

Senator and fellow citizen. He then introduced Senator Elkins. Three cheers for the senator were given twice.

Mr. Elkins' Address. "I thank you for this cordial greeting. I feel especially complimented that the business men of Wheeling leave their occupations to-day to come here. I always feel glad to come to Wheeling. You are right, my citizens, to take deep interest in this question since it is the most important question since the war. This question is dragged into politics, but it is peculiar to our republican form of government that we settle our questions by the votes of the people. I wish that this question had been kept out of politics, and since it is in politics, I am sure there is no disposition upon the Republicans to shrink the discussion.

It is the business side of this question that appeals to us. Our people in 1892, were prosperous, but went after the phantom of a gold standard. They entered a protest against the Democratic doctrine, and the Democrats now thrust a new question to the front. We want to get back to where we were and not try something we know nothing of. Now, if Mr. Bryan would throw away the victory of 1894. We would have hard times again, because we would not be able to effect Mr. Bryan is the most obstinate of free traders, and it would imperil our business interests to place the ruins of government in his hands.

"Can you stand four more years of hard times? (No, no.) If Bryan is elected, we can look for a continuance of hard times. It means increased public debt, more importations of foreign goods, and more idleness among our own workmen. Bryan admits we would have a panic for some time. We would have four more years to curse our business men. Our business men are in debt, because you can't do business without going into debt; as business people, the Democrats are not a success, so I think our best policy is to elect McKinley. (Cheers.)

Don't Want Free Silver. "We don't want free silver; anything termed free by the Democrats sounds bad. Elect the Republican party, and we'll settle the financial question. (Applause.) Your distinguished chairman has referred indirectly to one thing that our government is in danger; now I don't want my Democratic friends to say I abused their party. I will refer to Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, a sterling Democrat, who two days after the Chicago platform, said that platform was against our government. David B. Hill said he was a Democrat, but not a revolutionist. Many Democrats think that a vote for Bryan means a blow against the maintenance of our institutions. United States Attorney General Harmon says if the Democratic position is true, our government will be ruined, and Cleveland is too mad to say anything. In our state, William L. Wilson and Johnson S. Cain are against Bryan, and we know those two men would like to live and the Democrats. Mr. Camden has tried to induce capital to be invested in our state, and he doesn't want it paid back in fifty-cent dollars. His late letter is gold and dignified and I commend it to the business men of Wheeling. This shows that the Democrats do not want a debased currency.

"The Democratic administration has been a failure, and its broken promises are also against it. If a party falls once, it should not be trusted again, and that is the question to decide in a few days. They talk silver, which I am glad to say, is becoming a topic less and less. Every where I am asked to talk protection, which the people say they know something about. Bryan doesn't care how often you contradict him, he whisks through the country, though leading a revolution, and advising business men what to do. Where did he get his business training? (Laughter.)

"The Republican party wants the gold standard, by which all other measures are judged, then use all the silver and paper money they like. We have coined more silver than the Democratic party. We want silver as well as gold, and we want our silver dollars equal to gold, and good the world over. It is our pride that American money passes without question, all over the world.

"We are asked to abandon all the traditions of the world and get down to a silver basis. This nation is asked to leave the strongest position to silver, can occupy and get down to a silver basis. Get down to what? A silver basis countries are so because they are too poor. They try to get off the silver basis, but find it impossible, as the President of Mexico told me, personally. We don't want to be like silver countries, embarking on the sea of uncertainty, leaving the shores of civilized countries. We want to preserve our money and our country intact.

The Silver Trust. "Bryan declares against trusts and corporations, but never mentions the silver trust. (Cheers.) He is the creation of a trust, the silver trust, and minus it he would not be a candidate. The silver trust will dominate him if he is elected, as it is the most absorbing and dangerous ever formed in this country.

"Under the Bland act, the Sherman act, \$100,000,000 loss the American people have suffered, and the profits are in the pockets of the silver men. We had to make the silver dollars equal to the gold dollars. This silver interest has seized the Populists, the Democrats and discontented people, generally, and not satisfied with the immense purchases made by the government, it still wants to pile in more at a great profit to its members.

