THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1896. PRICE 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.

Warmer and fair.

SELDOM, IF EVER

Do you have the chance to buy as good an OVERCOAT for the money as you can now in our

Special Sale of Men's Blue and Black Kersey OVERCOATS for

$12.00

They are extra fine quality. Cut, made and trimmed in the latest style and the best manner. They have all the good points that fine garments should have, and you can get one for the moderate price of $12.00.

The When

Big 4 Route

EXCURSION

—TO—

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

SUNDAY,

OCT. 25th,

$1.50 ROUND TRIP $1.50

Special Train will leave Indianapolis 7 a. m. Returning leave Union Depot, 7th street, Louisville, 7 p. m.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY.

BEST LINE TO

CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

Cincinnati Vestibule, daily ..... 3:40 am
Cincinnati Fast Mail, daily ..... 7:55 am
Cincinn., Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Express, except Sunday ..... 10:45 am
Cincinnati Fast Express, daily ..... 2:45 pm
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily ..... 4:45 pm
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, daily ..... 7:05 pm

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.

12:45 am; 6:30 am; 11:45 am; 3:29 pm; 7:50 pm; 10:40 pm.

For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street, or Union Station.

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORT LINE TO

CHICAGO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST

Pullman Vestibule Train Service.

Trains daily at 7:00 a. m., 3:38 p. m. and 12:55 a. m.

Arrive Chicago 12:00 noon, 8:20 p. m. and 7:20 a. m.

Leave Chicago daily 2:45 a. m., 11:50 a. m. and 8:38 p. m.

Arrive Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 4:37 p. m. and 3:30 a. m.

Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at 8:30.

Detailed information at Union Station and No. 2 W. Wash. st. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

SPECIAL SALE

Until Saturday night we will sell

McBrayer-Full Quarts

AT 78c

POWER & DRAKE

16 North Meridian Street.

A POEM IN SMOKE

TOM MOORE CIGAR

As we journey through life, let us live by the way.

CHAS. F. MEYER & BRO.,

15 North Pennsylvania St.

Sell the trade. 3 for 25c, or 10c straight.

A BANKER'S SUICIDE.

Details of the Death of W. T. Rambusch, the Wisconsin Embezzler.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 21.—W. T. Rambusch, the defaulting banker of Juneau, Wis., committed suicide in this city last night. He was found sitting on a bench in the National Cemetery, still grasping the pistol with which he killed himself. He arrived here a week ago and registered at the hotel as C. T. Anderson, and since then has been visiting the battlefields in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. About $100 was found on his person. Friends from Juneau have telegraphed for the body to be forwarded there. The following note was found in his pocket:

"My name is W. T. Rambusch, of Juneau, Dodge county, Wisconsin. Wire Dr. W. E. Hallock, Juneau, Wis., also Forde Rambusch, of Rambusch & Pettit, art decorators, Broadway, New York, and Captain H. A. Bagger, No. 195 Ninth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to come here and identify me in order that my poor wife may get my life insurance. Bury me here; not in Wisconsin. I have money enough to pay all expenses. Hope kind people will pardon me for the trouble I make them.

"W. T. RAMBUSCH."

Rambusch had no baggage when he arrived here, save a small hand satchel.

Double Tragedy in Police Court.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 21.—In the Police Court this morning James Lowe shot and fatally wounded Addie Schilling and then blew out his own brains. The woman was reported to have been Lowe's mistress and was to have been a witness against him in a vagrancy case. Lowe was the son of State Senator Lowe, of San Jose. When shot the Schilling woman had in her hand threatening letters written her by Lowe, who was suspected of arson.

SHE IS NOW A CATHOLIC

PRETTY PRINCESS HELENE, OF MONTENEGRO, CHANGES HER FAITH.

First Step Towards the Consummation of Her Marriage with the Crown Prince of Naples.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

BARI, Italy, Oct. 21.—The Italian royal yacht Savera, having on board the Princess Helene of Montenegro, her betrothed husband, the crown prince of Naples, and the members of the princely family of Montenegro, who are to be present at the marriage, arrived here to-day, escorted by a squadron of Italian war ships. The royal yacht experienced very bad weather while crossing the Adriatic and nearly all the travelers were seasick throughout the passage. The Princess was warmly greeted on landing, a vast concourse of Anatolians and others who had arrived in the town crowding it to its utmost capacity. The local attempts at decoration were universal, but ludicrous. They were made in response to the following municipal edict, which was posted on the walls of principal thoroughfares:

"Citizens of Bari—It is your duty to clean the streets of all unseemly mud. Used and tattered washing linen must be taken away from the windows. Little children must no longer run naked in the streets. Goats, cows, hens and drunken men must be kept at a proper distance. No dustbins may, for three weeks, be emptied in the streets. Licensed coachmen are forbidden to wear ragged liveries and are advised to borrow disused police uniforms. Let these things be done and our citizens will prove themselves worthy of their ancestors, and our city will be duly garnished for greeting her royal bride."

