ONE DAY AT CANTON.

plause.)

follows:

SOUND MONEY RAILROAD MEN. Employes of Cleveland, Akron and Co-

lumbus Company.

"I am glad to have the assurance through your spokesman that you be-lieve that the triumph of the principles

here that the triumph of the principles for which the Republican party now stands will be best for you, and so be-lieving that you intend to vote the Re-publican ticket. I think you all for this greeting. I feel that you are not strang-ers to me. I have been riding over your lines for more than twenty years, and I have been rule years, and I do

Forty Delegations with Forty Special Trains Meet at .the Home of Major McKinley.

PRONOUNCED "THE GREATEST EVENT IN POLITICAL HISTORY"

Eleven States and Three National Organizations Send Greetings to the Republican Candidate.

Countless Thousands Throng the Streets of Canton and Listen to His Words of Patriotism.

Canton, O., Oct. 10.—"The greatest political demonstration ever known" was the verdict of the veteran observers of the events which occurred here today. For weeks there has not been a day, except the Sabbath, in which Maj. Mc-Kinley has not been greeted by numer-med demations, but today was the great-

ous delegations, but today was the great-est of them all.

Before daylight the special trains bear ing delegations of voters from both the old political parties began rolling into the depot, and as early as 8 o clock the depot, and as early as 8 o'clock the impatient visitors began forming in line to march to the modest home which is now the Mecca for citizens of all states and sections, and for men of all past party atiliations. All day long delegations of cheering, shouting men from all the walks of life—workingmen, merchants, ministers, workers in iron and clay and brass and steel, commer-cial salesmen, miners, farmers, planters, railroad men and grain dealers,— marched to Maj. McKinley's home, and with huzzas, speech-making and hand-thaking testified their regard for him. and the fealty of their states and sections to the cause which he represents. to the cause which he represents. Forty special trains were required to

bring the forty separate organizations from twelve different states who sought in this single day to do honor to the candidate of the Republican party, the representative of sound money, sound financial principles and sound govern-

TWENTY CAR LOADS.

Pennsylvania and Michigan Join in Early

Honors.

Honors. Twenty car loads of people from Penn-ylvania and Michigan were the first to get Maj. McKinley's attention. They were at his door at 9 o'clock and to the brief addresses of their spokesmen Mr. McKinley responded by saying: "Your early call is an example of promptness which I trust will be fol-lowed on the 3d of November in every part of our country. The best thing in this world next to liberty is labor, and the best thing for labor is an opportunity for which we are all striving this year and which we hope through a change of policy in the administration of the gov-mment of the United States to enjoy to mment of the United States to enjoy to a larger degree than we have done in the past three and one-half years. What

we want more than anything else in order to give this opportunity to labor is a restoration of confidence. With con-fidence shaken, money seeks its biding place and goes out of the channels of business and legitimate investment and away from farming, manufacturing and mining enterprises. I do not know of a better illustration of the value of con-fidence to the country than is found in our own experience during the last twenty years.

dollars any more than we want light weights. We are in favor of good, round 100-cent dollars with which to pay the labor of this country and measure the exchanges of the American people and we will have no other kind.

The employes of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway company and sound money clubs of Akron, O., were introduced by Mr. Sampson, and were addressed by the Republican nominee as 1000 COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. Three Great States Send Their Traveling

Salesmen.

The second body of visitors was made up of commercial travelers from New York. Ohio and Indiana, and to their tunultuous greeting Maj. McKinley re-monded by re-

