never Danger Threatened the Country They Have Rallied to Its Support.

MES AND THE CAUSE

ment of Labor in Mechanical fustries and Not Debased Money is Needed.

Whenever danger threatened our insti the farmer has always rallied to the emport of his country. There is roof bears in this, in the fact that he was the broad acres of our territory and is so Mentified with our institutious that berest is necessarily of a character to make him the safe conservator of our

In the present campaign we are confronted by an issue that affects every class of our citizens, hence, there is an in any campaign since 1860. One reason for the manifestation for so much interset is the fact that the country has been suffering from an unprecedented period of degression and is carnest in its intent to seeure relief. Among those who laher make have more reason for complaint than the farmer. Prices of his products have been low, values of land nod stock have continued to decline, until discouraged and disheartened. continues seem to believe him ready to the fact in and better still, he is cratty to nester and discuss fully the merits of the tions offered. The proposition that her been urged paramount to all others, to the free and unlimited colunge

There never was a more deceptive mosting, one more startling in its dects and results and one that would be more disappointing should it become a practical fact. It is advocated by men having a pecuniary interest at stake, backed by a combination of cupital up to control our government since the day the store power. The silver mine political masteuvering, have organized themselves into a syndicate for the purpoor of foreign upon the country, with-ext report to consequences, the free and unlimited coingre of silver.

The mismissions was outlined Mr. Stevan in his Madison square nother he mid: "At the present time and under the present law, a silver when melted lones warty one-half the salles dont that will not be true when we can establish a mint price of silver and house no surplus sifter upon the native he drag down the price of rer bullion," and then to show the posthe pind cornering silver and foreing Him a price antinfactory to mine owners, my cannot even expect all of the an-China I Jamen. Mexico and other silverthe deservice most satisfy their sugget and from the annual product; the arts Oil seguity a large summat and the gold pater are fit.

time a allver syndicate in order me may be able by taking all the we what is affered to the world to the price and compel other nations may that price. This is worse than and unlimited coinage, pet it is the dinney der. Beynn says whereby the af affeer can be maintained at to with gold. The magnitude of the and their audacity in attemptdis execution challenges admiration, miti-kommican people are accustomed nestellaste the claims of parties and They want to know for themselves refer and wherefores, if some great leaf change is proposed. That they their investigate and judge for themde evidence that they are quali for self-government.

That persent conditions are hard, co white the familie class, every tempets. There is undoubtedly for this absormal condition. The ecates attribute the existing on to the demonetization of all e erime of 1873" as they desigencesion of coinage of allver

to show how that legislation and the opening of vast terri The Pears 1878-79 and 90 it is s and about of New England additio and older Western states and the Dakotan. These all bediller produces instead of consum-

at me now need is to reverse this of stairs and sective less pro sees and more consumers of farm pro-If he and way we can do thin, we mee accomplished something pracbear. There is a method is may be accomplished a reme it not only practical but per and for corching in its effects is a well established principle i the operation of the Republican his father some that they lost, (A voice: a reminder of what they lost, (A voice: the demand for manually subserved by having poor moner. The barr angrestion of such a propo-

class to become farmers or producers of farm products.

The year 1802 shows a record of marvelous activity in the direction of securing a larger division of labor by employing more in our mechanical industries. Our shops were filling up, new enterprises were started, labor was in demand at good prices in mechanical industries, reciprocity was enlarging and extending our markets and we seemed in every way to be realizing for the American farmer and artisan the full value of that law of political economy and creating wealth by "division of la-

In 1892 the polley of protection was reversed and thus the laborers from the shops and factories were forced from sheer necessity to go out upon the lands and become producers instead of consumers. It has been estimated that over a million laborers have since the election of 1802 when compelled to seek employment in farming in order to obtain subsistence for themselves and families: many of these have conferred parcels of ground near and around their homes luto corn and potato patches, thereby enormously decreasing the demand for the products of the regular farm. It is easy to understand when the full effect of this shifting of labor from the mechanical industries to the farm is considered, what the effect must be upon prices of farm products.