The Prince of Naples remained on board the yacht, but Princess Helene, escorted by the Duke of Genoa, the representative of King Humbert, landed at 10:20 a. m., and in a procession of forty-one carriages, with soldiers lining the route, proceeded in a dismal rain through enthusiastic crowds to the Church of St. Nicholas. She was met at the door of the church by the clergy with great ceremony. The Princess then formally professed the Roman Catholic faith and afterward went up the nave and heard mass celebrated, while artillery salutes were fired in her honor. After the ceremonies of the change of faith had been completed the Princess returned on board the royal yacht.

Fetes at Rome.

ROME, Oct. 21.—The fetes inaugurated in honor of the marriage of the Princess Helene of Montenegro and the Crown Prince of Naples have practically commenced. The decorations are universal, the city is overflowing with visitors and the marriage guests are beginning to arrive.

DENIED BY TERRELL.

The Bancroft Will Not Enter the Dardanelles.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21.—Hon. A. W. Terrell, the United States minister to Turkey, has given the first explicit and authorized statement from an official source regarding the mission of the United States steamship Bancroft in the Levant, directly refuting the wild, unfounded statements circulated in the United States and telegraphed here that the Bancroft was instructed to proceed through the Dardanelles and to Constantinople in spite of whatever protests might be offered by the Turkish authorities.

When the attention of Mr. Terrell was called to this story he said, with emphasis: "The report that the Bancroft will, under instructions, force the Dardanelles is too ridiculous for serious notice. The fact of the matter is that I have not applied for the entry of a dispatch boat to Constantinople since February. So the statement that I have abandoned or withdrawn an application is entirely without foundation. I have not even mentioned the subject of a dispatch boat to the Porte since February. The relations between Turkey and the United States are cordial. No American has been sacrificed during the massacres, and it is improbable that the United States will depart from its traditional policy by meddling in the domestic affairs of Turkey."

Nelson's Victory Celebrated.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Lord Nelson's victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets on Oct. 21, 1805, was celebrated at Trafalgar Square to-day with more than usual ardor. As the effect of the victory was to frustrate the plan of Napoleon to invade England with an army of 200,000 men, the observance of the anniversary of the engagement has been regarded, particularly in France, as likely to take on character of a demonstration calculated more or less to offset the enthusiasm of Czar Nicholas's recent reception in Paris. The Nelson monument was to-day literally entwined with flowers, from base to summit, one wreath which attracted particular attention was inscribed: "From the daughters and grandson of a midshipman aboard the Neptune at the battle of Trafalgar."

Close of the Chess Tourney.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 21.—The thirteenth and last round of the international chess masters' tournament was played in this city to-day. The final score stands: Charousek and Tschigorin, 8½ each; Pillsbury, 7½; Janowski and Schlechter, 7 each; Walbrodt and Winawer, 6½ each; Tarrasch, 6; Albin and Maroczy, 5 each; Marco, 4½; Noa, 4, and Popiel, 2. Charousek and Tschigorin have to play a tie match of two games up, beginning on Friday; Pillsbury got third; Janowski and Schlechter divide fourth and fifth, and Walbrodt and Winawer sixth and seventh prizes. Tarrasch got a special prize for the best score against the prize winners.

Cable Notes.

Li Hung Chang has arrived at Peking and will shortly present his report to the Emperor.

The yield of gold from New Zealand and Queensland for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was 237,079 ounces.

Jockey Rowan Injured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—In the fifth race to-day at Morris Park Trillion fell at the last jump of the second round, throwing Jockey Rowan. He sustained a fracture of one of the ribs and a puncture of the lung. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where it was stated to-night his condition was serious.

TWO BIG DAYS' WORK

CLOSE OF GENERAL HARRISON'S TOUR OF SOUTHERN INDIANA.

Eleven Addresses Made by the Ex-President Yesterday to Crowds of Farmers and Others.

75,000 PEOPLE GREETED HIM

AND APPLAUDED HIS VIGOROUS REPUBLICAN SPEECHES.

Monster Demonstration at New Albany, Where 25,000 People Sought to Hear the General.

OVATIONS AT OTHER TOWNS

MULTITUDES OF FARMERS AT SALEM, ORLEANS AND BEDFORD,

And Good Crowds at Bloomington, Greencastle and Elsewhere—Text of Speeches and Features of Parades.