York. Ohio and Indiana, and to their tumultuous greeting Maj. McKinley re-sponded by saying: "Nobody knows sooner than the com-mercial traveler whether times are good or bad. No class of men so registers the waves of business as the men who stand before me here today. You are interest-ed in your occupations and in having prosperity extend from one end of the country to the other. You are interested in having all of our workshops running; all our mines in operation, and all our workingmen constantly and profitably employed. You are, therefore, this year possibly more than ever before interested in the triumph of the political principles which envelop the well-being and high-est prosperity of the American people. "You know better than anybody else that you cannot sell your goods to your customers unless your customers can sell goods to the people. You know that the people cannot buy unless they have some-thing to do at which they-can earn mon-ey, that they may buy them. That's what is the matter with the country to day. That's the diagnosis of our condi-tion at this hour. Business has been stopped: the wheels of industry are not running; idle men are on the streets. Many of the manufacturing establish-ments are closed and you are not doing as well as you were in 1892.

ments are closed and you are not doing as well as you were in 1892.

ines for more than twenty years, and I know many of your employers; and I know many of your employers; and I do not know of any business in the country where its employes can so definitely know the condition of the business of the country as the men who are employed by the railroads. You know it in the shop, you know it in the ticket office, you know it traveling on the trains; every switchman, every brakeman, every con-ductor, and every engineer knows the condition of the business of the country and of the railroad by the amount of business that railroad does. He knows when the country is prosperous and when it is in a state of depression, and he does not have to wait for the report of the di-rectors of the railroad to know whether there have been any dividends declared or not. He knows it from the amount of work and the amount of wages he receives. "Now, my fellow citizens, you are "Now, my fellow citizens, you are prosperous when the country is prosper-ous, and the country is prosper-it takes care of its own people, its own manufacturers, its own mines, and prod-

umph. (Loud cries of "We well; we will," followed by three rousing cheers for the "next President.")"

STEEL COMPANY EMPLOYES.

A Delegation of Three Hundred Work ingmen,

Concluding his preceding address to the miners, Maj. McKinley had to but face about to find patiently awaiting an audience of some 300 steel workers, em-ployed by the Otis Steel company of Cleveland. This party was introduced by Otto Grabien, and Maj. McKinley responded briefly, saying:

association to Maj. McKinley, who ad-dressed his callers briefly, saying: "It gives me extreme pleasure to meet the representatives of the board of mis-sions and of publication of the Evangeli-cal Association of the United States. It is indeed to me a very high compliment to have a body like yours turn aside from its business sessions that call it together to make a visit to my home to give me assurances of your support and of the devotion which I stand. I appreciate this call. I would expect from a body of religious men that they would stand by public honor and public honesty as your busines described. I would expect from you that you would stand by public law, public tranquillity and public secur-ity, and the honor of the country to which you belong. It is the proud boast of our American institutions that every citizen beneath our flag can worship God according to the dictates of his own con-science in every corner of this great body of men who have dedicated their lives to the improvement and betterment of humanity, for as you better its-condi-tion you elevate citizenship, and when "I am honored by this visit and en-couraged by it because I know that you bring to me assurances of loyalty to the great principles of the Republican party and of your unitring zeal to make these principles violations at the other these principles victorious on the 3d day of November. This audience fairly repre-sents the conditions with which the busisents the conditions with which the busi-ness of this country is done. The men on the other side of me mine coal. The men on this side use coal in their mills, and because you so use it the others mine it. If you created no demand for it there would be no demand for the miner. of humanity, for as you better its condi-tion you elevate citizenship, and when you elevate citizenship you have exalted country. I thank you for this call and bid you all good afternoon." (Great ap-plance)

"I use this illustration to show you how dependent we are upon each other; how every thread of business is interwoven with every other thread of business, and when you snap one thread you injure all. When the employer does not find it prof-itable to manufacture he ceases to do so, itable to manufacture he ceases to do so, and when he does not manufacture you do not have employment. When he finds it profitable to manufacture you have steady employment at fair wages. Now, what we want to do in this country is to favor whatever policy will encourage American industry and promote Ameri-can manufactures. That which will build more factories and give more em-ployment to workingmen should be the true, genuine and universally accepted