"The government can't engage in business; it creates expenses, and taxes the people for the expenses; it can't add values or subtract values. Supply and demand fixes prices. The government cannot create values. It is dishonest to say so. If you want to make a silver dollar equal to a gold, put in one hundred cents worth of silver, if it makes a dollar as big as a cart-wheel. (Cheers.) Our paper money is not money; it is a promise to pay, just like a man's notes. A fluctuating currency robs the poor people, unsettles business, generally. We have 600,000,000 silver dollars in the United States and suppose it fluctuates two cents a day, think of the loss the workingman who received less wages at the end of a month than the preceding month. The Republicans want no fluctuating currency. Our dollar is as good as when Julius Caesar paid his Roman legions. A gold dollar is always good; we don't have to look at the market reports to see what a gold dollar is worth, and that's the kind of a money the Republican party aims to get, but the Democratic party wants a fluctuating currency. The Democratic party advises us to abandon the gold standard and seek something that will jeopardize our interests."

Speaks of Protection. Senator Elkins then said he thought he had said enough on the silver question, and that West Virginians were interested in protection to their industries, which remarks brought forth cheers. He showed that while men were idle, the business men also lost money. We want confidence restored. This is no campaign of passion. Federal and State courts generally are standing aside, trying to regulate our prosperity we once had. We are all interested in West Virginia, and our wool, our lumber, our coal, our live stock, industries have suffered a tremendous loss under Democratic rule. The Democratic party owes it to West Virginia to render an account for this loss.

Mr. Bryan is not a friend to West Virginia, as he stands upon his record, which shows him to be an enemy to West Virginia's industries. If the present stagnation is one to a fear of Bryan's election, what would it be under four years of his rule? Mr. Watts' claim that a silver dollar was in circulation during the war, was

refuted clearly by appeal to the veterans in the audience. The attempt to introduce a resolution against classes, was roundly scorned. Capital brings labor, and capital leaving labor ceases. Mr. Bryan almost places a man who has accumulated wealth in the criminal classes. America is a land of opportunities, wherein a man may rise. West Virginia should not be in the repudiating column. Senator Elkins closed amid continued rounds of applause.

Mr. Campbell's Speech. The band, stationed in the gallery, played "America," as a prelude to Mr. Campbell's address. Before Mr. Hubbard presented Mr. Campbell, he eloquently referred to the part the latter gentleman had taken in preserving the Union in the first voice raised for the Union in West Virginia. He then introduced Mr. Campbell in the Fifth ward market house. He said it was with great pleasure that he introduced a man who was ever for the best interests of his country. He testified to the extreme cordially every Wheeling citizen has for Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell could not begin for several minutes on account of the cheering that followed his introduction. He began by saying that it was an inspiring sight to see men leaving their homes and occupations to gather in that hall. He referred to the business houses of New York that are now enveloped in flags for McKinley and Hobart, and then branched out in part, as follows:

The man who is the reputed father of the Democratic "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." That sentence puzzled me when a boy. I know now that there is nothing more necessary for the prosperity and perpetuity of our institutions than eternal vigilance. In a form of government like ours, with all these people, it is quite possible for the enemy to sow tares while we sleep. Such a sower exists at present, in what Thomas Jefferson has in view when he made use of the quoted expression. He means we must be incessantly on our guard against the errors as well as the sinister schemes of factions and individuals. We have no assurance of our prosperity or our security if we sleep while the enemy is abroad in the land. The all important question is upon us now as to whether an enemy is abroad sowing discord, sedition and destructive doctrines among the people. He believed we were in the midst of a great danger that it behooves us to look well to our peril.

Mr. Campbell then proceeded to state the financial issue in a few plain and elementary terms. He showed how coined money came into existence, how it had superseded bullion money and what the result had been in stimulating trade between nations and in working out the great evolution that we call civilization. He alluded to the way in which the patriarchs bought and sold land in Bible times. They weighed the money to each other, so many shekels of silver or gold. The only voucher of value was the weight of the metal. There was no government stamp as there is now on our coins, and guaranteeing that it is of a certain weight and purity. Hence the world remained in a very crude state of intercourse and there was no such thing as a debt trade. It remained for coined money to start civilization into life. It is not too much to say that we owe the condition of the most advanced nations to the mints of the world. To abolish them would be to go back to semi-barbarism.

