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Bryan is offering a 50-cent dollar to get a $50,000 job.

There are a great many nonconformist Democrats this year.

The free silverites in some localities have yet to learn that stale eggs are not arguments.

It is a poor kind of Kentucky chivalry that throws rotten eggs at such a Democrat as John G. Carlisle.

Still, the best work which can be done in the next few days is privately with those who may yet be in doubt.

Bryan would not face the man who charged him with saying that workmen who desire protection are "public beggars."

It is suggested that a McKinley portrait be placed in the center of every flag used by Republicans on flag day, which will be Oct. 31.

The Nebraska man says the free coinage of silver might require the establishment of more mints. It would certainly cause the establishment of more soup houses.

Kentucky Bryanites who throw flowers at Senator "Joe" Blackburn and stale eggs at Secretary Carlisle are themselves pretty far advanced in a state of decomposition.

Bryan's habit of covering his personalities with a disguise of polite verbiage does not change their character. Blackguardism decorated is none the less blackguardism.

The Sentinel rises to a personal explanation and assures its readers that its editors really mean what they say on the silver question. This is worse than any one had dreamed.

It is now well known that 90 per cent. of the alleged Republicans who are going to vote for Bryan have been in the habit of voting the Democratic or Populist tickets for years.

The Sentinel declares that its editors believe exactly what they have written on the currency question. No doubt they do, but is it what they wrote before the Chicago convention after all?

There are no loan and building associations in silver countries because the people who have a silver currency do not get enough money to invest in anything except the cheapest kind of food.

The silver trust should curb the violent methods of the Bryanites. Some voters who might be for silver are opposed to that intolerant spirit which has spread with the speaking of Bryan, Altgeld, Sovereign and Fred Williams.

Hon. George W. Cooper, who was one of the ablest men from Indiana in the last Democratic House, is the last influential Democrat to declare against the Popocratic ticket. The "Hessians" who were leaders are already an army.

A few months before the nomination Bryan said that a change to the free coinage of silver would probably cause a panic. John W. Kern said so on May 28. Let us accept the warning of these Popocratic leaders and vote against Bryan.

At the Democratic headquarters in Chicago are Senator Stewart, ex-Governor Hauser, F. G. Newlands, ex-Representative Bedford and other millionaire mine owners and their attorneys. In short, the silver mine owners have charge of the Popocratic headquarters.

Abraham Lincoln said: "Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself." Bryan makes no speech in which he does not attempt to arouse the evil passions of those whom he assumes have no houses, inciting them to pull down the houses of others.

Sensible men of both parties who believe in law and order will avoid wordy disputes on the streets, which, in the present excited condition of the public mind, may lead to blows and possibly to use of weapons. Such collisions will not change a vote, and they are not to the credit of the good sense of American citizens.

So the Bryanites are wearing gold and silver badges because some one has told them that a gold dollar worth 100 cents in the market of the world and a silver dollar worth 50 cents will circulate side by side. Such men may be expected to pay $15 for a $10 suit of clothes when a $15 suit might have been secured. There are people who take delight in making their idiocy conspicuous.

W. H. Michael, of Lincoln, Neb., has been inspecting the Congressional Record to see if Bryan was a friend of the soldiers when in Congress, and he writes the National Tribune that he was not. He quotes the case of a soldier's widow, aged seventy, who was helpless and penniless. He finds the facts in the Congressional Record of the Fifty-third Congress, Volume 2, Page 4430. Mr. Bryan had charge of the case, upon which there had been a favorable report. He had an hour's time, of which he used five minutes and gave the larger part of the rest of his time to those opposed to the bill, refusing those who desired to favor the measure opportunity to speak. In the course of the debate Mr. Martin, of Indiana, and others pleaded eloquently for the helpless old woman, but Bryan said not a word in her behalf. The course of Mr. Bryan provoked Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York, to say: "If the gentleman from Nebraska had deliberately gone to work to prevent action here this evening he could not have done better."

THE INSULT TO SECRETARY CARLISLE.

The outrage perpetrated upon Secretary Carlisle in his own city and State very naturally causes great indignation throughout Kentucky as well as all over the country. Some time since the Bryanites declared that he would be insulted and his meetings would be disturbed. Some time since it was reported that ex-Senator Blackburn had declared that sound-money Democrats in Kentucky would not be permitted to speak in peace in that State.

