low the thinking power and the conscience of the American people. (Applause.)

"What is it they propose to do? To have this government declare that sixteen ounces of silver is equal to one ounce of gold. Does that make it so? (Cries of 'No!') Why, all the king's army and all the king's men cannot do that. (Laughter.) If you want to know what an ounce of gold is worth you have got to go to the merchant; if you want to know what an ounce of silver is worth, you have got to go to the merchant. The government cannot fix the price of silver and gold any more than it can fix the price of potatoes and wheat. The government might as well declare one bushel of oats was equal to one bushel of wheat as to declare sixteen ounces of silver is equal to one ounce of gold.

"Suppose, in the old times, when coon skins had a market value, there should have been a law in this State that one muskrat skin was equal to one coon skin, and Congress had so declared, and all the legislatures in the world had said so; and you went into this store and the merchant there would tell you that it is not so. 'I won't take that at that rate.' Now, it is precisely so with this matter of the government undertaking to make a double standard. We cannot fix the price of anything by legislation; not silver any more than potatoes. And, that being so, if some one else had said it, I would say it was nonsense to talk about it. (Laughter.)

"My countrymen, this government cannot make two unequal things equal to each other. You know the old axiom we used to have in school: 'Things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.' That is just as applicable to money as to anything else. Things that are unequal to the same thing cannot be made equal to each other by the decree of all the kings in the world.

"Do you want a cheap dollar, either at 50 cents or at some fluctuating and uncertain point between 50 cents and a dollar? (Cries of 'Never!') Who is it going to help? My countrymen, you have been listening—and I speak to some Democrats to-day, I am sure, some—you have been listening for thirty years to the denunciation of the tariff because you said it was class legislation. Now, was there ever such class legislation as this: That you shall say to these silver mine owners that they can bring their silver to the United States mints, and for every cent's worth of it, we will put on the stamp of the government that it is worth a dollar. They will be benefited. It is the most pernicious, the most direct, the most unjustifiable class legislation that ever was proposed by any party in the history of the United States. (Applause.) Mr. Bryan himself admits that the silver-mine owners will get what he calls an incidental advantage. Yes, I should say so, a very direct and enormous advantage. Who are these people? They talk a great deal against plutocrats and rich men. The richest men in this country are the owners of those mines and the men who have made their money by luck and not by work. To-day some who have the most prodigous and easily made fortunes in this country are working with Mr. Bryan to get the product of the silver mines into the mints of the United States at twice its market value. How are you going to be helped? Where does you share of the profit come in?

"We have had good times and we can have them again by straight, honest, conservative methods. We will maintain the parity of our money; we will adopt a revenue bill that will pay the expenses of the government—a revenue bill that will encourage home production, instead of importing foreign goods, a revenue bill that will establish confidence in the minds of all the people—when we have elected McKinley." (Cheers.)

TO MINERS AND FARMERS.

Brief Address on the Benefits of the Home Market.

After leaving Worthington lunch was served on the train and before it was finished a stop was made at Bushrod, a little station in the mining region. Bushrod was not on the schedule, but a crowd of about 1,500 had gathered about the only building in the town, the railroad station, and it was the most wildly enthusiastic crowd that had yet been met. General Harrison left the lunch table to make a brief address and was given an ovation on his appearance. He said, in part:

"In this region you are engaged chiefly in two pursuits—one the mining of coal and the other farming. It must be particularly obvious to men who are engaged in mining coal that it is greatly to their interest to keep the railroads running and to keep our great factories running. This fuel that you bring up with so much toil and labor from the earth finds its chief market on the railroads to feed these locomotives and in our cities and towns to feed the great furnaces in manufacturing plants. It is perfectly plain then that any policy that cripples the railroads so that they don't run half as many trains as they used to, and any policy that puts out factory fires is against your interests. You will get better wages and more constant employment when there is a large demand for coal. These present times have been made bad for you chiefly because our factories have been shutting down and putting out their fires, and because the general condition of business has so affected railroad traffic that the great railroads are not burning near as much coal as they used to. How is this to be helped? It has been our theory that we should encourage mills in this country. The English mills do not burn your coal. If you buy English products and German products the men who mine the coal that is used in making these products are English and German miners, and by just so much as you promote a policy that tends to increase the amount of goods that is brought into this country from abroad, so much you are hurting yourselves.

"Now, as to the farmer, where is his best market? Where is the great volume of everything that he raises used? It is used here in this country. Many of these men would perhaps say that there are just as many people and they eat just as much bread. Not at all. When men are out of work they do not live so gloriously as when they are at work. They may have bread, but they don't have pies or dumplings or sweet cakes. The amount of flour and provisions consumed in the houses of our workingmen depends upon whether they are employed and getting good wages."

After General Harrison had finished Col. A. M. Hardy, candidate for Congress, made a brief but rousing talk, and the train pulled out, leaving the crowd waving and cheering behind.

Sandborn was another point not down on the schedule, but a crowd of some hundred had gathered and General Harrison made them a few remarks.

AT EDWARDSPORT.

The Ex-President Deplores Bryan's Effort to Create Prejudice.

The next scheduled stop was Edwardsport, another small station, and here a crowd of about 1,500 people had gathered. In addressing them General Harrison said:

"My friends, you have heard me in previous campaigns, sometimes when I was a candidate for office myself. This year I am seeking no honors at your hands. I simply come as your friend to return my thanks for the honors you have conferred upon me in the past, to speak, if I can, a wise and encouraging word to my fellow-citizens. There is a great deal of mischievous talk abroad in this country now, a great deal of talk that tends to divide our people into classes, and make men angry and jealous and suspicious. The poor man is appealed to to hate the rich man, and all sorts of opprobious terms are used in regard to men who have got to be rich. My friends, somebody with money had to build this railroad, or else you would have had to walk on the towpath of the canal. Some one has to build these great enterprises that require a great deal of money, and the men who do it are not necessarily your enemies. The man who tells you they are is misleading you. He is making you unhappy by putting bitter and jealous thoughts in your heart. I want to keep corporations and great aggregations of capital in proper control. We don't want them to have privileges they ought not to have. The merchant is prosperous when the farmer is prosperous. The banker is prosperous when the merchant and farmer and manufacturers are prosperous. The laborer is prosperous when capital can be profitably employed. What we want is confidence and kindly feeling towards each other. Don't let us on general principles stir up animosities and decry people, and especially if we are mad at some one, and don't let us bite off our noses to spite some one else." (Cheers.)

