



CHAPTER VII—(Continued.)

The color on Hambury's face deepened. His eyes flashed. It was intolerable that this low, ill-shaped creature should refer to Doris, to Doris—

Presently a fourth man came up slowly from the further end of the train and stood among the three men.

"What is the matter?" he asked softly. "Has anything happened to the lady? Is she ill?"

"A shiver went through Edith. There was something familiar in the voice, but unfamiliar in the tone."

"Lost her ticket and hasn't got any money," answered the collector.

"Yes, she told me she gave you her name and mine. Well, Mr. Leigh, you are good enough to say you remember me as a speaker."

"Of course the lady will allow me to arrange this little matter for her. She can pay me back at any time."

Leigh sat with his chin sunken deeply at his chest and his eyes fixed on the floor. Then he spoke in a low tone, a tone half of reverence.

"I am not ill. I was going home to Grimsby street."

CHAPTER VIII. That morning when Edith Grace fell asleep in the corner of the third-class carriage, on her way from Millway to the city, she sank into the most profound unconsciousness.

"There's no doubt it will be." "I told him my great difficulty at present was the color—that it was very white—too like Australian gold—too much silver."

loy with you. Knock at the door once. I'll open for you myself."

CHAPTER IX.

Grimsby street, where Mrs. Grace, Edith's grandmother, had lodgings, to which Edith Grace had been driven that morning, is one of the humble, dull, dingy kind.

"That Thursday morning when Edith alighted from the cab, Mrs. Grace was sitting in her front room window looking out at the placid, drab street."

"Then, in a few words, she told all to the old woman. She explained her flight by saying this Mr. Leigh had worried her with attentions."

"I do myself, Mrs. Grace, the greatest pleasure and honor of calling upon you to inquire after Miss Grace, and I have taken the liberty of asking my friend to keep me company."

"Mrs. Grace, my friend, Mr. John Hambury, whose fame as a public speaker is as wide as the ground covered by the English language."

"I am not ill. I was going home to Grimsby street." She sat drawn back, pale and stunned in a seat while he, lifting his hat, left her, returning only when they reached the city.

"The door opened and Edith Grace, pale and inquisitive, entered the room. Hambury made a step forward, and cried, 'Doris!'"

A Long Slide. A system of rapid transit transportation is in use in California, which for cheapness of operating expense is probably the lowest in the country.

"What did he say the stuff would be worth?" "In the pure metal state." "Of course. After you are done with it."

SILKS NOW IN STYLE.

MANY NEW NOVELTIES SHOWN THIS SEASON.

For Make-Overs and Combinations with Silks, the Silk and Wool Weaves Shown Are Charming—Long Street-Sweeping Skirts Again Popular.

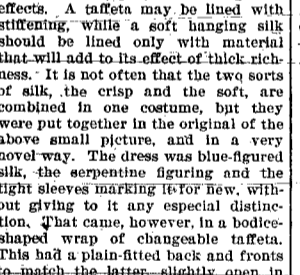
Gotham Fashion Gossip. New York correspondence.



OOD things among the season's silks are plentiful. Taffeta holds its own, changeable and shot effects still being popular not only for petticoats and blouses, but for fancy waists, facings and even whole dresses, though the softer hanging silks are the newer for the latter use.



VOILE TRIMMED WITH VELVET RIBBON. styles with many ruffles and general pertness, while the smooth, soft folding weaves adapt themselves to the more romantic, graceful and dignified effects.



FAILLE WITH LILAC GARNITURE. black velvet ribbon. The sleeves were wrinkled until they met the small puffs, and the belt with its long ends was of biscuit-colored satin ribbon.

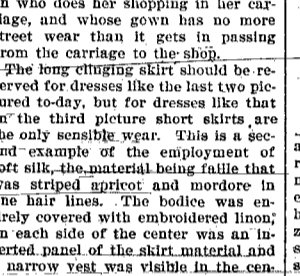


Another illustration of a woman in a dress with a large, decorative hat. The text describes various fashion details and materials used in the garments.

deal—that is, a little trimming is put on to many skirts, but this change has come so gradually that there is no innovation in it.