Secretary Carlisle has never made a public speech which contained personalities. His manner is never offensive, because he has the rare power of being effective without being abusive. Kentucky has many able men, but since the days of Henry Clay it has not had a son who has displayed higher qualities of true leadership. He won his way to the speakership of the House and as a speaker stood in the front rank of able and impartial parliamentarians with Clay, Winthrop, Colfax, Blaine and Randall. In the judgment of the Journal he has been on the wrong side of most questions, but that does not prevent its being able to recognize his signal ability and his high-minded treatment of public questions. No wonder the high spirit of Kentucky is indignant at the outrage upon Secretary Carlisle.

The treatment which Mr. Carlisle received in Covington would not have been thought of three months ago. The men who are guilty of the outrage would not have dared disturb Mr. Carlisle before the advent of Bryanism, which has come to mean Altgeldism and Tillmanism. These leaders have invoked the spirit of violence. In fact every speech of Bryan is calculated to arouse a spirit of hatred and proscription which resents the expression of opinion hostile to that of the leaders who are fast earning the repute of being public disturbers, and who are the champions of those who hate law and order.

It is a strange condition of public sentiment when the Secretary of the Treasury is denied the privilege of making an address to a public meeting upon the public finances, but it is a condition incident to the exaltation of such men as Altgeld, Tillman and Bryan. If the decent people of the country desire to rebuke this assault upon free speech they must help to defeat Bryanism.

WHO IS JONES?

Who is this man Jones who is sending out so many proclamations and warnings? He is a United States Senator from a State which is as little in touch with the civilization of the age as any in the Union—Arkansas.

He has warned the country that there is danger of the mass of voters being coerced by employers, and another to the effect that fraud will be attempted at the polls. Why should that come from Jones, of Arkansas? There has not been an honest election in Arkansas in fifteen years. Why should Jones be indignant over coercion when in his State, for years, Republicans were coerced not to vote by the shotguns of the Jones party?

Why should Senator Jones, of Arkansas, be so deeply interested concerning the welfare of men employed in manufacturing establishments when it is well known that the present tariff law is more a Jones than a Gorman law? Indeed, it may fairly be said that the McKinley law would not have been repealed had not Senator Jones, whom his Democratic associates placed over Senator Voorhees, made a bill to take the place of the Wilson bill which could secure the support of a majority of the Senators. Is it because he, as much as any man, is responsible for the idleness of hundreds of thousands of men and reduced wages for others? A very proper man is Jones to appear as the champion of factory employes, to urge them to ask their employers to contract to pay the present wages in the event of the election of McKinley. A very proper man is Jones, who represents a State which has no considerable manufacturing enterprises because of the narrow bourbonism of the Joneses of Arkansas, to meddle with the manufacturers and their employes in other States.

The next thing one may look for from Jones is an appeal to veterans to vote for the silver-mine owners' candidate as a matter of patriotism, and to take his advice because he has always voted against pensions. Senator Jones, chairman, is a man of superb gall.

WHO ARE LEADERS?

Who are leading what was the Democratic party at the present time? Who are the men at headquarters? Jones, of Arkansas, Shanklin, of Indiana, and a few Populists who have sold out their party. There is not a Democrat of national reputation connected with the national headquarters, unless it be Senator Gorman, of Maryland, whom the Democratic State convention in Indiana, in 1894, desired to blacklist with Senator Hill because he defeated the Wilson tariff bill. Such Democrats as Palmer, Morrison, Carlisle, Buckner and Vilas, who have been the party advisers for years, are not found there. What Democrats of national reputation are in the States which are regarded as the battlefields of the campaign? Not one. Instead of recognized leaders, there are such harlequins in politics as Williams, of Massachusetts, such mountebanks as Sovereign, such inciters of evil passions as Altgeld and Tillman. The only man of reputable character and national reputation outside of Indiana who has been sent here to make Democratic speeches is Senator Teller, who is now a Popocrat because he holds an expiring seat in the Senate owned by the silver-mine trust.

What Democratic doctrine is being proclaimed by these few exponents of the Chicago convention Democracy? The free coinage of silver upon an impossible ratio; since when did that become a time-honored Democratic principle? Certainly since the Democratic national convention of 1892. The latest Democratic declaration on the money question is contained in the bill repealing the Sherman purchase law, and that declares against the coinage of silver on any other terms than those which will maintain a parity of all dollars.

What other Democratic doctrine do the fathers do these Bryans, Altgelds and Tillmans hold? Is that a Democratic doctrine which declares that the President shall not enforce federal law in a State without the consent of its Governor? Was he not a Democrat of Democrats who declared "by the Eternal" that men who resisted the execution of federal laws should "be hanged as high as Haman"? Since when did it become a Democratic doctrine to threaten the independence of the Supreme Court? If before the advent of Altgeld, Bryan and Tillman, will some one give the date? What previous Democratic national convention declared that it is the mission of the Democratic party to array the wage earner against the wage payer, those who are called poor against those who are called rich? Will some one answer?