In view of these facts, all of which can be verified in the past history of our country, it is plain that our farmers are directly interested in the employment of labor and that their prosperity depends largely upon whether that labor is employed as competitors in the production of farm products, or as consumers employed in the mechanical industries of the country. We are certainly learning from a severe practical experience the truth and value of the economic principle already referred to that "the greatest pergrament's perpetuity, prosperity and creator of wealth is the greatest possible division of labor." We are also learning that this division of labor may be brought about by a wise policy of protec-

The effect of production upon the interest in the outcome more intense than products of the farm can be summed up in a few words. First, will it increase or diminish the number engaged in producing the products of the farm? Second, will it increase or diminish the number of consumers of farm products? When you have answered these two plain propositions you will be master of the entire argument of protection and free trade, so far as the farmer is concerned. You need be concerned in no way about the free coinnge of rilver as this cannot in any way possible in crease or diminish the consumption of your products. Its adoption, however, would have the effect, as Mr. Bryan admits, of producing a panie and confuned depression in our mechanical in dustries, forcing more labor to the farm and thereby add to the number already producing form products.

The employment of labor in our me chanical industries and not the free coinage of silver is the thing that interests the farmer and is to secure for his the prosperity he so much desires. - If A. Willard, Chattanoogn, Tenu.

NO MONEY IS TOO GOOD.

Maj McKinley Recalls the Days of HIGH PRICES AND LOW WAGES, State Banks and Wildgat Currency

from Indiana which visited his horne on September 23

I believe in America for Americans-

native-born and naturalized. (Applaner) believe in the American pay toll (Laughter and applause.) And I do not believe of a diminishing that pay roll is giving work to anybody else under an other flag white we have an idle man under our flag. (Tremendous applane Four years ago the laborer was agitating the question of shorter hours. then had so much to do. I have beari no discussion of that kind for four years. (Laughter and applause.) But I have never heard of the laboring man disentaing the desirability of having short complete will need a consider. dollars. The complaint-the chief cause able : manthy for subsidiary coinage; of complaint of our opponents is first. we will be required to coin only that that we have not corngh money; and he and needed elsewhere, but if we second, that our money is too good. to take and utilize all of it, (Laughter.) To the first complaint the metters will be ready to buy at answer that the per capita of circulating medium in this country has been greater This is the silver miners' scheme as since the so-called crime of 1873 than it the Mr. Bryan. The people are ever was before (applause), and that it resources of this gov. has been greater in the last five years the intelligent organization of the workthan it ever was in all our history, (Cries "That's right.") We have not only be best money in the world, but we have more of it per capita than most of the nations of the world. (Applause.) We leave more money per capita than the Inited Kingdom per capita; than Germany, then Italy, then Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Boumania, Servia, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Mexico and the Central and South American states, and more then Japan or China. (Great applause.) to labor as its share in the compensation So that some reason rather than the lack of volume of money must be found to account for the present condition of the

To the second complaint that our money is too good, it would seem to be enough to say that the money of any country cannot be too good; and that no nation ever suffers from having its medium of exchange of the highest and best anality. (Great applance.) It has been poor money-not good money-that has been the cause of so much loss and ruin in the past, both to individuals and to nations. (Applause.) The older men of this audience will remember that be fore the war we did business with an un certain and fluctuating carrency knows as state bank money. Many of these hauka and their notes were absolutely sound: but for the most part they were subject to a discount. The total number of bunks in 1800, exclusive of state bank branches, was 1570. number, the "counterfeit detector fraudulent and worthless," The notes these banks were in circulation among the people and had been received by them for their good labor and their good products. They were absolutely worthless and of no more value than the paper apon which they were printed. Up on whom did this loss fall, my citizens There is scarcely an old gentleman in this andience who will not recall that it fel upon the laboring man and the farmer of the United States. (Cries of "That' right.") I allade to this only to show that those who suffer most from poor money are the least able to bear the loss It is the history of mankind that the least ratuable money which will pass current is the money that at last finds its resting place among the poor people and when the crash comes, the loss must be borne by them. And I doubt if there is a man in this audience who has not among the helongings of his family or the family of his father some of the old bank paper as

being rither of the current Demortatie parties into a tariff fight the Republican party is ready. The Democrats will be defeated all the more cambatically. A tariff for revenue only, which both Dem-

stant rejection.