After leaving Edwardsport the train went flying through Bruceville, where the Popocrats were having a rally, with Governor Matthews as the orator. The Harrison train was lustily cheered as it passed by.

THRONG AT VINCENNES.

Nearly Ten Thousand People Attempted to Hear General Harrison.

The next points to be reached were places General Harrison had visited in the campaign of 1894 and those in the party who had been with him two years before were anxious to make a comparison of the crowds then and now. That at Vincennes was something more than twice as large and that at Princeton outdid the wildest expectations. When Vincennes was reached a crowd that spread all over a big field near the station greeted General Harrison with wild cheering as he alighted from his car and was led to a stand pitched in the center of the field. Here from eight thousand to ten thousand people crowded as close to him as they could get and still not half of them could hear the speech. He was introduced by Col. A. M. Hardy, very briefly, and spoke with the greatest earnestness for half an hour. In the course of his address he said:

"My Friends—I see I am surrounded here to-day, and I do not see how it will be possible for me to make any considerable number of you hear me. Our Democratic friends have a fight against gold and they tell us they are never going to let up on it. They evidently intend to drive it out of circulation. The grudge against gold is this: They say it has been going up and up all the time, and that that accounts for the low price of everything in the country; that really wheat is not lower, or corn lower, or oats lower, but gold is higher. We used to talk differently about that, we would say wheat is lower, potatoes are low. But Mr. Bryan and his friends have taught us a new way of looking at it. They say wheat is not any lower than it was, but that gold has gone up. It happens that just now the markets of the country are doing for our Democratic friends just what they have done for them a good many times before.

"When we used to argue the tariff question with the Democrats we quoted the markets on them. They said the protective tariff raised the prices of everything, and we showed by the markets that the tariff had greatly cheapened things in this country. In these times the Democrats were talking for cheapness. They wanted a cheap coat, and how pleadingly and tenderly they used to talk to the farmersulik derly they did use to talk to the farmers and workingmen about the cheap coats he ought to have and about the high prices he was paying for his living by reason of the Republican tariff. But the markets were against them then; we showed them that as the mills were developed all things were brought down. The markets are playing just that trick with them again to-day. While Mr. Bryan is passing about the country telling everybody that gold has gone up and that is what makes wheat so low, we have this extraordinary condition of things: Since Mr. Bryan was nominated for the presidency wheat has gone up about 17 cents per bushel, is still going up, and there is a very strong probability that it will go much higher, while silver has been going down from about 53 or 55 cents until the silver dollar is worth a little less than 50 cents to-day. Could there be any more complete refutation of what he says than what the markets show.

"Wheat is going up because there is a demand for wheat. Those great wheat fields of India that have been a competitor with the United States for the markets of Europe are now suffering by reason of drought; there has been a total failure of India's wheat crop, so that it seems to be probable that, instead of India sending wheat to England to be sold, she will have to come to the United States to buy wheat to keep her people from starving.

PRODUCTION AND DEMAND.

"That is what we have been saying to you all the time—that it was a question of production and of demand, and that there was absolutely nothing in the story that the low price of wheat was to be accounted for on the theory that gold had gone up. The production of gold has been enormously increased every year. It has nearly doubled what it was a few years ago. It promises to go on yet further. Gold is not getting scarcer, but is getting plentier. We have no war to make against silver. The Republican programme provided for a large use of silver. We have now over $400,000,000 of silver in use in the currency of the United States. Up to the time when they say the 'crime of '73' was committed we had coined but 8,000,000 silver dollars. Since then we have added to the coinage until we have over $400,000,000 of silver money. We have gold, too. We are keeping them both in use, but we keep them in use and we keep them at a parity because the government of the United States, instead of opening its mints to every silver mine owner so that he could bring it there and have it coined freely and every 50 cents when handed back stamped at a dollar, the government is buying its silver on its own account at the market value and is coining a limited number of silver dollars and putting behind every dollar the solemn promise of this great Nation of ours that we will maintain that silver dollar and every paper dollar that is out with the power of the government behind it. We have put the pledge of our integrity and great resources behind the silver dollar to make it and keep it as good as gold.

"What is Mr. Bryan's programme? He says: 'Didn't we whip the British at Yorktown? Didn't we adopt the Declaration of Independence? Didn't we achieve our political independence, and are we now unable to establish a financial policy of our own?' We have had our own financial policy. We can put this government on a silver basis and drive every gold dollar in it out of circulation if we only pass a free coinage law. He says: 'We can have bimetallism with free coinage.' I say we cannot. This government is a great and strong government, but it cannot fix the value of anything. If you want to know what a thing is worth you must go to the market to find out. You don't go to the statute book. It may declare that a bushel of oats is of the same value as a bushel of wheat, but that does not make it so. No more can the government fix the price of silver in the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and make it sound. If it is so, you do not need a statute declaratory of the fact. If it is not so, it is absolutely impossible to make it so by legislation. For Mr. Bryan to allude to our great achievements in war and liken them to a proposition that this government shall declare sixteen ounces of silver to be equal to one of gold, when they are not, is sheer nonsense.

APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE.

"If these two things are of equal value, they will circulate as such. If they are not, they will not, and the one that is more valuable will go out of use altogether. We do not need to go back to the Gresham law to prove this. I just appeal to your common sense when I say that gold will go out of use as money if one gold dollar is worth two silver dollars. Is there any man here so foolish as to spend a gold dollar if he could get two silver dollars for it? He will buy what he wants with one and keep the other, so the dearer money goes out. I wonder that anybody should dispute that in view of the fact that almost every one who hears me remembers that it was during the war when greenbacks depreciated because we could not redeem them in gold. The gold dollar went into the vault or out of the country.

