the lawn when Major McKinley appeared. Addresses were made by T. H. McConica of Findlay and W. A. Dickey of Tiffin, and in the course of his reply Mr. McKinley said:

What does it mean that from one end of this country to the other, in every state and territory of the American union, there are assembled today millions of men discussing questions of great national import? What is the contention about? It is a question as to whether we are to continue doing business with good money or commence doing it with poor money. This is the plain, simple question touching the great problems of finance. We have today in this country as good money as can be found anywhere in the world. Every dollar of it is as good as gold and passes current everywhere. It is now proposed that we shall change this splendid financial system and enter upon a program of irredeemable paper dollars or debased silver dollars. This is the naked statement of the proposition and should bring its instant condemnation.

Residents of Vinton, Huron, Fairfield and Columbus counties, coming on one large special train, constituted one of the audiences addressed by Major McKinley this afternoon. They reached the house shortly after 2 o'clock. Addresses were made by Judge L. D. Hagerty of Columbus, Dr. C. B. Taylor of McArthur, T. S. Purcell of Logan, George Mordoff of Oakeman and W. S. Winkoop.

A train load of farmers, business men and old soldiers came from Ashland county with greetings and assurances of support for Major McKinley. They were received on the lawn and introduced by Thomas Carey of Perrysville. The women employes of Whitman & Barnes, who came down from Akron, indulged in informal speechmaking. Each was presented to Major McKinley and later to his mother. They brought magnificent flowers for the wife and mother.

PEOPLE ANXIOUS TO VOTE.

Mr. McKinley's response to J. B. Templeton of Swanton, O., and J. C. Venir of Butler, Ind., who spoke on behalf of Fulton and Williams counties, Ohio, and northeastern Indiana, was the last speech of the day. Among other things he said:

I believe there has been no time in our history since the war that the people were so anxious and impatient to vote and so decide in their conviction as to the character of their votes as they are this year—1896. I believe that on the 3d day of November, the verdict of the American people will be for sound money, for public faith, public morals, and protection. It seems almost incomprehensible that the proposition to debase the standard of value in this country and degrade our currency should have any lodgment in the hearts of any American. If there is any one thing in government that should be fixed, stable and unvarying in value—as fixed, stable and unvarying as the will of man can make it—it is the currency that measures the exchanges of the people and is given in exchange for their products and labor. We don't want any poor money in the United States. The experience of mankind that whenever poor money has been used, the loss has fallen on the poor people of the country. In the days before the war, when we had state bank currency, whenever the farmer sold his wheat at the market town and took the bank notes that were good at that hour the next day he discovered the bank was broken and the value of his wheat therefore taken from him. We don't want any such money as that or anything approaching it. We want what we have now, the best money in the world, every dollar of it as good as gold, every dollar as good as the best money in the civilized nations.

TOM REED'S GREATEST OVATION.

Crowds in California Too Large to Be Talked To.

STOCKTON, Cal., Oct. 29.—Stockton's agricultural pavillion was crowded last night as it has not been crowded before for years. The people from all central California flocked to this city to hear Thomas B. Reed talk on republicanism. There were fully 10,000 people in the pavillion and Mr. Reed felt compelled to cut his talk short on account of not being able to make the entire company hear him.

Speaker Reed and his party left Los Angeles on a special car as soon as he had finished speaking on Tuesday evening and came in at a little after 1 o'clock with his car attached to the regular passenger train. An impromptu procession was formed. In the first carriage were Speaker Reed, Congressman Johnson, Judge Smith and Committeeman Nelson, and the second carriage contained Miss Reed and the Misses Welsh and Cunningham, whose guest the visiting lady is while in the city. The escort was composed of about sixty or eighty Maine men and the party was soon landed at the Imperial hotel, where dinner was served.

There were 10,000 persons in the pavilion when Mr. Reed was introduced by Judge Smith, chairman of the meeting. The congressman saw at once that he could not talk to that vast throng and he had to open with an apology for his inability to make himself heard. He said he had found great audiences evrywhere this year and his voice was not big enough. The speaker went into an explanation of the money question and devoted his time to that issue, talking three-quarters of an hour, in which he stoutly maintained the gold standard. He declared that silver was demonetized away back in 1834, but this country had seen much prosperity since then and would see more of it. What the west wants, he said, is capital and not more money. We want capital to develop the wonderful resources of this great empire. The business of the country is done on the confidence of the people, Mr. Reed said, confidence in themselves and confidence in the government.

Coerced by a Silver Man.

