## **HANNA ON THE STUMP**

Opened His Speech-Making

Tour in Wisconsin.

RECEIVED BY IMMENSE CROWDS

Declared There Are No Monopolies in This Conntry Except Those Protected by Government Patent.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 15.-Senator Hanna began his speech-making tour of the Nosthwest today by making six speeches in Wisconsin, some of them of considerable length. The principal ad-dresses of the day were made at Wauke-sha, where the special train carrying Sen-stors Hanna and Free and other Result stors Hanna and Frye and other Repub-lican leaders was held for over an hour, and at Madison. At each of these places nator Hanna made two addresses. ort speeches were also made at Racine Short spee function and Racine. Senator Hanna was everywhere greeted by immense crowds, reception at Madison being particularly enthusiastic. In his speeches today or Hanna laid particular stress upon the trusts and the attitude of the Dem ocratic party in regard to the tariff.

There are no monopolies in this country." said he, "except those which are protected by a patent issued by the Government."

At Racine.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 15 .- The special train bearing Senators Hanna and Frye and other Republican notables made its first stop at Racine Junction, Wis. where a large crowd, composed principal-ly of workingmen from near-by shops, was waiting. Senator Hanna spoke briefly, saying in part: "You have heard a good deal about the

different issues in this campnign. There are only three weeks left, and we have not time to talk about anything but the issue that interests you and me. And that issue is our present conditions and the continuation of them. The full dinnerall is the best argument I know of." A voice-How about the coal mines?

"The coal mines are all right," the Senator. A voice-How about the strike?

strike will be settled this week, replied Mr. Hanns.

"All wind," a voice shouted.

The only things I know of that have a superfluity of wind are Bryan Demo-crats," rejoined the Senator. "I want to ask this audience of workingmen what W. J. Bryan has ever done for the working people of this country."

voice-Nothing.

There is not a man here but who knows that William McKinley has been the best friend of the working people of any man this country has ever produced." Racine another large crowd greeted the Republican National chairman demanding a speech, and Senator Hanna compiled in a few words, covering substantially the same ground as covered in speech at the junction.

Allis, a suburb of Milwaukee, was the next stop. Here the train was surround-ed by workingmen from the rolling milis and other near-by manufactories. Mr. Hanna spoke briefly, saying it gave him extreme pleasure and gratification to meet so many persons. He said he was not connected with the speakers' bureau when he came out to meet the people face to face: that he belonged to the executive department of the Republican National Committee, and that he wished to tell Republicans and Democrats alike that everything was coming out all right, and that there would be four years, 10 He wanted to show the people on this trip, he said, that he was not, as the papers caricatured him, with horse years and more of prosperity, and ap-pealed to all to enter the band wagon.

At Wankeshn.

we know our business and are going to attend to it." After leaving the Casino, Mr. Hanna whs driven to the City Park, where he addressed a large out-door meeting, fol-lowing the lines of his previous speech. The party was then driven to the train, which at once left for Madison.

At Madison

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 15-Senator Hanna's special train reached Madison shortly before 6 o'clock. Here two speeches were scheduled for the evening, one at assembly hall in the state capitol the other in the immense University Hall. Governor Scofield and other state officials escorted Senator Hanna and party to the Park Hotel. At 8 P. M. Se Hanna proceeded to the assembly hall where he spoke in part as follows:

"The paramount issue is what is for the best interests of our people, each individual and the whole country. My life has been spent as a business man I am in public life because I felt it was my duty. I left because I thought that unless a change was effected in this coun-try, we would go down hill even more rapidly than we had been going. Nearly all our great industries were paralyzed. Every one seemed to have lost confidence in the future, and it wanted some man whose character, whose ability, whose intogrity of purpose, whose patriotism would gather around him the support of all public-spirited American citizens to save this country from commercial ruin. Such a man was William McKinley. He was nominated and elected, and since then this Republic has passed through four years second in importance to none of the four years preceding. He has served his country and placed it in the front rank of nations, commanding the respect of all nations, having risen from

"In order to a creditor nation. "In order to secure a continuation of these things we must ask the people to have confidence in the future. Mr. Bryan would bring about a condition of an-archism and socialism. He would bring strikes and riot and bloodshed to accomplish his purpose, but the people

through his designs, and I have no fear of the result of the election." The Senator was then driven to the university gymnasium. At this meeting Senator Frye was the principal speaker, his sr eech being along the same lines as that at Waukesha. It was quite late when Senator Hanna reached the building, but when he finally appeared the audience applauded him for several minutes, the University of Wisconsin vell. with variations complimentary to the National chairman, being given time and again.