"I have \$10 at home myself.") I cannot



Workingman-Yes, I've thought a bit about that, but it strikes the a good deal like biting off one's nose to spite one's face. Workingman-Well, I'll tell you. Just suppose, for instance, that a man whose income is \$10,000 a year has its purchasing power cut down to \$5000 by free silver; he can worry slong very nicely, can't be? But how about the fellows whose Incomes amount to only \$600, or even \$300? If free silver cuts the purchasing power down to \$300, or \$150, it will squeeze them pretty

Free Silver Issue of Vital Import to Wives and Mothers of Wage-Earners.

Maj. McKinley said to a delegation Visia of Women will Also be Far Worre Off Than the

> While the value of the wages carned by everyone who works for a living will be greatly reduced by the free coinage of silver, the working women will be far worse off in this respect than the men. Their wages will not probably be reduced in a greater ratio than the wages .. t the men, but they will stand a poorer bance of securing an advance to meet be increased cost of living. They will have to submit to the hardship of high prices and low wages with less hope of umedring their condition.

time principal cause of this disadvantage is that the women employed in productive industries have not the organized unions with which to sustain their interests. The great advance in the wages of labor, especially of skilled labor, which has been made during the past twenty years, is due in large measure to ingmen. It is an error to regard the labor unions as the machinery for producing strikes and boycotts. Properly and angaciously conducted, these organigations are preventive of labor controversies, for they provide the means of conference and adjustment of questions on which there is disagreement between employers and workmen; and especially when the question is that of increase of wages they have been effective in securing a proper recognition of what is due of production.

The wages of women workers have, indeed, advanced along with those of men, though not to a corresponding figure, and the labor unions have regard in some degree for the wages of female operatives as well; but the lack of organizations of their own will leave the thousands of women workers in our manufacturing industries at a marked disadvantage if their wages should be cut down in value by the free coinage of silver and the consequent depreciation of the money in which they are paid. In this respect, as always, it is the weaker that must bear the greater share of the burden; and the struggle to bring wages up to a living rate after free coinage has reduced them by perhaps onehalf of their purchasing value would be long and weary for the working worn-It is not a pleasant prospect for the thousands of women who today work for wages in our mercantile and manufacturing establishments. They are an industrious, self-supporting class, many of them contributing to the family fund from their weekly earnings and having a just pride in their own independence and their ability to aid others. Any public policy which cuts off their resources is a cruel wrong by which the

whole community must suffer. Every mother of a family has ever be fore her the dread possibility of the death of the one whose labor provides the means of living before the day comes when the sons will be able to take up the burden of support and the daughters he comfortably settled in homes of their own. Even if the children are grown up and taking care of themselves, and even if they are doing so well as to be able to give her a home after the death of the husband and father, she looks forward to the time when she will be left alone with a dread of the loss of independence in case the accumulations of her husband's working years have not been great enough to prot 'e her means of subsistence after he is some. So it is that the indent man insures his life for the benese of his wife and his children, paying from year to year during his wire life the cost of assurance that at his death his family will receive a sum of money sufficient to avert the sufferings of desti

In many cases, the insurance policy is the only thing of value the husband and father can leave to the wife and children. He may have been able to lay by die auddenly in a period of hard times and business reverses, which have strip-

and the insurance money may thus become the sole resource of the widow and orphans. Surely, a fund such as this ought to be sacred against robbery through depreciation of the value of the money in which it is paid. Free silver, on the basis of the present value of the two metals, would rob every widow of half the money value coming to her from the insurance carried by her bus-