BEATRICE, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Only one case that looks like coercion has made its appearance in Beatrice, and it is evidently not of the Mark Hanna brand, or, at least, Hanna's name is not blown in the bottle. It is stated upon the best of authority that the general agent of the Singer Sewing Machine company was down here from Lincoln a short time since, and discovered the local agent, W. J. Pease, wearing a McKinley button. The agent tried to prevail upon Pease to exchange it for a Bryan button, but was informed that McKinley represented the views he held upon political questions, and that he intended to vote for McKinley electors. The general agent returned to Lincoln, and in a few days Pease received notice that his services were no longer needed by the Singer company.

Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

THIRTY HANDS TO THE MINUTE

Mrs. Bryan Holds a Reception in the Clifton House at Chicago.

NOMINEE'S FAST TRIP THROUGH ILLINOIS

Ten Talks During the Day to the Country People and Nine Speeches in the City at Night.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—After a hard day's campaigning, William J. Bryan returned to Chicago tonight, arriving at the Northwestern railroad station at 7:15 p. m. A crowd of several hundred people met him at the depot and cheered lustily, as he left his car. Mr. Bryan had dined before reaching Chicago, and was met at the train by the reception committee, which was to guide him about the city tonight. He entered a carriage at the station and was driven directly to the hall at which he made his first address. The nominee made nine speeches on the north and northwest sides tonight. At each meeting he was enthusiastically greeted by large crowds.

The Clifton house, where William J. Bryan received the news of his nomination by the Chicago convention, was where Mrs. Bryan received the women of Chicago. Despite the rain and mud prevailing for hours beforehand, the spacious corridors and rotunda of the hotel were filled with the fair sex long in advance of the time set for the reception, and the crowds stretched out into Monroe street and Wabash avenue before Mrs. Bryan arrived. The reception was scheduled to begin at 7:30 and last till 9 o'clock, but it was late when the Bryan train arrived from the day's trip through northern Illinois, and it was necessary to prolong the reception beyond the appointed hour to give all an opportunity to shake the hand of the wife of the triple nominee. Mrs. Bryan proved herself an adept at handshaking, passing the visitors at an average of thirty to the minute. For each person she had a most winning smile. When it was all over she showed much less evidence of fatigue than the friends who assisted. Mrs. Bryan was simply but beautifully gowned in black silk crepon, trimmed with white chiffon. In her left hand she held a large bouquet of violets. The party receiving stood as follows: Mrs. Lillian Duncanson, president of the Woman's National Silver leagues; Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. J. K. Jones of Arkansas, Mrs. G. Washburne of Boston, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, and Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of Chicago, Mrs. S. D. Jenks, campaign manager of the Woman's Silver league. Assisting were a number of vice presidents of the league, the organization under the auspices of which the reception was given. The parlors where the reception took place were exquisitely decorated with palms, smilax, the stars and stripes, and a great profusion of pure white chrysanthemums. Nowhere was there the slightest suggestion of yellow or gold.

INTO NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

It was almost 9:30 this morning when Mr. Bryan reached the northwestern depot in Chicago for his day's tour in the belt of towns in northern Illinois. The train reached Elgin at 10:25. He was taken to a platform which had been erected about 200 feet from the railroad and there addressed a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Bryan was introduced by I. N. Adrian, president of the Bimetallic club of Elgin.

The train reached Belvidere at 12:25 and was met by a large crowd of people, most of whom were wearing yellow ribbons bearing the word "McKinley." Mr. Bryan was escorted to a platform a short distance from the train and delivered one of his characteristic speeches.

The train reached Freeport at 12:40 in a driving rain storm. It had been intended to hold a large meeting at the park, but owing to the rain the plans were changed and Mr. Bryan was driven to Germania hall, where he delivered a speech, principally devoted to an arraignment of the trusts, bond syndicates and capitalists.

When the train arrived at Rockford Mr. Bryan and his party were driven in carriages to the Winnebago fair grounds, where a large crowd was gathered. Mr. Bryan was greeted with wild cheering.

Mr. Bryan reached Forreston at 2:45 and addressed a large crowd from the rear of his car. At Polo he spoke to another large crowd. At North Dixon, the nominee addressed a great audience that had assembled in the public square, and was lustily cheered. Upon returning to the railroad station, Mr. Bryan was obliged to wait ten minutes for his train, and during the meantime he was subjected to an ordeal of handshaking. At Rochelle, at 4:35, the nominee was escorted to a platform about a block from the depot, from which he addressed the most enthusiastic audience of the day. At DeKalb a large number of people had assembled in the main street, where Mr. Bryan spoke from a platform. It was dark when the train rolled into Geneva, at 5:55, but a great crowd had gathered at the station, where Mr. Bryan spoke to them from a temporary stand, lighted with two or three sickly looking lamps. This was the nominee's tenth speech of the day. At Wheaton it seemed that the entire town had turned out, and it was evident from the shouts for McKinley that a large percentage of the crowd was republican.