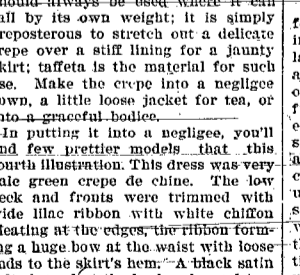
A NEGLIGEE IN PALE GREEN. use, where, except for the very young girl, the short skirt should hardly ever appear—but for the street maintain the popularity of the skirt that escapes the ground.



Other silk weaves than those already enumerated take the form of tissues. It is useless to mention the many names, for each establishment invents some new designation calculated to catch the ear, while the goods itself may be less than the name pretended.



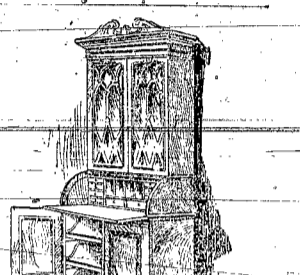
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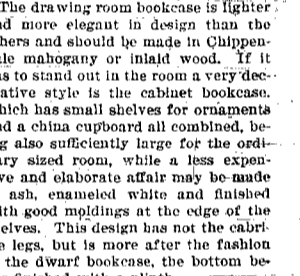
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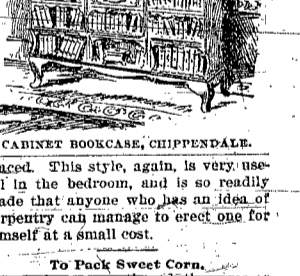
HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT. Model Styles in Bookcases. In many houses a receptacle of some kind is provided for books in every room in the house, unless, perhaps, we except the dining room, usually kept for the sole purpose of eating.



BOOKCASE, SHERATON DESIGN. A room of limited size. In the sitting room hall a dwarf oak bookcase, with nicely carved pedestal moldings, looks extremely well and will be found very handy for books of reference and magazines which may find a home behind a silk curtain fastened to the bottom shelf.



CABINET BOOKCASE, CHIPPENDALE. placed. This style, again, is very useful in the bedroom, and is so readily made that anyone who has an idea of carpentry can manage to erect one for himself at a small cost.

