

IVE REPUBLICAN PARADE.

Witnessed so impressive a political demonstration... marching hosts of McKinleyism yesterday.

It is not overtook that fact. So great it was that Democratic State Committee expended in this parade bands that played and the flags carried.

It meant that every business man—and we mean a man who is employed for wages is as much a man—will go to the polls and vote according to his own springing from his heart and not from his pocket.

It is an unusual display of "shocking bad hats," this outpouring of the New York bourgeoisie. It is a political acumen doubtful. A parade planned by plutocrats and monopolists.

It is on their demonstration, but assure them that they are clothed, but more numerous body of men will vote for Bryan and Sewall.

It is a flag to use it to cover up this dastardly and unfounded slandering of a majority of the American people—this onslaught on the stability as well as on the honor of the American Republic.

TUESDAY'S CHANCES.

The wish is usually the father to prophecy in politics. The Republican leaders tell the country that they are certain of McKinley's election, and it is proclaimed from Democratic headquarters that not a doubt of Bryan's success remains.

They will also have time for reflection. Will those of them who have been so unscrupulous and so untruthful in their attacks on the silver party feel to-day some twinges of conscience as they reflect on the injustice they have done to many of their fellow men?

Will those who have been abusive of the gallant and able young leader who has stood up so bravely in the midst of detraction and made a campaign that has astonished the country, be sensible of a slight flush of shame and be disposed to admit his merits?

Will the prophets who have claimed everything and allowed the Democracy nothing begin to think it would have been better for their own reputations if they had been just a trifle more modest in their prognostications?

Above all, will any citizen who may have been induced by threats or gifts or promises to contemplate casting a vote against his judgment and principles, make up his mind to deposit an honest ballot in the box on Tuesday and save himself from the reproaches of his conscience and the forfeiture of his manhood?

If so, the last Sunday before election will not have been a day wasted.

CONGRESSMAN SULZER.

Ex-Speaker Sulzer, the present Congressman in the Eleventh District, should be elected over Mr. Eldman, his Republican opponent, by a plurality larger than he received in 1894.

Mr. Sulzer was one of the first Democrats in the city to declare squarely and positively for Mr. Bryan. He should receive every Bryan vote in his district, where the issue on the in-dorsement of the action of the Chicago Convention has been distinctly made.

North Dakota, would leave Bryan just thirteen short of the necessary 224 votes in the Electoral College. Illinois, with her twenty-four votes, is, to speak moderately, at least as likely to go for Bryan as for McKinley.

If Bryan gets the South and West, and Illinois without Maryland and Delaware and North Dakota and Oregon, he will be elected.

The South and West, with the subtractions named, joined to Michigan or Indiana, would elect Bryan. He can do without Illinois, also, if he can carry Minnesota and Michigan, or Minnesota and Indiana. If he should win in Maryland and Delaware, these with his other certain States mentioned would bear him through with the help of either Indiana, Michigan or Minnesota.

The man who, on the 4th of November, shall be overwhelmed with astonishment if he wakes to learn that William Jennings Bryan is President-elect of the United States, has been so unjust to himself as not to have kept his eyes open and his mind in use. There are a great many men of another kind, not given to wild enthusiasm in campaign times, who will not be taken aback should Mr. Bryan be elected by a terrific majority.

Contrast the probabilities to-day, on the eve of the election, with what they would have been had not the Democratic National Convention adopted the Democratic platform which has made the party once more the party of the common people and arrayed against it every interest that is bound up with wealth and privilege.

Up to the time of holding that convention no one was so sanguine as to think the Democracy had a chance. Cleveland and Clevelandism had brought the party to ruin, and it seemed as if McKinley's passage to the White House would be a pleasant, unobstructed saunter. The eminent statesmen who have deserted their party to go trailing after McKinley or Palmer had their turn—a long turn—at leadership, and a fine mess they made of it. One Bryan is worth them all, multiplied by a thousand.

If there be surviving in the hearts of the people the old-time American spirit Bryan will be elected. His defeat is possible, as all things in politics are possible, but the principles for which he stands will persist, and his leadership in or out of the White House for the next four years will be unquestioned.

NOW IS THE TIME.

To-day is the last Sunday before election. The work of the campaign is over and to-day the politicians who have been so busy, the orators who have been so eloquent, the arithmetic men who have been so industrious will all have an opportunity for rest.

They will also have time for reflection. Will those of them who have been so unscrupulous and so untruthful in their attacks on the silver party feel to-day some twinges of conscience as they reflect on the injustice they have done to many of their fellow men?

Will those who have been abusive of the gallant and able young leader who has stood up so bravely in the midst of detraction and made a campaign that has astonished the country, be sensible of a slight flush of shame and be disposed to admit his merits?