The last stop before reaching Chicago was made at Maywood, where there was an immense gathering in the space between the railroad and the hotel. Mr. Bryan spoke briefly.

HIS CHICAGO VISIT A FAILURE.

Bryan's Frantic Rush About Chicago Helps McKinley's Cause.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Mr. Bryan's visit to Chicago is proving a great disappointment to his managers. While his frantic efforts and mad rush from place to place in the city have attracted many people, a large proportion of them not only wear yellow badges, but show their loyalty to McKinley by cheers for him at the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's remarks. Wherever Bryan speaks McKinley speakers soon put in their appearance, and if it were possible for Bryan's speeches here to have any influence on voters it would be more than offset by the work of McKinley speakers throughout the city. Senator Tillman's appearance in the public squares of Chicago at this time are likened unto the notorious "sand lot" appeals of Dennis Kearney in San Francisco and his work is doing good service for the sound money cause.

After some tenants of the Temple court building, 225 Dearborn street, had listened to Bryan speak today they tore down the American flag and trampled it under foot. This created intense indignation among other occupants of the building and for a time it looked as though serious trouble would result.

After Chairman Hanna had this evening carefully revised polls from several states, including those recently regarded as doubtful, he declared he was absolutely certain that McKinley and Hobart would be elected by a much larger majority than he had heretofore anticipated. He said there was no longer the least doubt that all the Pacific slope states, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Michigan, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware would choose McKinley and Hobart electors on next Tuesday.

Rain Interferes with a Rally.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The last grand rally of the campaign by democrats and populists was to take place here tonight, but the elements seem to have conspired against them, as it rained heavily all of last night, and was very damp and gloomy during the forenoon, so that there is no probability of any thing being done further than to hear the speeches that were billed. C. J. Smyth of Omaha will speak, and probably Judge Samuel Maxwell, who is in the city. The gentlemen named will be tendered a public reception from 6:00 until 7:30 o'clock this evening at the home of Hon. C. J. Phelps.

Fusion Forces Rally.

ASHLAND, Neb., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The silver men had a rally here last evening, but owing to the rain was not largely attended. In the afternoon Governor Holcomb spoke at the opera house for one hour.

NORFOLK ROWDIES HISS COCKRAN.

Organized Disturbance by Silver Men at a Sound Money Meeting.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 29.—Great preparations were made today for the speech of Bourke Cockran. Armory hall had put on gala dress. A stand had been erected on the west side of the hall, draped with American flags, as was also the western gallery front, the flags being borrowed from the navy yard for this and other like occasions of this campaign. By 2 o'clock the time set for the speaking, 2,000 people were in the hall, many being drawn by curiosity, and of these a great number were silverites, proclaimed so by the wearing of buttons and badges. At 2 p. m., amid the strains of "Hail to the Chief," from the navy post band, stationed in the north gallery, Mr. Cockran entered the hall, escorted by the gold standard leaders in this city. He was greeted with cheers, followed by cheers for Bryan and Sewall, and for Young and McKinley. As Mr. Cockran moved to the front of the stage he was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses. The latter demonstration Mr. Cockran made use of, and he remarked: "I never object to populistic arguments and these shouts are among the best of them I have heard. Populists can't wait for success before they begin their establishment of disorder. "I stand here to oppose the wrong done our party by these men."

Here he was again interrupted by cheers for Bryan and some one cried: "Put him out."

"No," said Mr. Cockran, "leave him as an object lesson."

Later, asking: "What do the populists propose to do?" he waved his hand toward the door, where the crowd that now filled the hall, probably numbering fully 6,000, was most dense, and remarked: "The disorderly attempts to suppress free speech in this campaign, as shown by the ruffians, is an indication—"

Hisses, groans and cheers greeted this sentiment. The hostile demonstration had become so strong that he could not go on further. Mr. Cockran added fuel to the fire by interspersing the statements he made, many of which met with derision, by references like these: "Bryan and the crowd of lunatics and ruffians who follow him;" "every laborer will understand me; no populist can;" "let them alone; they are simply illustrating their platform, which stands for anarchy and riot."

Here the uproar became deafening and from all sides were heard "What of slaveholders?" "How about that Madison Square speech?" Mr. Cockran said he had been misrepresented by the press as to his Madison Square Garden speech and that only a few lines of what he said had been quoted in the papers. The speaker said he had voted in congress to repeal the election law. Continuing, he said: "During a few years past the south has been disgraced by a number of wretches who have pretended to represent her, but Tillman no more represents the south than do the ruffians out there in the audience who have disturbed me."

Again the uproar stopped him and the voice of Hon. W. R. Mayo, mayor of the city, was heard commanding order. While the latter was speaking Mr. Cockran waited. Mayor Mayo was cheered to the echo for his defense of good order and made his way to the platform, where he apologized for the interruptions.