The leaders of the present so-called Democratic party are not Democrats, but revolutionists. For that reason the conscientious and patriotic men who have been Democrats all their days are leaving it.

"PUSH THINGS."

April 3, 1865, when it was evident that General Grant had full victory within his grasp, he issued the simple order, "Push things." If, when Lee had been forced out of Richmond and Petersburg, General Grant and rested a few days before pushing the pursuit Lee would have joined Johnston and made a serious opposition. The skies were full of promise, but Gen. Grant wanted certainty. He pushed things and attained victory.

In Indiana the Republican skies are radiant with the promise of victory. Never was the outlook so favorable. From the most reliable sources from every part of the State come assurances of victory. The State committee and its executive advisers went over the whole field, after a careful canvass made the present week. Its members carefully compared notes and then went to their homes confident of Republican success. Victory on Nov. 3 is as much within our grasp as it was at Petersburg on Monday morning, April 3, 1865, when Grant ordered the army to pursue Lee day and night until he surrendered. Filled with the confidence of victory every man in the ranks was eager to obey the order "push things." So now, during the last week of the campaign, every Republican and sound-money advocate, every man who would avoid panic and would have a return of prosperity should do all within his power to make the defeat of Bryanism in Indiana emphatic and overwhelming. The ranks of the Bryanites are broken; thousands of men can be won to the Republican cause by judicious and persistent work. There are few men who will read this who may not win a voter during the next week if each pursues a judicious course. Never was there so favorable a season for judicious personal effort on the picket line. Do not waste time in babble with confirmed Bryanites or in idle disputes on street corners, but seek out some man who may be won by reason, and labor with him. Let those who have done arduous service the past three months redouble their efforts the remaining days of the campaign, not so much for party name as for the general welfare of the country.

At the battle of Chantilly a colonel asked General Kearny where he should put his regiment into the fight. "Go in anywhere; there's splendid fighting all along the line," was the reply. So Republicans, business men, wage earners, all who see the curse which Bryanism involves, should not wait for orders, but go in anywhere and help to roll up a majority in Indiana which will warn the silver mine owners that they must not again enter into a conspiracy to hold up and rob the American people.

The Republican party, always right, is doubly right now. Have faith in its cause and its leaders and fight to win a victory as important as that which saved the Union.

It is conceded by Illinois politicians of all parties that Col. W. R. Morrison's savage attack on Altgeld will cost the latter a great many votes and contribute materially to his defeat. Altgeld comes back at Morrison in this fashion:

Morrison has been of immense benefit to his party in keeping out of politics of late. The fact is, he wanted me to swing the Illinois delegation for him in the Chicago convention, and thought I ought to secure his nomination at the head of the ticket. But the people of this State would not have it, and he had no chance whatever. Another thing: For years the Democratic party has been ridden by a class of debilitating politicians who have always been a burden rather than a benefit to it. These night-riders have been thrown out, have landed hard, and are now rubbing their bruises and squealing.

This is good enough as a personal rejoinder, but it is no answer to Colonel Morrison's charges of malfeasance in office. Those charges are of the most serious nature, and Governor Altgeld cannot dispose of them by personal vituperation.

The announcement of the death of Hon. C. F. Crisp, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be a surprise and shock to the country. While it has been known that he was not in good health, there was no reason to expect that he would not recover. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, of unblemished private character, and with a considerable aptitude for public life. He was only fifty-one years of age, and at the height of political popularity in his own State.

The fact that the postal-card vote of Indiana, as collected by the Chicago Record, showed, Thursday evening, 13,027 for McKinley to 5,278 for Bryan, leads one to suspect that the Democrats are holding back their votes because they hesitate to be Popocrats. While the Republicans are going to carry Indiana by a good round plurality, they do not count upon any such preponderance as the above vote shows—a ratio of 2½ for McKinley to 1 for Bryan.

A prominent clergyman of this city, who has always voted the Democratic ticket, but who repudiates the Populist platform and candidates of the Chicago convention, said yesterday: "I should regard the election of Bryan as the failure of republican government." Inasmuch as it would show that the discontented, irresponsible and anarchistic elements are a numerical majority in this country it would certainly foreshadow that ending.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Consolation.

"Isn't it awful to think that all our sins and shortcomings will be revealed on the judgment day?"

"Well, there is one satisfaction. We will find out all about everybody else."

A Gentleman.

"There are some things," said the orator, "that a gentleman cannot afford to do."

"Gee!" murmured the stubby-whiskered man in the rear row; "I always thought a gentleman was a guy that could afford to do as he durn please."