And this would be a stapendous rotbery judged. The five Massachusetts life Insurance companies of which statisties are given in the commissioner's report, paid \$4,637,388 in death claims last year. The grand total reported of all life insurance companies doing business in this state was \$60,851,477. Can Priceless Privilege of Being Able to the women, for whose benefit most of this insurance money was paid, regard with equanimity the loss of \$22,000,000 in one year? There are millions of wonen dependent upon the payment of such policies. The Massachmetta companies had 122,000 policies in force last year, calling for \$322,874,622 in case of death The grand total, including all companies, was 1,743,350 policies, amounting to the enormous sum of \$4,795,080,864. Right here in Manachusetts there is \$257,910, 400 at stake in this way.

In addition to all these there are the assessment life insurance companies, with 39,329 certificates in force, representing \$181,522,467; the fraternal beneficiary associations, with a membership of 854,650, which paid out \$19,003,656 for 10,009 death claims last year; the casualty companies, which paid \$300,301. All these, which are primarily for the relief of widows and orphans, would have to pay in depreciated money under free silver.

But the money in which the permiums on these policies have been poid is money as good as gold, worth 100 cents on the dollar. In Massachusetts alone last year \$10,740,867 was thus pold. Do right, to receive from the insurance companies as good money as their busharula paid for the insurance?-- Boston Post.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

There is not so much fanaticism and foolishness in the country as was supposed when Bryan captured the Chicago convention with his "crown of thorns" and "cross of gold" harangue. The level-headedness of the masses is still to be counted upon as a sufeguard against Socialism and anarchy.

Powderly hits the nail squarely on the head when he tells the workingman that his motto with regard to money should "The best is none too good for

A man is said to have injured his ankle n a silver debate. That's what comes of letting people with comparatively little strength juggle with these heavy ar-

Mr. Powderly, who says the Brran rep-silver panie would be worse for labor than all the strikes ever known, will come in for the abuse of the Deleties, who want strikes galore, free silver, free rum and a general break-no.

A government, like an individual, must have a renutation for honesty and have good backing if it does business with he great world outside of its own lim

Mark Hanna is firmly of the belief that the only effective confidence restorative is not up at Canton. Beran says that "the present dollar has

too great purchasing power." Ask someone who sweats through eight hours to earn one whether this is true. Sonin wants more money. She should send for Bryan.

An honest dollar is the noblest work of politics. Even the Democrats of Michigan.

Wisconsin and Ohio are flocking to the standard of McKinley. The same thing afflicts Mr. Bryan, it seems, that led the parret of story into serious trouble. He talks too much. Neither free silver nor any other cheanmoney device can bring prosperity to a

crates adversely to the interests of its Bryon appears to be one of those men who think they know it all, and an inneed to be informed what usually hap

nation burdened with a fariff which on-

pens to them. To put money into circulation is the need of the time, and that can be done only he a protective tariff that will re rive industry.

Bryan's campaign speeches are like a minstret show. You hear one, you hear them all. Feared capital runs faster than light-

It is had enough to give away our markets to other countries, without gir-

McKinley's Felicitous Remarks to a Delegation of Young Buckeyez.

WORTH OF SUFFRAGE

Vote for Protection and National Honor.

The first visitors to Maj. McKinley's home on September 25 were members county, U. They were headed by Attorney R. S Parker of Bowling Green, who made the speech of presentation. In responding Maj. McKinley said in "Mr. Parker, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very glad to meet at my home this representative delegation from Wood county. I cannot imagine a body of am especially glad to make suitable ["That's right!"] recognition of the women who have honour progress and civilization, and they have been most potential in every crisis lic and private honesty. (Great ap- his improved home markets and by the plause.)