Mr. Cockran accepted his apology, but stated that there was no need for his action, as the people recognized the source from which the disturbance came. The meeting then went on smoothly and Mr. Cockran ended his speech.

Mr. Cockran left for New York tonight.

HOYT'S WONDERFUL CONTRIBUTION.

That Lincoln House and Lot Proves Worth Less Than Nothing.

LINCOLN, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—In an Associated press dispatch, dated Chicago, October 28, W. M. Hoyt, head of the firm of W. M. Hoyt & Co., importers, manufacturers and wholesale grocers, makes a "buoyant" speech donating to William Jennings Bryan a house and two lots in this city, purporting to be worth $18,000, to be used as the donor's contribution to the democratic free silver national campaign fund. The value and present condition of this same donated property was this morning investigated by a Bee reporter, with the following result. The property in question is located on lots 16 and 17 of block 10, Junction Place, Lincoln, and covered by a mortgage for $600 running from Dan E. Bixby to the State Bank of York. This mortgage was assigned by Bixby to Hoyt, who has in turn transferred title to W. J. Bryan, for the purpose of securing a little cheap notoriety as a campaign fund contributor on a magnificent scale, whereas, as a matter of record and fact, the property was assessed at $159 in 1895, and taxes to the magnificent sum of $5.18 charged up against it, which, by the way, still remains unpaid.

All Lining Up for McKinley.

DEADWOOD, Oct. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Colonel William R. Steele, until the time of the Chicago convention the most prominent man in the democratic party of South Dakota, its most eloquent orator and most influential leader, this evening addressed a crowded McKinley meeting in the city hall of Deadwood on the financial issues of the campaign, coming out boldly in favor of McKinley and sound money. He made an eloquent appeal to democrats and republicans and citizens of all parties to show their patriotism and love of country by casting their votes against the nominee of the Chicago convention and the principles advocated by the platform upon which he stands. Hundreds could not gain admission to the hall, but contented themselves by standing on the sidewalks and cheering for McKinley.

Knows Free Silver Is Dangerous.

YORK, Neb., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—George H. VanHouten of Des Moines, Ia., yesterday afternoon made one of the most convincing sound money speeches that has yet been heard here. VanHouten has traveled the world over, and the knowledge thus gained convinces him that free silver will never work.

Political Notes.

Tom Reed was given a cordial reception at San Jose, Cal., and made two speeches in the evening.

Secretary Francis will go home to vote for Palmer. He leaves Washington today or Saturday.

Senator Teller telegraphed to Chairman Jones from Sioux City, denying that he had given up the fight for Bryan's election.

Vice President Stevenson spoke to a large audience in Ann Arbor, Mich. Some of the students who were supporters of McKinley made a noisy demonstration.

Sound Money

Non-Partisan league meeting at headquarters in the Y. M. C. A. building tonight. Mr. Henry W. Yates will speak about "The Crime of 1873" and "The Crime of 1896."

LABORING MEN IN EARNEST

Turn Out in Large Numbers to Listen to Sound Money Doctrine.

CHANCE TO WORK IS WHAT THEY WANT

Governor Holcomb's Claim for Credit of Economy in State Administration Shown to Belong to Others.

There was a large gathering of laboring men at Karbach hall last evening, the occasion being another of the series of sound money rallies arranged for this week. The audience increased in size as the meeting progressed. The speakers were A. S. Churchill and Charles J. Greene, and both made addresses brimful of sound money doctrine. The Seventh Ward Military band rendered national airs during the evening.

Mr. Churchill was the first speaker, and among other things said:

"I have visited every county in this state except five. It is my best judgment that the people are aroused in the interests of sound money as they have never been before. I honestly think that when the ballots shall have been counted on Tuesday night it will be found that Nebraska will give McKinley and Hobart a plurality of 15,000 at least. (Applause.) I have arrived at this conclusion after a personal observation of the situation in the counties I have visited and after having talked with the leaders of both parties in the five counties that I have not visited."

Mr. Churchill then took up some pertinent state issues. In answer to the praise that was being heaped upon the present governor for his economical administration, the speaker explained that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, Board of Purchase and Supplies and Board of Educational Lands and Funds had jurisdiction over the expenditures of the commonwealth, and said if there was any credit to be given for an economical administration of the state's affairs, it should be given to the three boards named. The economy of the past two years had been due to circumstances that made it possible to purchase state supplies cheaper than heretofore.

Turning his attention to national issues Mr. Churchill said that Bryan had forced out the tariff question in order that free silver might be considered. Had he gone through the state promising all kinds of prosperity were Cleveland and his idea of the tariff successful, as Bryan had done four years ago, he too would want to relegate the tariff to the rear. The weakness of the free silver idea was shown and its inability to prove a panacea for the ills that a democratic administration had brought the workingmen clearly demonstrated.

