

DISMAYED.

THE ENGLISH ARE HAVING A HARD TIME.

CAN'T SUPPRESS BOERS

The Brave Dutch of South Africa Still Defy Britain and Will Fight For Months.

London, Oct. 30.—The military situation in South Africa is as bad as can be imagined from the British point of view. The Boers have effected an unbroken series of considerable successes in every corner of the theater of war, and th gravest of them all is the evidence of their ability to isolate Cape Colony from the north.

An attempt to send British reinforcements from Bloemfontein to strengthen the lines of communication in the southern part of the Orange River colony has failed.

There has been considerable sniping as far south as the Frasenburg road. This determination to display solidarity of race feeling puts enormous difficulties in the way of Lord Roberts in the work of suppressing the guerrillas with a severe hand. The Cape Dutch practically say: "Unless you treat the Boers as honorable belligerents we will make your soldiers suffer."

It will be impossible to suppress the dissatisfaction in the north of the colony. If families are deported, as was done at Jagersfontein, after an attack from the garrison there, the Boers will be able to fight for months among the trackless highlands and easily destroy parties of troops if the attempt is made to burn and raze the little homesteads. The uitlanders at Cape Town are growing up, and riots are possible unless they return to Johannesburg soon.

BOERS CAPTURE JACOBSDAL.

British Suffer a Loss of Over Half the Garrison.

Cape Town, Oct. 30.—The Boers have captured Jacobsdal, southwest of Kimberley, after a stubborn resistance upon the part of the garrison, which consisted of a detachment of Cape Town Highlanders. The latter suffered severely, losing thirty-four out of fifty-two.

BOTHA CUTS OFF A TRAIN.

Hans Botha has cut off a train with a reconnoitering party of the Highland brigade between Heidelberg and Greylingstad, in the Transvaal colony, tearing up the rails in front of and behind the train. In the fight which followed two captains and eight men were wounded and all were captured.

SATS ATTACK FAILED.

London, Oct. 30.—Advice received from Cape Town shortly after midnight says: "Later news from Jacobsdal shows that 200 Boers unsuccessfully attacked the garrison. The Highlanders had fourteen killed and twenty wounded."

STEYN CHOOSES A NEW CAPITAL. Maseru, Basutoland, Oct. 30.—It is reported here that ex-President Steyn and the members of the executive council are at Fouriesburg, south of Bethlehem, and that he has declared Fouriesburg to be the "capital of the Orange Free State." Mr. Steyn has ordered Keyter, a member of the late Volksraad, to be tried on the charge of high treason.

BOERS RAIDING IN NATAL. Durban, Oct. 30.—The Boers are raiding in the northern part of Natal. They have burned the railway station at Waasheanck and blown up a culvert.

TRANSVAAL IS NOW BRITISH. Pretoria, Oct. 31.—The Transvaal was today proclaimed a part of the British empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies. The royal standard was hoisted in the main square of the city, the grenadiers presented arms, massed bands played the national anthem, Sir Alfred Milner read the proclamation and 4,200 troops, representing Great Britain and her colonies, marched past.

KRUGER WILL LAND AT MARSEILLES. Great South African Leader Will Arrive About Nov. 11. Marseilles, Oct. 31.—Mr. Kruger is expected to arrive here November 11 and remain at least a day. An elaborate demonstration is being organized.

MAY NOT COME TO AMERICA. Paris, Oct. 31.—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent, who is in this city for a few days, was questioned by a representative of the press with reference to the plans of President Kruger. He said: "Mr. Kruger will land at Marseilles. It is not true that I have seen M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, or that I am in any way arranging a reception, which will be entirely in the hands of the French people themselves. I have no reason to believe there is any ground for the statement that Mr. Kruger intends to visit President McKinley."

DISCLAIM ANY HOSTILITY. Brussels, Oct. 30.—The Kruger reception committee has issued a formal disclaimer of any hostility toward Great Britain in connection with the reception, which the committee says will be exclusively a demonstration of sympathy and every means taken to prevent political allusions.

NEW DISEASE KILLS 1,000 SWINE. Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 31.—Over 1,000 hogs have died in the vicinity of Saginaw in the past month from a disease unknown to veterinarians. Farmers are greatly alarmed.

JOY AMONG THE MINERS.