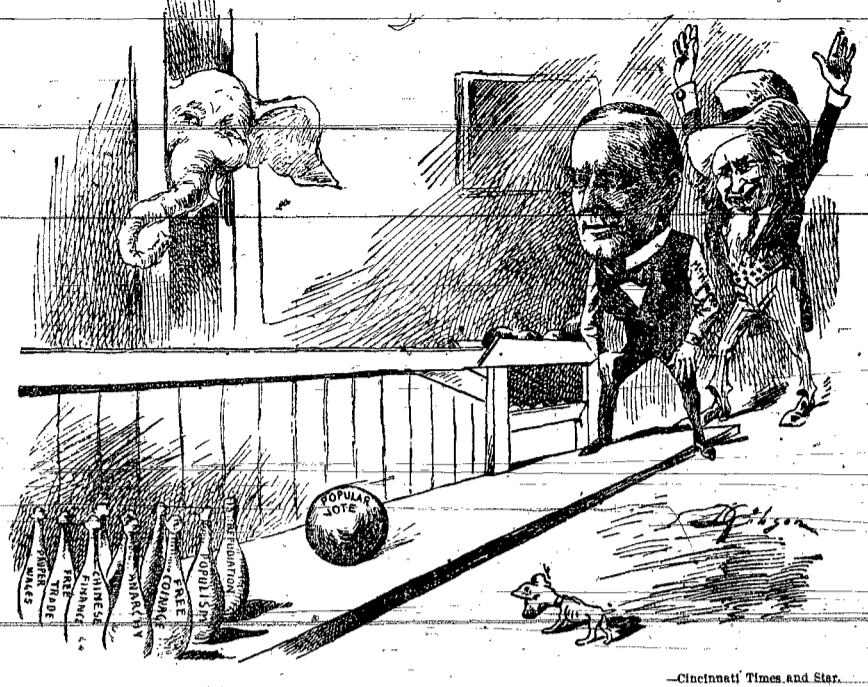


To Pack Sweet Corn. Cook the corn on the cob the same as for table use, then shave off as for drying. Take a gallon crock, scatter a layer of salt over the bottom; then about two inches of corn and one-inch of salt alternately, until the crock is full.

Kidneys and Mushrooms. After scalding six pounds' kidneys, skin them. Cut into slices half a can of French mushrooms. Put into the blender a walnut of butter, a minced onion and a bay leaf; when the butter is brown, add a teaspoonful of browned flour and a pint of beef broth. Add a spoonful of kitchen bouquet, half a teaspoonful of salt, some pepper. Now put in the kidneys and mushrooms and stir for six minutes.

Entree of Veal Culet. Dip the culet in the yolks of beaten eggs and cover with bread crumbs mixed with cayenne, salt, nutmeg, a teaspoonful of minced herbs, and peel of half a lemon, chopped fine as possible. Fry a nice brown in butter.

IT WILL BE A "STRIKE"



One does not have to go very far to seek the reason for the profuse display of the national emblem in this campaign. It can be found in the Chicago platform. The spontaneity of its selection as the appropriate badge of sound-money champions is wonderfully significant.

The machine as to who could make the most lavish display of the national emblem has been confined to the ranks of the supporters of McKinley. There has been no pretentious effort on the part of the Democrats to wrest it from those who are fighting to maintain the national credit.

Recognition of the fact that the flag does not go with the Chicago platform. This tacit recognition of the fact that the flag is the one suitable emblem of the issues for which our party is contending is something new in our American politics.

Recognizing this fact, Chairman Hanna of the national committee suggests that on Saturday, October 31, before election, be observed as a national day.

Let every man who intends to vote for the Republican party on Saturday, October 31, display his patriotic intention by displaying a flag on Saturday, October 31. It will be a significant object lesson in patriotism to hundreds of thousands who may be wavering between sound money and repudiation.

Remember the day—Saturday, October 31—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND

A Comparison Between the Policy of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

LEGISLATED FOR AGRICULTURE

John M. Stahl Tells Why the Farmer Should Stand by His Friends.

John M. Stahl, a practical Illinois farmer, and a land owner in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, who is the editor of the Farmers' Call, Quincy, and also secretary of the Farmers' National Congress, is a man who has made his way from poverty to affluence, by the use of his own head and hands.

The Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, having sent their representatives to their various classes of machinery in 1873 and 1896, make the following statement, showing the decreased cost and increased efficiency of farm machinery.

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was in effect long enough to show that under its operation our production of wool would rapidly increase to the extent of benefit of the entire community. The Democrats hastened to put wool on the free list, while retaining a substantial duty on the product of the mill and the mine.

At its annual meeting in 1890 the Farmers' National Congress passed a resolution in favor of reciprocity; and that it yet favors reciprocity is shown by the following resolution at its last meeting:

Resolved, that the Farmers' National Congress has listened with profound interest to the able and eloquent address of the Hon. Francisco Javier Xanes of Venezuela on "The Commercial Relations of American Republics," and that it is in hearty sympathy with the aims and objects of such a treaty.

Resolved, that to secure reciprocal trade between the United States and the Spanish-American Republics, this Congress favors legislation of reciprocity which will protect and aid our steamship lines sufficient to answer all the purposes of such trade.

Resolved, that the Farmers' National Congress is in hearty sympathy with the aims and objects of such a treaty, and that it is in hearty sympathy with the aims and objects of such a treaty.

