts of justice. Persia is a hotbed of the grossest corruption, but she has not abandoned the possibility of maintaining an army. Russia is the last stronghold of absolutism, but she does maintain law and order.

The wild ideal marked out for us by specific declarations is a country open to the free competition of the labor of all the world, with the lowest metal money standard in use even among savage nations, with no fixed tenure in the public service, with courts devoid of authority and subject not to law and precedent, but to every passing whim of popular opinion, without the legal weapon of injunction by which to-day the simple citizen may in the last resort call upon the United States Army to defend him against the aggression of a powerful corporation, with a government powerless in a time of sudden deficit to raise the means to maintain army, navy, post office, courts, or even itself, till legislation can remedy what legislation has caused.

What would such a government be? A government thus stripped of every function, even of the function of protecting its citizens from violence, becomes no government at all, which is but the plain English for the Greek word anarchy.

**An Orator from Nebraska.**

At the conclusion of his address the applause was loud and prolonged. The band played "Just tell them that you saw me," and then Mr. Steele introduced Mr. Thurston as "a man from out of the West who knows the Boy Orator of the Platte."

Mr. Thurston arose amid a wild tumult. Men and women on their feet waved hats and handkerchiefs. The din of enthusiasm lasted for a minute, and then Mr. Steele added:

"You will find that he knows the Boy Orator better than we do."

On the platform were such stanch old party men as General Horace Porter, Edward Lauterbach, Ellis H. Roberts, General Powell Clayton, Mahlon Chance, John Sabine Smith, D. M. Robinson, W. F. Hayes, A. W. Doolittle, Sumner A. Mason, Joseph Harrington, W. G. Wilson, Leonard H. Crow, Millard H. France, George Malraison, Charles Rohifs, of Buffalo; A. E. Easton, Charles Rennie, James C. Allison, William Schwebel, John F. Ducey, James Rea, Byron Horton, H. J. Reilly, Jr.; William G. Brown, Alexander Hirsch, John R. Huff, Herbert Cushman, S. D. Bedell, Edward P. Brown, Dr. C. E. Hubbard, H. H. Carpenter, Henry Metzler, William H. Thorn, E. A. Dillenbeck, George D. Markham, of St. Louis; John S. Melcher, John J. Kennedy, F. C. Shay, Nevin A. Hastie, Charles N. Swift, Percy McElrath, James P. Foster, John McManus, James A. Van da Linda, Arthur Pezoldy, John Moynahan, O. F. Hagar, Henry Melville, E. G. Bailey, John O. Mott, Bernhard Alter, Isadore Halpern, A. B. Wetmore, T. W. Fountaine, W. Greenwood, C. H. Wilson and D. L. Seward.

Mr. Thurston's voice was quite husky and he began his speech by saying: "I am sorry to be obliged to apologize this evening. My voice is as rough as the Chicago platform. But, like the campaign, you will find it grows better as it progresses."

**Senator Thurston's Speech.**

My Fellow-Citizens—I have just returned from my native State, Vermont. Vermont has maintained her record for loyalty and patriotism. All her Republicans and a part of her Democrats stand for the financial honor and integrity of the nation. In every time of great public danger Vermont has responded to the call of duty. When Sumpter was fired upon one of her great Democrats, Paul Dillingham, said: "There shall be no Democratic party in Vermont until the Union is saved."

Her Democrsey in 1896 is as patriotic as in 1861, for her greatest Democratic statesman, Mr. Phelps, now says that "the duty of every true Democrat in the present emergency is to stand for his country first, to maintain its financial honor above any party platform."

New York is not behind Vermont in patriotic history. It was John A. Dix who said: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." We have no bullets for the political enemies of our country, but we have ballots, and New York, by her ballots, will overwhelm the political conspirators and banditti who at Chicago stole the Democratic banners with which to carry on their warfare against the credit of our country, its constitutional guarantees and its enforcement of law and order.

I am from the West, but I have neither left an enemy's country nor found an enemy's country in New York. No man who stands for American progress, prosperity and prestige will find an enemy's country in the great Empire State. None but he who seeks to tear down and destroy, none but he who incites to prejudice and passion, none but he who leads a campaign against the credit of the country will find in New York an enemy's country. But those who do will find an enemy's country and will be overwhelmed by the votes of her freemen to the extent of a quarter of a million majority.

