













## POWDERLY'S POSITION.

Ex-Master Workman Tells Why He Is Opposed to Free Coinage.

Would Not Help Workingmen — Fears Would Follow Bryan's Election, and Fears It Is a Step Toward Prosperity.

Those who make light of what is termed the silver craze cannot, I imagine, have given the subject a great deal of thought. For many years the silver men have been active in spreading the gospel of free coinage. By incessant labor these silverites have succeeded in committing some industrial organizations to the advocacy of free and unlimited coinage of the ratio of sixteen to one. They have so industriously circulated the story of "the crime of 1873," that the belief that silver was stealthily and surreptitiously demonetized has gained great headway, and the means of disproving their statements are not accessible to many.

A fact lost sight of is that those who have exposed the alleged crime were themselves criminals. They sat in congress when the bill was passed, they took part in the debates and by their votes aided in the passage of the act. The free coinage measure is not a labor measure, but by skillful juggling with industrial organizations many have been broken up in consequence of other demands being set aside for that of free coinage. Had the men who discovered the "crime" not been owners of silver mines, or did they not wish to unload stock in silver properties on the unwary, no one would have heard more of the act of 1873.

Any candid man who considers these figures will easily see that demonetization has not forced down prices. All of the products, including wheat, were higher in the five years, 1873-77, than in the five years, 1878-82, the alleged demonetization commenced. Then the immense developments of wheat territory, both in this country and other parts of the world, brought wheat down and other products with it. Following that, the prosperity in this country, permitting an immense home consumption enabled all these products to rise again, and all except wheat to rise more than the average for 1873-77. This is the case with all the products of the farm and of the great agricultural staples.

On the farms, horses, swine, sheep and mules were worth as much in 1880 and 1891 as in 1873-74, while cattle were worth 10 per cent. more. But in all the 20 years of the standard which Mr. Bryan is denouncing all over the country the crushing decline in agricultural prices had not taken place. Even the value of the yield of wheat per acre in the United States was greater in 1880 as in 1873, and greater than in 1874 and 1875.

This was the case up to the close of 1892, under 20 years of the policy which the democratic candidate is attacking. But then something happened. To show how what happened then affected the farmers, we compare the prices given in the last column of the above table with those given in the United States statistical abstract, for 1893:

Corn, per bu.	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.15
Oats, per bu.	.85	.85	.85	.85
Wheat, per bu.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Barley, per bu.	.75	.75	.75	.75
Hay, per ton	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00

Do the farmers know what hit them in 1893? The same policy of trade relations with business, advocated by the same man who is now stamping the country with the same abundance of promises of unalloyed prosperity if they would vote him and his party into power. The people, by a vote of them, were deceived by these promises. The result is shown above, and the way it worked is also statistically shown. The ability of the industrial and mercantile population of the country to consume farm products was reduced 40 per cent. on wheat, about 45 on cotton, over 40 on corn, 30 on wool and other products in proportion. When their chief and sure market was so much restricted, it is any wonder that the farmer's products dropped more in three years of democratic rule than in 20 years of "sound money" and protection?

The question for the farmers to decide is whether they will continue the regime that has inflicted this injury on them, or whether they will restore the conditions prior to 1893, when the industry of the country were able to lay farm products and pay living prices for them. — Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## ACTION OF WOOLGROWERS.

Demand the Return of the McKinley Tariff.

The Ohio woolgrowers, in their annual convention, demand the return of the protective rates that obtained under the McKinley law, and ask the lawmakers of the country to only support candidates for congress who will pledge themselves, if elected, to vote for a revival of a protective tariff on wool.

Under the free wool, Wilson-Gorman law now in force, the country's woolgrowers in Ohio and elsewhere have almost entirely disappeared, causing untold pecuniary damage to thousands of farmers. Under the McKinley law they flourished and prospered. Under the present enactment they have steadily declined, until the raising of sheep for wool has almost ceased.