The second day of General Harrison's tour of southern Indiana was, if possible, more successful than the first. The weather was of the finest that autumn can produce, and contributed not a little to the bringing together of the enormous crowds that greeted the ex-President. New Albany, Salem, Orleans, Bedford, Bloomington—none of these cities had ever seen such outpourings of people or such exhibitions of enthusiasm as they experienced yesterday. With no big city like Evansville along the line to swell the total General Harrison was greeted and seen yesterday by not less than 75,000 people in the eleven speeches he made, though it was impossible for half of them to get near enough to hear a word that he said. He reached home at 7:30 last evening in excellent spirits, and his voice was better in his last speech than in the first he delivered Tuesday morning.

Several things have been demonstrated by this southern tour. The first of those is that General Harrison was never so strong in the hearts of the people of Indiana as he is to-day, when he is figthing a campaign in which he has no personal interest, and is contending for the integrity, the honor and the prosperity of his country. There has been as much of personal tribute as of party enthusiasm in the ovations given him. It has been necessary at almost every point where he left the train to take extra precautions to protect him from physical injury from the well-meaning but thoughtless thousands who have crowded upon him, eager to shake his hand, to catch his smile or even to touch him. People have swarmed about his car while he was away from it, begging to be shown the room in which he had slept, the chair in which he had sat, the table at which he had eaten; and they have touched these things reverently in order that they might tell their children and in time their grandchildren of the experience. Harrison huzzas, Harrison badges and Harrison lithographs have been features of the journey, and thousands of Democrats have participated in the demonstrations on the ground that now, since Harrison is out of politics, they could afford to accord him the honor due him as the most distinguished citizen of their State.

Another thing demonstrated is the fact that the farming population does not fight shy of the word "gold" or of its symbol, the yellow bunting. The big agricultural parades glittered with yellow sashes, yellow hats and yellow streamers. The girls in the big floats were dressed largely in yellow, the harness of the horses were trimmed in yellow; yellow ribbons were displayed on all sides and yellow was the prevailing color in the decorations of the small towns. Even the woodland all over the State has taken on colors of bright gold and red during these closing days of the campaign.

And the most important point demonstrated is that the cause of sound money and national honor and good government is as active, as ready for the final contest in the country as it is in the cities. If there is any apathy among Republicans, if there is any considerable straying away after false theories of finance, if there is any real danger to the cause for which the party stands, it must be elsewhere than in the counties through which this journey was made, and yet the itinerary was made up in the effort to reach those sections in which the Popocrats are making their loudest claims.

FIRST DEMONSTRATION.

Over 20,000 People Strive to Hear General Harrison at New Albany.

General Harrison's special train went into New Albany at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from Evansville amid a tremendous tooting of whistles and firing of cannon. The street leading from the Air-line depot to Scribner's Park was packed with people to such a degree that it was difficult to force a way through it for the carriages of the distinguished speaker and party. When he appeared from the rear of his car he was greeted with loud cheers. It took time to get him to the park, and more time after he had arrived there to force a passage through the dense throng to the stand. The crowd was if anything somewhat larger than that which heard Bryan at the Statehouse here, which the Sentinel estimated at 65,000 people. It had been contributed to by Louisville and points north, and was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 people. Everybody was making comparisons with the crowd of 4,000 or 5,000 people who came out to hear Bryan at the same place two weeks ago. The enthusiasm was of the intense sort, and General Harrison was given a great ovation when he appeared on the stand and was introduced by N. T. DePauw.

A story had been circulated by the Popocrats of New Albany that Mr. DePauw was for silver, and he knocked it in the head by his introductory speech, in which he said:

"Four years ago Dun's weekly bulletin congratulated the country on its prosperity, and stated in plain words: 'There is not a cloud upon the financial horizon.' Your factories, now idle, were running at their fullest capacity; there were no unemployed men here. New Albany, in fact, was at the zenith of her prosperity. Unfortunately a majority of the voters of the country were persuaded that by reducing the tariff and changing the administration they would better themselves. What has been the result? Hardly had people realized that the administration had been changed, with a Democratic House and Senate pledged to radical changes in tariff and other laws, when a fever of unrest and distrust spread over the land. The result was that almost with the inauguration of Cleveland, even before any adverse legislation, the fear of it alone caused a panic such as had never been seen in this country.

"This year they declare that a change of the money laws of this country will restore our prosperity. On the contrary, should the change they advocate come to pass there is no question in my mind but what the disaster to the country would be tenfold greater than that caused by the change of 1892. They are telling you that the debts of the glass works and woolen mills were over a million and a half dollars. They fail to tell you that at the values prevailing before the panic the balance sheets of these companies showed assets sufficient to pay their debts dollar for dollar, and leave a million and a half dollars for the stockholders of these companies. They tell you I made some money the last six months; they fail to tell you that this money was made at Alexandria with natural gas.