Several Companies, However Have Not Posted Notices.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 30.—A committee representing 4,000 employees of the Union Coal company waited on Superintendent Rianhardt and were assured that the 10 per cent increase will be granted and all grievances arbitrated. Work will be resumed Monday.

The miners will make a large demonstration here tonight in honor of the strike's ending.

MERKLES AND COXES HAVE NOT AGREED. Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 30.—Preparations are being made today for the resumption of work on Monday in all the collieries in the Hazleton district. The railroads are lying their sidings near the mines with cars, and it is expected that when operations are begun again the mines will be kept on full time all winter to supply the greatly depleted coal market.

No notices have yet been posted by G. B. Merkle & Co. and Coxes Bros. & Co. offering the men the 10 per cent advance granted by all the other companies, neither has the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, who offer the 10 per cent, agreed to abolish the sliding scale.

The strikers have been requested not to return to work at the collieries operated by these three companies, but it is evidently the intention of the latter to start up without granting the concessions demanded by the Scranton convention.

President Mitchell returned this morning from Mahanoy City and left at noon for Scranton, where he will be the guest of the breaker boys of the Scranton district tonight. He will spend one day next week with the Cigarmakers' Union in New York, after which he will return to Hazleton to conduct a series of meetings. He will leave for Indianapolis probably next Saturday.

ONE MINE IDLE IN SHENANDOAH DISTRICT. Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 30.—Superintendent Thomas Baird of the Thomas Coal company posted notices today to the effect that his company had agreed to make the same concessions to the mine workers as the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company.

The Susquehanna Coal company's colliery at William Penn is the only one in this vicinity where the notices have not been posted. The men employed there held a meeting last night at which it was decided to remain on strike until notices were posted or some other assurance given that they would receive the advance in wages.

SHARP FIGHT WITH DE WET. British Losses Heavier Than Were First Reported.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch received at the war office from Lord Roberts dated Pretoria, Friday, October 23, referring to the fighting of General Barton's column with General Dewet's forces, October 25, says:

"The British losses were heavier than at first reported. An additional officer and twelve men were killed and three officers and twenty-five men were wounded. The Boers left twenty-four dead and nineteen wounded on the field, and twenty-six Boers were made prisoners. Three Boers, who held up their hands in token of surrender, and then fired on the British, were court-martialed, convicted and sentenced to death. I have confirmed the sentence."

The dispatch also refers to minor affairs, in which the troops of General Kitchener and General Methuen were engaged, and a serious incident between Springfontein and Philippolis Orange River colony, where fifty cavalrymen were ambushed and captured by the Boers, only seven of the party escaping.

Another dispatch from Lord Roberts says: "Barton attacked the ubiquitous Dewet near Fredericksstad. The Boers were scattered in all directions."

BIG PROFIT FOR ROCKEFELLER. Rise in Standard Oil Stock Breaks Market Records.

New York, Oct. 31.—John D. Rockefeller's profits on the rise in value of Standard Oil stock within the last ten days have been \$10,000,000. The price of the stock today was \$95 a share and are share actually changed hands at that figure. This is the highest quotation for any industrial corporation's stock in this country. A year ago the stock sold at \$66, and it has risen from 475 since the first of this year. Not long ago holders of the stock sold it at 20¢ and thought they were getting a big price. Yesterday Standard Oil sold at \$81. It opened with an advance to \$95 today and finally a single share was offered and bought in at \$95. This event is a sort of epoch-marking one in the history of the company and also in financial matters in Wall street. The Standard Oil company is capitalized at \$100,000,000, and this year will pay in dividends more than half the amount of its outstanding securities.

DIES AT AGE OF 118. Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 31.—Edward Henry, reputed to be the oldest man in the country, died at his home today, aged 118 years. He was born a slave in Culpeper, Va., in 1784. During his long career he was married five times and he is survived by his fifth wife by whom he had thirteen children. He is said to be the father of sixty children.

GUilty OF MURDER. Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 30.—At Elk Point, S. D., Lorenzo Stevens was found guilty of the murder of Samuel Livingston. A life sentence was recommended.

IN PAOTING.

DETAILS OF THE BIG BOXER MASSACRE.

KILL 2,000 CHRISTIANS

Allied Army Enters the Chinese City and Discover How the Missionaries Were Tortured.