Integrity of Money. Next to the minting of money came the preservation of its integrity. This has been the embarrassment of the centuries clear back to the Christian era and beyond. All nations, through their monarchs or allegarchs, have been tempted under stress of war and extravagance, to tamper with their money. They have all tried the experiment of clipping, or of debasing their money, and not in a single instance have they escaped the penalty. There is not a man in this house who can point out one case of success.

One of the most conspicuous attempts in comparatively recent times was that of James II. of England. He decreed that a farthing should be regarded and accepted as a shilling. The scheme utterly failed. No penny could make such a degree of any value. The eternal law that governs values in all nations and in all ages asserted itself. Read what Macaulay says on this subject in his history of England. He said more distress had been inflicted upon the people in one year under debased money than in a quarter century of the harshest and greater than the plagues had entailed upon them.

So well established is now the recognition of the impossibility of successfully tampering with coinage that the practice of doing so has been abandoned by all the advanced nations of Europe. They no longer meditate such schemes. They one and all believe that the highest honesty and the highest prosperity travel hand in hand, and the matter of finances. They have learned at last that honesty is indeed the best policy for men and nations. This fact makes it all the more remarkable that here in the United States, at this late day, we should seem to be reattempting something in the nature of one of these European experiments. Whatever we may say to the contrary the mere possibility of its success has thoroughly aroused the apprehension of the best friends of this country in Europe and alarmed all at home or abroad who have a pecuniary interest in our credit. For months business has been held in respect awaiting the solution of our present contest. No man now knows what a day may bring forth.

Almost Unprecedented. Never since the war have we seen such a state of things. This fact alone shows that it is no ordinary crisis through which the country is passing. Had I stood here a year ago and predicted that the Democratic party would meet in July, '96, at Chicago and proclaim a doctrine in finances that had been discarded by our ancestors and by England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Greece, Austria, Russia, and by three of the South American states, you would have laughed me to ridicule, and yet that is exactly what has happened. Hence a nervousness throughout this country since the day that has no parallel since the first act of war at Charleston in 1861. We are hopeful for the hope that is in us, that the cause of sound money will triumph, that we are passing through a dark period of suspense.

Mr. Campbell then proceeded to give a plain and very practical series of illustrations of what faith and credit meant in money matters. He told the modern history of the silver standard countries and of their meagre per capita of money and crude and restricted exchanges as compared with the gold standard countries. In the latter not only is the actual per capita of money five times greater, but as a basis of credit one dollar in these countries performs fifty times the work of a dollar in the silver standard countries. He explained elaborately, the office of checks and bills of exchange perform between individuals, communities and nations. He showed how five dollar bill could pay twenty dollars of debt among four men sitting at a table, who were creditors and debtors of each other. He showed how a Wheeling man's check for a hundred dollars paid off hundreds of dollars of debts far from home and came back all covered over with the evidence. It was all a matter of faith and credit. Faith in what?

Not only in the solvency of the maker of the paper, but in the money of ultimate redemption, faith that at the time of the stringency was a matter of unquestioned character awaiting the check. Without this faith modern commerce would be injured. This faith made our national bank paper pass from hand to hand in Europe. It is simply a promise to pay, but it is backed by faith in the solvency and honor

of Uncle Sam. If it is to be redeemed in silver, no American traveler could use it in Europe. But for faith in Uncle Sam our seven-thirty bonds and our silver certificates could never have been refunded at five, four, three and two and one-half per cent bonds. No body would have touched them.

The Government's Credit. We saved untold millions by the faith of investors in our integrity. We have had an immense dividend from this faith. Had there been the faintest suspicion that a single government loan would have been paid in money less valuable than the money loaned, they would have been drawing seven and three-fourths and six per cent to-day. In other words, they could not have been refunded.