**Gold Goes Around the World.**

I can take the dollars of my country, gold or silver or paper, and go into the four corners of the habitable globe. I can transact business with all peoples, civilized, semi-civilized and barbaric, without fear of discount, depreciation or discredit. I want the dollars of the United States to go around the world as the flag goes, honored and respected by all mankind. I can take the dollars of my country into every gold standard nation of the earth, and I can buy as much in any home store of those countries as the most privileged citizen of the community can buy with the dollars his government gives him for use. I can take the dollars of my country into every free silver coinage nation of the world, Mexico, China, Japan, South America, wherever you please, and I can buy twice as much at the home store as the most privileged citizen of the locality can buy with the best dollar his government gives him for use.

I do not care to exchange my privilege with any man who is ready to give me two of his dollars for one of mine. I do not care to go across the line into Canada, as the Mexican comes across the line into the United States, with an apology for his fifty-cent dollar. I do not wish to see the Goddess of Liberty placed upon a depreciated coin.

When we put the American eagle on a piece of metal we ought to put him there with every tail feather spread, rampant for the glory of his country. We cannot afford to Mexicanize American manhood, American muscle or American money.

It is contended by the advocates of free silver that this is an issue between the gold standard and bimetallism. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is an issue between a monetary system which will give us silver alone and the existing monetary system, which gives us a practical bimetallism. Every gold standard country in the world has in circulation side by side gold and silver and paper. The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and all of the great commercial, industrial and progressive nations make gold the standard, and under it give to their people for daily use gold and silver and paper, all equal in purchasing and debt-paying power, and every dollar interchangeable with every other dollar.

**Depreciation and Contraction.**

In every free silver coinage country gold has been driven out. It is not in use as money, and the only money in use in those countries is silver money, at its bullion value, and paper redeemable in silver. The poorest dollar of any gold standard country can be exchanged for two of the best dollars of any free silver country. I prefer to live in a country which can do business on equal terms with the great nations of the world rather than to live in a country whose standard of money has already gone down to the half-way point, with the prospect of still further depreciation.

In the gold standard countries of the world, with their joint use of gold and silver, there is more than five times as much money in circulation per capita as there is in the free silver countries of the world. The United States, under the existing standard, has in circulation more than $22 per capita, while Mexico, the most advanced free silver nation, has in circulation but $4.50 per capita—all in silver, worth at the present time about 53 cents on the dollar. No, not 53 cents, for its value has fallen 2 cents since the Chicago convention was held, and the people of Mexico are preparing for a still further fall in the value after our November election.

But they tell us that our Congress twenty-three years ago committed a great crime. They call it the crime of 1873—a so-called crime, of which was not discovered, the effects of which were not felt or known until more than nineteen years after its commission. What was the crime of 1873? It is alleged that silver was then demonetized. I ask every man in this audience when he goes to his home to examine all the silver dollars in his possession, and unless he explores the hiding place of family keepsakes, unless he finds the dollar which grandma laid away after the first baby had used it for teething purposes, he will not find one single dollar which bears a date prior to 1873.

**The Crime of '73.**

There is not to-day one silver dollar in actual circulation in the United States which bears date prior to 1873. The older men in this audience will attest to the fact that there was not in circulation from 1861 to 1873, or, for that matter, until 1878, an American silver dollar. Every one of the 459,000,000 which have been given to the people for their use have been given them since the so-called crime of 1873, and under legislation which pledges the faith of the Government to maintain their integrity, and which guarantees that the silver dollar, or the silver certificate which comes into the hand of labor shall be as good, shall buy as much as the gold dollar laid away in the vault of the capitalist. All this talk about gold being the rich man's money and silver the poor man's money does not and cannot apply in this country, but it does apply and will apply in every free coinage country in the world.

It is only under free coinage of silver that two dollars of unequal value and purchasing power can exist. Where dollars of unequal value do exist the disadvantage is always to the poor man and the toiler, and all the gain is for the money changer and the capitalist.

Will free coinage result in a depreciated dollar? Mr. Bryan, at his Madison Square meeting, before all of the audience left, declared that in his belief opening our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of the world's silver would immediately advance the price of silver from sixty-eight cents per ounce, its present bullion value, to $1.29 an ounce, its coinage value, in gold.