In conclusion Mr. Churchill arraigned the Chicago convention, its platform and candidates, especially for their denunciation of federal interference in time of peril to the industries and institutions of a state. He showed what harm might arise in case of another mob with Altgeld as governor and Bryan as president, and said the trouble would spread even to Omaha.

Charles J. Greene was introduced and made a short address, as eloquent as it was instructive, and which was most enthusiastically received. He said, in part:

"In this contest William McKinley is the nominee of a party. Bryan is the nominee of a convention. (Applause.) The republican party has an ancestry of which it may well be proud. It has never made a pledge that did not stand for the welfare of the people of the United States. (Applause.) Four years ago Bryan supported a platform that declared for tariff reform and bimetallism by international agreement, although at that time the platform of the populists declared for free trade and free silver."

Mr. Greene paid his respects to the free silver candidate in terms that were not to be misunderstood. He then dealt out some timely ridicule to the populists. Among other things he said: "The party had never been entrusted with government, save in Kansas, and they had succeeded in burying that state so deeply in the mire that nothing but a republican administration would be able to resurrect it. These people and the people of the south were the ones that were shouting that the republican party must be kept out of power in order that there might be equality before the law. Yet Bourke Cockran was not allowed to speak in Virginia, and other sound money speakers in the south had been grossly insulted."

Mr. Greene then took up the financial question, and tore into shreds the arguments of the "Boy Orator of the Platte." He harshly condemned the free silver candidate for endeavoring to array the laboring men against their employers. He also said that the sale of the farmers' crops depended upon the success of the laboring men, who would be happily at work under a republican administration: "Mr. Bryan says, 'More money—more work.' I say, 'More work—more money.'" (Applause.)

NO VALUE CREATED BY THE LAW.

"Boy Orator" Punctures Some of the Bryan Sophistries.

In spite of the mud which made the streets in that part of the city almost impassable, there was a large crowd in the hall at Thirty-second street and Ames avenue last night to hear R. H. Thorpe, the "boy orator" talk politics from the standpoint of a workingman. The speaker caught the crowd from the start and his homely illustrations and apt stories were received with marked favor. He made the "crime of '73," hysterics of the popocrat orators ridiculous, and effectually demolished the various sophistries that they had inflicted on the voters during the campaign. He quoted liberally from the reports of the Treasury department to show to what extent the republican party had increased the money of the country and declared that if this was the "crime of '73" he was for sending a republican president and congress to Washington to perpetrate a "crime of '97."

A fair sample of his illustrations was that with which he punctured the Bryan theory that value could be created by law. He said "if he should ride out in the country from Omaha he could doubtless find a farmer who was said to be worth $25,000 and who was really worth that amount. He might go to that farmer with a bill and the farmer might tell him that he did not have a dollar, either in the bank or in his pocket. Still he was worth $25,000, because nature had nourished his grain and fattened his hogs and cattle. When Bryan could legislate the grain and hogs which constituted the farmer's wealth then he could create value by law."

CHARGE OF COERCION AT THE HOME

Inmate Bevard Says He Was Discharged for Political Reasons.

GRAND ISLAND, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—M. V. Bevard, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, was discharged last night because when Commandant Wilson asked him some questions concerning certain information Bevard gave to General Dilworth a few days ago he refused to answer. Commandant Wilson says Bevard said to Dilworth that Mrs. Zimmer had taken goods from the commissary and given them to her sons before they went away. Wilson commanded Bevard to appear before him yesterday afternoon and asked him what information he had in regard to the charge. Bevard told him his counsel had advised him not to say anything. Wilson stated that if he did not say what he knew he would be discharged. Bevard still refused, and was thereupon given his papers and discharged. Bevard is a republican.

Officers and members of Lyon post, Grand Army of the Republic, have taken the matter up and demanded a speedy investigation.

Commandant Wilson has sent The Bee two long statements from the Home. One of these is in the nature of an affidavit from the officers of the Home, replying to General Thayer's charge that the coming of the delegation sent by Commissioner Russell was privily made known to Commandant Wilson, and that he prepared for them. The affidavit reads:

We, the undersigned officers of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Island, Neb., do solemnly swear that we knew nothing whatever about John M. Thayer, General C. J. Dilworth and Mrs. Congdon going to visit the Home on the 22d inst. until they came into the Home building, and that nothing was placed on the table extra from the regular bill of fare made by the commandant, the matron and the head cook the evening before, as required by the established rules of the Home.

JOHN W. WILSON, Commandant.
DAN ALTHEN, Adjutant.
S. SADLER, M. D., Surgeon.
HANNAH ZIMMER, Matron.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 20th day of October, 1896.