ployment to workingmen should be the true, genuine and universally accepted American policy. "I am one of those who believe that we should look after our own people be-fore we look after the people of other lands, who owe no allegiance to the gov-ernment of the United States. I believe the right policy is the one which pro-tects the American workshop by putting a tariff upon the products of the foreign workshop. My fellow citizens, I do not believe that we ought to have a tariff a tariff upon the products of the foreign workshop. My fellow citizens, I do not believe that we ought to have a tariff policy that will let the products of cheap-er lands and of unpaid labor come into this country and destroy our manufac-tories and impoverish and degrade our labor. The protective policy is my pol-icy. It is the doctrine I have always believed in, and I make no apology to anybody anywhere for holding that view, and if on the 3d day of November the American people in their sovereign ca-pacity shall decree that a protective pol-icy shall be restored and sound money continue, I hope and fervently pray that we will enter upon an era of prosperity that will give happiness and comfort to every American home. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for Mc-Kinley.") I thank you for this call and

are benefited when the mines of Stark are benefited when the mines of Stark county are running. "I thank you over and over again for this call. I must now turn to the other side of this stand and address another delegation, the members of which have the same purpose in their hearts that you flave—victory for the principles of protection, honest money and good gov-ernment. (Great applause.) I thank you and bid you good afternoon."

VETERANS FROM MARYLAND.

Major McKinley Delivers to Them an Unusually Earnest Address.

Unusually Earnest Address. The Maryland G. A. R. club, one of the delegations of the day, was honored with one of the most earnest addresses Maj. McKinley has yet delivered. In response to Gen. Theodore F. Lang, who spoke for the Maryland visitors, Maj. McKinley said: "The spectacle which we witness in Canton today is most encouraging and inspiring. There are delegations here from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Mary-land. (Great applause and cries of "Towa.") Yes, Iowa and Kentucky, and on yesterday we had delegations from the Old Dominion state of Virginia and from the state of Tennessee. All are welcome to my home and city, for all of them are moved by a common purpose, and that purpose is to save the country from repudiation and dishonor.

and that purpose is to save the country from repudiation and dishonor. "This visit on the part of my fellow citizens from Maryland indicates their concern at the present condition of the country, and manifests a belief on their part that the sooner it comes to an end the more gratifying it will be. It is an unmistakable expression of your belief that the change most to be desired can only be secured through a Republican triumph, and that you are zealous and alert to do your full part in bringing about the result. This campaign has many peculiar phases. It involves the most vital interests to country. It is unique in American politics. One of the old and most honored political parties of this country is very much divided this year. A part of it has united with the other parties, and in some of the states the alliance has been rejected, and the fusion repudiated, so that the condition is not altogether and everywhere har-monious. The old leaders of the Demo-cratic party, those who carried its bur-dens and fought its battles in the past, framed in the city of Indianapolis a few weeks ago an indictment against their old party associates who met at Chicago, which in severity has been unequaled. They pronounced the declarations of the Chicago convention, which was Demo-cratic in name, as an attack upon in-They pronounced the declarations of the Chicago convention, which was Demo-cratic in name, as an attack upon in-dividual freedom, right of private con-tract, the independence of the judiciary and authority of the President to en-force the laws of the United States.

Chicago Convention Arraigned.

"They charged the Chicago convention with a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary system, and threatened unlimited issues of paper money by the government. They pro-claim in view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles that they cannot support the candidate of that convention nor be beough to its of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. They declare that the Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could never survive a victory won in be-half of the policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. On the money question they