"What good will it do New Albany for me to make money at Alexandria? What you want is a condition of affairs that will put the silent factories of New Albany in operation so that money can be made here and distributed among you. Friends, you will never see that day under a silver administration. I firmly believe that if Harrison had been elected four years ago the window-glass works, the woolen mills and the Ohio Falls iron works would be in full operation here to-day. There is only one thing for every one who is interested in New Albany to do, and that is vote for McKinley and sound money, for in them is the only hope of New Albany. It is my great pleasure this morning to introduce to you ex-President Harrison."

The Ex-President's Speech.

When General Harrison arose he was greeted with tremendous cheering. His speech told well with the crowd, and he was frequently interrupted with loud evidences of approval. He said:

"My Fellow-citizens—I am glad to see you this morning. I hope our early morning call has not inconvenienced any of you. (A voice: 'We are all at leisure,' and laughter.) Leisure is a good thing when you want it, but it is a terrible calamity when it is forced upon you. The Democrats agree that these are not pleasant times. Even Mr. Bryan admits that things are sadly out of joint. He feels called upon to propose some remedies. He agrees that the country is sick. It is a woeful condition of things in this land of great wealth and great resources when we find great mills that have been built, have been equipped for work, idle—their fires extinguished—the benches at which honest men were accustomed to toil, and where they earned a comfortable subsistence for themselves and their families, unoccupied. It is an evil condition of things, and every patriotic man will desire to remove the obstructions to the progress of this country. There is no reason why in this land of ours every man who is willing to work should not have work. There is no reason why every man who works should not get out of his daily toil a comfortable subsistence for himself and for his family. If it is not so to-day, it is because somebody has made mistakes. It is because some clumsy hand has taken hold of the delicate machinery of our public finances.

"You were promised good times four years ago if you would adopt Democratic measures. You were beguiled into accepting the promise, and I ask you to-day whether there has been fulfillment in any part of the programme? (Cries of 'No, no!') Have you realized—farmers, workingmen, merchants—have you realized the least of the good they said would come to you? Has not evil come where they prophesied good? Has not disaster come where they prophesied prosperity?

"The prophet is abroad in the land again. (Laughter.) The prescription they gave you, and which they said would bring health and strength has brought weakness and suffering; and now some of the same set of doctors come again with another prescription, and with equal confidence that if you will accept it it will do you good. (Laughter.) When your physician has given you what he calls a remedy and it has brought increased suffering, are you going to trust him again when his ignorance of your condition and his ignorance of remedies adapted to your condition have been so fearfully illustrated once? They have made you poor by stopping the factories. They have made you poor by taking away your work and wages; and now they propose to make you rich by a card trick—by calling fifty cents a dollar. (Laughter.) Even that won't help some of you if you have been brought very low; because the dollar they want to double isn't there. I say it is no better than a card trick. It is simply a sort of legerdemain. It is the sleight-of-hand-man's proposition.

"What you first want is work. How is the free-silver programme to bring that work to you? No man who will quietly look at this; no man who has not some interest to believe an error; no man who will calmly and dispassionately consider this great question, it seems to me, can believe that free-silver coinage will open the mills of the country and put the idle men at work. It won't bring you the work; and if you have work now it will cut your wages in two; because it is impossible by legislation to control the law of values. You may say by law that a particular thing is worth so much, but that declaration is without force unless the man who has the thing to sell agrees with the law. It is as true of silver as it is of wheat. You cannot by law fix the value of it. The world's markets fix that. You may stamp it as a coin and give it a legal tender quality that will enable men to pay debts with it; but when you take that dollar into a store to buy something the storekeeper is the man who will tell you what it is worth, and not the law. (Cheers.) There is no law, and there can never be a law, that will compel the storekeeper of whom you buy your living supplies to give you as much sugar or tea or calico for a silver dollar as he will give for a gold dollar. He will rate your money as the banker rates it, as the market rates it, and not as the law rates it, when you come to offer it in exchange for merchandise.

HOW TO FIND WORK.

"So, it is work we want. We had it and we were robbed of it. We had it and we lost it; and, as I suggested yesterday, if you have lost something and you know when you lost it and you know where you were when you lost it, you had better go back there to find it. (Laughter and cheers.) You had better readopt the policies that were in vogue when you had it. You know what those remedies will do for you. You accepted them, and through years they gave you vigor and health. You abandoned them and took up with the new remedies proposed and lost your health. Hadn't you better go back and find restored commercial and business health just where you lost it—by readopting a revenue policy that does not leave the national treasury bankrupt; by adopting a revenue policy that does not send the treasury into the money markets to borrow money in order to meet the current expenses of the government; by adopting a revenue policy that does not flood our ports with foreign goods while shutting down our own factories. Under a Republican administration, with McKinley at the helm (cheers), and a Republican Congress to support him, you do not need to rest upon my promise that good times will return. You need only to rest on your own experience of what those things have done for you. (Cheers.)