**Lessons from History.**

Is there anything in history or the experience of mankind to justify such a belief? Can the American people afford to chance the business and prosperity of this country and of its 75,000,000 people to the belief of any man, however distinguished, when that belief is in direct opposition to the accepted judgment of mankind? As Mr. Foraker has so well said, "Can we afford to make an experiment station of the White House?"

The free coinage of silver by other countries has never yet lifted its purchasing power above its bullion value. The stamp of government has never yet increased the value of the metal upon which it has been placed. Gold remains gold and silver remains silver. It will pass current among all peoples, not on account of the fiat of any government, but on account of the intrinsic value of the coin itself.

But is Mr. Bryan sincere or honest in his alleged belief? Does he really tell us the East that silver will appreciate to $1.29 per ounce in gold, thereby to allay their fear of the inevitable contraction and financial panic which would result from a change to a depreciated currency, and in the Middle and Western States Mr. Bryan and all his follows tell the people that the present gold dollar has appreciated in value until it is worth 200 cents, and the mission of his party is to restore the dollar of 100 cents. Put it as you please, let the present dollar be called a 100 cent dollar or a 200 cent dollar, his promise and that of his party is to reduce its present value one-half. He also promises the farmers of the West a double price for all their products, which he tells them will certainly result from the free coinage of silver, and which can only result because of the substitution of a dollar worth only half as much as the dollar now in use. One belief or the other must be a dishonest belief.

If our farmers are to receive a double price for their products it will be because the dollars they receive are worth half as much as those now in use. If free coinage of silver will lift the price of silver the wide world over to $1.29 an ounce in gold, then there is no cheapening of the dollar, no increase in the price of our products, no scaling down of our indebtedness, no settlements of debts at half price.

**Will Silver's Value Rise?**

Will the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of the world's product of silver double the value of all the silver money of the world and of all the silver bullion that can be produced from year to year? The proposition is preposterous upon the face of it. That a law of the United States will double the value of $4,000,000,000 of silver money now in use throughout the world is absurd. And if the silver advocates are right in their theory that all our ills are because of the appreciation of money, what a frightful crime they are proposing against the silver standard money; for, if they are correct, the doubling of the value of the money of those countries will precipitate upon their unoffending people all of the repression, stagnation and ills which they so loudly bewail in the United States.

One thing is certain. When our mines are opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver the value of the silver bullion of all the world must rise to the gold standard of the great industrial and commercial countries, or the coin value of all our silver moneys must go down to the present value of the silver moneys of the free coinage countries. Which is it to be? Are we to lift Mexico, Japan, China and South America to our standard, or are we to fall to theirs? The very hazard of the experiment is enough to paralyze all business, destroy all confidence, stop all enterprises, limit all manufacture, curtail all credits, increase all interest rates and make increased manufacture or investment an absolute impossibility.

What is the free and unlimited coinage of silver? The silver advocates say it is simply placing the stamp of the Government upon the coin to attest to its weight and fineness. If this were all we would not for a moment oppose their plan, for the coins would deceive no one and would immediately go upon the market as the bullion goes, at their commercial value; but this is not what the silver men propose. They insist that the owners of silver bullion, of all the bullion of the world, of all that can be mined, of the vast stores yet undiscovered in the mountains, shall be put through the mints of the United States under a law compelling the people of this country to accept all dollars thus coined as full legal tender at 100 cents on the dollar.

They insist that we shall pass an act of Congress compelling the laboring man to accept such dollars for his weekly wage. And the iniquity of the scheme is this, that it authorizes the capitalists of the country to pay to labor and to whomsoever they owe the cheapest dollars that can be secured when the time of payment comes.

**Effect of Free Coinage.**

The man who will then be working, the man who will then be receiving a salary, will not know until pay day the real value of the dollar he is to receive. Such a law will authorize the savings banks of the country to pay their depositors in the cheapest money the bank can secure. It will authorize all other banks to pay their depositors in the same way. It will authorize the life insurance companies, when you and I are dead and gone, to pay to our widows and our orphans the cheapest dollars that are in existence at the time. We have paid our premiums under the gold standard, looking to no profit, not as matter of investment, but out of our abundant love for those most dear to us, that when we are gone they may be provided for and not left to the cold charity of the world. I wish to know that my widow and my children, after I am gone, will be paid the full amount of the policies on my life in dollars that are certain to be just as good in their hands as the dollars in which I have paid from year to year the premiums on the policies.