The Cheerful Idiot.

"There is much to be said in favor of the coinage of glass," began the boarder who just won't quit talking politics at the breakfast table.

"There is," asserted the Cheerful Idiot. "A glass twenty, for example, would be easy to break."

The Balance Preserved.

"You attended the military ball?"

"Yes. Very fine affair. All the gentlemen were in undress uniform and all the ladies in uniform undress," replied the person of rigid notions.

Like the venomous journalistic reptile that it is, the —— seems determined to sting itself to death.

The fact that the —— has been forced into a back seat by the —— furnishes the motive for its virulent, malicious, dastardly, contemptible, envious and jealous attack.

The foregoing remarks are not taken from our Arizona exchanges, but are among the interesting personalities indulged in by once staid Philadelphia papers. Journalism in the cultured East seems to be growing a trifle woolly.

A lady who stood near Mr. Bryan at one of his meetings and watched him go through the handshaking process says he clutched at the people with both his hands like a hungry vulture seizing prey. His vivid imagination probably led him to picture every hand seized as full of ballots.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Uncle Harrison is getting in the finishing blows.—Philadelphia North American.

Personally your Uncle Benjamin Harrison may not be a redhot stove, but he puts up speeches that fairly sizzle.—Kansas City Journal.

The strongest and most effective patriotism is that against which no charge of self-interest can be laid. And this is the sort of patriotism that marks General Harrison's gallant assault on Bryanism in his own State in the final hours of this campaign.—New York Mail and Express.

There are hundreds of good orators abroad in the Hoosier State, but the number of those who can make an effective two-minute speech from the rear platform of a railway car might be reckoned on the fingers of one hand. And General Harrison so far leads all the rest that he alone could be trusted to turn the scale in his own State, if it be not already turned in the right direction.—Philadelphia Record.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison's short address to the men employed in the industrial works in the suburbs of Indianapolis yesterday morning puts the whole question at issue in the present campaign in a nutshell. "The effort of this year," said the ex-President, "is to persuade workingmen that the dollar they get every week is too good, and that they ought to have one that is not quite so good."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

With a Modern Application.

Ben Abdul, the Caliph of ancient Bagdad,
Awoke one fine morning and found that he had
By thoughtless extravagance, sad to relate,
Completely exhausted the funds of the state.

So he summoned his Vizier, El Hamud Bey.

"By the beard of the prophet! devise me a way
To fill up my treasury, waxing so low;
My subjects will stand no more taxing, you know."

So Hamud the Vizier begged for a day
To consult with the wise men and decide on a way;
"The task that you set will take much thought and prayer,
But fear not, O Caliph! I've wisdom to spare."

Next day came El Hamud, salaamed to the ground,
And said, "Mighty Abdul, a way has been found;
After prayer and much reading of the Koran
We at last have evolved a most excellent plan.

"Let a law be enacted by royal decree
That a dog and a camel quite equal shall be.
Your Majesty owns many dogs of each kind,
Each dog will exchange for a camel; you'll find

That a camel will sell for the same sum of gold
That it would have before. Does my system unfold
By this explanation? Your camels you'll sell,
Your treasury fill, and all will be well."

"By blessed Mohammed! your wisdom I see.
Without loss of time send forth the decree."
And so went the news that down in Bagdad,
Without boot, a camel for a dog could be had.

From over the desert came men by the score,
The camels diminished, of dogs there were more,
Until one morning 'twas whispered around
That in no place in Bagdad could a camel be found.

—W. M. E.

WON'T CURE OUR ILLS.

(Concluded from First Page.)

wanted a change of policy. It is their right, it is their privilege, the proud privilege of the people of the United States, to inaugurate any public policy which they believe is best for them. They have tried this policy and they are called upon, or will be in the next ten days, to express their judgment upon that change. What will the vote of Armstrong county be? (Vociferous shouts of 'For McKinley. 3,000 majority.' followed by cheering lasting several minutes.)

"Your county presents within its own borders the best possible evidences of what a protective tariff will do. Twenty-six years ago we did not manufacture any plate glass in the United States. It was all manufactured in some other country. There were people who said we never could manufacture plate glass in the United States; that there was something about the atmosphere that prevented us from manufacturing plate glass. And yet in twenty-six years we have become almost the greatest manufacturing nation of plate glass of any in the world. The price of plate glass has been constantly falling, so that it is within the reach of the great mass of the people in this country—a thing we never believed possible twenty-six years ago. We have demonstrated, and you have demonstrated in your county, that we can manufacture tin plate in the United States. They said we could not do that; we said we could, and we did. The fact is, there is nothing that the people of the United States cannot do if you give them half a chance. Now, what we want to do is to restore the policy we abandoned four years ago. Whether we can get back to that high-water mark or not I do not know. But the only way to approach it is to overturn the policy that led us away from it.