"I would like to have that give club along with me on my tour," said Mr. Hanna.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Hanna was driven to the station, and departed for Winona, Minn.

### HILL IN ILLINOIS

## Springfield's Big Democratic Demon

stration. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15 .- With the exception of Bryan day in 1896, when the crowd and parades far exceeded any-thing before known in the city, the demonstration in this city today was the greatest ever known here. The city was lavishly decorated with bunting, and probably 40,000 visitors were here. Two thousand men marched in the parade of Democratic Clubs.

Governor Hill arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was met at the Wabash station by a crowd of 5000. His carriage was driven through the line of marchers, which lined up on both sides of the streets, amid wild enthusiasm. Among the reception committee were John Mayo Palmer, of Chicago, and Lewis J. Palmer, of Springfield, sons of the late John M. Palmer. At 2:30 P. M. Governor Hill was escorted to the cast side of the State-house grounds, where he addressed an audience of 15.00 people. He concluded with an eulogy of Bryan and declared that New York and Indiana would return audio 3000 members of clubs from several sec-tions marched through the principal streets and were reviewed by Governor

Hill from a stand in the Courthouse

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1900.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S TOWN BRYAN MADE A SPEECH YESTER-DAY IN CANTON. Greeted by a Small Andience-The

## Day Closed With Two Addresses in Cleveland. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15 .- Mr. Bryan

arrived here at 5:40 this evening, and later addressed two large audiences. in this city, one at Central Armory and the other from the balcony of the Hollenden Hotel. He was greeted upon his entrance into the city by the blowing of whistles, and was met at the station by a number of marching clubs and brass bands, which formed his escort to the Hollenden, where he took dinner. The streets of the city were brilliantly lighted, and were lined with peo-

Mr. Bryan today invaded the heart of

Prosident McKinley's and Senator Hanna's country. Leaving Akron early in the morning, his first stop was at Canton, the President's place of residence, and and the acquisition of Pacific ocean ter-

Army question?"

## THE PROSPERITY OF FARMERS.

Department of Agriculture's Statement as to the Value of Staple Crops on the Farm This Year-Just Issued.

Increase In Nine Crops Increase In Livestock	
Total Gain to Farmers	\$1,212,167,091

The value on the farm of the nine principal crops raised in the United States was \$710,722,617 larger this year than 1896.

The figures are supplied by the Department of Agriculture, those for 1900 having just been completed. The details by crops follow:

### FROM DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S REPORT.

Notion	1896.	1900.	1900,
	513,871,912	\$ 859,810,000	\$345,938,068
	819,976,437	483,750,000	168,773,563
	265,696,900	380,600,000	114,501,100
Barley Rye Hay	120,248,889 75,670,342 18,294,996 8,346,399 669,296,544 4,961,424	162,137,500 97,350,000 321,337,500 14,242,500 671,000,000 6,350,000	41,585,611 21,679,638 14,042,504 5,598,101 1,704,436 1,446,576

at Niles, the President's native of the spectral night he spoke at Cleveland, Mr. Hanna's home. The stops at Canton and Niles were incidental, and the crowds were

small at both places. The only important day meetings were those of New Phila-delphia and Youngstown. At New Philadelphia there was a big attendance, and the meeting was an enthusiastic one. There were two meetings at Youngstown, one in the public square and the other at the Opera-House. A stop of 15 minutes was made at Niles.

Mr. Bryan did not leave the train at that but reviewed the issues of the campaign in a very brief manner to a comparatively small number of people had congregated at the railroad station. Before entering upon his speech he referred to the fact that that place was intimately associated with the career of his distinguished rival for Presidential

"I understand that this is the birth-place of the President of the United States. You have the honor now of being the birthplace of the President, whether he holds one term of two. He ut of it."

first in the public square and then in the Opera-House. His experience at the open-air meeting strikingly illustrated the fu-

later in the day he made a brief speech | ritory. The ladies applauded the speech

At Canton. CANTON, O., Oct. 15 .- Before the Bryan

train left Akron this morning Mayor Jones, of Toledo, and ex-Attorney-General Monnett joined the party upon the invitation of Mr. Bryan. It is under-stood that Mayor Jones will continue with the Presidential candidate on his