What is the free coinage of silver? There are many people in this country who actually believe that under free coinage the mint will be a part of Government thrashing machine; that the mine owners will feed their bullion into the front end while the people stand around the other end of the machine and the dollars run out into their pockets. Such is not the case.

Of all the bullion that will be brought to our mints not one cent will go into the Treasury of the United States. We, the people, will pay all the expense of running the machine, and the same men who feed the bullion into one end will hold the bag into which the dollars fall at the other.

You may open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until the mine owners of the world with the dollars we coin can build a pyramid whose apex reaches to the eternal stars, and when it is builded and completed there is not one man in the United States who can take just one dollar from that pile unless he has 100 cents' worth of labor, or the product of labor, to give in exchange, and whenever a man in this free country has an opportunity to exchange his labor or his product for money he ought to insist upon receiving in payment the best dollar that the civilized world affords.

**Where Goes the Benefit?**

If there is a benefit in free coinage, who will receive it? Is there a man in the State of New York who has a piece of silver bullion as large as my fist to present to our mint to have coined at twice its real value? Not a man. Who are the men to benefit by free coinage? First, the silver mine owners of the United States. The silver mines of the United States are all, or nearly all, represented by mining stocks, a great proportion of which have been sold abroad. The silver mines of other countries, of British Columbia, Mexico, Australia and of South America, are owned by foreigners.

This is not a question of protecting our own silver product. It is a question of putting the faith of this Government under the silver product of the world, not for the benefit of our people, but for the benefit of the mine owners of all countries. Can we afford to do it? Can we afford to take the chances?

If we are to double the value of products by law, if that can be done, if the fiat of Congress can make a thing sell for twice its present price, then let us exercise this hitherto unknown power in favor of those products in which more of the people of our country are directly interested. If we can double the price of things by law, then let us supply this power to the egg crop of the United States. The value of our egg output is greater than that of the American silver output. Why not pass a law to put the stamp of the Government on every egg in the country certifying "this is two eggs," and thereby double the income of every hen-raiser? If we can double the value of things by law, then let us declare by law that a peck is a bushel, and we multiply the entire grain product of the country by four. But it can be stored in the same bins and elevators.

Let us declare by law that eight feet and a quarter is a rod, and double the size of every American farm; yet, in this time of rumors of war and threatened foreign complications, why not declare by law that six inches is a foot and make every man in the United States twelve feet tall? Would that give us an army of giants?

**The Voice of Macauley.**

History is not silent as to experiments of this kind. I find in chapter 21 of Macauley's "History of England" that in the time of 1663 the same ideas prevailed, a similar party existed, as we find in the United States at the present time. Growing out of the attempted circulation side by side of clipped crowns and milled crowns, one of light weight, the other a full weight piece of money, there arose a set of politicians, as Macauley says—

"Who were for a general and immediate recoinage, and who insisted that the new shilling should be worth only 9 pence, or 9 pence halfpenny. At the head of this party was William Lowndes, Secretary of the Treasury and member of Parliament for the borough of Seaford, a most respectable and industrious public servant, but much more versed in the details of his office than in the higher practice of political philosophy.

He was not in the least aware that a piece of metal with the King's head on it was a commodity of which the price was governed by the same laws that govern the price of a piece of metal fashioned into a spoon or buckle, and that it was no more in the power of Parliament to make the kingdom richer by calling a crown a pound than to make the kingdom larger by calling a furlong a mile. He seriously believed, incredible as it may seem, that if the ounce of silver was divided into seven shillings instead of six the goldsmiths would still sell us their wines and silks for a similar number of ounces. He had a considerable following, composed partly of dull men who really believed what he told them, and partly of shrewd men, who were perfectly willing to be authorized by law to pay one hundred pounds with eighty pounds.

Verily, my countrymen, history repeats itself.