"Some people seem to think that the way to return to prosperity is through the mints of the United States. Some people seem to think that the way to keep up prices is to dilute the money of the country in which prices are paid. Some people seem to think that whenever the prices of a product go down that the value of the money ought to go down, and that whenever the prices of wheat fall then the value of the dollar must fall. They seem to think that whenever a change of price or the cost of production in this country lead to lower prices the standard of money must go down. We do not believe any such thing. If you lower the value of money as you have lowered the price of plate glass in the United States what would the value of your money be today? What we want is an honest, unchanging standard of value. We want an honest dollar for honest labor. All we ask in this country is an opportunity to earn honest dollars.

"My fellow-citizens, another delegation is coming. Much as I would like to speak to you at greater length, I cannot detain you any longer. I only want to express the great gratification I have had by the frequent calls from your great State of phenomenal Republican majorities. If every man in Pennsylvania who has visited me in the last two months will vote the Republican ticket we will have a larger majority than you gave even to General Hastings two years ago. I want to thank Mr. Maysmith and the men of your great glass works for this beautiful gift, a specimen of their handiwork, which they have brought me to-day.

"I esteem it the greatest honor that could come to me to have the confidence of the men who toil in my own country. I appreciate the confidence they have given and the sympathy they have expressed for me, and the assurances of support they have given to me, more than I find words to worthily and adequately express. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for this visit. I wish you a pleasant stay in the city of Canton and a safe return to your homes. (Three vociferous cheers.)

WHAT FARMERS WANT.

Home Markets and More Money in the People's Hands.

In response to an address by Hon. Frank A. Hoffman, who spoke for a delegation from Van Wert, O., Mr. McKinley said:

"Mr. Hoffman and my Fellow-citizens—The people of Ohio are always welcome to my home, and none are more welcome than my fellow-citizens of northwestern Ohio. I recall with peculiar satisfaction the many visits I have made to your county and your principal city. I recall with special satisfaction the warm support you have given to the cause for which I am designated this year to stand, and for the principles of the grand old Republican party. We are engaged in a great national contest, a contest of far more importance than any since the great civil war. We have had no campaign in the lifetime of the younger men of this audience that is at all comparable in its vital effects to the contest that is waging this year. Most of this audience has come from farming sections. Most are farmers who are interested with the rest of our fellow-citizens in having good government regulated by law, government over which the laws of the country are supreme. You are interested in having peace, good order, public tranquillity and prosperity, and what is good for you is good for all our fellow-citizens wherever they may be situated. What is good for one State is good for another, and what is good for one county is good for another. What you farmers want is good times. You will do your sowing, your reaping, your threshing, and when you have done all that you want good markets just as near your farms as you can have them.

"Some people think the way to increase markets for farm products is to depreciate the value of the dollar. Do you believe that? (Loud cries of 'No!') Do you believe that cutting down the value of a hundred-cent dollar to 52 cents would increase markets, increase prices and increase the crops? (Cries of 'No, sir!') What you want is not more money coined by the mints, but more money in the hands of the people, and the only way to get it is to set the people to work to earn money. There is no legerdemain in finance; there is no way to get money except by earning it and by setting labor to work. What you want to do is to restore the good times of 1892. You want to get the shops open and to restore those times when the workingman was so busy that he hardly had time to attend political meetings. There has been no trouble of that kind for the last three and a half years. We must protect the splendid American markets which we had in those times and the American workshops against the workshops of all other countries. You cannot do your work at home and have it done abroad. You cannot have employment yourself if you give it to some one over the sea. I am in favor of giving it to our own people and of protecting our factories so that there will not be an idle man under our flag. This is the doctrine of the Republican party: good times, steady employment, good wages, peace and public order. I thank you for this call, and it will give me great pleasure to greet each of my old friends personally."

HOW TO DECREASE THE POOR.

Major McKinley's Speech to a Delegation of Pennsylvanians.

Major McKinley's speech in response to G. W. Groff, who spoke on behalf of the association and directors of the poor and charities, of Pensylvania, follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen and my Fellow-citiezens—It gives me great pleasure to welcome to my home the overseers and directors of the poor of the great State of Pennsylvania. I give cordial welcome not only to the men, but to the women who have done me the honor to come to my home this morning. Your are engaged in a great, unselfish, noble and necessary work, at a work that requires great care and ability, for it is the pride and glory of our civilization that we take care of our poor in every State and Territory of the Union. We have in this country the best hospitals for the unfortunate of every character. It does credit to our citizenship, civilization and humanity that we spend so much for the unfortunate of our population.