New York tour. The first stopping place was Canton the home of the Nebraskan's rival for the Presidency. A good crowd was at the station to meet Mr. Bryan. He was received with cheers and made a five-minute speech. He said:

"You are so accustomed to seeing Pres idential candidates that another candidate is no curiosity. I suppose some of you in 1896 voted for your home candidate as a matter of local pride, but now you can say that Canton is the home of a President, and if the election goes our way it will always be the home of an ex-presi-dent, because that title 'ex' is one of permanent titles that a man never those loses. If any one insists that a Presiden deserves a second term, you can reply that one term is enough if a President does well, and too much where he does not do well. "You have here in your city a cannon, I

believe, that was presented to you as trophy of the war. It was a custom in earlier days for cannon to bear mottoes.

hemming the storekeeper about? Don't you know that the trust is shortening credit; that it is laying on the retailer all the chances of business? Don't you know that the trust today is compeling the merchant to agree not to sell any your boy go into a hig factory, when to-moreow the trust may come and bank-more wither trust may come and bank. know that the trust today is compeling the merchant to agree not to sell any but trust-made goods? Would you have your boy go into a hig factory, when to-morrow the trust may come and bank-rupt him? Would have have your boy have stock in a trust, that the hig stock-holders will freeze out before the year is over? What will you have your boy do? Will you have him become a lawyer? Republican Governor of the state did not suppress that trust and thus prevent Democrats and others from getting the stock. In this same connection he re-ferred to Attorney-General Monett's case, Will you have him become a lawyer? Why, the law business is gravitating taward the offices of the large corporasaying it was evident that any Republican official must sacrifice duty when it tion attorneys, and the other inwyers are clerks in their offices. What do you want your boy to do? Is it not time that you is necessary to serve the monopolles. Otherwise, he must sacrifice himself. He did not believe there could be a good monopoly, nor that God had ever made a were thinking? Is it not time you were using your own influence to take this Government back and place it on its old man good enough to stand at the head of such concerns and say how much other Government back and place it on the black foundation and make it again a free Government of the people, by the people and for the people, in which the humblest citizen may aspire to the highest reward in the political world? Is it not time that people should pay for the necessities of life. He wanted, he said, a government that would protect all its citizens and guarantee to all men a fair share of heir own earnings. Mr. Bryan declared you mothers were thinking? And if an economic question cannot arouse you, is that the Republican party was trying to hide behind the patent and was asking Democratic party was going to de it not time that you were studying the troy the patent law. Continuing, he said:

"No honest man would make such a de-fense as that, because nobody will believe that when we denounce monopolies, like the sugar trust and the oil trust, we nean to destroy the patent law. What is the difference between a patent monop-oly and the monopolles that we are after? A man who gets a patent gets it because he gives to the world a new idea, and the Government protects him in the enjoyment of the profits of that idea for a fixed time. But the trust magnate gives to the world no new idea; he simply fixed time. employs an old idea, and you will find it in the Bible that the love of money is the root of all evil. He applies that to the trust question, that is no new idea. The man who gives you a new idea and gets a patent upon it gives something that is a blessing for the Referring to personal references to

himself, Mr. Bryan said he was not as rich as he had been represented to be, and he explained how he had accumulated the property he has since 1896, by sEy-

ing: "I made part of it out of a book which he wanted the nobody bought unless he wanted the book; part of it I made by writing articles which nobody read unless they wanted to, and a part of it by speaking at Chautauquas and other places, where nobody came unless he wanted to. What I have made has been made from people who came because they thought they got what they were paying for, but if I had been the attorney of the Standard Oil trust, like the Republican Senator from Nebraska, no Republican paper would have condemned me for making money." When Mr. Bryan closed he introduced Mayor Jones, who said he was not here as a partisan, but to utter a protest against the policy of the present Administration.