"The Republican party stands for the use of both metals in such measure, with such limitations upon silver that they will both circulate together, with the power of the government behind them. Mr. Bryan and his followers stand for a free coinage that drives gold out of circulation and brings in silver monometallism. That is the whole story.

"Who will be benefited by a cheap dollar? I see how the mine owners are to be helped, but how is the man who toils from day to day to be helped? The merchant will mark up his goods, but the laboring man cannot mark up his wages. He must talk with the boss and have an argument about it, and it is slow work to get any raise at all. I tell you as one who has studied the question that the history of all those attempts to use cheap money is that the price of everything the workingmen buy goes up quickly, while his wages move up slowly behind. It is a false cry that the poor man wants a poor dollar. Of all men he wants a good one—one as good at the end of the year as now; one that he can put away and keep.

"My friends, I have talked to you for thirty years in Indiana, and I appeal to you if I have ever misled you on a question of this kind. (Cries of 'Never!') In 1876, when the fiat greenback craze was on, I said to you what I say now, that a depreciated fluctuating currency is the curse of the workingman and of the farmer. (Applause.) There has been no change of my voice. I have now laid aside all political ambition. I am but the grateful debtor of this great people, who have honored me, and I come to speak to you out of a heart that is interested in your welfare—to speak those things that I believe will most promote your prosperity.

"They talk about Republicans becoming Democrats. Why, my friends, the great Democrats have left the party—the great leaders in the Senate, this administration and all the Cabinet, hosts of business men in every city have left it. It is now at the time of its greatest discredit in all its history, judged by the testimony of Democrats themselves. (Cheers.) When good Democrats are leaving the party, my fellow-Republicans, is it a time for you to go into it? (Cries of 'No' and applause.)

"If we can but say to the world that the intelligence and conscience of our people is neither clouded nor debauched; that we mean to maintain a good, sound currency, to maintain the national faith and to pay the national obligations in honest dollars and our individual debts honestly; that we mean to maintain a good, sound hundred-cent dollar in all our transactions we shall have taken the first long step towards the restoration of prosperity in this country. It gives me great happiness to think that the success of the Republican party never destroyed confidence. It never injured business. During the war we were on the side of the government; after the war we said that the greenback shall be made as good as gold. In 1878 you were listening to just such talk on the money question as now. The Democrats said then that resumption would ruin the country. I said it would help it, and it did help it. We have been ever since in a condition of prosperity that would have been impossible if we had refused to redeem our greenbacks in gold.

"We must stamp out with the indignant votes of a million of our people in Indiana and in the adjoining States this heresy that is pressed upon us now. What we want is to turn to that condition of things we had when we had a revenue bill that paid the expenses of the government and did not put us to the necessity of buying bonds to pay them. We shall find prosperity just where we lost it. If you wish to find anything you have lost you must go to the place you lost it. You lost prosperity when you inaugurated this Democratic policy, and you must go back where you lost it, and my word for it, you will find what you have lost."

PRINCETON'S GREATEST DAY.

Over 20,000 People Assembled to Hear General Harrison.

The next stop was at Princeton, in that same Gibson county where they have been saying there was such a powerful lot of silver sentiment. If big crowds and unlimited expression of enthusiasm for McKinley are any indication, this silver sentiment must be concealed somewhere in the next county. Nothing like the outpouring here had ever been known before at Princeton. The people had been coming in from all the surrounding country since 6 o'clock in the morning and had a big parade that was two hours in passing one corner. Like the Worthington parade, it was made up of uniformed clubs, cavalry companies and decorated wagons. It was headed by a marching club of a hundred young ladies, whose uniform consisted of a cap, a black skirt and a waist of bright yellow gold. Gold was the prevailing color in hats, sashes, ribbons, badges and everything. The city was elaborately decorated and everywhere the gold bunting was in the greatest profusion. General Harrison and party were driven in carriages to the fair grounds, followed by a cheering crowd of about two thousand people, who had come down to the train, and, preceded by a company of cavalry to clear the way on arrival at the grounds, they found a vast concourse of people, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000, swarming over the place. The ovation given General Harrison on his appearance upon the stand was magnificent and the enthusiasm throughout was beyond description. Not one-fourth of the people could get within the sound of his voice, and the cheering on the edges of the big crowd was incessant.

The General's Speech.

General Harrison was introduced by Representative Hemenway and spoke in part as follows:

"My Fellow-citizens—This assemblage, I fear, is much too large for my voice. I know how difficult it is to preserve quiet when the speaker can be heard by but a small portion of a great audience. I will ask you, however, to keep as quiet as you can while I endeavor to speak to you about some of the matters involved in this campaign, a campaign which has wonderfully excited the interest of our people. A Gibson county audience is not unacquainted with me, as I am not unacquainted with you, for very many years ago I addressed you and in many intervening campaigns you have done me the kindness to give me your attention. I am here to-day in a position of absolute disinterestedness. I have no personal ambition to promote; I have no personal interest to serve; I come to speak to you as one citizen to another; to speak to you as one who has received at your hands in the past many conspicuous and touching favors and who is put under obligation for what you have done for him, to be very frank and very sincere in what he says to you now. The personal consistency of a man is not of the highest importance, but it is of some importance.

"An attempt has been made to create the impression that I have said some things inconsistent with my present position upon the question of the free coinage of silver. It is not true, my countrymen, as I shall show you. The extract from one of my messages which has been printed, to which Mr. Bryan himself referred in some of his speeches, is simply to this effect: That the issuing of the treasury notes under the Sherman bill, by which the government purchased at its market price 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, and issued a paper currency based upon that silver bullion—I did say that I thought the issuing of that paper under the conditions which accompanied it had had a favorable effect upon the business and markets of the country. I still say so. But Mr. Bryan and those who quote that utterance forget that that was not free coinage of silver; that every paper dollar that was issued under the Sherman law was supported by a gold dollar's worth of silver bought in the market by the government and that every such bill was further supported by the pledge of the government written in that law that this government would maintain the parity of those notes with gold. That was a currency supported in the first place by the bullion that had been purchased, not at the rate of 16 to 1, but at the market price of bullion in the markets of the world; and, in the next place, by the pledge of this government that it would make every such note the equivalent of a gold dollar. If any man who now advocates the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 can find any comfort in that declaration he must be a very comfortless man. (Laughter.)