"Your spokesman has very well said that the way to decrease the poor list is to increase the opportunity for work, and if there is one thing more than another that the Republican party desires, it is that every man beneath our flag who wants to work shall have an opportunity to work. When the opportunity is given him to work, the Republican party means to see, too, that he shall receive payment for his work in good money. We want every honest day's work to be paid in honest dollars. We want it understood for all time to come that this is a government of law, that the law is supreme over all, and that our courts, incorruptible as they are, have a high place in the affections of the American people, for they stand as a solid bulwark for our free institutions. I thank you for this call and it will give me great pleasure to greet each of you personally."

MONEY, PRICES, WAGES

INTERESTING VOLUME ISSUED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Series of Official Reports on the Currency Systems of Various Nations of the World.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The bureau of Statistics of the State Department has just published a volume of topical interest entitled, "Money and Prices in Foreign Countries, being a series of reports upon the currency systems of various nations in their relation to prices of commodities and wages of labor." This work has been in preparation for months past. On July 25, last, Secretary Olney sent an identical letter of instructions to all United States diplomatic and consular officers calling for explicit information on the subjects embraced under the general head above stated. They were instructed to tell of the standard of value in their respective countries, "whether a gold unit or silver unit, or what is generally known as the double or limping standard," the amount of money in circulation per capita, the proportion of gold, silver and paper, and the amount of reserves; the effect of recent changes in financial systems; the practical effect of existing system on manufacturing industries and rates of labor, whether they have been stimulated and increased or not; the value of agricultural exports and the minting practices. The reviews were to cover the ten-year period between 1886 and 1896, and the figures were to be official wherever possible. The result of this is a volume of 571 pages, in which each country is treated in detail. Among the reports is that from Consul-general Crittenden, the advance publication of which in a newspaper led to his reprimand by Secretary Olney. Annexed is a summary of the finding prepared by Frederick Emery, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department, in which he says that two important facts seem to be established, namely:

"First—That there has been a general decline in the prices of commodities, especially in certain raw products, throughout the world. It is claimed on the one hand that this decline in prices is due to scarcity of money, and on the other hand it is to be attributed to progress in invention and increased production, both of raw materials and manufactures, causing keener competition, with the inevitable accompaniment of lower prices. It will be found that in Mexico prices have been steadier for articles which could be most profitably exported for gold, and that sharp fluctuations due to local scarcity of product have occurred in such articles as wheat and corn, in which the prices have been generally downward in the markets of the world.

"Second—That there has been a general advance in wages, especially marked in the leading industrial countries, all of which have either a single gold standard or a double standard with a gold reserve."

These statements are supported by a short table which is annexed, showing the following facts:

Great Britain, single gold standard—Shows a general decline in prices of 9 per cent, and an advance in wages, except farm wages, which are lower.

Belgium, double standard—Decline in prices; no change in wages.

France, double standard—Decline in prices, except beet sugar; slow, but regular, advance in wages.

Germany, single gold standard—Decline in cereals, pork and certain raw products; increase in beef and many lines of manufactured goods; general advance in wages.

Austria, gold and limited silver—General decline in prices; advance in wages.

Italy, double standard—General decline in prices, especially in the case of farm labor.

Mexico, nominally double, actually silver—No change as to food products not exported; advance in price of imported articles and coffee, meal and sugar; unskilled labor unchanged; advance in skilled labor.

Costa Rica and Colombia, silver—Increase in prices; increase in wages as measured in silver and paper.

United States, double standard—General decline in prices; general advance in wages up to 1892. The latter statement is based upon the Senate finance committee's report of the Fifty-second Congress.

For comparative purposes tables are supplied showing in detail prices and wages in the United States, much of the information being obtained from the Bureau of Statistics of the treasury, Senate committee reports and other official sources.

Suicide of a Preacher.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23.—Rev. Thomas Stoughton Potwin, aged sixty-seven, a retired Congregational minister, committed suicide by hanging himself at his home yesterday. Despondency from ill health was the cause.

IN THE SUCKER STATE

MR. BRYAN INVADES ILLINOIS AND TALKS A GREAT DEAL.

Wheeled About on a Platform at Charleston and Given a Ride on a Motocycle at Decatur.

DEMONSTRATION AT PEORIA

WHERE 20,000 REPUBLICANS HELPED TO SWELL THE THRONG.