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AMERICAN PATRIOTISM

Democrats Vie with Republicans in Honors to William McKinley.

Canton, O., Oct. 17, 1896.—Canton, the home of William McKinley, has seen many marvelous events in this campaign, but none which equaled that of today. More men and women, more special trains, more delegations, more assurances of loyalty to national honor, more addresses and more responses by Maj. McKinley than on any previous day, was the record of this eventful day of October, 1896. From morning until night the number of special trains, the shouts and cheers of delegations, the music of bands, the glitter of uniforms and the addresses of speakers and responses of the people were heard. Nearly 500 cars brought perhaps 30,000 people from nearly half the states of the Union.

Mr. McKinley, who left his home early for a short walk in the crisp October air, found an anxious throng at his residence on his return, and from that moment until long after darkness he was the center of attraction, the recipient of honors innumerable and the dispenser of patriotic sentiments which were received with marks of the highest approval by the thousands who heard them.

A SINGLE DAY AT THE HOME OF THE NATION'S CANDIDATE.

SHOUTING THOUSANDS THROUGH THE STREETS OF CANTON.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Large Delegations from Ohio and Other States Great Maj. McKinley.

Another large and interesting delegation was made up of commercial travelers, mostly from Ohio and adjoining states. They were addressed by Mr. McKinley as follows:

"You have discovered in the last four years that it is a good deal safer to count markets than maxims. You have discovered that prices current and actual experience in trade and commerce are a better guide to business prosperity than anything you can find in the text books. You are coming together, Democrats and Republicans, to discuss the question of free trade. You have discovered in the last four years that it is a good deal safer to count markets than maxims. You have discovered that prices current and actual experience in trade and commerce are a better guide to business prosperity than anything you can find in the text books. You are coming together, Democrats and Republicans, to discuss the question of free trade. You have discovered in the last four years that it is a good deal safer to count markets than maxims. You have discovered that prices current and actual experience in trade and commerce are a better guide to business prosperity than anything you can find in the text books. You are coming together, Democrats and Republicans, to discuss the question of free trade."

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

Citizens of Kentucky Join in Support of McKinley and Honest Money.

A large delegation from Kentucky, composed of both Republicans and sound money Democrats, was one of the most demonstrative in honoring the Republican candidate. To them Mr. McKinley said:

"I address you not as Republicans nor Democrats, but as countrymen and friends. Your glorious old state has already registered a verdict in favor of one of the principal issues involved in this campaign. I do not believe that in the past twelve months the Kentucky people have changed their opinions on the questions of honest money and public honor. (Great applause and cries of 'No, no.') Kentucky has usually been a Democratic state, and in 1876 gave that sturdy Democratic statesman, Samuel J. Tilden of New York, an unprecedented popular majority for President. His memory is doubtless revered by many of your Democrats today, and I venture to say that you will not disagree to them in Mr. Tilden's own words.

"In his celebrated joint debate with Horace Greeley, in 1840, Mr. Tilden said: 'An unstable currency produces instability of prices and is peculiarly injurious to the farmer. He ought not to be subjected to the tremendous agency of an unsteady cause, which may disappoint his wisest calculations and overwhelm him in constant ruin, but he ought to be secured by the credit of his country against the curse of an unstable and conflicting currency.' (Great applause.)

"These were wise and honest words then; they are true and honest words now, and commend themselves to the careful consideration of every citizen in the land, who, if he would be spared further distress, should allow this counsel to guide him at the approaching national election."

OHIO WORKINGMEN.

Laboring Men from All Parts of the State Are Greeted.