J. E. KILPATRICK, Notary Public. (Seal.)

James Folsom, head cook at the Home, swears that there was nothing extra ordered or cooked on the 22d, the day that John M. Thayer, General Dilworth and Mrs. Congdon were at the Home, and that the bill of fare that day served had been made the day before the committee visited the Home by the commandant, the matron and himself.

Joseph Merritt, Samuel T. Gilbert, John T. Strum, Lucindia Strum, Olive Galoway, Sophia Colman, S. W. Brown, Louisa Brown, William Riegal, Mrs. Rebecca Gilbert, John France, J. H. Smith, John F. Scott, H. F. Martin, A. J. Henderson, W. H. Hayt, John Croxton, James Cramer, G. W. Swan, Joseph Colman, Hugh Galoway, Sureldia Busler, J. M. Burd, H. P. Macloon, Thomas Clark, Michael Smith, Joseph J. McPherson, John Lions, James Folsom, O. D. Rhodes and John Highland, inmates of the Home, say that the alleged charges are false and without foundation. Under the present management, to their best knowledge and belief, no inmate of the Home has been in any way, manner or form deprived of any necessary comforts to which they are justly entitled, or have in any way been dealt with partially.

MAHONEY TALKS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Hastings Contributes a Large Crowd to Hear the Omaha Man.

HASTINGS, Oct. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. T. J. Mahoney of Omaha spoke at Dutton's hall this evening to a large audience, which gathered in spite of the disagreeable weather, to hear the first representative of the sound money democracy who has spoken here this campaign. He first paid his respects to parties here who had issued a dodger burlesquing his announcement as a democratic speaker and declaring that his expenses were paid by Mark Hanna, by saying that he did not wish to retort in kind but simply wished to draw their attention to the fact that a certain candidate who was going about the country levied assessments on those parties where he condescended to stop who were benefited by the gatherings of large crowds. He then took up the currency question, explaining in the fullest terms the difference between coinage by the government and coinage on private account, which was demanded by the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He took up the history of the various coinage acts of the government since 1792, showing the futility of the government's attempts to maintain a parity between gold and silver by mere legislative enactment without reference to the commercial ratio.

ASSESSING FEDERAL EMPLOYES.

Chairman Gorman Has Sent Threatening Circulars to Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—There are a score or more cases of complaints of political assessments on employes in federal offices now on file awaiting the action of the civil service commission. Most of the charges affect officers in the west, though there is a relatively large number in the east. More recent charges have come from Worcester, Mass., and from Pittsburg, Pa. At the latter place the complaint alleges threatening circulars were forwarded to letter carriers and other employes in Allegheny county by Chairman Gorman of the democratic committee, and County Chairman Hawley of Pittsburg. All of these cases will be considered by the commission together as soon as possible and a test case for the vindication of the civil service laws vigorously prosecuted. In many cases it has been difficult to secure proof and the commission has been acting with great caution.

KILL HERESY IN ITS BIRTHPLACE.

Ben Harrison Tells What is Necessary to Bring Back Prosperity.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana spoke at the Auditorium tonight under the auspices of the Marquette Republican club. The hall was filled and all of the speakers were greeted with enthusiasm. Beside Mr. Beveridge there were addresses from Chairman DeWitt and Jesse Spalding of Chicago. Ex-President Harrison sent the following telegram:

I am very sorry that I cannot speak in Chicago. It was in your city and by your governor that the issue was newly raised that the enforcement of the national laws by the president and the United States courts was an invasion of the rights of the states. You should kill this dangerous heresy in the place of its birth. Law-abiding, peaceful communities, mutual goodwill, a full-value dollar and home work for home folks will bring back the prosperity we have lost. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

FREE COINAGE IS DISHONEST

Repudiation Cannot Be Excused in a Great Nation.

HENRY YATES ON THE MONEY ISSUE

Wage Earners Vitally Interested Because They Own Millions of Money in Savings and Government Bonds.

The final meeting of the Scandinavian-American Republican club before the election was held last night in Patterson hall. There was a large audience present to enthuse the three speakers who made addresses, Henry W. Yates, Attorney General Churchill and George H. Burchard. In addition to the speeches the audience was further entertained with selections from the Swedish Military band and by an original campaign song by E. H. Lester.

In calling the meeting to order President Johnson stated that the Scandinavians of the city were almost solidly in line for McKinley and the remainder of the republican ticket. He said that a canvass showed that of the 3,000 Scandinavians who reside in the city but 150 were doubtful or intended to cast their ballots for the popocratic presidential candidate.