Streets at Night a Mass of People, Many of Whom Cheered for McKinley—Mr. Bryan's Speeches.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—Candidate Bryan ended the first day of his campaigning tour of Illinois here to-night. There was a big demonstration, and three speeches were made. In the crowd that thronged the city to-night were fully twenty thousand Republicans, all wearing yellow badges. They shouted for McKinley when they wanted to, but did not disturb Mr. Bryan's meetings.

Mr. Bryan's first speech in the Sucker State was made in Danville, where he "jumped on" Representative "Joe" Cannon. He accused the Congressman of changing his views on the money question, because he had once made a speech in favor of the freer use of silver.

At Paris, where a twenty-minute stop was made, Mr. Bryan blanked the "money changers" in his usual style, and told the farmers if they wanted bushels of money as well as bushels of wheat and corn they should vote for free silver. He neglected to say, however, that bushels of fiat money would not increase their prosperity.

When Charleston was reached Mr. Bryan found a platform on wheels awaiting him. He was invited to board it, and, when he had done so, the man who is said to have wheels in his head was wheeled to a vacant lot to deliver his speech. Mr. Bryan delivered one of his nfteen-minute speeches to a crowd composed mostly of farmers.

Decaturites tried to outdo the Charlestoh people in the matter of wheels. Mr. Bryan was booked there for two speches at $150 per. When he arrived in Decatur he found the committee had provided a motocycle for him. The horseless vehicle had four wheels, with rubber tires. Mr. Bryan got aboard and the thing started. It was a crush from start to finish, and, when the platform at the courthouse square was reached, it was impossible for the nonince to gain it. While the crowd was not so large as at many places, the crush was the worst experienced for many a day. The other carriages could not get within 100 feet of that occupied by Mr. Bryan, and the crowd of shorthand men with the party and for the local papers could not get near enough to report the speech. At the second speech it was but a repetition. The candidate did not dare to leave the vehicle and the police were powerless. The press correspondents could hear one word in fifty perhaps, and they were lucky if they did that.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. Bryan made two speeches in Springfield, one at the courthouse and the other from the front of the Capitol. In his first speech he said:

"My friends, we are reaching the close of a remarkable campaign, the most remarkable which has been waged in this country within the past generation. Greater issues are at stake to-day than have been presented in recent contests. This election will determine whether the influence of this, the greatest Nation on earth, shall be cast upon the side of gold as the only standard money or upon the side of bimetallism. On your votes may depend that contest. Free silver may triumph without the vote of Illinois, but with the vote of Illinois free silver is certain to succeed. We may have enough electoral votes outside of Illinois, but we shall certainly have enough if we secure the vote of this great empire State of the West, and the electoral vote of the State of Illinois may turn upon the vote of a single citizen. I want you, therefore, when you come to cast your vote to remember what responsibilities rest upon the citizens this year."

The main part of the speech was an insidious appeal to workingmen and farmers. Mr. Bryan closed with an appeal in behalf of his dear friend, Governor Altgeld. The second speech was from the Statehouse. Mr. Bryan said, among other things:

"I am glad to come back to Illinois, for while Nebraska is the State of my residence, Illinois is the State of my birth. I became acquainted with many of the people of this capital city before I was acquainted much beyond the confines of my county. I am also glad to come to Springfield because it was here a year ago last June that the Democrats assembled and gave notice to the Democrats of the Nation that Illinois was still a Democratic State. They gave notice to the Democrats of the Nation that no matter how other States might desert Democracy for plutocracy the Democracy of Illinois still prayed with the windows open and toward Monticello and the Hermitage. Your convention had much to do in giving hope and inspiration and your State played a most important part in bringing the Democratic party to the indorsement of free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. I am glad to come again into the city which was the theater of that great convention. I am gratified to see every hand the evidences that the people of your State on election day are going to support the declartion made here at that June convention. And, my friends of Illinois, the greatest State in the Mississippi valley stands true to bimetallism, the historic policy of this Nation. Illinois will shine conspicuously among the instrumentalities which shall have credit for the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world."

There was a stop of five minutes at Petersburg and one of fifteen minutes at Havana. The train arrived at Peoria shortly after 8 o'clock, it being the first time during the week that it was not over three hours late.

DEMONSTRATION AT PEORIA.

The greatest demonstration of the day was in this city to-night. Thirty or forty thousand people were on the streets, fully half of whom wore yellow Republican badges. Mr. Bryan made three speeches, one in the Tabernacle, another in Rouse's Hall to an audience made up exclusively of trades union men, and a third in the open air on the courthouse square. It was near 11 o'clock before Mr. Bryan finished his work and he retired at once to his car. At the Tabernacle Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"I want to say that I condemn the disturbance at Mr. Carlisle's meeting as much as any disturbance offered at any silver meeting. Let each individual remember that no disgrace can be heaped by him upon any other person. A man cannot be disgraced by another. The man disgraces himself when disgrace comes and those who attempt to offer indignity to another injure themselves far more than they do the object of their attack. I know that in this campaign there has been resentment by many which in the past advocated one doctrine, but who now advocate another doctrine. I know that these changes have been made without sufficient reason or excuse being given to the public. But, my friends, leave these men to history because history is just. If they have done wrong they shall be punished. If they are right we should not punish them.