No delegation was more cordially welcomed than that made up of railroad men, dock men, farmers and miners from Ohio, to whom Maj. McKinley said:

"There is a studied effort made in some quarters of the country to teach that the employer of labor is attempting to enslave the workman. I submit to you men of toil all around and about me, who is the better friend of labor, he who is the better contentment, or he who breathes only words that create discontent? There cannot be there ought never to be any enmity between labor and capital. The interest of one is the interest of the other. You know that the greatest friend of slavery is idleness. They talk about making the workmen slaves. There is no danger of a workman ever becoming a slave if he receives American wages, the wages that he had for thirty years, from 1860 to 1890, under the glorious policy of a protective tariff. The friend of labor, the best policy in the interest of the country, who does not give workmen an opportunity to work at good wages. Which policy do you think subserves that interest best? Our policy of protection or their policy of free trade? (Tremendous cheering. 'Ours! Ours!' and 'McKinley's policy!')

"This great audience fairly represents the diversified industries of the United States. On the one side of me are men who manufacture iron and steel, and men who handle iron ore, and in front are men who dig our coal. One is dependent on the other, and here in this audience, too, are representatives of the busy industries of the country, not content only with raw material, but the finished product, from one end of this country to the other. The one is never prosperous unless the other is prosperous. You

WORDS TO RAILROAD MEN.

Employment and Good Money Are Desired by All.

There were railroad men on all sides of Maj. McKinley when he began his fourteenth address. One party represented the Michigan Central, another party from Columbus, O., and represented the Pennsylvania lines entering that city. Still another party represented the Erie employees of Cleveland. To all these Maj. McKinley said:

"I am a workingman in this audience who would not rather work for a good road than a poor road; and there is not an employe in this great audience that would not rather be paid in good money than in no money. (Applause.)

"What you want first and above all else is employment. What you want is to get on the pay roll of a good railroad company, for you have to get on the pay roll to get any money. (Applause.)

"I have to get on the pay roll to get any money. (Applause.)

"I have to get on the pay roll to get any money. (Applause.)

THE GREATEST DAY OF THE CAMPAIGN



Bryan (to depot agent)—Where are all the folks?
Depot Agent—All gone to Canton.
—Louisville Times.

MARYLAND'S FIVE BATTALIONS.

They Pledge that State to the Party of Honest Money and Protection.

The Maryland delegation, consisting of five battalions, a total of 3000 men, were the first to get attention. To them Mr. McKinley said:

"You have given me, in all this campaigning, so much pleasure and satisfaction as to feel that the wage-earners of this country are in the most part enlisted in the cause for which we stand. (Prolonged cheering.) I know something of the workings of the United States. I know something of the potters. (Great applause from the potters.) I know something of the weavers. (Great applause from the weavers.) I know something of the great cotton and woolen mills, and that all they want is an opportunity to work; and to secure this all they ask is protection against the products of other lands, made by underpaid labor. (Great applause.)

"This, my fellow citizens, you can regulate by your own ballots. Petitions, as one of your spokesmen has already said, count for naught. Protests to the American Congress count for nothing. The time when the citizen's voice counts most is on that supreme day—the election day. What you want to do is to elect a Congress that represents your views, that is not disposed to resort to legislation to regulate them, or to keep them from injuring your industries. Let the voice of Maryland this year represent as the voice of Maryland had last year (enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'We will!') for honest money and protection. The tariff question is a question wholly of labor."

"We will manufacture with the world, the rest of the world will pay as good wages as we will in Great Britain and the States; but as long as it does not, patriotism, genuine Americanism, and every industrial interest demands that we should make our tariff high enough to secure the American worker the lowest cost of labor in foreign countries and the cost of labor in this. (Cheers.)

"Then, you are interested in honest money. You don't want any short dollars. You have to get short hours in the last four years and honest money. (Laughter and applause and cries of 'You bet we won't!')

"When you give a full day's work to your employer you want to be paid in full, unquestioned and unadmittedly. (Great applause.) This is the kind of money we have now. And the kind we propose to continue if the American people sustain us this year."

THE FARMERS ATTEST LOYALTY

Assurances that They Are for Sound Money and Sound Principles.