Peking, Oct. 30.—The allied expedition reached Paoting-fu on October 20, composed of French, German and Italian troops and a body of English under the command of General Gaslee. As one result the world is now enabled to learn the fate of the missionaries there when the Boxer revolt began.

Three English missionaries were rescued by the allies. Others, with thousands of native converts, had been slain.

SIMCIX'S HARD FIGHT FOR LIFE. Details of the massacres at Paoting-fu turn out to be more revolting than ever reported. The Simcox family of ve were burned out of their house, and a boy of 12 years of age, who ran from the house into the street, was hacked to pieces by the Boxer mob. The rest were smoked out and captured. The father died fighting.

EARS AND TOES CUT OFF. The Misses Gould and Morrell were stripped and dragged into the street, where Miss Gould was put to death with frightful brutality, and Miss Morrell, Dr. Taylor and Mr. Pitkin were beheaded after having their ears, fingers and toes cut off.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodge and three Englishmen are missing.

Two thousand Chinese Christians in Paoting-fu were murdered on June 4-5. YIELDS CITY AND THEN FLEES. The French were the first of the relieving expedition to put in their appearance and awaited the Pekin column seven miles from Paoting-fu. On the following morning the viceroy, Ting Yuan, and his staff met General Gaslee four miles from the city, and after a conference surrendered the city, and with it the three English missionaries and one child. Mr. and Mrs. Green were two of the missionaries saved.

It has been discovered that the viceroy ordered the massacres, but after surrendering the city he escaped to the mountains.

ALLIES ROUT CHINESE TROOPS. The Tien Tain column of the allied expedition arrived October 21, one of its detachments having cut off the retreat of the Boxers. Major Von Schuimann, commanding 200 German infantry and the Indian battery E, met the Chinese imperial troops October 20 at Pajoutien and shelled them. The Chinese did not return their fire, but withdrew at once, leaving their dead and wounded, a pack train and 18,000 taels in the road.

Paoting-fu is divided into four sections. The city is full of Chinese refugees. The allies have decided not to destroy the city. The railroad is intact.

EMPEROR WILL GO TO PEKIN. Demand of Ministers Accorded To By Chinese Emperor.

Rome, Oct. 30.—The Messenger prints a Peking telegram saying that in response to the demand of the ministers, Emperor Kwang Hsu has agreed to return to Peking. Count Von Waldersee has promised him a mixed escort of 5,000 men.

Tien Tain, Oct. 30.—Japanese news sources report that the emperor dwager is seriously ill at Tai Chuen Fu, and that the best physicians have been summoned.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—The state department has received a dispatch from Special Commissioner Rockhill, who is now at Shanghai, conrming the report of the death of Yu Hsien, former governor of Shan province. He says that he committed suicide on October 22.

DELAY IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. London, Oct. 30.—A Peking dispatch of October 25 ascribes the delay in the opening of peace negotiations to the change in British ministers, Sir Ernest Satow having succeeded Sir Claude MacDonald, and to the non-arrival of the Russian and German ministers, and also because of the illness of M. Pichon, the French minister.

A meeting of the diplomats had been called for October 26, the day after the dispatch was sent, when it was expected a united plan of action would be formulated.

Major General Campbell, who commands the British section of the Paoting-fu expedition, General Gaslee commander-in-chief, has required additional provisions. This would indicate that this force is not to return to Peking at once, as was anticipated.

STANDARD OIL CO. IN ROUMANIA. Berlin, Oct. 30.—Robert P. Porter, formerly United States commissioner to Cuba and Porto Rico, is in Europe in behalf of the Standard Oil company, which is anxious to buy the vast coal and oil fields in Roumania. Mr. Porter is negotiating here through the Disconto Gesellschaft, the financial representative of Roumania.

MORE DIE BY YELLOW FEVER. Havana, Oct. 31.—Thirteen new cases of fever are reported today, seven of whom are Americans. Captain Frederick Page, one of General Wood's aides, died of the disease today. He was taken ill at the funeral of Major Matt Peterson last week.

ARE KILLED BY FILIPINOS.