"I do not like the propositions of the Chicago platform that relate to the powers of the national government. In 1861 eleven States combined and put their armies in the field to establish the doctrine that the government of the United States could not enforce its laws in those States without the consent of the State authorities. Brave men fought for four years to secure that doctrine—not in the attempt to set up anarchy, for they proposed to establish a government in which the rights of persons and of property should be respected, but at the end of that war, comrades, friends, we thought we had established the doctrine that it was within the constitutional power, that it was the constitutional duty, of the President of the United States to enforce all the laws of the United States without asking anybody's consent. (Cheers.) It cannot be that a Chicago mob—it must not be that a Chicago mob—shall reverse this constitutional policy and degrade the dignity and diminish the just powers of the national government.

"Mr. Bryan, by his adoption of the Chicago platform, has virtually said to the people that in counties that if Governor Altgeld is chosen Governor of Illinois again and he is chosen President, and red-handed incendiarism and anarchy seizes the great post routes of the country and stops interstate commerce and intimidates United States marshals, that he will use his power as President, but will ask the consent of Governor Altgeld.

"Financial policies may come and go; tariff and free trade may succeed each other with their revulsions and their eras of prosperity. If we make a mistake in finance we will get out of it; but if we once establish in this country of ours the doctrine that the laws of the United States can only be enforced in any State by the consent and co-operation of the Governor, we have wiped out our great history; we have dragged the flag in the dust; we have destroyed our constitutional system of government; and that once destroyed, once surrendered, we may never be able to recover.

"Whatever you think of free silver, are you willing to vote this year for a man who has joined in the condemnation of Mr. Cleveland for using the just powers of the national government, and who is thereby pledged not to do what Mr. Cleveland did? For he has condemned it and is thereby pledged to leave such conditions alone and not to send a soldier or a posse of the United States to execute the laws, but to come down from the great pedestal of power on which Washington stood and bow himself before Altgeld, of Illinois, while he asks his permission to do it." (Cheers.)

TO FARMERS AT BORDEN.

Brief Speech in Which the General Hit the "Unanointed Prophet."

After the New Albany speech General Harrison was driven through the streets filled with cheering people to the Monon station, where his car was awaiting him. T. J. Harding's "106" was to draw the train on its northward flight, and the enthusiastic engineer had decorated it gayly in honor of the occasion. The first stop was at the little town of Borden, where something over a thousand farmers had gathered, and, as at all country stops, there was a profusion of gold in the decorations and uniforms. The enthusiasm was keyed to a high pitch and General Harrison made a notable, though very brief speech. They knew, he explained, under what conditions they had had prosperity, but Mr. Bryan was trying to persuade them that they would find it off in another direction. He closed by saying that the voters were given the choice of one of two things, prophesy or experience. "Which will you trust in this campaign," he asked, "experience that you have had, the thing that did bring you good times or will you trust the prophecy of a man not educated in finance, who is advocating his own election to the presidency and therefore speaks from interest? Will you trust an unanointed prophet rather than your own experience?"

MULTITUDE AT SALEM.

Thousands of Farmers and Others Unite in a Grand Demonstration.

At Salem, the county seat of the sparsely settled agricultural county of Washington, a stop of nearly an hour was made. The gathering surpassed anything Salem had ever seen, and was estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 people, who had gathered from Washington and adjacent counties. Escorted by a company of cavalry, General Harrison was driven to the courthouse, where he spoke from the steps. Though there was a vast amount of cheering and crowding in the effort to get within reach of his voice, the multitude was orderly, and the large percentage of Democrats in the crowd seemed to be anxious to do the distinguished speaker honor and give him respectful attention as the Republicans. Somebody had evidently printed numerous Harrison badges, for nearly everybody in the crowd had one pinned to his coat or stuck in his hat band. It took ten minutes to clear a way through the crowd that packed the courthouse square, and when General Harrison was introduced by Samuel P. Morris he was greeted with great cheering. He addressed himself to a thorough argument on the silver question for the benefit of the thousands of farmers in the audience, and his speech was punctuated with applause of the kind that told of the deep impression made upon his hearers. General Harrison spoke as follows:

"My friends, this great assembly this morning is another testimony added to those which I have observed not only in other places in Indiana, but in other States, of the intense interest which the people of this country are taking in this campaign. This interest is not mistaken. There is good reason why every man who is charged with the responsibility of American citizenship should feel a deep interest for himself and for his country in the issue of this campaign. There are questions of national finance. There are questions affecting the dignity and honor of the Nation which are worthy of the deepest attention and the most active efforts of every American citizen. It is agreed, and I may start from that proposition, that something needs to be done. The American people are not content to have things remain as they are. Even those who I think are responsible for bringing upon the country the present unfavorable condition—from the President of the United States down through the whole official list of Democratic public men—agree that things must be changed, that some policy must be inaugurated to relieve the prevailing depression and distress.