statesmen of the county. They would have us believe what hetory does not support—that gold and eliver epioyee equal privileges in the mints of the United States during all our history down to 1873. They assert that the stopping of the free coinage of silver in 1873 was "the crime of the century," and is the cause of the present deplorable business condition of the country. They must know that prior to 1873 we had stopping of the free coinage of silver in 1873 was "the crime of the century," and is the cause of the present deplorable business condition of the country. They must know that prior to 1873 we had less than 9,000,000 of silver dollars in circulation. We have coined since that time nearly 500,000,000 of silver dollars, and they constitute a part of the cur-rency of the country. They do not tell us that when the coinage of both sold and silver was free in the United States the per capita circulation in this country was less than it has been since the se-called "crime of 1873." Why, under the free coinage of both gold and silver in the days of the fathers we had in 1800 a per capita of \$4.99; in 1838 it was \$8.60; in 1852 it was \$14.63; in 1872 before the resumption of specie pay-ments, and when we were doing business \$18.19; in 1894, twenty-one years after the suspension of free coinage of silver, what a per capita of \$24.88, and every dollar was as good as gold in every part of the world. We have a greater per capita in the United States than has the United Kingdom of Great Britals and a greater per capita of the whole world is about \$5.15. The per capita of the gold standard countries is \$18, while the per capita of the silver standard countries—of which they want to make is one—is about \$4.30. Even in the gold standard countries, having a popula-tion of less than one-third of the world' the standard countries, having a popula-tion of less than one-third of the world' the standard countries, having a popula-tion of less than one-third of the world' the standard countries, having a popula-tion of less than one-third of the world' the standard countries, having a popula-tion of less than one-third of the world' the standard countries, having a popula-tion of less than one-third of the world' the standard countries, having a popula-tion of less than one-third of the world' the standard countries than they have in the standard countries, having a popula-tion of less than one-third of the world' the stan the banking deposits of France.

Per Capita Rate Would Decrease.

"It must never be forgotten that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to I would not increase, but would decrease our per capita circulation. It would ad nothing to it, but would rob us of the good money we now have and put the where the silver countries of the world one today upon a silver here is also

good money we now have and put in where the silver countries of the world are today-upon a silver basis alone. There is nothing in our present currency status, therefore, to disturb us, except to defeat the party which proposes to de-base it. It is the proposition to debase our currency standard that has created consternation in every business center of the country; has made times hard, has driven money from active industry, and uput it behind barred doors, where it we be kept until confidence is restored. "The people will not consent to a crease of their circulating medium, not debasement of that medium of exchance if by your votes this menace to the mar-ey and credit of the country be dispelled and by the same votes you restore the American protective policy, that will step deficiencies in the treasury, and will pro-tect American industry, and country and confidence will come back again Open the mills and the mines of exchance in the ranks of labor, and you can't stop it in any other way. What will be the voice of Maryland on the 3d day of Ne-vember? (Cries of McKinley, McKin-ley.') What will be the voice of the great city of Baltimore? (Cries of 'Mc-Kinley.') How will that old conservative city speak for national hono? (Cries of By voting for McKinley and portec-tion.').

By voting for McKinley and portec-tion.") "I thank my old comrades of the war for their presence here at my home to-day. I thank my fellow citizens of every vocation for having paid me this visit, and I beg to thank them in the name of the Republican party for their assur-ances of loyal support to the principles of public honor, a protective tariff, sound money, reciprocity, which will bring to us. I trust and firmly believe, good times, from which we wildly ran away in 1892."

No Need for McKinley "to Swing 'Round the Circle," The Circle Swings Around to Him.

"The best thing I can wish for each and everyone of you is a return to the splendid prosperity of four years ago. The money of the country, happily, is all right; the Republican party made it all right; the groopse to do administra-tion has kept it good, sound, unquestioned, undepreciating money with which to do the business of this great country. (Great there function the the dustiness of this great country. (Great the dustine dustiness of the dustine the dustine dustine the dustine dustine the dustine

Some Financial History.