### At Alliance.

ALLIANCE, Q., Oct. 15 .- At Alliance there was a delay of an hour or more, due to an accident on a connecting road. Here Attorney-General Monett wa in. troduced by Mr. Bryan and spoke briefly upon the inequalities of taxation. Mr Bryan said, in part: "If the people would study all the sys-

tems under which they live and try to apply to all questions the doctrines which they believe in the abstract, of equal rights to all and special privileges none, I believe that we would have this country an overwhelming majority against the policies for which the Re-publican party is standing. Mr. Monett has called your attention to the inequali-ties of taxation. We tried to secure an income tax. We passed a law that was in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision, but when it came before the court, at the first hearing, it was a tie vote. At the second hearing the abso-judge was present. It booked as if were going to get the decision, but, in the meantime, one of the men who had decided for the income tax on the first hearing decided against the income tax on the second hearing, and that made it five to four against the income tax, and when that decision was rendered the corporations obtained exemption from that 2 per cent levied against their net in-We believe that the income tax

challegislation of the last assessed of Con-gress, Mr. Bryan said there wars "many little Congressmen" who knelt regularly every morning and prayed to Senator Hanna to "give us this day our daily opinion." The remark was greeted with laughter and cheets. Mr. Bryan again outlined his argument in support of an income tax, and then took up the ques-tion of trusts. He compared the trusts

pressing the opinion "that it was about time to do something for the leech habit." Philippines that accords with the Declaration of Independence, and he again being trusts and imperialism explained his reasons for assisting in securing the ratification of the peace treaty. He exclaimed: "Republicans, ain't you ashamed of yourselves? If your President had to depend upon his defeated rival to secure the ratification of this

treaty, you ought to commend instead of While Mr. Bryan was speaking at the

Hotel, from the balcony of which ad-dresses were delivered by ex-Aitorney-General Monnett, Mayor Jones, ex-Con-

gressman Tom Johnson, and others. At 9:30, Mr. Bryan having concluded his speech at Central Armory, appeared on the balcony, where he was introduced by Mr. Johnson. The Presidential candidate was greeted here by tremendous cheering, which continued for several moments. He spoke briefly, discussing imperialism and trusts. Probably 2000 people were packed together in the immediate vicinity of the hotel. Mr. Bryan left tonight at 10:30 for New York. His special car, the Rambler, was attached to a regular train

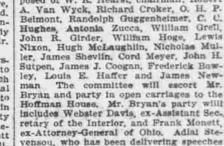
on the Lake Shore, to arrive in New York at 2:35 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The train will make only the regular stops on the way, and it is not Mr. Bryan's present purpose to make any speeches en

### BRYAN'S NEW YORK MEETINGS. Tammany Makes Elaborate Prepara-

### tions for Them.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- Tomorrow night will occur the demonstration in this city in honor of Mr. Bryan. Preparations of a most elaborate character have been made with the idea of making the reception to be tendered the Democratic Presidential nominee the most spectacular and memorable welcome ever extended to a candidate for political honors in the history of America. Mr. Croker received a telegram from

Mr. Bryan today announcing positively the time of his arrival. The reception committee will meet at the Hoffman House at 2 P. M., and will proceed in a body to the station and welcome Mr. Bryan. The reception committee is com posed of W. R. Hearst, chairman: Rober



vensou, who has been delivering speecher in Delaware and New Jersey, will meet Mr. Bryan at the hotel. Mr. Bryan will hold an informal reception shortly after his arrival. He will have a rest of an

hour before he becomes Mr. Croker's guest at dinner at 5 o'clock. Richard Croker will call the meeting to order in Madison Square Garden. He will nominate Edward M. Shepard, ot Brooklyn, chairman, and Mr. Shepard will make a short speech. Then Ran-dolph Guggenheimer will offer resolu-tions and move their adoption. Chairman Shepard will introduce the speakers. Mr. Bryan will be the first speaker. There will be held a meeting at Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street in the open air. Garven and Charilles Commissioner John W. Keller will preside. Mr. Keller will speak and resolutions will be presented The speakers are then to be introduced This will be called to order by M. The speakers are then to be introduced until Mr. Bryan appears from the Garden meeting. George Blair will call the Tam-many Hall meeting to order. Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen will be the chairman. Dr. B. M. Feeney will call the Cooper Union meeting to order and John Dewitt Warner will preside. Mr. Bryan is expected to begin his Cooper Union speech at 10:30 P. M. Overflow meetings will be held in the vicinity of the various

paign enter the home and affect the lives | hands will you put the enactment of these cial legislation of the last session of Conto whom the trusts are opposed-the Democratic party? The interests of your fam-lies and of the country are not identical with the interests of the men who have

WOODBURY, N. J., Oct. 15 .- Mr. Steto leeches, and said they were all draw-ing blood from the American people, ex-pressing the opinion "that it was about the set by Dr. G. C. Constant, He place, who drove the Vice-Presidential candidate to the Opera-House. Here Mr. When, after making quotations from President McKinley and Governor Rodse-weit, Mr. Bryan jokingly referred to Sen-tor Harma "as the head of the Year and the was greated by a local band. He was greated by a crowd of probably 1506 persons, among them many women. ator Hanna "as the head of the Repub-lican party," he was again cheered. He denied that we have any title to the bullman was similar to those he made address was similar to those he made earlier in the day, his principal topics ately upon the conclucion of his speech Mr. Stevenson hastened to the station and boarded the train for Camdon.

> CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 15 .- Adlat Stevencampers, N. J. Oct. is - and Steven-son concluded his tour of South Jersey to-night by addressing a large meeting in the Courthouse. Five thousand persons were unable to obtain admittance, and

Central Armory, thousands of people who were unable to gain admission to the building gathered around the Hollenden Camden over night. He will leave for New York early in the morning.

San Francisco Firm Fails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 .- The comfirm of J. Brett & Co. today filed a petition in insolvency, the debts ag-gregating over \$300,000. The firm deals heavily in Oriental goods and California, products, besides handling large quantities of canned salmon, Jules Brett filed, the petition, the other members of the firm being residents of Paris. The principal creditors and the amounts due them are as follows:

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., N. Y. 333,579 11 North American Trust Co., N. Y. 50,661 55 First National Bank, of this city. 19,366 83 Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y. Bank of California, S. F. New York Agency of the Bank of Montreal. T5,154 00

Numerous small claims, amounting to \$30,000, are held against the firm in Paris, France. The schedule places the debta at \$302,883 30 and the value of assets at \$213,663 25.

Tribal Authorities Restrained.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 15 .- United States Judge Townsend, in Indian Territory, has restrained the tribal authorities from closing stores for nonpayment of tribal taxes. He says: "The injunction was granted because there is no legal authority to close any person's store or use force. The tribal authorities cannot apply or resort to this remedy in the enforcement of a tax. It is plain, however, that non-citizens can be ejected for failure to pay, as intruders.'

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Lazative Brome-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 20 cents.



Who preserve the charms of face and figure in spite of an increasing family and the care of growing children and always to be envied. As a preservatives of health and beauty Doctor Fierce's Favor-Pierce's Favor-ite Prescription has been hailed by women as "a God - send " to their sex. I God-send" to their sex. It gives the strength and strength and health upon which happy nictherhood deperds. It prac-

## T fically does A SHOW

# freely.

cannot be born again and give you another chance. You had all you can have

Mr. Bryan spoke twice in Youngstown,

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 15 .- The first ex tended stop of the day was made at Waukesha. Wis., where elaborate preparations had been made for the recep-tion of the Senator. Excerted by a reception committee, which met the spe train at Milwaukee, Senator Hanna and party, on arriving at Waukesha were driven through the decorated strests of the city to the Casino, near one of the springs. The building was packed to the doors some time before the party arrived. The appearance of Senators Hanna and Frye was the signal for applause, which lasted for several moments. Senator Frye was introduced, and spoke at some

When Senator Hanna was introduced instantly some one nsked if there was anything the matter with Hanna, and the audience roared that he was all right. Senator Hanna bowed and waved his handkerchief to a crowd of young ladies on the stage decorated to represent the different states of the Union, and when quilot had been restored, spoke in part as

"I consider the issues and results of this campaign second in importance to none since the foundation of our Governit; certainly none since the foundait of such importance because it comes down to a pure business proposit proposition in which is involved our wellbeing, the comfort and happiness of our families, the maintenance of a policy in the administration of our Governme which means a continuance of this grand development of this great Nation; a continuation of prosperity which brings hap-piness to every fireside and wealth and greatness to the Nation. I say it is a business proposition because in the great widening and spreading of our influence and development the United States of America has taken a front rank; its in flucnce has spread beyond the borders of mtry, and the wealth that is being gathered to our shores is the result of our industry and a tribute to the intelli-

gence of our people." Mr. Hanna then denounced Mr. Bryan for what he termed his "attempt to array class against class," and then took up

the trust question, saying: "The Constitution does not reach them all, or the laws upon the statute books of the United States. The Sherman act, passed by a Republican Congress, has wiped out all the trusts that can be reached under the Constitution, and when I say trusts, I mean the combinations of capital whose investments are in the hands of stockholders, but whose stockholders have no right to vote, the stock being simply voted by the trustees, as the sugar trust was, as the Iron Pipe pany was and as the Trans-Mis souri Traffic Association was. All of these were wiped out by the Sherman act and the Supreme Court of the United States."