United States Soldiers Engage in a Fierce Battle.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—The war department has received a dispatch from General MacArthur giving an account of a ght in which a small force of American troops attacked a much superior force of Filipinos. The dispatch follows:

"Manila, Oct. 26.—On October 24, First Lieutenant Febiger, forty men, company H, Thirty-third regiment, United States infantry volunteers; Second Lieutenant Grayson V. Heidt, sixty men troop L, Third cavalry, attacked insurgents fourteen miles east of Narvican, Ilocos province, Luzon; developed a strong position occupied by about 1,000 bolomen, under command of Juan Villamor, subordinate of Timos.

AMERICANS FALL BACK. "Desperate fighting ensued, which was most creditable to force engaged, though under heavy pressure overwhelming numbers our troops compelled to return to Narvican, which was accomplished in tactical, orderly manner. Acting Assistant Surgeon Bath and civilian teamster, captured early in the ght, were released by Villamor. According to their accounts insurgents much stronger than reported herein, and their loss, moderate estimate, over 150. Our loss:

"Killed: Company H, Thirty-third infantry—George L. Febiger, first lieutenant; Charles A. Lindenberk, William F. Wilson, Troop L, Third cavalry—Andrew T. Jackson, farrier; Guy E. McIntock.

"Wounded: Company H, Thirty-third volunteer infantry—Floyd W. McPherson, hip, slight; John W. Grace, face, slight; Floyd H. Heard, cheek, slight; Harry S. Johnson, knee, serious. Troop K, Third cavalry—Adam R. Wachse, corporal, arm, slight; Alfred Downer, head, slight; Charles W. Martin, thigh, slight; Oscar O. Bradford, foot, slight; William E. Hunder, leg, below knee, slight.

"Missing: Company H, Thirty-third infantry—John J. Boyd, Samuel P. Harris, Troop L, Third cavalry—Samuel Davis, Ferd. Schwed. Twenty-nine horses missing; some known killed.

"MACARTHUR."

OUR DEAR BRITISH COUSINS. Are Robbing an American Company in Venezuela.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 30.—Harold Verge, superintendent of the Orinoco company's mines in Venezuela, arrived here today. When he left three weeks ago its officers were in daily expectation of the annulment of the company's land grant of 14,000,000 acres of land by Dictator Castro, which came a few days after he left. Mr. Verge says this action is a part of a deep laid plan to confiscate the American company's property and turn the concession over to an English syndicate, which has been waging bitter war upon the Americans.

"United States Consul Loomis, he says, has stood quietly by during the progress of the intrigue and made no protest. This has encouraged Castro to go ahead in the belief that there would be no protest from the United States government, for which he has a wholesome regard. The action is a great hardship to the company, causing the suspension of its operations and the abandonment of a number of valuable sub-contracts. Vigorous efforts will be made to have the state department call the Venezuelan government to time.

INFAMY WORSE THAN SPAIN. Professor of Filipino University Charges Serious Fraud.

Chicago.—(Special).—Charges of plundering of the government by the United States army officers in the Philippines were made to Senator Jones by Prof. William F. Malone of the University of Santa Tomas. Prof. Malone is a teacher in English at the Filipino university and is on his way to his home in Fall River, Mass., to vote the democratic ticket.

Prof. Malone says the American officers are robbing the government without apparent fear of discovery.

"While I was in Manila," said he, "a transport unloaded a cargo of provisions for the army. The cases were dumped on the wharf. Most of the goods consisted of canned stuff, and all was marked 'inspected' and 'condemned.' The cargo was sold to a Chinese mandarin for 2 cents a can and three days later, before being removed from the wharf, the same goods were sold for 8¢ cents a can. Most of the plundering is done by the commissary officers and the thefts equal if not surpass the infamy of the Spanish."

RECRUITS FOR PHILIPPINES. New York, Oct. 30.—Colonel Kimball assistant quartermaster general of the United States army, announced today that 2,000 recruits will leave for the Philippines in the next three weeks. The first 1,000 will leave on the transport Buford on November 5. The second transport, carrying the other 1,000, will be the Kilpatrick, which will leave on November 10. The recruits on the Buford will be in command of Colonel Jacob Kline of the Twenty-first infantry, and those on the Kilpatrick under Colonel Tully McCrea.

DISLIKE THE TERM. Madrid, Oct. 31.—The minister of war, General Lineros, in an interview, protests against the new cabinet being described as "military." He said the present moment was not the time to give predominance to military influences and added that nobody dreamed of such a policy.