The speaker showed how vital to the existence and defense of a country was its credit. There came times when it must raise money. Once tainted with the faintest tinge of repudiation government credit was at an end. He instanced the case of the state of Mississippi and she made her name a byword in the history of the nation. Nobody would lend her a dollar; she had even refused to redeem her bonds held by the Peabody fund for the cause of southern education. He showed why and how gold had become the accepted standard of final settlement between nations and why silver had lost its place. He traced the history of all metals, showing how money, and their successive displacements, and their decline in commercial value.

He gave a particularly interesting sketch of aluminum and its greater value than gold only a few years ago and asked how we should have found ourselves to-day had we adopted it as money. It has fallen from great expensiveness as a metal to comparative cheapness, because of the discovery of it as an earth mixture and the separation of it by electrolysis. The trouble with aluminum is the trouble with silver. It has lost half its value as a precious metal. It has joined the procession of discarded metals. Hence the nations have set their houses in order and limited its coinage.

Mr. Campbell said that General Jackson's administration in 1834 purposely eliminated silver coinage, as is shown by a speech of his champion, Senator Benton. He further said that Pierce's administration in 1853 took a further step in that direction by limiting the legal tender of all subsidiary coins to five dollars. So that in 1873 there was no coin to commit. Silver dollars were not coined—had not been for a generation and few people now living have ever seen one. Had silver not fallen in price, it would never have heard of "the crime of '73." Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, the two great silver agitators, had specifically distinguished themselves in favor of gold in '73.

Wild Eyed Popercate Schemes. The speaker referred to Bryan's suggestion that this government could raise silver to par by "pegging" its price at "\$1.25 per ounce." He said a single word use one single expression in a speech that should not be understood of the subject. There was no proposition for the government to buy silver, but simply to coin and stamp it at a fictitious and bogus valuation. The world was to be invited to bring on its silver and have it coined into dollars nominally worth one hundred cents. Look at the consequence. It would not be the mere raising of our value, appalling as that is, but the silver of all the world, some four thousand millions, for silver like water, would find its level. There never was such a wild scheme broached among men.

And yet the proacher of it aspires to be the head of this government. The result would be to engulf the finances of this country in debt. Therefore Mr. Campbell closed his fervent appeal to his hearers to do all in their power to ward off this great peril.

AT ARION HALL. The Night Meeting Addressed by Senators Frye and Elkins.

Senator William F. Frye, of Maine, addressed the night meeting at Arion hall. The audience was even larger than in the afternoon, and the large number standing did so throughout the meeting. A speech of his champion, Senator Elkins, had on the audience. Frye was the first speaker. He is logical and convincing, and has a good sense of humor, the many witty anecdotes interspersed through his address, making him a great favorite with his audience. Mr. John W. Kindleberger called the meeting to order shortly after eight o'clock. Mr. Maxwell was called to preside, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced the first speaker, Senator Frye.

Senator Frye, who wore an Elkins Cadet badge, in his opening remarks said he had recently joined the Elkins Cadets—the best dressed, best drilled organization he had ever seen. Stirring words of commendation, and did his statement that the cadets should be a good club, called after West Virginia's Senator. He dwelt upon the necessity of West Virginia casting her votes on the right side within the coming fortnight. He urged the election of Downer to congress and of McKinley and Hobart, bringing forth rounds of applause at the mention of each name.

The Republicans have nominated two sterling Americans upon a platform declaring for sound tariff and sound money. The Democrats—although there is a question that they are Democrats—have put forth one presidential and two vice presidential candidates. Mr. Bryan is a good man, but sadly mistaken in thinking he will be elected President. Arthur Sewall, a first ship builder and other banker, is now going around weeping for the poor workingman.

In 1892, everybody was busy; in 1893, banks closed their doors, corporations failed, one half of the mines ceased to work, and so on. To-day there are a million men seeking work, and wages have been reduced since 1892. It is not growing better, and no wonder we claim we are sick. There is one man who knows all about it—not John Sherman, not Grover Cleveland, nor any man experienced in statesmanship, but the "Boy Orator of the Platte." He says all our present business troubles are due to the crime of '73, committed when he was thirteen years of age.