**Senator Thurston's Parallel.**

Mr. Bryan promises the farmers to double the price for wheat, which means to the laborer a double price for bread. He promises on all farm products twice as much as is now paid. It this come to pass will not the laborers, the railroad men and the salaried employes be compelled to pay twice as much for all they eat, drink and wear? And while the doubling of prices will bring to the farmer no real increase of wealth, because his money will then be as the Mexican's is to-day, a fifty-cent dollar, buying no more for him than a half dollar does under our present standard, yet the laboring men and those who work for wages or salaries, the increase in price of all those things they need cannot be met unless their wages and their salaries are doubled under the new standard. Will the wages of men rise in proportion to the depreciation of the money standard? They never have, and there are many men in this audience who can attest to that fact.

Did the wages of labor rise from 1861 to 1865 in proportion to the depreciation of money in which labor was paid? Our money depreciated in purchasing power to 90, 80, 70, 60, 50 and 40 cents. Calico rose from 8 to 37 cents. Were wages doubled and multiplied so that the laboring man was paid proportionately as much for his labor as before the depreciation of the monetary standard? Our statistics show that the wages of labor remained almost stationary during those years. It was not until after the war, it was not until our greebacks began to appreciate—in fact, it was not until we had returned to a fixed and certain standard of value that the wages of labor increased from year to year. In time of cheapening money labor is the last thing to rise.

How will the free coinage of silver by the mints of the United States bring prosperity to American labor? Will it open one door which is now shut against the employment of men? Will it relay one mountain torrent to a single rotting water wheel? Will it relight the flame on any American forge or set to singing again the merry music of the spindle? Tell me how? The people of this country have the right to demand and to know before they resort to experiment. Tell me how, you who pose as the champions of labor.

The demand for labor comes in times of good business activity. Business activity never exists and never can exist so long as there is any question or uncertainty or instability in the monetary standard. Business and manufacturing can only be successfully carried on when capital is seeking investment, when interest rates are low, when renewals of loans can be definitely relied upon.

Those who talk of the appreciation of the values of the gold dollar forget that the value of money is most certainly tested by its interest rate and by the price of human labor. Since 1873 the interest rate of the United States has steadily fallen. In 1873 the people of the West paid 10 and 12 per cent for money. Since then year by year, as their loans have been renewed, their interest rate has gone down to 8, 7 and 6 per cent, and in many instances to 5 per cent. Measured in the price of labor, our present dollar is worth less than the dollar of 1873. For nineteen years after the so-called crime of 1873 the wages of human labor steadily advanced. For nineteen years this country went steadily onward until its actually overtook and passed all other nations in industrial progress. In those nineteen years the plain people of the United States built and paid for more homes than had ever been owned or possessed before that time by the laborers of the whole world.

**Bryan's Prospectus.**

The people are asked to set aside the leadership of those tried and patriotic statesmen, Thomas B. Reed, William B. Allison, Levi P. Morton and William McKinley for the leadership of Tillman and Altgeld and Pennoyer and Waite and Coxey and Bryan. For what reason?

Four years ago William J. Bryan made his campaign before the people of Nebraska on the issue of free trade as against protection. Four years ago he said to our people, give us free trade and new manufactories will be built, but to-day the old manufactories stand deserted and dismantled. He said, give us free trade an new doors will open to American labor, but the doors are closed. He said, give us free trade and wages will rise, but they fell. He said, give us free trade and business will boom, but it "busted." He said, give us free trade and there will be no more seventy-cent wheat in Nebraska. He said the prosperity of labor depends upon its opportunity to buy things cheaply. He now says the prosperity of labor depends upon doubling the price of everything that labor buys. To-day he stands before the American people with the same old political prospectus. Every promise renewed, not a line of it changed except that he has struck out after the word "free" the word "trade" and inserted in its stead the word "silver."

His references to Altgeld and Tillman were vigorously hissed, and he was impressively effective when he deplored the array of the South and West against the East. His voice gained in strength and volume as he proceeded and he warmed to his work in a manner that repeatedly thrilled his hearers. He continued:

**A Reference to Senator Hill.**

The Chicago platform indorses the so-called contempt of the Court bill, recently passed by the Senate, evidently intending to claim credit for the measure. Growing out of the proceedings in the Debs case, there was seen the necessity for some modification of court procedure in the manner of trial and punishment for contempt of court when the acts constituting such contempt were not committed in the presence of the court. Several Senators, myself among the number, introduced bills for that purpose. They were all referred to the Judiciary Committee, and by the Judiciary Committee to a sub-committee. That sub-committee drew and reported the bill that passed the Senate, giving to every man charged with contempt of court committed outside of the presence of the court the right to meet the witnesses face to face, the right of trial by jury and the right of appeal to the highest tribunal in the land. The sub-committee which drafted the bill was Senator Hill, of New York; Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, and myself. I make this statement that the country may understand that all of the men who prepared that bill are unalterably opposed to the Chicago platform. Two of them, one Democrat and the other a Republican, are vigorously opposing the candidates of the Chicago Convention, while the third is still in political exile, sadly considering the subject of predestination, and murmuring to himself, "I will or I wont, I can or I can't, I'll be damned if I do, and be damned if I don't."

Senator Thurston's reference to Hill raised a great wave of laughter.

**An Opposition Voice.**

"The Republican party has always been the friend of the workingmen," continued the Senator.

"No!" cried a voice in the rear of the hall. "No!"

There were counter cries of "Yes! Yes!" and hissing. When Mr. Thurston could at last make himself heard, he rejoined:

New York will say so by the biggest majority she has ever cast—a majority not for politics but patriotic in purpose.

In opposing the election of William J. Bryan we are not governed in our opposition by the personality of the man, but by his associates and the platform upon which he stands. We do not object that William J. Bryan was born in 1860, but oh, we do thank God that William McKinley was born eighteen years before. We do not object that William J. Bryan's father proved his patriotism in the time of the nation's need by sitting at home and rocking the cradle of little Billee, but we do thank God that our William took in his boyish hands a musket and followed the flag, baring his breast to the hell of battle that it might float serenely in the Union sky.

**A Message to McKinley.**

On April 9 I was in Montpelier, Vermont, the place that gave me birth, and when the State Convention there assembled had declared for McKinley I hastened to the wire and sent this message:

"Hon. Wm. McKinley, Canton, Ohio—My native State, Vermont, my boyhood State, Wisconsin, my own Nebraska, are all for you. Hallelujah, praise God, Amen."

My countrymen, on election night I shall be at the wire listening to the voice of the country. On that night I shall pen another message to the same man:

"Hon. Wm. McKinley, Canton, Ohio—My native State, Vermont, my boyhood State, Wisconsin, my own Nebraska are all for you."

I hope to add, I shall add, "yes, and so are New York and the Union."

# LABOR DAY'S CARNIVAL.

### A Host of Stars Will Appear at the New Jersey Athletic Club's Games at Bayonne.

A very large entry list has been received by the New Jersey A. C. for their Labor Day sports, the out-of-town delegation being particularly strong.

The 100-yard dash has received thirty-two entries. B. J. Wefers is the scratch man in this event; Frank W. Jarvis, of Pittsburg, is placed on the two-yard mark; Charles T. Cabrera, of the Columbus A. C., Washington, gets five yards; George S. Edmonds, the Albany (N. Y.) crack gets five yards; Sid. B. Jones, of the Birmingham A. C., is on the six-yard mark, and Ralph F. Hutchinson and Herman Halsted, of the Elmira A. C., get three and five yards respectively.

The 220-yard run received twenty-five entries. Jarvis is scratch man, with Dubois, of the New Jersey A. C., next, on the 3½ yards mark. Cabrera, Y. A. Domonville and Edward Dupre, Y. M. C. A., New Orleans, and Herman Halsted are the out-of-town contingent in this event.

The 440-yard run received twenty-four entries. H. S. Lyons, of the New York Athletic Club, is the back marker. Cabrera gets ten yards, F. K. McCrea, of the New York Athletic Club, gets four yards, and J. M. Shoemaker, Suffolk Athletic Club, Boston, Mass., eighteen yards. Hutchinson, of the Elmira Athletic Club, and William R. Scarlet, Philadelphia, Pa., are also entered in this race.

The 880-yard handicap received twenty-two entries. A. M. Remington and J. F. Creegan, of the New York Athletic Club, are the scratch men. M. Verlelia, of the Y. M. C. G., New Orleans, will carry his club's colors in this event.

A. L. Wright, of Boston, is the scratch man in the one-mile run. Wright is the best distance runner New England has produced in years. Charles H. Bean, E. Hjertberg and Lane Cooper are also placed on scratch in this event, with A. J. Walsh at the twenty-five yards mark.