"You all know—Democrats as well as Republicans—that when the Republican party was charged with the administration of the government and Republican policies were expressed in the legislation of Congress that this country and all its people were prosperous. They know that in 1893 a panic fell upon this country. From that day to this the springs of business have been drying up; less and less work goes on at the factories; lower and lower prices for farm products; diminishing mercantile business. Everything languished, and we find ourselves now engaged in a great debate as to what shall be done.

EXPERIENCE A TEACHER.

"There is a call upon all statesmen; there is a call upon every man who is administering or who seeks to administer public affairs, to tell the people how he proposes to make things better. And you owe it to yourselves to so act and so vote in this campaign as will in your judgment most surely restore prosperous times. Out of your own experience you know what public policies brought you prosperity; out of your own experience you know what policies brought you adversities. Isn't that enough to instruct you? Do you not find in that a sure guidance as to what you ought to do? Experience is the best teacher we have. Experience has been instructing us for the last four years; and, as I said in New York, while these lessons have been sore and distressing, yet everybody was in the schoolhouse and everybody has been instructed.

"The Democratic party—I do not like to call it so, because I do not think it is Democratic; and I am justified in so thinking by the opinions of a very large number of those men who, in public life, have heretofore been leaders of Democratic thought; I am justified in saying that it is not Democratic, and I do not like to use the word Popocratic, because I always like to treat my adversaries respectfully—what party is, with Mr. Bryan as its spokesman, it proposes that you shall let all the other conditions remain as they are; that you shall not restore protection; that you shall not readopt any of those Republican policies that brought you prosperity in previous years; but, leaving every other condition as it is now, you shall adopt the free coinage of silver as a panacea for your troubles.

"Mr. Bryan proposes to carry on all the policies that are in force now save this one thing, and one or two other things that I will presently call your attention to. He proposes to abandon the money system we have now and to introduce the free coinage of silver. In making a change is proposed the first thing you want to do is to ascertain what the present conditions are and then how they are to be changed. The present conditions are that we are a bimetallic country. We are using both gold and silver as money—about four hundred millions of silver and about six hundred millions of gold and paper money, based upon and redeemable in coin. Every silver dollar and every paper dollar is maintained on an equality with gold. You don't stop to look at it; you don't consult a bank detector further than to see whether it is genuine. If it is not a counterfeit it goes, and it goes for one hundred cents on the dollar—paper money, gold money, silver money.

"The Democrats say that this is practically the gold standard, and so it is; and they say they want a double standard. Now, I ask you to bear with me while I speak on this subject of standards. A standard is a measure. You have a standard bushel, a standard peck, a standard yardstick. They are measures, and just so the standard dollar is a measure. The others are measures of quantity or length; this is a measure of value. I want to know how you can maintain two standards if they are not of the same size or length. Can you have two standard bushels when one is only half as much as the other? Can you have two standard yardsticks when one is only half as long as the other? You cannot maintain a double standard of weight or measure or value unless each one of them is the equivalent of the other. The law can make a dollar a legal tender to pay debts, but how much it will buy in the market you will have to find out in the market. If the merchant says he will give you two yards of calico for a gold dollar and one yard for a silver dollar that establishes the relative value of your two metals, no matter what you have in your law books.

"We are using silver now, but the government is buying the silver at the market price; it is coining it on its own account; it is making whatever profit there is in it for the people; it is putting behind this silver dollar the pledge of this government that it will maintain its equality with the gold dollar. We limit the amount that we coin, and by limiting the amount, by putting this government's pledge behind it, we can maintain a certain amount of silver at parity with gold; and we are doing it now. Their proposition is that we shall turn this all over to the mine owners; that the government shall build its costly mints, equip them with costly machinery, pay high salaries to their assayers and minters and coiners, and that we shall put all this freely at the service of the men who own these silver mines. A dollar like that, unsupported by the government, unlimited as to the amount of coinage, cannot be maintained at par. It is proposed that this great government, with its bonds outstanding, held by trust companies, held by savings banks, as security and investment for the small earnings of the widow and the orphan and the prudent workingman who has made his deposit, shall, instead of paying in one-hundred-cent dollars, as promised, discharge all these public obligations in fifty-cent dollars.

WILL NOT REPUDIATE.

"The people of this country love it; they love its honor. If they had not loved it, if they had not held its honor in priceless esteem they would not have sent out these great armies in the civil war that its flag might not be stained. They loved it so that men died for it with the light of glory in their faces as the light of life went out. They loved its honor and they kept it whole. They loved its honor commercially and they will not have this government put in a position of repudiating one-half of its just obligations. (Cheers.) We were tempted to do that in the old flat money times. They told you that the redemption of our greenbacks in gold would bring destruction to the country. The people said: 'In the war times we wrote on the face of that note 'The United States will pay to bearer one dollar,' and, come what will, we will not sully the achievements of our arms by financial repudiation.' You heard my voice in that campaign appealing for national honor. You heard my voice then saying to you that resumption would not hurt, but would help you; and I call you to witness now whether what I said then was not true. (Great applause.)