Henry W. Yates was introduced as the first and principal speaker of the evening. In opening his remarks Mr. Yates made a brief defense of himself as the representative of the class which Bryan has been assailing in his endeavor to arouse a conflict between capital and labor. "As a rule bankers were not capitalists, inasmuch as the money they employed was not their own but that of depositors." He also maintained that there could be no conflict between capital and labor, as the two must necessarily be coexistent.

Turning then more directly to the financial question Mr. Yates denounced the dishonesty of the silver platform. "Payment of debts in depreciated coin by individuals might be forgiven if they were burdened with debt and could not pay in honest money, but national repudiation could not be excused. In the first case only the debtor was injured, but in the latter every man in the nation was besmirched."

He showed that the wage earners in reality were the capitalists of the country, as they had in savings banks $1,850,000,000. Moreover, they were the owners and holders of $125,000,000 of the $585,000,000 bonds which the government owned.

Mr. Yates further overthrew Bryan's assertion that the gold dollar was a 200-cent dollar and that if it were cut down to its proper level the employment in the country would be doubled. The speaker showed that as a matter of fact capitalists were afraid of investing their gold for fear their returns would be in depreciated coin, and that therefore, employment was scarce. Confidence being restored, the money would again be invested and employment offered. Under free coinage the gold would be entirely withdrawn and thus free silver would bring less employment than at present.

In conclusion Mr. Yates stated that for the first time in his life he intended to vote for a republican president, and in addition proposed to vote the entire republican ticket, from electors to constable. He advised his hearers to do the same without scratching a name, in order to root up the free silver fallacy entirely and forever.

The other speakers of the evening were A. S. Churchill and George H. Burchard, who devoted themselves to a general discussion of the political issues without confining themselves to the financial question alone.

COLORED VOTERS OUT IN FORCE.

One of the Most Enthusiastic Meetings of the Campaign.

The colored people of Omaha and Council Bluffs held one of the largest attended and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign last night. There were over 500 voters present and participated in the meeting and the parade which preceded it. There was a large delegation came over from Omaha. A. H. Willis of Omaha was the principal speaker. He reminded his hearers of the good times and plenty of work that the country had experienced upder republican rule, with protection to American industries and the assurance that the financial obligations of the government would be met. "With the same party in control and the assurance of a sound financial system prosperity will return."

Mr. Munn of Omaha also made a few remarks along the same line.

Suggestion from Mr. Penfold.

OMAHA, Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: After weeks of education, the time has now come for action, and I would suggest to the republican committees that the head of every jobbing house, bank, factory, shop and business of every kind, be invited to marshal every sound money voter in their employ, and participate in the Monday night parade, and make a demonstration that will show the state that Omaha is awake to the needs of the hour.

Every voter in this city for McKinley and sound money should be willing to line up, and by his presence show that he has the courage of his convictions.

These are times when the voters of the city, of all trades and business, should march shoulder to shoulder for McKinley. MacColl and Mercer. Yours respectfully,

H. J. PENFOLD.

First Ward McKinley Club.

The First Ward McKinley and Hobart club met at Forest hall last night and one of the largest crowds of the campaign was present. Dr. Hanchett presided and the evening was given up to five minute speeches delivered by C. W. Delamatre, E. J. Cornish, "The Tramp Orator" (R. H. Thorpe), T. K. Sudborough, W. F. Bechel, Joseph Crow, A. H. Murdock, Isaac Noyes, John H. Butler, Earnest Stuht, Levi Cox and others. The speeches were interspersed with selections given by a local drum corps and the applause was frequent and enthusiastic.

Marsh Elder's Button.

Mr. Marsh Elder feels that he has been unintentionally made to appear in a somewhat different light politically from his true position with reference to voting for a republican this year. He intends voting for McKinley, but is wearing a Tom Watson button.

DEMOCRATIC VOTERS FOR MCKINLEY

Making an Aggressive Campaign for Honest Finance.

The nightly meetings held by the Nonpartisan Sound Money league in the Young Men's Christian association building continue to be a strong drawing card, and the capacity of the large room is tested each night. The attendance last night was no exception to the rule, and the interest was maintained throughout the meeting. Those present were mostly democrats of the sound money persuasion, and the speakers last night, with one exception, were also sound money democrats.

A. C. Wakeley was the first speaker. He explained why he was not supporting the popocratic party, saying he had always been a democrat, but believed that honesty is the best policy. He denounced the attack upon the supreme court in the Chicago platform, and arraigned it as a blow at the free institutions of the country. "The republican ticket," he said, "appeals to the patriotism of the people," and he announced his intention of voting for the republican nominees. He predicted that the election of the republican ticket would be followed by an era of prosperity that could be brought about in no other way.

Thomas Kilpatrick, who presided at the meeting, cautioned those present not to forget the republican state ticket, reminding his hearers that it was just as important to keep the state in line on state matters as on national issues.