BIG RALLY.

NEW YORK DOES HONOR TO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

CHEERS FOR BRYAN.

Second Visit is Hailed By 150,000 Voices and Scenes are Unparalleled This Year.

New York.—(Special).—Cheers from 150,000 throats rang in William J. Bryan's ears last night during his second progress through the city and 50,000 persons listened to his appeal for their support in 1900 in "the enemy's country of 1894."

From a campaign excursion into Connecticut, he returned to the scene of his effort twelve days ago, when Tammany rallied crowds of 46,000 to do him honor. Last night three times that number of men, women and children assembled at the points where he was to speak or massed themselves in the streets through which he was to pass.

In Madison Square garden and park, which had resounded the night before with plaudits for McKinley and Roosevelt and groans for Bryan, the name of the republican candidate was hissed and jeered at while Bryan was hailed with acclamation. The outpouring below Fourteenth street and in the east side, made a record-breaking manifestation of popular interest.

In Second avenue between Fifth and Twenty-fifth streets, Mr. Bryan drove through a mile of closely packed humanity. Even in the heart of a district of the city where his friends are supposed to be least numerous, the demonstration was remarkable.

STANDS BY SILVER. Mr. Bryan had made up his mind to take up the republican accusation contained in the accusation that he had dodged free silver in the east. In his speech in Cooper Union he declared that he still stood where he stood four years ago on the financial question, and that he had not attempted to conceal the fact.

Nevertheless he insisted that imperialism was the paramount issue.

While Mr. Bryan was making his way through cheering multitudes to the smaller meetings arranged for him, David B. Hill and Bourke Cockran were holding the attention of the audience of 12,000 which filled Madison Square Garden. Mrs. Bryan sat in a box, made conspicuous by flowers, directly opposite the platform from which her husband was to speak. Richard Croker occupied a box on her right.

Mr. Hill dwelt upon Mr. Bryan's unquestioned integrity and did not forget to say a word for the democratic state ticket.

COCKRAN'S TRIBUTE. Mr. Cockran was greeted by tremendous applause. He spoke for more than an hour, being forced to kill time while Mr. Bryan was at the Hoffman house having his throat sprayed, which delayed him half an hour.

The audience went wild, however, when Mr. Cockran said: "I opposed Mr. Bryan in this very spot four years ago, when I believed him to be wrong; I thank God for the opportunity to support him here now, when I believe he is right."

Mr. Bryan arrived at 10 o'clock. Great applause and mighty cheers prevented him from speaking for nearly fifteen minutes. After the frantic shouts for Bryan, the audience, which had arisen all over the main floor of the garden, turned its back upon him and saluted Mrs. Bryan with a demonstration as enthusiastic as that which had been given to her husband. She looked very much pleased, but a little embarrassed by the tribute.

Mr. Bryan spoke clearly and was distinctly heard. He took up in turn the principles enumerated in the Kansas City platform, devoting more or less time to each in proportion as he regarded them as more or less important. He gave out a text from Proverbs:

"Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set."

With this as his theme, he argued that the democratic party had become the conservative party, seeking to sustain the time-honored principles of the government, while the republicans had become revolutionary.

Mr. Bryan quoted Senator Scott's declaration in favor of trusts at the Roosevelt dinner, accused Governor Roosevelt of dodging his argument against a large standing army, opposed government by injunction and devoted much of his forty-five minutes to imperialism.

Willimantle, Conn., Oct. 29.—A mob of 300 "rough riders" during a torchlight parade, attempted to destroy all Bryan and Stevenson banners possible. After pulling down one banner and dragging it in the mud, the mob proceeded to another. Shouts of "Burn the damn thing!" went up, and the banner was soon blazing amid shouts of approval. The rowdies boasted of their deed. When the parade disbanded for nearly two hours there was a scene of wild disorder.

JOLIET'S "PROSPERITY" PARADE. Joliet, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Illinois Steel company today shut down its converter and billet mill for an indefinite period, throwing 1,600 men out of work. It is not known how long the suspension will last. The company's rod mills have been idle for several weeks. Three blast furnaces, the Merchant mill, the machine shop and the factory will be kept in operation.

CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG.

Stirring Address Signed By Foremost Citizens of the Land.

The American Anti-Imperialistic league has issued an address to independent voters, which shows that the most prominent educators, lawyers and business men of the country are opposed to President McKinley's policy in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Every man who signed the address voted for President McKinley four years ago.

The address follows: "The undersigned, citizens of the United States, regard with profound apprehension the course of the present administration in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Our prior acquisitions were of adjacent territory for the extension of the area of constitutional government and the creation of new states to the union. We made their new inhabitants citizens; our people settled them; we there established the institutions of freedom. For the first time in our history it is now proposed that the president and congress shall rule vast territories and millions of men outside our constitutional system. Officials sworn to support the constitution and deriving all their powers therefrom have acquired colonies and assumed arbitrary authority to govern their inhabitants without consent and to tax them without representation. This policy offers to the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no representation in the congress which taxes them. This is the government we believe that it is the duty of the American people to stamp with their disapproval doctrine so hostile to liberty and dangerous to constitutional government. If they are to remain free and their government is to continue representative, their servants must not have or exercise any but constitutional powers. Between the claim of freedom that all men are entitled to equal political rights and the dogma of tyranny that might makes right, there is no middle ground.

"We have not prior to this year supported the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. We do not now concur in certain of his views on minor issues. Yet his position on the supreme issue of the present campaign is so sound, and his advocacy of it has been so able and courageous that we now favor his election as the most effective way of showing disapproval of Mr. McKinley's course without claiming any special political influence, we unite, for what our example may be worth to our fellow citizens, in this statement of proposed action in the presence of a greater danger than we have encountered since the pilgrims landed at Plymouth. The danger that we are to be transformed from a republic, founded on the Declaration of Independence, guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire, founded on physical force."

SOUTH DAKOTA FOR BRYAN. Victory is Certain For the Entire Fusion Ticket.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 30.—For the first time in the present campaign the managers of the fusion state campaign give out an official statement as to how South Dakota would go in November. The statement made by Thomas H. Ayers, secretary of the committee, and approved by the fusion managers, is as follows:

"State of South Dakota will give the electoral vote to William J. Bryan by a majority not much less than 2,000. It will elect the entire fusion ticket by majorities in some cases in excess of this. We shall elect the legislature by a majority of not less than twenty to twenty-five on joint ballot and will return Senator Pettigrew to the United States senate without a dissenting vote. Such is my estimate of the situation, influenced wholly by my knowledge of conditions in the state at large."

SCORE MCKINLEY POLICY. The Anti-Imperialists Clubs Pass Some Resolutions.

New York, Oct. 30.—President C. C. Hughes of the Greater New York association of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist clubs, tonight gave out a set of resolutions which had been signed by over 500 officers of the organization in forty-five states and territories.

"The resolution condemn the administration because of the Porto Rican tariff, 'the slavery in the Sulu archipelago,' for the perversion and suppression of news, for the infamy committed in the Philippine islands, for 'the tacit understanding with monarchic governments which deprives a people struggling for self-preservation and a republican form of government in South Africa of the moral support and sympathy which our people would gladly extend,' and 'for the arbitrary exercise of executive power by the McKinley administration.'"

BRYAN IN HOME OF TRUST. Would Not Be Surprised if New Jersey Went Democratic.

New York.—(Special).—William Jennings Bryan's second and last day in the home state of the trusts opened auspiciously with an early morning speech in Hoboken. At Orange as he arose to speak, Jennette McGowan, a 6-year-old tot, presented Mr. Bryan a bouquet of American beauty roses, saying:

"Mr. Bryan, the American beauty roses are the pride of the American people; so are you."

BIG AUDIENCE OUT EARLY. The candidate spoke for over an hour in the Lyric theater, Hoboken. Notwithstanding the hour, 8:30 a. m., the theater was packed from pit to dome with a cheering mass of humanity. There were enough persons to fill four halls of like size who failed to get within earshot of the candidate's voice.

Mr. Bryan "bearded the lion in his den," and his speech was a scathing denunciation of trusts and of imperialism.

MR. BRYAN'S OPINION. Mr. Bryan said:

"I am not a prophet or the son of a prophet, but I will not be surprised if on the morning following election day I find New Jersey in the democratic column."