Mr. Hanna then predicted that if, in order to destroy trusts, the protective tariff was removed, general business dis-aster would follow, and concluded as follows:

"Do we want to give notice to the great army of workingmen in this country that in deference to theory, to matisfy the ambitions of one man, we are going to destroy their hopes for the future? It comes down to that, my friends; that is exactly what it means. In the name is exactly what it means. In the name of all that is good and holy: in the name of the men, women and children who have come to us from foreign shores to better their condition, let us stand together, maintaining the wages of the American workingman, continuing to build up these great industries, availing ourseives of these great reservoirs of natural wealth that God has given us and go forward, brushing from our paths all demagogues and ambitious men by telling them that

Jones on Payne's Forecast.

CHICAGG, Oct. 15 .- Senator James K. chairman of the Democratic Na-Committee, commented today on lional Vice-Chairman Paine's election forecast as follows: "His claim that California, Connecticut,

Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohlo, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and several other states would go for McKinley in the coming election is absurd. And any intelligent man who knows anything about the situation is bound to know that. He claims even chances for Delaware, Kentucky. Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada and Utah. I only wonder he did not include Texas, Arkansas, Georgia and Mississippi also in his list. Montans is as certainly a Republican state as some of the others on his list, and Montana will go for on his list, and Montana will go for Bryan by 20,000 to 30,000 majority. I cannot believe that Mr. Payne is sincere.

### The Prohibition Train.

SALAMANCA. N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Pro-hibition party's special train left Buffalo at 5:30 o'clock this morning over the Erie Railroad, reaching Jamestown, the first stop of the day, at \$ o'clock. A committee and band received the party at the sta tion and escorted them to the City Hall, where a meeting was held. Volney B. Cushing, William T. Wardwell, John G. Woolley and Samuel Dickie addressed a large and appreciative audience. A stop of 15 minutes was made at Salamanca, where Mr. Woolley spoke to a number of persons.

### Croker Deales It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13-Richard Croker oday emphatically denied the story that \$50,000 had been contributed by him, as coming from Tammany Hall, to the Democratic National Committee.

"This committee has not given one single dollar." he said, "to either the Democratic state or the Democratic National Committee. It is not true," he said, "that the dinner for Bryan tomorrow night is to cost 150 a plate. It will cost \$5 a plate."

### Exempt From Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The Com sioner of Internal Revenue has decided that certificates of nomination for public offices, such as are required by some of the states, and all papers or instruments relating to the exercise of the elective franchise are exempt from the stamp tax.

### Secretary Long Will Speak

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-Secretary Long has planned to make several speeches on political topics during his Western trip, which will begin next -

#### Stove Deal Fell Through.

HAMILTON, O., Oct. 15-Local stove manufacturers have been advised that the meeting to have been held in Chicago tomorrow to organize a combination of stove manufacturers has been cancelled. The scheme, which involved some \$70,-000,000, it is stated by a local manufacturer, has been abandoned.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

of getting together excessively large crowds for a political meeting. In the one important respect of attracting many people to see the National candi-date the meeting was an unsurpassed triumph; in the other respect of giving people an opportunity to hear him it was a failure, and the success one way was the cause of the failure the other. The people had been coming into the city from Ohio and Pennsylvania all day,

so that when Mr. Bryan arrived at 4:20 this afternoon all the principal streets were crowded and the square around the speaker's stand was densely packed with people strugging to get near the platform and to secure a glimpse of the lion of the occasion. There was no effort to create trouble, but the natural hum thousands of voices and the struggle for thousands of voices and the struggie for places was such as almost to destroy the effect of the speech. The stand, pro-vided with accommodations to seat 69 persons, held 400 standing. The arms of newspaper men on the stand were pin-loned so close that they could not raise then to write, and those who were

then to write, and those with the speech. feet away could not hear the speech. Mr. Bryan himself had scarcely more room than was necessary for him to stand erect, and a squad of policemen was necessary to preserve the space for him. Those who were able to hear re-ceived the speech with frequent bursts of applications of the speech with frequent bursts of applause, and this was often taken up by others far away from the range of the speaker's voice, so that it may be said that the meeting was enthusiastic even though most of those present failed to hear what was said.