Sid B. Jones, of the Birmingham (Ala.) A. C., gets 2½ inches in the running high jump, together with L. P. Sheldon, of the Y. A. C. C. U. Powell, of the Knickerbocker A. C., is placed on scratch.

The running broad jump received fifteen entries. E. B. Bloss and L. P. Sheldon, New York A. C., and W. B. Rogers, New Jersey A. C., are placed on scratch, Sid B. Jones and D. J. O'Sullivan get 1 foot 6 inches each, George Schwegler 9 inches, Ralph Hutchinson and Herman G. Halsted, Elmira A. C., 2 feet each.

In addition to the handicap events there will be three special scratch races. In the 300-yard dash, Wefers, Lyons and Garven, of the N. Y. A. C., and Sulzer and Dubois, of the home club, are entered. Wefers will try and lower his own world's record of 31 1-5 seconds, made at Travers Island last year. Wright, of Boston, Bean and Hjertberg, of the N. J. A. C., and Lane Cooper, of the N. Y. A. C., will probably start in the special two-mile scratch. In the special half-mile C. N. Kilpatrick will find good company in Hollander, Dalby, Remington, late of the Suffolk A. C., Boston; Creegan and Ripple.

A game of association football between the Centrevilles and the Empires, of Bayonne, will take place at 12 o'clock. The games will commence promptly at 2 p. m.

Pennsylvania Railroad announces that, commencing Sept. 8, Long Branch and Point Pleasant trains leaving New York at 3:30 a. m. and 3:10 p. m. week days, 1:20 p. m. Saturday and 8:15 a. m. Sundays, and trains leaving Toms River at 2:58 p. m. week days, Point Pleasant at 6:10 a. m. Mondays only, 8:45 p. m. Sundays, will be discontinued, and the 6:50 a. m. train from Point Pleasant will make its last trip Tuesday, 8th.—Adyt.


# LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.

Open Saturday Evening till 10 o'Clock.
Out-of-town buyers given car-fare free.
Country trade receives special attention.
Goods safely packed and sent everywhere.
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$100.00 worth..... $1.50 Per Week
$75.00 worth..... $1.25 Per Week
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SOLID OAK LIBRARY TABLE, with four drawers, Chippendale legs, brass knobs and key eyes, a table suitable for many purposes, exquisitely polished, having the L. B. & Co.'s true piano surface. Our stock of tables cannot be excelled in this or any other country..... 7.99

CUPS and saucers, Carlsbad China, gold band or decorated with flowers and gold, newest patterns; we will sell them at, pair ..... .08

BABY CARRIAGES—The immense assortment carried by this house cannot be equalled. Reed, rattan, antique oak, silk, satin and plush all enter into the manufacture of these goods. They begin at..... 2.50

Send for Baby Carriage catalogue.

PARLOR SUIT of mahoganized wood, in five pieces, carved and polished, covered with damask, tapestry or brocatelle, a really grand bargain..... splendidly 25.79

OAK, cherry, mahogany or maple tripod or coat tree. A very convenient and useful piece of furniture. We are selling them very low..... .62

OAT MEAL sets, Carlsbad China; 1 plate, 1 bowl, 1 cream pitcher in gold and floral decorations, all of the best quality and shapes, per set. .30

THIS remarkably handsome solid oak Extension Table, 8 feet long when opened out, top 4-foot square, most beautifully carved in early Roman style, and with the celebrated L. B. & Co.'s piano finish; the legs are the fluted cylinder, carved at the bottom, which lends such distinction to a table, per foot..... 1.10

## GLORIOUS NEW CARPETS.

Glorious is the only word you can think of in connection with this incomparable stock of magnificent Carpets now incorporated in the always fine assortment at THIS, the head and front house IN THE WORLD for anything and everything to furnish up a house with, hotel, steamboat, church, palace, flat, cot or two room sumptuously or modestly! Body Brussels in the new deep wood-moss and myrtle greens, soft as velvet; Moquettes of the new Sunlight and Azalia Pink, ravishingly pretty; new Axminster of sturdy worth, Royal Wiltons and the unique Ingrain, patterned after the higher grades of carpet, so that they seem hardly to belong to the old, cheap, commonplace Ingrain family, are here in profusion.