HARRISON'S VIEWS NOT CHANGED.

"My position upon this question has never been in doubt. Let me read to you a paragraph or two from some of my earlier sayings upon this subject. In 1876 I was, contrary to my wish, made the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of Indiana. At that time there was a great deal of talk about a limitless issue of greenbacks. The fiat money idea had begun to pervade the minds of many of our people. I then said in a speech at Danville, Ind.:

"'It is mainly, if not entirely, the expectation that the government will some time or other pay those notes that gives them their purchasing value. The note of Baron Rothschild, bearing no interest, if never to be paid would never be worth anything. It is beyond the power of the government to say that a greenback dollar shall buy two bushels of wheat. The man that had the wheat will ask $5 or $3 for it, according as the demand and the value of the greenback are in comparison with gold. The government cannot say: "This fifty-dollar greenback shall be enough to buy a horse." That is for the man to say who has the horse. It is the belief that the government will maintain its honor before the world and redeem its obligations that gives the greenback its value.

"'A stable currency, one that has a fixed value, that is worth the same to-day and to-morrow, is the best currency for men in all conditions of life, and is the only one with which men in all conditions will be satisfied; and if there is any class of men in the world who have a deeper interest than others in having currency which is the same from month to month and from year to year it is the poor man, the laboring man, the men who are most liable to be deceived by those who have better opportunities of information in regard to matters of finance. The man who sits on some financial eminence can see beforehand the fluctuations in the money market and save himself from loss, but the man who cannot is the man down in the valley, to whom information on the financial changes comes tardily. Where you have a fluctuating currency, when it goes up labor is the last thing to feel the rise, and when it goes down labor is the first thing to feel the depression. Then if there is one class more than another that has a deep interest in a permanent stable currency it is the poor man who has not the ability to watch its fluctuations and to arrange his finances with reference to them.'

"That, my countrymen, was an expression of my views in 1876, and I hold those views to-day; that the poor man's dollar and the farmer's dollar, if he is not to be cheated by it, must be a dollar of fixed value; one that is as good at the end of the year as it was at the beginning. Again, in my message of 1889 I said:

"I think it is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at the present ratio free, we may expect that the difference in the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commercial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present ratio of coinage. Such a result would be discreditable to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should not tread the danger edge of such a peril. And, indeed, nothing more harmful could happen to the silver interests. Any safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the coins on their commercial uses.

BRYAN'S CHARGE DENIED.

"Now, Mr. Bryan has said that in my message I was speaking as a statesman and that in my present utterances I am speaking as a politician. This is what I said to the Congress and people of the United States in 1889. My voice then, speaking under the responsibilities of a great public office, was precisely what it is to-day when I speak to you as a private citizen. (Cheers.) As to this question of personal consistency, I only wanted to make it apparent to my Gibson county friends and to my Indiana friends that I have not said one thing upon this question at one period of my life and another thing now. I stand by the declaration that the honor of this government, that the interests of its commercial classes, that the interests of its farmers, that the interests of its working people above all, require that we should have a dollar of fixed and unfluctuating value and that it shall always be worth 100 cents. (Cheers.) We are confronted this year with a proposition that silver is to be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1, notwithstanding the fact that the commercial ratio of the two metals is about 33 to 1. In other words, the gold in a gold dollar is worth, I think, at the recent quotations, a little more than twice as much as the silver in a silver dollar. The proposition is that in spite of that disparity silver shall be coined by the government for the mine owners without charging them a cent for the cost and labor of coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the men who have that silver bullion can only sell it in the market at the ratio of 33 to 1. Why should we do this favor to the mine owners? It is a favor to them if Mr. Bryan is right in saying that the value of silver will increase. By just so much as it is increased in value you have put money into the pockets of the owners of silver mines.

"We hear a great deal of talk about the oppressions of capital, about the plutocrats and the rich men. The richest men in this country, as a class, are these men who have been fortunate enough to secure an interest in some of the great silver mines. They are men who have obtained their riches with the least cost in the way of labor or mental process. It has come to them by luck, and they are now enormously rich. They are proposing that this government, instead of buying their silver at the market price and coining so much of it as we need, shall take every dollar they can dig out of the mines and give them twice its value. Mr. Bryan admits that there will be an incidental advantage, as he calls it, to the silver mine owner. An incidental advantage! You have been listening for thirty years to denunciations by Democrats—your county Democratic newspapers, every Democratic speaker has been denouncing the tariff because it was class legislation, as they said; and yet they are advocating now a policy that, as class legislation, exceeds in its proportions and in the limited number of those who are to benefit by it, anything that was ever proposed in this country. We can see how the mine owner is to get his profit, by so much as silver goes up he profits. By so much as it fails to go to parity with gold, the man who accepts it in payment of a debt is cheated.

SILVER WILL NOT ADVANCE.

"Will silver go up to a parity with gold when it is freely coined? These gentlemen say that this is a great, a rich and powerful country, and so it is; but you forget, my silver friend, that your proposition does not put the strength or the riches of the national government behind this dollar at all. It simply takes the bullion from the mine owner and stamps it and gives it back to him, and has no further care of that dollar. You would not consent to the proposition that the government should issue its promise to maintain these dollars at a parity with gold. You say it must be let alone. The present currency is so supported, but you deny this support of the government in your proposition, and yet talk about the great and powerful government. Suppose Mr. Bryan's prophecy is unfulfilled, and that silver does not go up to par with gold. Mind you, it is his mere prophecy, and the opinion of all those who are skilled in financial matters is that it will not go to par with gold. All of our historical experience shows that will not be the effect of it.