After the outdoor meeting at Youngs-town closed Mr. Bryan was escorted to the Opera-House, where he spoke to as many people, most of them ladies, as could find accommodation in the build-Both speeches were general re-of the political situation. In the views Opera-House speech he spoke of the im portance of the campaign, saying that the contest was not more his than it was that of other people who were co

cerned about the welfare of the Nation at large. He referred to the presence of so many ladies, and, addressing himsel them, said: "I am glad to talk to an audience

posed so largely of women, for certainly in this contest the woman is as much interested as the man. Is not the mother interested in her son? Is not the mother interested in making life worth something for her son? I wish that every mother in this land could study the trust question and learn her own connection with it. She finds out about it when she goes to buy sugar and other articles controlled

by the trusts, and is told that the trusts have raised the prices. But to my mind that is the least objection to the trust. If the trusts raise prices, we can simply buy less, but when a trust monopolizes an industry and closes the door of opportunity against the young man, and attempts to condemn a man to perpetual clerkship under monopoly, and to servi-

tude under agricultural monopoly, then monopoly strikes a severer blow than it does through the prices that it ex-"Mothers, what would you have you!

sons do? Would you have your boys go onto the farm? Why, you know the farmer takes more chances than any other man, and has less influence on the Government-at least, he is less consid-

ered by those who govern. Are you going to have your boy go among the laboring man and have but one ambi-tion, and that to have a full dinner-pail. and only to have that when the trust will let him have it? Are you willing to let your son go into the anthracite coal region and take his chances at less than \$1 a day, with powder at \$2 % a keg? Are you salisfied to have your boy go there? Do you want him to go into a

store? Don't you know that the trust is

and your cannon has inscribed upon Ultima Ratio Regium.' which 'Mars last reason of means that war is the kings. Charles Sumner, in his oration on the true character of nations, delivered at Boston July 4, 1844, referred to this motto and said: Let it be no reason for this Republi

"I hope that you will not, merely from the possession of that cannon, be led to believe that war is a thing to be desired. It ought to be further away from a re public even than from a monarchy, be cause in a monarchy the government rests upon force and has frequent occa-sion to resort to force. A king is not always restrained by those considerations would restrain the people of a re which would restrain the people of a re public. In a country like this, where jusflee is the rule between this governmen and other governments, as well as be tween the people, there ought to be less necessity for war. In fact, I believe that if this Nation will stand upon its rights and be as careful to respect the rights of other people as it is to defend its own, there would be little use for war. If this Nation will obey the commandment, Thou shalt not steal,' it will have little difficulty in enforcing that commandment in those places where this Nation is a protector.

"The American idea of a protectorate is different from the European idea. Under a European protectorate the protector plunders the protected. According to ou theory the protector has to give the strength of the protector to its ward without making the ward the victim of the protector, and so we believe in the far-away Philippines, that this Nation

can be a protector as it has been in the South American republics, and without governing the people ourselves we can say to the world 'Hands off and let that republic live and work out its own destiny."

"That is our theory and we feel that it is a significant fact that the Republica party has planted itself upon the Euro pean doctrine that you must own a coun-try in order to be of service to it at the same time that it plants itself upon the European colonial idea. You will proba-bly find in your town a few people who will support the Republican idea of the colonial policy, but I suggest that when you find a Republican that is willing to support the colonial idea, you ask him to show his sincerity by sending a petition to the President, asking him to apologize to Great Britain for the trouble we made her before we learned of the blessings of this colonial system. for if the Republi-can party is right today in administering colonies, taxing them without represents tion and governing them without their consent, then the colonists were wrong 125 years ago when they asserted that

these principles were wrong. "We are in Ohio for a few days. am glad to have a chance to present our side of this question to the people of Ohio, and I trust that when the election is held the result will show that even in Ohio, despite the local influences, despite the residence of the President and the residence of the national Republican hairman, the returns will show that in great contest between the European idea of force and the American doctrine of government by consent. Ohio will be on the side of the United States instead of on the side of Europe." At Mineral Point there was also a brief

stop, which was not on the schedule. At that place Mr. Bryan asked Mayor Jones and Mr. Monett to come to the car plat form and then pointed to them as speci-mens of men who were being driven from the Republican party by its policies. asked his hearers to look at them and ask themselves whether these palleles are such that they could remain with the party.