"You will remember that this country resumed specie payments January 1, 1879. We had outstanding then, is we have now, \$346,000,000 of what is commonly known as greenback currency Every dollar of that from that date was redeemable in gold upon presentation at the freeasury of the United States. So great was the confidence of the people in the ability of the country that from 1879 to 1883 but 46,000,000 of dollars 1879 to 1855 but 46,000,000 of dollars were presented for redemption, and the gold was taken out; \$46,000,000 in four-teen years, and yet in the last three and a half years, since confidence has been disturbed, more than \$200,000,000 of greenbacks have been presented to the treasury of the United States and the gold taken out. Now, if confidence had existed, if the holders of these greenbacks had not been fearful, and they were only made so because the treasury of the United States was not collecting enough money to pay its bills, that the revenues of the

to pay its bills, that the revenues of the treasury were inadequate for public ex-penditures, and alarmed, as they were, they would not have sent their green-backs in for redemption. The gold re-serve was encroached upon, and from time to time we have been compelled to sustain it, to borrow gold to put into the treasury of the United States. Now, the Republican party believes it is the duty of the government first to raise enough money to run the government. We don't want any deficiencies in the public treas-ury, and if we have no deficiency we will have no debts, and if we have no debts we will have no bonds, and when we have no deficiencies everybody will have confidence in the solvency of the treasury of the United States.

Necessity for a High Tariff.

Then, my fellow citizens, we not only believe in raising enough money to run the government, but we believe in having the government, but we believe in having a tariff upon foreign competing products high enough to protect American labor and American manufactures. We be-lieve it is the first duty of the govern-ment of the United States to protect and defend its citizens. It is the poorest policy on the part of the government to give work to the laborer of other na-tions while we have idle men in the United States. Now, when we have once accomplished that, we propose to continue the good money we have in this country. We do not want any short

New York.

Maine.

Ohio.

Pennsylvania,

cheering.) A Glance Into History.

"What a nation we are! Why, in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln of blessed memory, the immortal hero of emancipa-tion and the war, when he took control of this government our entire wealth was \$16,000,000,000. When Benjamin Harri-\$16,000,000,000. When Benjamin Harri-son went out it was \$63,000,000,000, and more than two-thirds of the great war debt had been wiped out. Since that time we have been doing little else but make debts for the government and debts for the people. I am greatly honored by this call. Too many delegations are visiting me today to permit my longer detaining you. 1 appreciate this visit. It is inspir-ing to the cause which I represent, and will encourage the Republican spirit ev-erywhere. I know the value of the commercial traveler. When he is against you, look out." (Great laughter and ap-plause.)

IRON WORKERS AT THE FRONT.

They Testify Their Fealty to Protection and Prosperity.

No delegation of the day was more cordially welcomed than the band of iron workers from Cleveland, whose sturdy figures and frank faces were seen as soon as the commercial travelers had given place, and to them Mr. McKinley said:

given place, and to them Mr. McKinley said: "I welcome you to Canton and my home. I am glad to learn from your banners and your spokesman that you stand for the great purpose of the Repub-lican party and the American union, that gives to every citizen of every race and nationality equal chance and opportunity in the race of life—a Union that knows neither caste nor classes, nor creeds nor nationality, but gives equal protection to all. I am glad to see from your ban-ners that you are in favor of protection to American industries. So am I. I believe it is the duty of the American people to vote for that policy which will protect American industry, defend Ameri-can labor, and preserve the old scale of American wages. I thank you heart-ily for this call. I am always glad to meet the workingmen, and there is noth-ing in this campaign that gives me more encouragement than to have behind me the men who toil." (Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

EVANGELICAL MISSION BOARD.

Bishop Thomas Bowman Introduces Bis Associates to the Nominee.

Michigan,

Indiana.

Illinois,

282828282828898999988982828928822

Iowa.

Bishop Thomas Bowman introduced the missionary board of the Evangelical

States Represented at Canton, Oct. 10th.

West Virginia,

Maryland.

Kentucky.

Missouri.

to American Industry.