The Free Silver "Doctor." Bryan forgets the decade of prosperity from 1882 to 1892. He forgets that between 1873 and 1893 we paid off many debts, we built many miles of railroad, he forgets more than he knew. He forgets that we have coined many times as much silver since 1873 than from 1892 to 1873, and if Dr. Bryan, (laughter) has made such a mistake in diagnosing our case, is it not better to throw his prescription of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rats of 16 to 1 into the waste basket? Senator Frye showed how the free coinage of silver would benefit the silver miner and not the coal miner. He said that by the unlimited coinage, other nations could bring their silver into our mints and take out their silver with the government's stamp free of charge. France, England, Germany and other nations including Mexico would find Bryan's prescription a boon for their "foot loose" silver. Mexico would profit greatly by such a proceeding, as silver could be coined at our mints and brought into Mexico, although the latter's dollars have more silver in them. It is not the silver that the government would not buy silver at its market value and coining and stamping it make a profit. The profit will be made by the silver mine owner, and the government will not be under obligations to back the dollars stamped by it. "Now Mr. Bryan," said the Senator, "your dollars will have no redeemer, and if they have not where they are, they go." Laughter and cheers followed this witty thrust. Mr. Bryan's proposition to lift up the whole silver of the world one hundred per cent, was shown to be an impossible

one. Every precedent in history of a similar nature had been a failure. If Bryan was elected he could not put this theory into practice for some time. The logical result of the country under a protective tariff and what it is to-day. The argument was four years, yes even two years, ago that the tariff was to protect the capital of the country. The capital of the country needs no protection. Capital can take care of itself and always does. If a capitalist cannot succeed in Wheeling, he will go to Cincinnati; if he cannot succeed in Cincinnati, he will go to Canada. If he can not succeed in Canada, he will put his money in the banks and keep it there drawing interest. Capital can always take care of itself. What capital needs is encouragement. Encourage it, and the money will be taken out of the banks and safe deposit vaults and be invested in mills and mines.

Senator Frye spoke of the McKinley law in the highest terms and described the workings of the tariff illustrating Wheeling as America and Bridgeport as England. He showed the difference in wages in the two countries, and the difference of cost in the production of goods manufactured on each side of the dividing line. When the McKinley bill was enacted it struck terror to the hearts of the Democrats and they openly and boldly declared that they would repeal it and they did. What was the result? A panic set in! What was the cause of the panic? Was it too little silver? No, too much! They repealed the Sherman purchasing act and now they want free and unlimited coinage. After they had repealed the coinage act, business depression set in and you know as well as anybody that it was the direct result of the tariff legislation of a Democratic Congress.

The McKinley Law. The speaker took up the McKinley law and drew the two lines of construction, which were, first, that everything that cannot be produced in this country and which is needed here, shall be admitted free, and, secondly, everything that can be manufactured here shall be protected by a duty equal to the difference in the cost of the manufacture. The speaker dwelt at length on the effect of the McKinley tariff on woolen, cotton, steel and iron products, and brought out the fact that the increase of tariff did not mean an increase of price on an American product. For instance, he took up the tin plate, pottery, cotton ties, steel rails, plush and other products, all of which declined in price after the duty had been imposed, while the wages of the employees were kept up to a high standard.

In speaking of the Wilson bill, the speaker told how it came into the senate and was amended by the members of the Democratic party 600 times, and when it went to the President it was too rank for him to sign. MR. BRYAN WAS AT THAT TIME A MEMBER OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, AND IN A SPEECH SAID THAT HE VOTED FOR THE BILL RELUCTANTLY, BECAUSE IT CONTAINED TOO MUCH PROTECTION. Senator Frye closed by giving the experience of Bradford, England, under a free trade law, in wooled goods, and how it suffered from the effect of the tariff law. From 1885 until 1892 Bradford was denuded, because America manufactured her own wools. Prior to '85 and since '93 the town has boomed, and every dollar paid the workmen there is that much from an American. He quoted from English papers on the subject, and made a convincing argument in favor of re-enacting a tariff law that will protect American labor and at the same time furnish an adequate revenue to run the government.