"The presence of this body of young sight, and that you are so soon to enjoy the poor will be restored. A warping the priceless privilege of citizenship must will take the place of a deficiency in the be to all of you an inspiring thought. | public treasury (cries of "That's right!") For twenty-one grars you have been enjoying our free institutions, the protectagain; and do not forget, men and wons tion and opportunity of our laws, without any political power or responsibility. True Worth of Suffrage.

"I fear sometimes that few of as esti mate suffrage at its true worth. It clothes us with sovereignty. It is a guaranty to our liberties and institutions (Great applause.) and is our surest safety. It is the constitutional mode of expressing the popular will. Through it public policies are determined and public laws enacted. Through it administrations are changed and administrations are made. Through it our whole governmental machinery is conducted. It is indeed a priceless inheritance, and should be valued as such by every young man.

"With the privilege comes grave responsibilities in its use. It should express the intelligence and judgment and conscience of the voter. It should never be employed for any base use. It should be exercised with courage, wisdom and patriotism. It should never, no never, by thrown against the country, and should never represent public dishopor. (Great applause.) I recall, roung men. my first vote. With what a thrill of pride I exercised for the first time the full prerogative of citizenship. I have not realized greater pride since. I felt that I had some part in the government The period and circumstances when cast my first vote may have made a deeper impression upon me than it otherwise would, but I recall it now after thirty-two years with sensations of joy and satisfaction. (Applause.) In the crisis of war, in the very field of con flict, my first rote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, (Great cheering.) It is to me telligent and observing public does not a priceless memory. What a glorious privilege to have been permitted to vote for a candidate for President whose services to his country in the greatest peril ing relief for the 2000 miners in the of its life rank with the services of Hecking valley mining district was early Washington, the father of his country. In 1885 were reported out of work and Washington, the father of his country. (Applause.) Priceless memory to me that I could rate for the martyr to liberty. the emancipator of a race, and the savior o'clock in the morning he had agent h of the only free government among men

(Great cherring.) privilege, but it having been denied you peals for assistance and finally there will be some satisfaction to you to uted among the 2723 families Hed the roung men of the country amount of \$32,796.96,

the same glorious banner. (Renewed applause.) Appropriate Quotation from Liucais. "I cannot omit here to make a quotation from Mr. Lincoln, written to the young men of Illinois on June 22, 1848. Mr. Lincoln said: 'Now as to the young men. You must not wait to be brought forward by the older men. You young men get together, form a "rough and ready club," and have regular meetings

around the banner of liberty, union and national honor, between 1860 and 1865

(applause), and now summons you under

and speeches. Take in everybody you the shrewd, wild boys about town, whether just of age or a little under age, Let everyone play the part he can play best. Some speak, some sing and all holler. (Great laughter.) Your meetings will be of evenings. The older men and women will go to hear you and see you. It will not only contribute to the election of Old Zach, but it will be interesting pastime and improving to the intellectual faculties of all engaged. Do not fail to do this.' (Great applause.)

"I commend these homely words of Mr. Lincoln to the young men of the country. Such organizations as he advises will have powerful influence in the political contest which is now upon us. They will not only inspire the young men, but will cheer the hearts of the old guards of the Republican party. (Applause.) It is seldom given to the first voters of this country to start in so important a national contest, where so much is involved, and where so many interests are at stake. It is a year, too, when old party divisions count for little; when men of all parties are united in the common object to save the country from dishonor and its currency from degradation.

"It is always safe, young gentlemen to arrange yourself on the side of your country. (Applause.) It is always wise to stand against lawlessness and repudiation. (Renewed applause and cries of "That's right.") It is slways patriotic to stand against those who are opposed to law and order, and who would raise artificial barriers between classes or sections in the United States. (Great applause.) I congratulate you upon the glorious opportunities you have, and, appreciating those opportunities, I am sure you will use them for the welfare of the people and the glory of the country. (Cheers.)

Further Reference to Mints and Mills.