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Mr. Sulzer was one of the first Democrats in the city to declare squarely and positively for Mr. Bryan. He should receive every Bryan vote in his district, where the issue on the in-dorsement of the action of the Chicago Convention has been distinctly made. Moreover, every Democrat in the district should support him as against Mr. Eldman, an uncompromising Republican, with all that the title implies in the way of sumptuary legislation and Raines Excise laws. Mr. Sulzer is a capable, faithful representative, whose industry and energy are valuable to his constituents; and, moreover, as Speaker of the Assembly, he has been a steady and effective advocate of home rule, personal rights and Democratic principles.

A Chicago newspaper is trying to elect McKinley by the use of postal cards, but Mark Hanna sticks to his old check-book system.

HILL ON SILVER.

What the New York Senator Said of the Financial Issue in 1893.

In a speech on the floor of the Senate at the National Capital, August 25, 1893, United States Senator Hill announced himself as an earnest advocate of the repeal of the Sherman act, chiefly because that act, in his opinion, stood in the way of bi-metallicism. He advocated international bi-metallicism, and, if that were impossible, bi-metallicism in this country alone, and accused President Cleveland of being a monometallist and nothing else.

The following extracts from this remarkable speech, which excited the greatest interest all over the country, and for which Senator Hill received the highest praise from all his associates in the Congress, and from the men who are now opposing bi-metallicism, give the most striking of the arguments advanced by the Senator:

The existing financial disturbance is the natural or inevitable result or incident of many years of real or fictitious prosperity. The student of history knows that financial panics occur every twenty years, and our country has not been an exception to the general rule. The panics of 1814, 1837, 1857 and 1873 should have led us to expect one in about 1893.

In addition to these causes, which for the purpose of this argument I denominate "natural" causes, against which it is probable that no prudence could guard or prevent, there was much reason to apprehend financial troubles at this time, owing to the continued violation of correct business principles on the part of our business men and their haste to become suddenly rich.

Our financial centres have been flooded with watered stocks of every description, in which innocent people have been induced to invest their means by the glittering promises of enormous dividends which are not forthcoming. Caudor compels me to say that these transactions have usually originated with that class of financiers who infest our markets of trade and are to-day ostentatiously attracting public attention by their parrotlike clamor for an "honest" dollar, and against the continued use of silver money.

Panic Caused by Monometallism. Some portion of the present panic may be traced to a concerted effort on the part of numerous monometallists to produce it, in order to further discredit silver as a part of the standard money of the country. With gaudish glee they welcomed every bank failure, especially in the silver State, little dreaming that such failures would soon occur at their own doots. They encouraged the hoarding of money, they inaugurated the policy of refusing loans to the people, even upon the best of security; they circulated false petitions, passed absurd and alarming resolutions, predicted the direst disaster, attacked the credit of the Government, sought to exact a premium upon currency and attempted in every way to spread distrust broadcast throughout the land.

The best financial system in the world could not stand such an organized and vicious attack upon it. These disturbers—these promoters of the public peril—represent largely the creditor class, the men who desire to appreciate the gold dollar in order to subservise their own selfish interests, men who revel in hard times, men who drive harsh bargains with their fellow men in periods of financial distress, and men wholly unfamiliar with the true principles of monetary science.

The Sherman Silver Purchase law has been, at least in part, and possibly the most largely, instrumental in producing the existing complications.

It was a violation of every correct principle of monetary science. It was not even an honorable compromise. It was a makeshift, a subterfuge, a mere temporary expedient.

The Democracy of New York, in their State platform of 1891, hit the nail upon the head when they declared as follows:

"We denounce the new Sherman Silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and all our silver output is dammed up at home, as a false pretence, but artful hindrance to return to free bimetallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another."

The Democracy of New York wanted the Sherman law repealed because it blocked the way to free bimetallic coinage, and not because it would aid the cause of monometallism. That is exactly my position to-day. I am a bimetallicist. I do not believe in a single gold standard nor a single silver standard, but I do believe in the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and in their free coinage in our mints at a proper ratio, without any discrimination in favor of one against the other. And as such bimetallicist I favor the repeal of the Sherman law, because it is undemocratic, illogical, dangerous in its tendencies and results, an impediment to free coinage, and a disgrace to the silver cause.

The British Theory.

I affirm that the British new-fangled theory of gold monometallism is an ignorant, insular, weak-minded theory, like their theory of taxation without representation before 1776, like their theory of impressments for the British navy in American ships before 1812, like their theory of irresponsible naval intervention to assist the disunion of these States before the Alabama arbitration of 1871. Return to the bi-metallicism of 1873. It will be observed from what has already been stated that the permanent remedy for our financial difficulties is a return to the bimetallicism which existed prior to 1873.

Country Needs More Circulation. The country has not tried free coinage since it was unwittingly abandoned in 1873, but it has tried a limited and restricted coinage, silver purchases, the accumulation of silver bullion and a depreciated currency, all of which have been forced upon the country by monometallists through miserable compromises obtained from silver money.