"There is another proposition I want to say a word about. Mr. Bryan has spoken with some contempt of those people who he says have been for thirty years saving this country every year at so much a save. To whom did he allude? These veterans who escorted me to this stand? That band of Union veterans which has recently been traveling over the country speaking to the people, and especially to their comrades on these great issues? Did he mean that gallant man, that heroic patriot, that man of God, General Howard, who gave an arm to his country in the war? Did he mean gallant old General Sickles, who gave a leg to his country in the war, or did he mean Corporal Tanner, who gave both legs to his country in the war? Did he mean these men by that term of reproach—men who have been saving the country every year for thirty years at so much a save? Those men, their sons, their fathers, their mothers are all interested that the honor and dignity and just constitutional powers of this government shall be preserved. They may be sneered at by the young man from Nebraska, but they will not be frightened by sneers—men who faced the belching mouths of cannon that their country might live. They do mean that we shall never have, in this country as President one who believes that he must first ask the Governor of any State permission before he enforces the laws of the United States.

"The Chicago platform takes Mr. Cleveland to task; and Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, has recently given the key to the whole situation in a speech in New York. They take Mr. Cleveland as President to task for putting behind the marshals of the United States the power of the United States that they might execute the writs of the courts of the United States. Mr. Altgeld intimates that they ought to have called on him; they ought to have asked him to open the way for the mails. Gentlemen, every railroad is a United States post road; a man who obstructs it violates the law of the United States and may be tried in the courts of the United States. Every railroad is a channel of commerce between the States, and that whole subject is exclusively confided to the care of the national government; and yet in approving that platform Mr. Bryan has said to the people of this country if the Anarchists should rise in Chicago again, if they should tear up railroad tracks and burn cars and stations and delay the mails, if obstruct the United States marshals in executing their writs that he would not send the army of the United States to protect them, but would bend the knee to Governor Altgeld and ask him to do it. (Cheers.)

"My countrymen, I do not misstate nor exaggerate the importance of this issue, and I close by saying that it must not be. The people of this country asserted in four years of strenuous war the doctrine that the United States could enforce its own laws in any State without asking anybody's consent. It cannot be that the Nation that did that will in these times of peace elect a man to be President who has declared that he does not regard it as the duty or right of the President to enforce the laws of the United States."

THE ORLEANS DEMONSTRATION.

A Three-Mile Parade—Harrison on the Doctrine of Cheapness.

Orleans, set down among the hills of Orange county, was the next stop, and there seemed to be more people there than the county contains. The crowd was computed at seven thousand and it had just finished a parade that stretched out three miles in length. Every township in the county had a delegation with a float, elaborately decorated with bunting, flags and pretty girls and one of these floats was drawn by forty horses. There were cavalry companies galore, the riders wearing gold sashes and gold hats. The young women in the crowd seemed to have vied with each other in the effort to get as much yellow as possible into their costumes and in the elaborate decorations of the town, yellow was the prevailing color. Gen. Harrison was greeted at the station with the cheers of a great crowd and driven to the high school yard, where a stand had been erected. He was given another ovation upon his arrival there and made another telling speech to a farmer audience. As he faced the sunlight which poured into the stand from which he spoke, General Harrison said:

"My friends, I think it is Republican doctrine that we should face the light, and I suppose that accounts for the construction of the stand from which I have been asked to speak this morning. I have no quarrel with the sunlight. It beautifies and fructifies the earth, and this country needs beautifying just now and needs fructification. I think it is agreed all around that things are not at the best. I think every statesman and every man who thinks he is a statesman feels called upon to prescribe something for the country. No political party would venture to go to the people now with the declaration that it intended to maintain things as they are. We would vote down a party of that kind unanimously, because we are unanimously agreed that we do not want things to remain as they are.

"We have had good times in this country. We have had good times since 1873 and we had good times before 1873. I think if we examine the industrial and commercial statistics we will find we have had the best time since 1873 that we ever had. You know where you lost good times, don't you? As I have suggested before, if you know where you lost a thing, if you have good sense, you will know where to find it. (Laughter and cheers.)

"The question in this campaign is whether we will depend upon our own experience and guide or whether we will give our faith to prophets—or perhaps I should say men who claim to be prophets, but upon whose heads I see no trace of the anointing oil. Experience is the soundest teacher in the world, a hard teacher. He is an old-fashioned teacher and has a birch rod in the schoolhouse which he lays on well sometimes. Experience is a hard teacher, but what we get hardly we are very apt to retain. What we get easily we easily part with. I think we have had a lesson in the last four years in the school of experience, and the school has been unusually full during this term. (Laughter and applause.) Everybody has been there. Everybody in his business, whether that business was large or small, whether it was agricultural, commercial or manufacturing, has had an experience—an evil experience. We had a panic in 1893 and since then things have been drying up.