A. C. Troupe, the only republican among the speakers of the evening, made a very interesting talk, confining himself largely to the money question and showing the inconsistency of the statements made by Bryan during his sky-rocket tour of the country.

Silas Cobb, a dyed-in-the-wool democrat of the Kentucky variety, made a ringing talk in favor of the entire republican ticket. He declared that neither he nor his ancestors had ever voted anything but the democratic ticket, but said that he had firmly and finally decided to cast his vote "against Bryan, Altgeld and anarchy." He announced his intention of voting the republican ticket from top to bottom. Mr. Cobb also stated that he had been threatened by some of his old democratic friends with dire punishment in case he ever wanted to run for office again, but he said if he had to swallow the present "yellow dog ticket" he would say farewell forever to the democratic party. He then proceeded to argue why other democrats should vote for the republican nominees this year, and concluded by talking tariff.

Dr. George L. Miller was the last speaker. He predicted an earthquake on November 3, followed by complete annihilation and burial of the popocratic corpse. He said the country was on the eve of a great vindication of the honesty of the citizenship of this country, and that the honor and integrity of the democracy could only be maintained in this campaign by the election of McKinley. The doctor said he would not attempt to make a speech, but that no sensible man believed there was a shadow of a doubt about McKinley's election, and he announced his intention of voting for all the republican nominees, saying he did not believe in throwing his vote away by voting for the Palmer and Buckner ticket.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Domestic.

General Joseph T. Torrance is critically ill in Chicago with Bright's disease.

Elmer Cox, liveryman of Perry, Okl., who murdered L. P. Crawford a month ago has been indicted.

James Kelly, a Butte, Mont., miner, shot his sweetheart, Jessie Hill, suspecting her of unfaithfulness, and then killed himself. The girl will live.

Treasury gold reserve stands at $103,272,315. Yesterday's withdrawals were $486,000 in coin, $20,000 in bars; $300,000 was deposited at New York in exchange for currency.

Mrs. Charles Henratin of Chicago has been elected honorary vice president of the National Association of Household Economics and Mrs. Hargis of Chicago, secretary.

Charles L. Fair has filed an answer to the suit in ejectment filed by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven, alleging that the deeds held by Mrs. Craven to the property of his father are forgeries.

Harry (Hank) M. Gardner, a one-armed telegrapher, well known throughout the country, fell from his bicycle at Buffalo, struck his head on the curbstone and died almost instantly.

Herman Levison, pioneer jeweler and millionaire of San Francisco, is dead. He is said to have expended over $30,000 a year at French restaurants in the city since his divorce from his wife.

Sid Morton, a wealthy business man of Pawnee, Okl., and his clerk, John Avery, have been convicted at Perry of stealing cattle in the Osage Indian country. Kansas City cattlemen are prosecuting.

Perry Richardson has been arrested at Kendall, Wis., for the murder of a man named Wilde at Portage in 1870. His identity was discovered when he applied for a pension under his real name.

States Attorney Williams has entered a nolle at New Haven, Conn., in the case of Rev. Herbert H. Hayden, who was tried in 1879 for the murder of Mary Stannard and has been under $1,000 bonds since that time.

Thomas Bram, first mate of the barkentine Robert Fuller, has been indicted at Boston for the murder of Captain Noah, his wife, and Second Mate Hamburg on board the vessel near Halifax, N. S., last July.

Prof. W. C. Hechert of Wittenberg college and forty members of the Third Lutheran church at Springfield, O., have left the church because of the support given to the First Lutheran church of Dayton, on trial for heresy.

Mrs. J. W. Allen of Marysville, Mont., interfered while her husband was whipping his 10-year-old son. The husband turned on her, she seized a rifle and shot at him and killed the child by accident and also wounded the father. Mr. Allen may die and Mrs. Allen is crazed with grief.

Women's Methodist Foreign Missionary society's general executive committee at Rochester, N. Y., elected the following officers: President, Mrs. S. L. Baldwin of Brooklyn; general secretary, Mrs. J. T. Gracey of Rochester. The treasurer's report showed receipts during the past year of $41,700 and expenditures of the same amount.

Foreign.

M. Gustave Isambert, editor of the Republique Francaise, has been elected vice president of the French Chamber.

Gold bars weighing 7,200 pounds have arrived at St. Petersburg from Tomsk, West Siberia. Another caravan is expected in January.

President Faure received in audience at the Elysee the delegates to the international co-operative congress, now in session in Paris.

Thomas W. Beatty, an Englishman and owner of the Media Luna plantation, has been imprisoned at Manzanillo, in Cuba, for setting fire to houses in Media Luna village.

Bruno Werner has been arrested in the Hartz mountains in Germany, charged with instigating the murder of Herr M. Levy, president of the Berlin bar, on Sunday, October 8.

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PUT.