### At New Philadelphia.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., Oct. 15.

The second s

is a just tax, because it makes end person pay in proportion to the benefits which he receives, but the Republican party, instead of putting a tax upon people in proportion to their incomes, puts a tax largely upon consumption, and men are compelled to pay, not in proportion to what they have, but in propor-tion to what they want. But the Republican party does not stop with in-equality in taxation, local or National. It permitting the trusts and the private monopolies of this country to take from you more than you pay in support of the

Government." Mr. Bryan referred again to the full dinner-pail argument, saying that this was not sufficient to meet all the demands from the men who labor for a living. Discussing the right of force as factor in the acquisition of territory. Mr. Bryan sald:

"They say we must rule the Filipino because we can, because they have been thrown under our influence. Why, my friends, there has not been a day in the last 50 years when we could not have taken Canada, if we had wanted to, and yet we have not done it. There has not yet we have not cone it. Insee has not been a day when we could not have taken Cuba; there has not been a day when we could not have taken Mexico. We have had an opportunity all these years to go out and seize people by force, and make them our subjects, but we have not done it. Why? Because we have andone it. nounced the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Speaking of the promise to take down g in Cuba, some one in the crowd "Will they do it?" the flag in asked:

Mr. Bryan replied: "I don't know. but they have given the promise, and I am willing to say they will keep it just for the agreement."

### At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.-The reception tendered to Mr. Bryan tonight in this this city was the most brilliant he has received on his entire tour. The Central Armory, holding many thousands of people, where he made the first speech of the evening, was filled to the point of suffocation, and Bond street, a broad thoroughfare leading from the Hollen-den Hotel, and along which Mr. Bryan was to pass to reach the armory, was so The Stimulus densely crowded with people that it was difficult to get through the mass. Mr. Bryan arrived at the armory at 7:35, and when he entered the hall a vast major-ity of the people in the building rose as man to greet him, waving hats and handkerchiefs and creating a very ani-mated scene. The demonstration continued for several minutes, and when Mr. Bryan arose to present Mayor Jones, of Toledo, who was first to address the audience, the demonstration was renewed. While Mr. Bryan was making this pre-liminary presentation, it became necessary for him to ask 100 or more Demo crais on the stage to sit down. They all knelt on the floor, whereupon Mr. Bryan remarked that "Satan trembles when he Mayor Jones received a complimentary welcome. He said that he was in the campairn because he was against the war in the Philippines and against the en-largement of the standing Army. He

presement of this principle would reach a high-water mark in the coming election He told the people they should acknowl edge no man as master, "when yourself be free," he said. He advised all to vote

began to talk, a few minutes past 3 o'clock. He began by saying that "the issues which are represented in this cam- humors and all foreign matters,

The Bryan ratification committee held : meeting tonight to perfect details. Mr. Croker, in an interview, said:

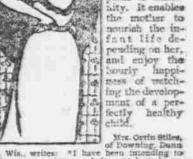
"The Republicans have been trying throw cold water on this meeting. We'll show them what the people think of Bryan. It will be the biggest bling that has happened in this city for years. There will be a lot of lies told about the matter, but the people will see for them selves.

## STEVENSON IN NEW JERSEY.

Talked to the People on Imperialism and Trusts.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 15 .- The first touch of life was given the campairn here by the arrival of Mr. Stevenson shortly after noon from Miliville. Mr. Stevenson was greeted by a large crowd. He pronounced imperialism the para-mount, overshadowing issue of the cam-

paign. Speaking of trusts, he said: "The trust evil is the greatest evil of this country. In three years over & trusts have grown up, with a capital of \$10,000,000; competition has been cut off and there is no chance for small capital. You have been told there are no trusts and that the trusts were good trusts. I am inclined to think the good trusts, like the good Indians, are all dead. When they talk of four years of prosperity. I am in favor of four more years of prospecity for the common people and not the trusts The growth of these corporations has been so alarming that there must be stringent laws against them. Into whose



Co., Wis., writes: "I have been intending to write you ever since my baily was born in re-gard to what your 'Envoite Prencription' has done for me. I cannot praise it enough, for if have not been as well for five years as I now nm. In July last I had a baby boy, wright ri pounds, and I was only sick a short time, and shore I got up have not had one sick day. I have not had any internal trushie since I got up. I was not only surprised no see me so well."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, every woman's friend, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cest of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in pe-per covers, or 31 stamps in cloth bind-ing, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. - 67

## MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

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This statement is proved by thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

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the plood.

sees so many Democrats on their knees The remark was greeted with laughter.

was not there as a partisan, but as a supporter of the fundamental principles of human liberty. He predicted that the

for Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan mounted a chair when he

work.'