The next visitors were from West Virinte next visitors were room workers, iron-workers and a club known as the Tariff Champions of Wheeling. To these con-solidated delegations Maj. McKinley said:

suid: "Gentlemen: Republicans seem to be on all sides this year. (Great laughter and applause; a voice: "And Demo-crats.") And many Democrats are with us. (Applause.) I am honored by this call of this large assemblage from the state of West Virginia. I am glad to meet the 6-footers. (Cheering from the Six-Footers' Protective and Sound Money club of Wheeling.) They ought to be, and I am sure will be, giants in this contest for national honor. I am glad to meet the potters of West Vir-ginia. I am glad to meet the iron and steel workers of the Riverside mills. I am glad to meet you all and glad to feel that the mission you are here upon is to that the mission you are here upon is to make Republican principles triumphant on the 3d day of November.

make Republican principles triamplast on the 3d day of November. "There is inborn in every human breast a sentiment that moves him to strive to better his condition. The humblest, those born with least fortune, those with most unfavorable surroundings, all of them aspire to better things and all have a right so to aspire. The genius of our free institutions exalts ambition and most men want to lift themselves up, to elevate and improve the condition of their families. The thought in every man's mind here today is: 'How can I better my condition? How can I improve the condition of my family? The an-swer comes almost with one voice: 'The way to do it is to protect American in-dustry and defend American labor.' (Tre-mendous cheering.) Let us do our own manufacturing here in the United States. Let us make our own iron and steel, our manufacturing here in the United States. Let us make our own iron and steel, our own pottery, our own glass—and when we do that, then we will employ every idle man in the United States and bring hope and happiness to every American home. I believe in that policy of pro-tection to home industries and to the en-ergies of American people. I do not believe anything is cheap to the Amer-ican people that imposes idleness upon a single American citizen. What you want is work and wages. Do you believe protective tariffs will do it? ("Yes, yes, every time.") Then vote that way. (Loud yells and cries of "You bet we will.")

(Loud yells and cries of "Iou bet we will.") "Protection never closed an American factory; protection never shut an Amer-ican mine; protection never put Amer-ican labor out on the streets. I wish I could say as much for partial free trade, such as we have experienced in the last three and a half years.

three and a half years. "More than that, my fellow citizens, we not only want an opportunity to work, but when we get that opportunity we want to be paid in honest dollars worth 100 cents each. (Continuous cheer-ing.) We believe neither in free trade nor in free silver. The one debases the labor, and the other the currency of the country, and more than that, you gentle-men, I know, are in favor of the main-tenance of law and order. Now, I thank you for this call and I trust that the little Mountain state will in 1896 repeat the verdict of 1894 by giving the Repub-lican party a grand and glorious tri-

Pennsylvania Coal District. The little reviewing stand was brought into requisition at this point, when the crowd had become so dense that the porch could no longer be used, and Maj. McKinley faced some 300 miners from the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, who were introduced by Prof. W. P. Gregory. Maj. McKinley responded as follows:

follows: "You have all found in your own "You have all found in your own lives that if you get anything that is val-uable you have to work for it. You have found in your own experience that there is no way to earn a living or ac-cumulate property except by labor and toil, energy and industry, and by frugal savings, and knowing that all that you are interested in at this moment is how you can best use what you have-your labor, your farms, your products; in a word, all you want is an opportunity to work, and when that opportunity is furnished you you will perform the lato work, and when that opportunity is furnished you you will perform the la-bor, and there are not enough mints in the United States or in the world to give employment to the miners of Penn-sylvania. Therefore, my fellow citizens, you must not be looking to the mints for the money which you need. You must look to the mines, to the mills and the factories. (Great applause.) You do not mine coal unless somebody wants to use that coal, and the more users of coal there are, the more miners there will be and the better will be their em-ployment and their wages. (Cries of 'Right, right.') "Now, that is the whole philosophy of