One of the earliest parties was made up of farmers from Monroe county, Mich., to whom Maj. McKinley said:

"I have never believed, as some people have been saying, that there was any danger about the state in Michigan. There has never been a moment when I had the slightest doubt about where the electoral vote of your glorious state would go in the presidential contest of 1896. No state in the Union has been so interested in the national American policy that will protect your property, your interests, your labor, your mines, the products of your forests, from undue competition than the state of Michigan. (Applause.)

"There is one thing that the Republican party is dedicated to, and that is to labor first, then to law and order. These are indispensable to the welfare of the kind and indispensable to the prosperity and the permanency of the republic. I am glad to know from your spokesman that you believe in a protective tariff, but that you believe in honest money. (Great cheering.) When you do your work, whether it be on your farm or in the factory, or in the mine, you want to receive in payment dollars that are good every month and everywhere in every part of the civilized world. That's the kind of money we have now, and we have more of it than we ever had in our history before. To enter upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be to commit this country to silver alone and deprive us of the gold we have. Instead of increasing

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS.

Representatives of Colleges Pay Their Respects.

A large delegation of students and professors of the Ohio Wesleyan university, the Ohio Medical university and other colleges, were the next callers. Maj. McKinley said in response to their greeting:

"If there was anything needed to dispel that false and dangerous doctrine which some people are now teaching, it is dispelled here today—a doctrine that would array class against class and one section of our country against the other. We have had on these grounds today men from more than a dozen states—wage-earners, miners, millworkers, farm-

CROWDS FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Colored Voters Are Represented in the Enormous Deputation.

The Central, Eastern and Western counties of West Virginia were all represented in the next audience addressed. These people filed to the platform forty railway coaches, coming in a train of six sections. Maj. McKinley spoke as follows:

MICHIGAN PAYS HER HONORS.

A Large Delegation of Business Men, Farmers and Railway Employees.

Ten coaches of people from Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and Western Michigan constituted the next audience addressed by Maj. McKinley. The party was largely composed of members of the Railroad Men's Sound Money club, but business men, professional men and citizens generally were represented. Mr. McKinley, after discussing the wonderful resources of Michigan, said:

WORKINGMEN FROM FACTORIES.

Delegations from Tin Plate Factories and Steel and Iron Works.

An enormous delegation composed of workmen from the tin-plate and iron and steel works of Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states was addressed by Maj. McKinley as follows:

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

We do not believe in wanton cruelty under any circumstances. Mr. Bryan should see to it at once that the ropes of his parachute are in good working order. The best way to deal with a panic is to vote it to death in advance.

The Boy orator has become irritable. He scolds the people and calls names. He started out on his campaign in good temper and in good voice. He still has the voice.

Mr. Bryan will look at his hand again he will find that there are four cards instead of five in his flush.

The crime of '73 must be lost, strayed or stolen. It has been conspicuous by its absence in Popocratic speeches for several weeks.

William McKinley never advocated the passage of a law which was designed to take money out of the pockets of American workmen.

Bryan is misled into thinking "the country is going to the dogs" by the snarling of Aitced and Tillman. The country will go after these dogs on November 4th, but it will not be to have the country return there won't be any more dogs worth mentioning.

Here's a "straw" for Bryan: Out of twenty-nine voters in "trouble" at the Center street police court in New York City Sunday morning, twenty-seven declared they would if at liberty vote for Mr. Bryan. The other two were undecided.

One Day's Record at Canton.

Michigan sends	2,000
West Virginia sends	2,000
Maryland sends	3,000
Kentucky sends	4,000
Ohio sends	5,000
Other states send	20,000

Saturday, October 17th, 1896

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"Patriotism, genuine Americanism, and every industrial interest demands that we should make our tariff high enough to measure the difference between the low cost of labor in foreign countries and the cost of labor in this country."

Maj. McKinley to the Marylanders, Oct. 17th, 1896.

All sections, all creeds, all nationalities, all colors, all classes, all interests, and all parties unite in honors to William McKinley.