Why not try the only remedy that has not yet been applied? This great and growing country of ours needs a much larger circulation per capita than any other country in the world. It will not answer to compare the needs of our nation in this regard with the old, unproductive, finished nations of Europe, where the wealth is large.

AN ENGLISH THREAT!

"The Position in the United States. From an English Point of View." From the London Telegraph, Sept. 10, 1896.

One thing is certain, namely, that English capitalists will never take their interest from the United States in a depreciated currency. That the adoption of a bimetallic, or, as it would become later on, a silver standard by America would practically mean the repudiation of their debt is generally accepted, and it is this sort of thing that leads to withdrawals of ambassadors and declarations of war.

JUST A MOMENT WITH THE CHAPPIES.

Oddities in dinners and luncheons seem to be popular just now with both sexes of the haughty ton.

I have it from a chappissette who was there that certain dear girls recently gave a luncheon to one of their number, whose name suggested the idea, whereat every dish that could be made so was shaped to resemble a swan.

From the soup to the ices there was always the suggestion of a swan somewhere, and when the luncheon was ended the guest of the occasion was presented with a beautiful painting of "Laeda and the Swan."

Madame accepted the gift with a neat and appropriate speech, and sent it home, where it now hangs in her reception room and is the pride of the heart of her husband, who never fails to call attention to it as an evidence of the affectionate esteem in which his wife is held by her female friends.

After this you shall say that the chappies have a monopoly of drollery?

Not to be outdone by any sister of society, Miss Anna Held, whose very fetching

Oh, won't you come and play with me? I have such a nice little way with me. has set many a calow youth a-rigging through mirthful appreciation, gave a little dinner the other night, at which the ice was the piece de resistance.

This was served in miniature bath tubs, filled with whipped cream, that covered, with the exception of the head and neck, a delightful little ice cream figure of Miss Held herself.

Just imagine being invited to eat your hostess—and such a hostess!

One fool chappie that I know tried to purloin one of the ices and preserve it as a souvenir, but when he reached home he discovered that his warm appreciation of the actress's beauty and originality had caused the icy image to dissolve into a hopeless mixture with the whipped cream. "What did you do then?" I asked him. "Oh, Held!" was the answer, "I drank the mixture!"

Many a woman who has split her gloves in applauding Jean de Reszke will note with interest, possibly tinged with regret, the marriage of the adorable tenor to the Comtesse de Mailly.

We have known for a relationship existing between singer and the Comtesse, aware of the fruits of it, and yet, even from our Jean the lover was than Jean the husband.

Women like to idealize heroes, especially love heroes, age married woman find possible to make an ideal band.

At least the married confess themselves to me.

Hence the regret at Jean's really wonderful that a make such a difference in kind.

Contrary to a general impression, William C. Whitney and his bride, honeymooning on October 10, Lenox, the happy pair are 55 Eden in the "Jim" Lanier Westbury, L. I.

It were here that Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Paget, Mr. Whitney's sought that seclusion which is Hyacinth's first prerogative.

It was here that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, nee Vanderbilt, let the Luna of their love rest long enough in its circum-terrestrial course to bathe the place with its gentle glow.

There was another honeymoon—that of one of "Jim" Lanier's sisters, I think—spent in this place, and that makes a pretty good record for a house that hasn't been built more than five years.

It is called Sunset Hill now, but, in view of all the circumstances, I think the name ought to be changed to Honeymoon Hall.

An analysis of the box holders for the Horse Show discloses the fact that we shall have substantially the same old crowd on exhibition, although the total receipts from the sale fell off tremendously. The Vanderbilt family does not appear in the printed list, but it does not necessarily follow that its members will not be present.

When the Show opens you will probably find the Vanderbilts and a lot of other swells not mentioned in the list occupying those boxes that were knocked down to persons of whom nobody ever heard.

In all likelihood, the interest of the chappies and the chappissettes will centre about the boxes of William C. Whitney and Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Everybody is interested in Mr. Whitney's bride, especially as there is no doubt that the ex-Secretary of the Navy will play the society game up to the limit this season.

The Oliver Belmonts are certain to attract a great deal of attention because of the gossip concerning the alleged war made upon them by the Vanderbilts and the other Belmonts, and because this will be the first time in several years that "Lady Alva" has occupied a box at the Horse Show.

Last year she sat very democratically in reserved chairs back of the boxes, but on either side of her were the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

The effect was better than if a box had been utilized.

With the new people, like the Drexels, forcing their way to the front, and the old people looking askance at one another, the Horse Show of 1896 promises to be a certain as any that

That's the Trouble With All the Gold Orators.

[Extract from a Republican report of the Hon. Bourke Cockran's Brooklyn speech.]

"We have heard much about the parity between money and property, double standard and bimetallicism, and they are all mere