Senator Frye was repeatedly cheered and applauded, and at the conclusion of his address he was besieged with congratulations on all sides. One man in particular, who has been a Democrat on the South side, asked the reporter to introduce him, and as he was a former Maine man himself, and was from now a protectionist and a sound money man.

Mr. Hart Speaks. When Senator Frye had concluded, the crowd called for Mr. Hart, and although that gentleman declined, they insisted upon hearing a few words from him. Mr. Hart said that as he sat listening to the eloquent address of the senator from Maine, he had been struck by the sounds which came from the back yard, where a Popercate meeting was in progress, which, by the way, had not been called until yesterday morning. To the speaker it looked very much as though the Popercate managers were afraid the members of that party would hear something if they attended a Republican meeting, and had set their pins up, to keep them away.

Mr. Hart said he would not take up time with a discussion of the issues of the campaign, but would say a few words for the county ticket. He spoke in the highest terms of everyone of the candidates for the county offices, and said that no man would do his whole duty unless he supported every candidate on the ticket. He named all of them and said each was doing his utmost for the election of the sound money and protective tariff advocates. He said that no abuse should be heaped on the opposition, as the Republicans this year feel too good to offer abuse. Their plan is to punish them with kindness; rebuke them by giving them better times and more work under President McKinley's administration. Mr. Hart concluded his speech by offering three cheers for the national, state and county ticket, and the audience gave them with a will, after which the meeting adjourned.

Spoke of Money. Senator Elkins spoke on the money question and made some of the most telling points. He used arguments from all sides and answered every one of the stock questions of the Popercate. He paid the Elkins Cadets a very high compliment at the beginning of his speech, and said he had discovered through Dr. Etzler's talk that the club could do something also than march and said he thought that when the club went to Washington to attend the inauguration of Major McKinley, it would have to have a speech from its president.

Senator Elkins referred to the price of wheat and the price of silver and drew a picture of the result. He spoke of the reckless assertions made by the Popercate candidate and his followers and answered every one of them. He spoke eloquently on the samelines of his afternoon speech and every argument and point was applauded and cheered to the echo. He spoke on the financial question alone, leaving the tariff to Senator Frye, who was to follow him. Senator Elkins spoke for over an hour and stopped when Senator Frye entered the hall.

After Senator Elkins had concluded his remarks, the chairman introduced Mr. Charles Durdett Hart, who was greeted with an ovation. Mr. Hart said he was there merely to act as an "ill in" between the speeches of Senators Elkins and Frye, and as the latter had already arrived, he would not take up his time. With this he took his seat and Dr. Etzler introduced Senator Frye, who, as he said, came from the state of Maine and Reed. Senator Frye was received with a great cheer that shook the building.

Senator Frye's Address. The senator from Maine said he was a West Virginian now, and pointed to an Elkins Cadet badge pinned on his coat. This drew forth the applause of the crowd, and the Cadets joined in with it most heartily. He said that he was not his own man upon this occasion and as he had spoken upon the money question at Arion hall, he would devote his time to the tariff. He made his world good, and those who were fortunate arrived, he would not have had one of the first talks on the tariff question ever delivered in this state.

The speaker took up the question by comparing West Virginia with his own state of Maine, and said their interests were identical except that West Virginia had coal and Maine had not, and it was necessary to Maine to buy her coal from West Virginia. He spoke of the effort of Mr. Wilson and a Democratic Congress to put the coal on the free list and pointed out the result had been successful. He showed how the Nova Scotia miners and mine owners had worked for such a change, and said that had Mr. Wilson been successful in having the free list, the miners of West Virginia would have had their wages reduced correspondingly with the duty taken off coal. He said that although coal would have been cheaper to his state had the duty been removed, he felt it his duty to vote to have the duty retained, for the reason that West Virginia was as much a part of the nation as Maine, and this assertion was received with great cheering. The speaker quoted statistics show-

ing the imports of lumber from Canada last year, and pointed out the increase over former years when the lumber interest was protected, and pleaded the condition of the country under a protective tariff and what it is to-day. The argument was four years, yes even two years, ago that the tariff was to protect the capital of the country. The capital of the country needs no protection. Capital can take care of itself and always does. If a capitalist cannot succeed in Wheeling, he will go to Cincinnati; if he cannot succeed in Cincinnati, he will go to Canada. If he can not succeed in Canada, he will put his money in the banks and keep it there drawing interest. Capital can always take care of itself. What capital needs is encouragement. Encourage it, and the money will be taken out of the banks and safe deposit vaults and be invested in mills and mines.