"In Mexico they have free coinage and while Mexico is not as great a country as this yet the Mexican silver dollar, containing a little more silver than our silver dollar contains, is only worth 50 cents in gold. What is called the Latin Union in Europe, made up of France and several other of the great continental countries, agreed to coin silver and they began the coinage of it, but those nations combined could not keep the value of their silver coin up to gold and were compelled to suspend their coinage of silver. Yet we are told that this country simply by coining it will bring it up to a par with gold. I would rather depend upon experience than upon prophecy, unless I was very well assured that the prophet had been anointed. (Laughter.) The prophet days are past. Mr. Bryan knows nothing more about it than you do. His experience in life has not given him knowledge of those things and he cannot point to an historical instance and he never has pointed to an historical instance, or to any fact that would support this prophecy.

"What will be the effect? Everybody who sells goods will mark up the price of his goods. He will not give you as much for a silver dollar as he has been in the habit of giving for a gold dollar or, for a paper dollar maintained at parity with gold. He will mark up all his goods to whatever amount the silver currency is less valuable than the gold currency. The storekeeper can do that. The man you buy your tea, coffee, sugar, boots, clothing and things of that sort from, he can mark up his goods with a little stub of a pencil. He can have it done the next morning after the free-silver law passes. But I speak here to-day to a great many men who earn their living by daily toil—who get wages. I want to ask these men how are they going to mark up their wages. They can't take a pencil and go to the pay roll and mark up their wages.

QUESTION OF WAGES.

"They have to consult the boss; they have to have an argument with him. The historical fact growing out of our experience with greenbacks is that everything that the working man buys goes up rapidly and his wages go up very tediously and very slowly. When the greenback was a depreciated dollar the cost of living went up over a 100 per cent. and wages went up less than 50 per cent. That is experience—that is the experience to which you are invited by those men who ask you to destroy our present system in which silver and gold are both used and paper and all maintained at a parity, for a system under which we shall coin silver freely without regard to its commercial value, and thus bring down everything to a silver basis.

"My countrymen, does anybody suppose that when we have free coinage of silver gold will be in use in this country. There is nothing clearer, nothing so well established in history as that cheap money always drives a good money out of circulation; and you know why it is. If you have two dollars and one is better than the other, you are going to keep the better one and spend the poorer one. Gold—six hundred and odd millions of it—will be driven instantly out of use. And many of these silver advocates themselves admit that the first effect of that would be a tremendous financial panic. A distinguished English bimetallist who is vice president of the Bimetallic League in England, has recently visited New York; and while advising us to adopt free coinage he freely admits that the first effect of adopting it would be a tremendous and universal business panic. So that we have that to meet with. We put ourselves out of communication with all of the great nations of the earth, separate ourselves from England, France and Germany and associate ourselves with China, Japan and Mexico. This is the banquet to which we are invited.

"But it is said we want a cheaper dollar because the gold dollar has been going up. They tell you that wheat has not been going down but that the right expression is that gold has been going up. That is, a dollar in gold will buy more wheat than it did before, not because wheat is lower, but because gold has gone up. Now, my countrymen, our Democratic friends have always had trouble with the markets. (Laughter.) They have been men who depended upon maxims. In the old tariff discussions they were always telling us that the tariff put up prices; and we were saying to them no, that in the long run tariff by developing American manufacturing had brought down the prices of nearly everything. The market reports showed it, but this did not discomfit their orators. They went on asserting that the effect of the protective tariff was to increase prices; and so now they are saying that wheat is low because gold has gone up high.

MARKETS CONFOUND BRYAN.

"The markets come in to confound them again; and just while Mr. Bryan is touring about the country talking to the people who listen to him, wheat is going up and silver is going down. (Applause.) Wheat has appreciated since Mr. Bryan began his crusade. Since he was nominated wheat has gone up about 17 cents, and the value of a silver dollar has gone down from about 53 or 55 cents to a little below 50 cents. What does this teach us? What has put the price of wheat higher, what is likely to put it up higher? Why, my countrymen, it is the demand for wheat. (Cries of 'That's it.') In India, which has recently become a great competitor of this country in the wheat markets of Europe, India, a country where 6 cents a day will pay for a day's labor, is this year suffering from a great drought. They have not raised grain enough to feed themselves, much less enough to send to Europe to compete with Indiana wheat. It seems to be likely that we shall have to send American wheat to India to help feed them; and that is putting the price of wheat up. It is not gold going up that put it up and it is not silver going down that kept it down, because at this moment wheat is rising and silver falling. So, my countrymen, we want good money; as much as we can have and maintain at parity. We do not want one dollar of one value and another dollar of another value. We want them all to be maintained as the Republican party has made and kept them, every one of them good, honest dollars, and every one the equal of every other. (Applause.)

"There is one aspect of this campaign of which I want to speak for a few moments. To me it is of supreme importance and interest because if we should be beguiled into free silver and fall into the slough of a commercial panic we would get out of it after awhile. We would repent ourselves and recover ourselves. But there is another proposition involved in this campaign which, if we give our assent to, it will injure the government, not in its statutes, which may be repealed by the Congress that follows, but injured in its great national powers. The Chicago convention declared that it denounces federal interference with the affairs of the State. That was not a general proclamation. It had a particular aim. It was directed to and attempted to describe a particular event. It was meant to rebuke Mr. Cleveland for interfering in the Chicago riot to open a way for the United States mail and for commerce between the States. It was meant to declare that it was no part of the business of the national government to do that. When Mr. Bryan indorses that platform, as he has said he does, every syllable of it, he declares that if in any of our great cities a riot should break out and the mail trains should be stopped and interstate commerce stopped he will not feel that he has the right or power as President to open a way for the mails of the United States or its interstate commerce.

PROTEST AGAINST ANARCHY.