Right, right.') "Now, that is the whole philosophy of this business. (Applause.) When you have an opportunity to work you want to be paid in dollars that are as good as any in the world; when you have given your good, hard blows in the mines or in the factories, given the mine-owner or the factory-owner a good, hon-est day's work, you want to be paid in good, honest dollars that will not de-preciate over night. (Tremendous cheer-ing.) So what the country wants is work and the continuance of the good money we have, and the prevalence of law and order. We want peace and tranquillity in this country; we want to preserve the bonor of the government of the United States, and we will re-rounce repudiation in every form. I am glad to meet my fellow citizens from mennee repudiation in every form. I am glad to meet my fellow citizens from the state of Pennsylvania. We have in this country miners by the hundreds. I know something about them. I know that the only aim they have is an honest one, to stand by honest things, and I know how the farmers of Stark county

standard of monetary measure and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest pos-sible employment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost. at their cost.

at their cost. "What I have read, my fellow citizens, is not the statement of the Republican convention, but of a Democratic con-vention, the most representative which probably ever assembled in the country. Senators and representatives in public life today, leaders of the Democratic party in their respective states, thus de-nounce the Democratic convanion held party in their respective states, thus de-nounce the Democratic convention held in the city of Chicago. They speak words of truth and soberness. You can-not debase the currency of the United States without degrading the public hon-or. They speak the voice of patriotism. They repudiate their own party conven-tion and characterize its resolutions as unsound, injudicious, unpatriotic, and tion and characterize its resolutions as unsound, injudicious, unpatriotic, and revolutionary. They are to be com-mended by every lover of his country everywhere for their courageous stand and for their bold denunciation of doc-trines which, although adopted by a con-vention representing a large body of Democrats, are a menace to the peace and tranquillity, the credit and the cur-renev of the country.

rency of the country.

The Crisis is Bravely Met.

"It falls to the Republican party this year, as in many other years of the past, to carry the standard of national honor, and it shall never be lowered in its hands. It meets the crisis with the old-time courage, and if it is given power the whole world will know that it will never nermit the currency of the courtry the whole world will know that it will never permit the currency of the country to be debased or its financial honor stained. Our adversaries talk fluently about the "money of the fathers." I want to say for the fathers that their money was always good and honest. They insist that gold and silver alike constitute the money of the constitution and the currency established by the early

MAINE HEARD FROM.

Congressman Boutelle Speaks for the State of Blaine and Reed. _

One of the distinguished visitors of the day was Congressman Bontelle of Maine, who was introduced to one of the visit-ing delegations by Mr. McKinley, with such happy words that he could not essuch mappy words that he could not e-cape participating in the speech-making which Gov. McKinley was expected to alone perform. At the close of one of the addresses Mr. McKinley, turning to Mr. Boutelle, who stood near him, saidt "We have present with us Gen. Bou-telle of Maine, and while the delegation is marching up the hill (another delegation

is marching up the hill (another delegation is marching up the hill (another delega-tion was then approaching) I am sure you will be glad to hear a voice from the state of Blaine that has just given us nearly 50,000 majority." (Applause and obsers) and cheers.)

Mr. Boutelle said: "The governor has taken a slight ad-"The governor has taken a slight ad-vantage over me in bringing me before you, but I desire to say to you that there is no Republican in the state of Maine who would not deem it an honor and h privilege to stand here, at the residence of William McKinley of Ohio and thank you for the splendid manifestations of loyalty which you have exhibited here. We have got through with our little piece of work in Maine; we have set the mark, 50,000 high, for the other states of the American Union to go by. We want to see Ohio more than double it. We want to see Indiana come up with 60,000, and we are going to see, my friends, on the 3d day of November a de-feat of free trade, free silver, and repufriends, on the of day of November a de-feat of free trade, free silver, and repu-diation more disastrous than has ever before overtaken demagogism in this country, and now, gentlemen. I propose three hearty cheers for the next Pres-dent of the United States." (They were given with vim.)

THREE STATES ABREAST.

Delegations from Illinois, Iowa and Pennsylvania Grouped,

Pennsylvania Grouped. Scarcely had the preceding crowd va-cated the lawn when the shouts and cheers of another coming up the street were heard. This was composed of the Hardware Men's Sound Money club of Reading, Pa., and railroad men and

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