"I want to call your attention to another thing before taking up any discussion of any particular phase of the money question. I want to recall what you read in this morning's paper, that the rate of interest had been raised 1 per cent. by the Bank of England. The rate of interest there now is 4 per cent. It has been raised 2 per cent. within six weeks. The bank of Germany has raised the interest to 5 per cent., and the bank of France has refused to sell gold. I call your attention to these facts because, my friends, I cannot understand how any one could fail to see the significance of these things. Our opponents tell us that gold offers a safe foundation for an international money. They tell us that gold alone is good throughout the world. I want you to understand, business men of Peoria and Illinois, that this rise in the rate of interest in England and in Germany and the action of the French bank all these things indicate, I think, conclusively prove, that the stock of gold throughout the world is so small that the nations of the world are grabbling to get their share. What has created this special demand? It is hard to find the cause. The financiers declared that it would not do to have another bond issue in the United States during this campaign. It has been decided that another issue of bonds would be an object lesson which they could not afford to risk, and therefore the financiers of New York went to work to supply the treasury with gold to tide it over the campaign, and when they found it was difficult they appealed to foreign financiers who were interested in fastening the gold standard permanently upon the American people, and these financiers aid in the plan, and as gold left Europe, as gold came to us from England the people there began to feel the effect of its departure and the Bank of England raised the rate of interest and stopped the flow of gold to the United States, and Germany had to protect herself, and France has to protect herself, and thus, my friends, this one little agitation proves to the people of the world that so long as gold was our money there must be constant agitation, constant peril to our commercial fabric as the gold goes from one nation to the other. Our gold goes abroad and then we become agitated and we must either issue bonds to bring that gold back or else we must lower prices to bring the gold back that way. These are the only two ways in which our stock of gold can be replenished."

In his two speeches which followed the tabernacle speech Mr. Bryan discussed the silver doctrine along the same general lines as pursued by him in other places.

Bryan Will Waste Much Wind.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The greatest piece of personal campaigning ever done by a public man in a single city is what will be attempted by Mr. Bryan in Chicago. Details of his programme of speech making here were finally settled this afternoon. He is to deliver five speeches the night of his arrival in the city Tuesday next, after speaking at probably a dozen points up the State on the road from Lincoln, Ill. Next day, Wednesday, he delivers several speeches, Thursday eight, and Friday probably more than on any one previous day, the exact limit having not yet been fixed. The record when Mr. Bryan finishes is expected to show over thirty different addresses in three days and one evening named, the aim of the candidate apparently being to place himself practically in personal contact to the extent of sight and hearing of the entire population of every corner of the 176 square miles of territory within the limits of Chicago.

RELEASED BY CHINESE

KIDNAPPED DOCTOR SET AT LIBERTY BY LORD SALISBURY'S ORDER.

High-Handed Proceeding on the Part of the Celestial Legation in London —Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury to-day demanded the immediate release of Sun-Yat-Sen, the Chinese physician, said to be a British subject, who was, according to the statement of his friends, kidnaped while passing the Chinese legation here, and who is held a prisoner in the legation on the charge of having been engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. A complete cordon of cetectives was formed around the Chinese legation, the officers being ordered to seize Sun-Yat-Sen and release him if he should be brought out. The Marquis of Salisbury, after reading a number of affidavits, sent a strongly worded letter to the Chinese envoy pointing out that the method adopted by the legation in arresting Sun-Yat-Sen was distinctly not needed, as the courts were open to the Chinese officials to obtain any criminal, or for other legal process. The Premier also said that he could not fail to point out that it savored of unfriendliness as a violation of the right of asylum to which England was committed by every tradition and belief; and he asked the envoy to immediately release the imprisoned Chinaman and so avoid further unpleasantness.

Later in the day Sir Halliday Macartney, the counselor of the legation, called at the Foreign Office and said that Sun-Yat-Sen would be released without prejudice to the rights of the legation which were involved. An inspector of police and Sun-Yat-Sen's friend, Dr. Cantlie, who first raised the question of the Chinaman's imprisonment, went to the Chinese legation at 5:30 with a letter from the Foreign Office and not long afterwards they emerged from a side