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Mr. Hart said he would not take up time with a discussion of the issues of the campaign, but would say a few words for the county ticket. He spoke in the highest terms of everyone of the candidates for the county offices, and said that no man would do his whole duty unless he supported every candidate on the ticket. He named all of them and said each was doing his utmost for the election of the sound money and protective tariff advocates. He said that no abuse should be heaped on the opposition, as the Republicans this year feel too good to offer abuse. Their plan is to punish them with kindness; rebuke them by giving them better times and more work under President McKinley's administration. Mr. Hart concluded his speech by offering three cheers for the national, state and county ticket, and the audience gave them with a will, after which the meeting adjourned.

Spoke of Money. Senator Elkins spoke on the money question and made some of the most telling points. He used arguments from all sides and answered every one of the stock questions of the Popercate. He paid the Elkins Cadets a very high compliment at the beginning of his speech, and said he had discovered through Dr. Etzler's talk that the club could do something also than march and said he thought that when the club went to Washington to attend the inauguration of Major McKinley, it would have to have a speech from its president.

Senator Elkins referred to the price of wheat and the price of silver and drew a picture of the result. He spoke of the reckless assertions made by the Popercate candidate and his followers and answered every one of them. He spoke eloquently on the samelines of his afternoon speech and every argument and point was applauded and cheered to the echo. He spoke on the financial question alone, leaving the tariff to Senator Frye, who was to follow him. Senator Elkins spoke for over an hour and stopped when Senator Frye entered the hall.

After Senator Elkins had concluded his remarks, the chairman introduced Mr. Charles Durdett Hart, who was greeted with an ovation. Mr. Hart said he was there merely to act as an "ill in" between the speeches of Senators Elkins and Frye, and as the latter had already arrived, he would not take up his time. With this he took his seat and Dr. Etzler introduced Senator Frye, who, as he said, came from the state of Maine and Reed. Senator Frye was received with a great cheer that shook the building.

Senator Frye's Address. The senator from Maine said he was a West Virginian now, and pointed to an Elkins Cadet badge pinned on his coat. This drew forth the applause of the crowd, and the Cadets joined in with it most heartily. He said that he was not his own man upon this occasion and as he had spoken upon the money question at Arion hall, he would devote his time to the tariff. He made his world good, and those who were fortunate arrived, he would not have had one of the first talks on the tariff question ever delivered in this state.

The speaker took up the question by comparing West Virginia with his own state of Maine, and said their interests were identical except that West Virginia had coal and Maine had not, and it was necessary to Maine to buy her coal from West Virginia. He spoke of the effort of Mr. Wilson and a Democratic Congress to put the coal on the free list and pointed out the result had been successful. He showed how the Nova Scotia miners and mine owners had worked for such a change, and said that had Mr. Wilson been successful in having the free list, the miners of West Virginia would have had their wages reduced correspondingly with the duty taken off coal. He said that although coal would have been cheaper to his state had the duty been removed, he felt it his duty to vote to have the duty retained, for the reason that West Virginia was as much a part of the nation as Maine, and this assertion was received with great cheering. The speaker quoted statistics show-

TERROR OF CHILDREN.

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Cure the child when the first symptoms appear. Watch the infant or child and see if it manifests any nervous symptoms, if it is nervous, restless, wakeful, cries out, grits its teeth or tosses about in sleep, has twitching of muscles, limbs or eyelids, if its tongue is coated, breath bad with irregular appetite and bowels. See if it is pale, puny and does not grow and develop well, if it tires easily and does not play with usual energy. If so, you must look out for your child or these most dreaded complaints will follow.

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It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

Blood

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering. "I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." MRS. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

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