"He has virtually said he would feel it his duty if elected President and Governor Altgeld is elected Governor of Illinois (cries of 'Never' and great applause)—no, it will never happen, but if it should happen, Mr. Bryan has put himself in the attitude of saying that if in any of the States the process of the courts of the United States should be defied by a mob and the mail trains should be stopped and interstate commerce interrupted, he would not feel he could interfere, as President, to reinforce the United States marshal that he might execute his right or push out of the way the obstructions to the mails, but that he would feel it his duty to go to Governor Altgeld and ask him to do it. Now, in the name of the dead of the great war for the Union, in the name of the living who fought with those who gave their lives that the powers of this national government might be maintained, I protest against such doctrine. I protest to the American people that a man who says the United States has not the constitutional power to support its marshal in executing its writ, and has not the constitutional power to open the way for the mails and interstate commerce ought not to be President of the United States.

"We fought that thing out in 1861 to 1864. (Great applause.) The Governor of Kentucky thought Mr. Lincoln had no right to march troops through Kentucky. When we got home we thought that doctrine was dead; and I think when this election is over we will find that it is dead. (Applause.) Mr. Bryan has said that he has never said anything to indicate that he would not enforce the laws. I say yes. When he said he believed in that platform he said so.

"Governor Altgeld has recently made a speech in New York city—only last Saturday night—and in that speech he clearly said these resolutions of the convention pointed to the Chicago riot and to Mr. Cleveland's conduct in connection with it. He says that the marshal of southern Illinois called upon him to help him enforce the process of the United States Court, and he complains that the marshal of northern Illinois, instead of calling upon him, called upon the President of the United States to help him. No, we cannot diminish the power of the dignity or the honor of this great Nation. We must hold to the doctrine that the President is the chief executive of the Nation, sworn to execute the laws, has power to execute them on every foot of American soil without asking anybody's consent."

At the conclusion of his speech the crowd at the back of the platform demanded a speech and Mr. Harrison spoke briefly.

AT EVANSVILLE.

Big Crowd, Long Parade and a Notable Speech.

The Evansville demonstration was the biggest thing this end of the State has ever known. When the men who organize a political procession are astounded at the size of it and find that their predictions about it were altogether too small it is a peculiar state of things, to say the least. The reception committee that met General Harrison at Princeton remarked that the indications were good for a pretty large turnout, and the managers were counting upon about 5,000 men in line. The realization came in a procession with at least 8,000 in line and crowds upon the streets that can only be compared with those that turned out at Indianapolis last week to view the railroad demonstration.

The train arrived here at 6 o'clock and the party found a big crush of people at the station, who were sorely disappointed when they learned that General Harrison was not to leave the car until time for him to review the parade. Dinner was served in the car and General Harrison was able to get a few minutes of rest. At 7:30 carriages were in waiting and the party were driven to the point where the procession had formed. For nearly an hour General Harrison's carriage led the march and the vast crowds along the streets gave him a continuous ovation. When they arrived at the courthouse the party left the carriages and reviewed a part of the parade from the steps. They took up this position at 8:20, and at 9 o'clock, when it was necessary to leave in order to address the crowd in Evans Hall, the parade was still going by without any signs of ending. It contained delegations from a number of towns eighty miles distant, and the crowds in town were contributed from a radius of this length. It took the procession an hour and a half to pass the courthouse, and it was going at double quick, owing to the lateness of the hour. In it there were floats innumerable it seemed, eight bands, flambeau clubs, wheelmen's clubs, railroad clubs, cavalry companies and about everything one could think of as appropriate to a procession, even to a calliope.

While the parade was going on the hall was packed to the doors, and only a small percentage of the people who surged about it were able to get in. The Bryan managers took occasion to slip a crowd of roughs into the gallery, and they sought to annoy General Harrison by applauding and yelling at the mention of the names of Bryan and Altgeld. General Harrison handled them as effectively as he had similar disturbers at Richmond, Va. He was introduced by Mr. C. A. Debruler and was received with tremendous cheers by the crowd that had been waiting until 9:25 o'clock for him to appear.

The Ex-President's Speech.

When the applause had subsided General Harrison spoke as follows:

"My friends, I hoped to be relieved when I retired from public office of the labors of political campaigning; I hoped that others might take up my share of the work which for thirty years or more I had been accustomed to do in the State of Indiana. But I could not feel quite content with myself, in view of the important issues involved in this campaign, to withhold, when requested, the small contribution that I can make towards the success of the Republican cause.

"I speak with deliberation when I say that, in my judgment, we have not had, since the great civil war, a contest that so much involved the dignity and honor, the peace and prosperity of our beloved country. It is admitted to be true by our adversaries; they proclaim this campaign to be one of intense interest and far-reaching importance. There is only one other point that I can think of now upon which we are in harmony with Mr. Bryan and his followers. He tells us, and I quite agree, that the condition of things in this country now is far from good. We are all agreed that present conditions should not be continued. Everybody admits that times are bad, and that there is a most peremptory demand for some change in our public policies that will bring back to us the prosperity we once enjoyed.

"My countrymen, it is in the memory of every adult who hears me that only a little while ago this country was prosperous; that all these people were prosperous; that they were highly prosperous, and that the comforts of life were more generally diffused among our people than ever before. We lost that estate and we want to find it again. You know you have lost it, and I think you know when you lost it (a voice, 'In 1892!'), and if you want to find it you must go back to the place where you lost it.

"The relief which the Republican party holds out to you is to be found in this direction. We propose to substitute for the Wilson tariff bill a bill that will yield sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government. Since the enactment of the Wilson bill the government revenue has been wholly inadequate to pay its expenses. That is not a good condition of things. It is a very evil state of things when, instead of deriving money annually under public law sufficient to support the government, the administration is driven to the sale of bonds in order to realize money enough to conduct the ordinary operations of the government. I think you will all agree, Democrats and Republicans, that we must have a revenue bill that shall meet the expenses of the government. We may differ as to the line upon which that bill may be constructed, but we agree that we must have increased revenue.

WHAT REPUBLICANS WILL DO.