"These farmers know what an August drought is. They have seen the springs at which their stock refreshed themselves

(Continued on Third Page.)

ILLINOIS AT CANTON

LINCOLN'S STATE HAS A DAY AT MAJOR M'KINLEY'S HOME.

And Thousands of Republicans from Chicago and Other Cities Make Themselves Heard.

PARADE OF MARCHING CLUBS

WITH THE "BLACK HUSSARS" ON BLACK STEEDS AT THE HEAD.

Delegations from Ohio Counties and Towns Also at the Mecca During the Day and Evening.

FIVE SPEECHES BY M'KINLEY

ALL FORCIBLE APPEALS IN BEHALF OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE.

Address to Representatives of Labor Organizations in Reply to a Generous Greeting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CANTON, O., Oct. 21.—In some respects this was the most remarkable day of the campaign here. It was "Illinois day," and the Illinoisans, who came in force, had possession of the streets of the city. There were delegations from other States, but the visitors from Illinois made themselves most apparent both in numbers, enthusiasm, marching clubs and bands of music. Their parade, with the "Black Hussars" (a club mounted on black horses brought from Chicago) in the lead, was the most notable seen here since the pilgrimages began. The Illinois people began arriving as early as 2:30 a. m., and they were still arriving at noon. The parade was not made till the afternoon. Major McKinley reviewed it from the stand on the front of his lawn, and when it had passed the marchers countered to mass around the stand for the speech making. Four addresses were made on behalf of the visitors, Gen. John McNulta spoke for the city of Chicago, Hon. W. J. Calhoun for the State of Illinois, Robert C. Givens for the Republican clubs and P. J. Minter for the representatives of the labor organizations of Chicago and vicinity. The Black Hussars, who brought with them their black mounts, including Midnight, the fine steed Major McKinley rode on the occasion of the opening of the world's fair, had previously called and listened to a short informal address. The Illinois people gave Major McKinley an ovation when he appeared to address them, and they applauded every sentiment of his speech.

Before the Illinois delegation reached the house there had been a visit of the people of Poland township, Trumbull county, Ohio, where Major McKinley spent many of his boyhood days, with Judge Arrel, of Youngstown, his old roommate, as spokesman. There had also been the Garfield Club of the old Nineteenth Ohio congressional district, which General Garfield had represented in Congress. With this party came Capt. William Wallace, of Warren, president of the club; A. W. Jones, Lieutenant Governor of Ohio; State Senator James R. Garfield, son of the late President, and Congressman Stephen A. Northway, who delivered the introductory address. Senator Garfield was introduced by Major McKinley when he had concluded his address and the Senator spoke briefly.

As the Major was leaving the platform after speaking to the Illinois people another delegation coming from Green Springs, O., and vicinity appeared and an address was made to them. An address was made in the house to a delegation of workingmen from Chicago, and soon afterwards a splendidly uniformed club organized as the East End McKinley Regiment of Cleveland, with officers mounted, appeared upon the lawn with F. G. Hogan as spokesman. This delegation was composed of seven companies of sixty men each, and presented a particularly handsome appearance.

Major McKinley scarcely had time to get dinner ere there was another delegation in his yard. This last one was the McKinley Marching Club of Massillon, with torches and neatly uniformed. They were addressed by the Major and then joined in the street parade.

TO BOYHOOD FRIENDS.

Major McKinley's Speech to a Delegation from Poland Township.

Major McKinley's response to Judge George F. Arrell, of Youngstown, O., who spoke on behalf of a delegation from Poland township and Mahoning county, Ohio, follows:

"Mr. Arrell and my Fellow-citizens—I do not know anything that has so deeply touched me as to receive a visit from the home of my boyhood. Old Poland township is very near and dear to me. As Judge Arrell has said, I spent most of my boyhood with you. I entered the service from your township. The company to which I belonged was made up of the, as we called them, boys of Poland township, the boys living at Poland and at Lowellville and the country boys, and I see you carry the same old starry banner that you carried then—the flag for which you gave or were willing to give, if necessary, your lives. I returned to Poland at the close of the war and received my education as a lawyer in your township. I left it in 1867 and came to this city; but there has never been a moment of time that my heart has not gone back to that dear old township, with which are associated my tender and sacred memories, and there has never been a moment of time since I left you that I have not felt and fully appreciated the fact that I had your good wishes and prayers; and whenever I have stood for a public office I always had your votes. Not only the votes of all the Republicans, but many of the Democrats who had been my friends and neighbors in boyhood.

"I remember that during the period of the war no question was asked as to whether