"My fellow citizens, I ventured a few weeks ago to suggest in a public speech that I made that it would be better to open the mills than to open the mints. (Great cheering and cries of "That's right.") I see that some of our political adversaries criticise the statement, saying that it is 'putting the cart before the horse.' They seem to think that the way to open the woolen mills, for example, is to start a yardstick factory, (Great laughter and applause.) They forget that you must make cloth before you can measure it (renewed houghter) and that the weaver must be employed before the yardstick is required. (Applause.) But they say the yardstick is too long. I answer if you make a yardstick nineteen inches long instead of thirty-six inches, its present length, you will not increuse the output of cloth or its value or give an additional day's labor to an American weaver. (Great applause.) Nor will a 52-cent dollar increase our industrial enterprises, add to the actual carnings of anybody, or enhance the real value of anything. (Great applaine and crice of "That's right.") It will wrong labor and wreck values, and has done so wherever it has been used. (Great applanse and cries of "That's right.") More cloth might require more yardsticks (laughter), but more yardsticks or shorter ones will not create a demand for more cloth. (Renewed hughter and cries of a big delegation of voters from Wood of "Good, good.") Nor will short dollars with wide open mints free to all the world increase our factories. (Applause and eries of "You are right." More factories at work will find work for the good dollars now in their hiding places, and find employment for the good men now idle at their homes. (Tremendone cheering.)

precedes all else. It is the foundation of wralth; it is the creator of all which I see before me here today-men ment puts money in circulation and sends and women, old and young, workingmen it coursing through every artery of trade (Great applicase and eries of "That's and farmers, men of every profession right!") The mints don't distribute it and calling in your county; and it indi-cates to me that no matter what may don't!") Start the factories in full be asserted in other quarters of the blast and the money will flow from bank country there is no such thing known as and vault. The lender will seek the (Great ap- borrower, not, as now, the borrower the plause and cries of "That's right.") I lender, (Great cheering and cries of

"Start the factories and put American ored me with their presence today. machinery in operation, and there wil (Cheers.) They are a mighty factor in not be an idle man in the country who in willing and able to work; there will not be an American home where hunget of American history, (Renewed cheer- and want will not disappear at once ing.) I am glad to know that they are | (great applause and cries of "That's interested in the party of good morals, right!"): and there will not be a farmer good politics, good government and pub- who will not be cheered and benefited by hetter and steadler prices for his prod men who are to vote for the first time "That's right!") Credits will take the next November is to me an inspiring place of debts. The wasted earnings of plenty and prosperity will return to as on of Wood county, that you cannot cole prosperity (great cheering), and you can (Great applause and cries of That's right!") They come through labor and confidence, skill and enterprise, and honesty, and they will come no other way.

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

What McKinter Did for Destitute Miners

Less than Two Years Ago. While Candidate Bryan is going about the country telling fairy tales of what he and his policy will do for the poor. the question naturally arises: "What has he ever done for the working poor In it his babit or nature to feel for and try to relieve the suffering of those less fortunate in life than himself? His most loyal supporters make no

claims that he has ever shown this feeling for his fellowman until now. In fact, he has no record of ever having gone out of his way to do anything for what he calls the "masses," On the other hand, Maj. McKinley, while not posing as one who "weeps for the masses," has a record. He says nothing about the occurrence which gave the world an insight into the heart of the man, an occurrence which demonstrated that he was the friend of those who are poor and hungry, but a great multitude remembers it. Such acts live in the memory of those who "earn their break by the sweat of their face." In speaking of Maj. McKinler,

Grand Rapids Herald says: "No account of McKinley's connec tion with labor problems would be comslete without some mention of the the less energy which he displayed in secur Hocking valley mining district who early destitute. The news first came to the governor at midnight, but before own responsibility dispatched to the flicted district a car containing "You, gentlemen, did not have that worth of provisions. Later he made vote for the party of Lincoln, which ral- district clothing and provisions