"The Republican programme is to get that increased revenue chiefly by duties on goods that are brought to this country for sale from foreign countries. (Applause.) We believe that these foreign manufacturers should pay that tribute for the advantage of the American market and we believe that the failure to levy these duties and the attempts to realize from internal taxation too large a proportion of the expenses of the government has resulted in closing American shops and in throwing American workingmen out of work. We propose to adopt a policy that, when it was in force, did keep all our mills running and did keep all our men employed. (Applause.) We propose, so far as it may be done, to restore that policy of reciprocity which was giving to us an enormously increased foreign trade. We had practically secured for our millers of flour and for our packers of meats the market of Cuba, and we could have held it, and it would have increased, if that policy had been perpetuated. It was stricken down, and again Spanish duties upon American flour have been restored, so that we are practically shut out of that market. We had labored to break down the discriminations against American meats which had been maintained in Germany and other continental countries. They had put a stigma upon our provisions. They said our meats were unwholesome. But while the Republican reciprocity law was in force Germany was very anxious to send large cargoes of beet sugar to the United States. She was compelled to give us reciprocally good treatment in her market. This was under the management of the Agricultural Department by General Rusk and under the management of the State Department by James G. Blaine. (Applause.) But now American commerce is being crippled again by these unjust restrictions upon the sale of our meats abroad. The Republican party proposes, in addition to this measure, to maintain the currency of the country upon the high standard of honor which we established in 1879. (Applause.) We propose to open the shops and give our unemployed workmen work and at better wages, and to pay those wages in as good a dollar as the British workman receives for his labor. (Great applause.) We propose, too, that there shall be no question, hereafter, of the national integrity; that we will pay our bond obligations and redeem our greenbacks in gold, as we have promised. (Applause.) We propose, in this way, to restore confidence, so that not only foreign investors, but American investors who have capital will no longer hoard their money in bank vaults, but will send it out to its busy, active work in manufacturing and commercial lines. (Applause.) We propose that the integrity of the government shall be unsullied. Briefly and imperfectly, this is the Republican prescription for the commercial and industrial ills that now afflict this country.

DEMOCRATIC PRESCRIPTION.

"The Democratic prescription is to call 50 cents a dollar (laughter and cheers); to increase prices by simply dividing the dollar we have now, and calling one dollar two. That is a fake prescription. There is no merit in it. You are not a whit the richer when you have so declared. I can see how a man who has silver to mint, taken from some of these great bonanza mines, can be benefited by free silver, because by whatever amount silver advances he is enriched, but when the government has coined his silver into dollars for him without charging him anything for doing it, he is not going to give them away to you. If you get any of them you will have to work for them or give something for them. It is folly, it seems to me, the highest folly, for any man to argue that fifty cents' worth of silver, when coined freely, when the support of the government is withdrawn from it, when our pledge to maintain its parity with gold is stricken down, will be accepted as the equivalent of a dollar in gold.

"Mr. Bryan has said that everybody thinks bimetallism is a good thing. What does he mean by it? Does he mean we shall use both gold and silver as money? If he does, I say to him that we are doing that now; that we have over four hundred millions of silver dollars in use now, and that we are using with it, about six hundred millions of gold dollars. I say to him that if he means this government can by any act of Congress make sixteen ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold, when in fact and in the markets of the world, it takes thirty-three ounces of silver to be equal to one ounce of gold—I say to him he cannot do it. (Applause.) This government can, without the aid of any other government, put the United States upon a silver monometallic basis; but it cannot maintain a double standard unless the two dollars are of equal value. There is the proposition. This government cannot declare the value of anything. It cannot declare that a bushel of oats is the equal of a bushel of wheat. If it does, it don't go. It is not true. It isn't true, because no man will give you a bushel of wheat for a bushel of oats. It is not true, because the merchant and dealer says it is not true; it doesn't matter what is written in the statue books. This government can do mighty things; it has done mighty things, but neither this government nor any other in the world can control the laws of trade. If the bullion broker says: 'I will give you thirty-three ounces of silver for one ounce of gold,' that fixes the value and there is no power that can reverse it.

SOME 16-TO-1 TALK.

"Mr. Bryan tells us of the great achievements of this country, about the Declaration of Independence and how we whipped the British at Yorktown, and says 'can't we establish a double standard?' I say no, unless you make the silver dollar intrinsically equal in the markets of the world to the gold dollar. It was upon that basis that our fathers undertook the double standard. When they said 16 to 1, that was what the markets of the world said; and it went so long as the markets of the world were that way. But when the market changed and silver went down until it was 33 to 1 you could not circulate a gold dollar and a silver dollar together upon the basis of 16 to 1. This is a matter of the commonest understanding. If you have a gold dollar and with it you can go and buy thirty-three ounces of silver and can take those thirty-three ounces to the government mint and have them coined into two silver dollars are you going to give your gold dollar for what one silver dollar will buy? (Cries of 'No.') The poor money drives out the good. We had our own illustration of that when we had greenbacks that were worth 40 cents on the dollar. Gold was then driven out of use; it became a subject of speculation in Wall street, but it was not here in use as money. Will it be so when we coin silver freely? Silver will be the poorer money and gold will leave us. So there is nothing in this prescription to relieve. There is nothing to make more work, and it is a poorer dollar for the work that you find to do. That is all.

"But, my friends, there is another phase of this Democratic platform that to me is full of alarm. It makes a direct assault upon the integrity and upon the powers of the national goverment. In 1861 the States that went into the Southern Confederacy undertook to establish the doctrine that the government of the United States could not introduce its soldiers to enforce the laws of the United States against the protest of the States themselves; that the government could not enforce its own laws in any State except by the consent of the State. They were not seeking to overthrow government. The soldiers of the Confederacy were not Anarchists. They were laboring to set up another government, but a government in which personal rights and property rights should be respected and maintained. When Lee surrendered to Grant and Johnson to Sherman, that doctrine was forever abandoned by the gallant men who had struggled to maintain it. They renewed their allegiance to the flag of Washington and I believe they are to-day as true in that allegiance as those of you who marched under that flag (pointing to the stars and stripes) during the war. But the question is presented by this Chicago platform whether a Chicago mob, led by Anarchists, shall establish in this country a doctrine that Lee and Jackson could not establish.

"Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, on Saturday night last made a speech in New York. In the course of that speech he admitted that the declaration of the Chicago convention against interference of the national government in the affairs of the States was directed against Mr. Cleveland's acts in connection with the Chicago riot. He admitted that what was said against the courts was directed to the action of the courts in connection with that riot, so that we are not in doubt as to that proposition. It was declared in their resolution, defended by Altgeld and approved by Bryan—for he has approved it. The declaration is that when a riot breaks out in any State and stops the mail trains or stops interstate commerce between the States or impedes the execution of the orders of the United States courts those obstructions cannot be removed unless the President will ask the Governor of the Sate for permission to do so. (Applause.)

WHERE THE PEOPLE SHOUTED.

"Mr. Bryan has practically said that if he were elected President he would not wipe out of the way any obstruction to the passage of mail trains; that he would not reinforce any United States marshal in executing the writs of the court unless he had first asked Governor Altgeld's consent. I am not here to wave the bloody shirt. I am here to extend the hand of friendship to every Confederate soldier who renders now a just allegiance to the flag. (Applause.) I am here to say that what he could not do, a Chicago mob of Anarchists shall not do."

At this the audience arose and cheered for several minutes. Mr. Harrison had made his point eloquent and he stood and gazed calmly until the cheering ceased. Then he continued:

"This great country of ours, North and South, will never consent or allow any man to be President of the United States who will not of himself, without asking the consent of any man, execute all the laws of the United States in all the States. (Great applause.) The United States courts are assailed.

"They talk about government by injunction as if it were some new departure, some new writ, tyrannical and vexatious in its character, which the judges had just devised. The writ of injunction is as old as the chancery courts of England and of the United States. It is the use of the power of the court to stop the doing of something that threatens terrible injury to any man or that threatens the peace of the community. Let me call your attention to an exercise of this power.

"On White river, above Indianapolis, there was a great stawboard factory which discharged enormous quantities of highly chemicalized fluid into the river. The effect was to kill the fish in the river, to leave them putrifying along the banks and to make the water used by Indianapolis and elsewhere unfit for human use. The courts of the United States being appealed to, issued a writ of injunction and said: 'You must stop that.' This is the writ that is denounced. This is the familiar power of chancery courts exercised beneficially to restrain riot, to restrain conspiracies threatening the public peace, to restrain chances that threaten the public health and the lives of our citizens. And yet government by injunction is denounced because the courts of the United States at Chicago enjoined criminal conspiracies against the peace of the community. No, my countrymen, we cannot afford to have the powers of the President curtailed. To have the dignity of that great office dragged in the dust, to have United States laws made subject in their enforcement to the consent of Governors, to have United States courts intimidated by mobs. (Applause.) There is many a Democrat who will never vote to enforce such doctrine (applause), and if there is any Republican in Evansville who is inclined to be a free-silver man I ask him, in view of the memories of the past, whether he can vote for such doctrine as this.

"And now I will ask you to listen to another. Without any interest in this campaign, without any further ambition in public life, your friend for what you have given to me in the past, I came here to you to-night to present my protest against doctrines that are subversive of the honor and the prosperity of the country and that will trail its great flag in the dust." (Great applause.)

Hon. John L. Griffiths then addressed the audience. General Harrison and party left at midnight for New Albany.

THREW AWAY A BRYAN BUTTON.

General Harrison Converts a Resident of West Indianapolis.

An incident illustrating the effectiveness of General Harrison's speeches in this campaign is related by Joseph Heid, living on East Walnut street. Mr. Heid was present in the crowd when General Harrison made a five-minute speech from the end of a train in West Indianapolis yesterday morning. At the conclusion of the speech a well-dressed man, apparently forty years of age, standing near him, turned and said, "That man Harrison is an elegant talker as well as a gentleman and his political arguments are sound to the core. I am done with free silver and I'm going to cast from my coat a Bryan button and in November put in my vote for McKinley, which will be my first vote on the Republican side." With that he jerked his Bryan button from the lapel of his coat and threw it as far as he could, proclaiming his conversion to Republicanism and sound money.

Killed While Saving Her Grandson.

GUELPH, Ont., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Truckle, an elderly woman, was killed by a trolley car this afternoon. Her little grandson in crossing the street ran in front of a swiftly approaching car. She saw his danger and ran to save him. She was crushed by the front wheels and killed almost instantly. She covered the boy with her body, and, while badly injured, his life was probably saved.

Dry-Goods Firm Fails.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 20.—Late this afternoon the Moses Conigisky Dry Goods Company went into the Circuit Court and entered confessions of judgment aggregating $63,000. The German National Bank of Peoria, is the largest creditor ($22,000.) Mr. Conigisky says the assets will amount to considerably more. He attributes the failure to inability to borrow more money.

MELANCHOLY WOMEN.

Always Afraid Something Dreadful is Going to Happen.

How a Little Baby Girl Rolled the Clouds Away.

Of course a woman will naturally see the dark side of everything when tortured by some form of female disease, which her doctor cannot or does not relieve. No wonder she is melancholy when head and back ache, pains run through the whole body and loins, nerves are weak, stomach out of order, digestion poor, sense of fullness and bearing-down, poor sleep and appetite, always weak and tired, irregular menstruation, whites, etc.

She probably is not so fortunate as to know that all female ailments are indicated by these never failing symptoms, and are controlled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; all female weaknesses quickly disappear by its use. It has been the thinking woman's safeguard for twenty years, and all druggists sell large quantities of it because it can be relied upon.

Still another woman speaks:

"I wish you would publish my name with your testimonials. I want every one to know that your Vegetable Compound has made me well and strong. I sing its praises all the time. When I was first married I was very weak and had female troubles badly; Oh, I was so weary, sick and melancholy, but the Vegetable Compound built me up, and now I have a dear baby girl, and I am so happy. No home is complete without a dear little baby and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to roll the clouds away."—Mrs. Geo. Claus, 35 Danforth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

All druggists sell Dr. Wright's Magnetic Co[illegible] Syrup. It cures when others fail. Trial size only 10 cents.