There are so many splendid bargains in Rugs of all sizes it would require too much space to enumerate them here.

BUT REMEMBER, all the fine Oriental Mattings, direct from Nankin, Pekin, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Yeddo, bought by Ludwig, Baumann & Company for their own customers, are to be sold at the lowest rates and prices to get the room they occupy in this establishment, where every day notes a change and every hour witnesses progress in all departments.

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| New style Ingrain, very cheap at..... | .44 |
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| Body Brussels, made, laid and lined..... | .94 |
| Royal Wilton, made, laid and lined..... | 1.24 |

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Anything you want in the way of Household Goods will be found in our stock, as we carry a complete line of everything used for Housekeeping.

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## GREAT CHANCE IN FRINGES.

Those who at this time have Sofas, Chairs, Table Covers, Lambrequins or Draperies to make or remodel should not fail to see the immense line of costly and beautiful Silk Fringes now on inspection at Ludwig Baumann & Company's Grand Eighth Avenue House, of every conceivable kind, color and make; widths are just as varied.

The handsomest stock of fringes seen for many a day.

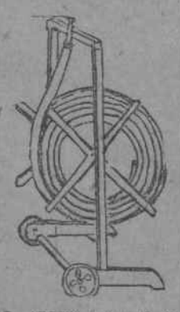
That they are being offered so cheap is that the house has bought up enough to stock a hundred ordinary stores, and the firm simply wants to get something for the outlay—but nothing like the real value of the fringes, which range according to width, pattern and texture from 10 cents a yard to 85 cents and $1.

Beautiful goods and cheap enough to entice the wariest Shopper on Earth.

## A CARD.

Messrs. Ludwig Baumann & Company announce the publication of a **Catalogue Supplement**, giving prices and illustrations of recent additions to their stock. A copy mailed free on application to all who **MENTION** having received their Book, **"Guide to Housekeeping."**

GLASS 24x19, Quartered Oak in panels, magnificently carved early English. A hall-rack and hat-tree combined. Trap for brushes in the base, umbrella stands at the sides. One of the handsomest articles on the market. Our price very low. Splendid mirror, hooks..... 48.98



GARDEN hose, 50 ft. good rubber hose, with combination nozzle, straight stream and spray, hardwood reel, all complete.... 2.98

BEDROOM, Sewing or Nursery Rocker of Oak, with cane seat, spindle back, grouped in an ornamental way; good form, easy, comfortable and strong. Can be had also in Maple or Birch Wood. 2.25

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Consists of fine Majolica, green and pink; also Mottled Ware, and very superior Glassware for table use.

**Majolica Pin Tray or Card Plate, each .....5c**
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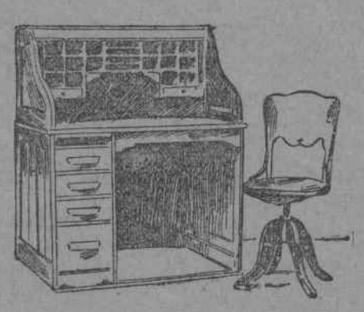

$15.99. $3.77.

SOLID OAK Roll-Top Counting-House Desk, with four drawers at the right side, pigeon holes and the usual conveniences inside, large Revolving Office Chair.
We are especially stocked with Revolving Stools and Chairs of all kinds.

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Comprises Lace Curtains of all qualities and sizes, pairs and half pairs. The latter will come in very handy indeed for some occasion or small windows:

**Chenille Curtains—**
Half pairs, each..$1.55
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Half pairs, per pair.69c.
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Full pairs.....$3.80
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**Tapestry Table Covers—**
8-10 size.....$2.99
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CANDELABRA—Wrought Iron 3-Candle Stand, with Delft Japanese Vase, Delft decorations, 3 fancy colored candles, will sell, complete, at.. .79

SOLID Oak Sideboard, with brass handles and knobs, carved cornice, mirror bevelled, French plate..... 7.98

## CHINA SPECIALS.

Comprises China Plates, Butter Dishes, Colored Dishes, After dinner Coffees, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Oatmeal Plates, from the best European manufactories, some exquisite Dresden and Sevre.

**Decorated China Butter Dishes, each .....40c.**
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| Plain: 15 | 17 | 18 in. |
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