The woolgrowers fully understand that William Jennings Bryan, when a member of congress, voted for the free wool law. He favored free wool and did all he could to secure its enactment. But he is carefully avoiding any reference to it in his public speeches. He hasn't a word of defense for the vote that helped rescue the lambing of the wool from the farmers of the country. On the contrary he deifies the issue and prates of free silver as the panacea for all the woes experienced by the agricultural classes. He would have them favor a debased currency, and at the same time be compelled to sell their wool product in competition with Australia and other wool-growing countries, where land costs virtually nothing and pasturage is had almost for the asking.

The wool producers are not to be fooled by his specious plans. The farmers were tricked two years ago by free trade. They do not propose to be caught by free silver chaff this time. — Columbus (O) State Journal.

If the farmers really want to prosper they must try to get the government to provide that the government shall purchase all the wheat and corn they raise at the uniform price of one dollar a bushel? They ought to have as good a chance at the treasury as the mine-owners.

AA NEAT BIT OF SARCASTIC. The Judge Thought It Was About Time to Convince Some One. Some years ago there lived in Alabama a judge who was noted for the sarcasm which he dispensed lavishly during his administration of justice. On one occasion during a term of court at Montgomery a young man was tried for stealing a pocketbook. The next case was for murder. The evidence in the larceny case was slight, but in the other seemed to the judge conclusive. On the occasion during a term of court at Montgomery a young man was tried for stealing a pocketbook. The next case was for murder. The evidence in the larceny case was slight, but in the other seemed to the judge conclusive. On the occasion during a term of court at Montgomery a young man was tried for stealing a pocketbook. The next case was for murder. The evidence in the larceny case was slight, but in the other seemed to the judge conclusive.

## TESTIMONY OF FIGURES.

Effect of the Monetary Standard on the Farmers.

Any Candid Man Who Considers the Facts Will Easily See That Demonetization Has Not Forced Down Prices.

A very striking illustration of the truth with regard to the monetary standard and its effect on farmers is afforded by a table prepared by Mr. L. B. Swift, of Indianapolis, giving the average prices of farm crops by five-year periods, from 1873 to 1892 inclusive. The table has made similar comparisons for other periods. But this exhibits the actual course of prices so clearly, that it is well worth while to repeat it. The prices are gold values and are what the farmers of Indiana received for their products, not those paid in the central markets:

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## PINE TREE STATE.

Speaks Its Opinion on the Issues of the Campaign.

REPUBLICANS GET THERE HEAVILY.

Latest Figures Indicate That It Will Be 48,000—Good Weather for Voting Closes a Campaign That Was Most Vigorously Presented—The Ticket That Won.

Portland, Me., Sept. 15.—Votes of 373 towns give Powers, 63,001; Frank, 35,341; Chittenden, 24,322. At this rate the plurality for Powers will reach 50,000, so it is estimated at this writing. In all of the congressional districts the Republicans are elected by largely increased majorities.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 15.—Maine went to the polls for Governor Kent, and the very many years ago this state was a Maine has done it again, this time for Governor Powers. Secretary Boone, of the Democratic state committee, concedes the election of the Republican ticket by over 40,000 majority. To the Associated Press was given the following figures: "If an average of 48,000. It is much greater than I expected. I have nothing to say of the result."

Result by the Latest Returns. According to the latest returns the plurality for Powers (Rep.) for governor, will be over 45,000 and probably in the neighborhood of 48,000. Reed is re-elected to the house by over 10,000 plurality. The returns show a majority of about 10,000 for Dingley, over 2,000 for Millican and practically the same for Boutelle in the Fourth district. In the state legislature the Democrats will apparently have less than half a dozen of the representatives in the house, and not one in the senate. As anticipated, the Republicans polled a tremendous vote and secured many Democratic ballots. On the other hand many disaffected Democrats remained at home and only a few voted for the nominee of the gold standard wing. The Populist and the National Union vote have been received from only a few towns, but it is evident that neither party polled as large a vote as two years ago.

Names of the State Leaders. The successful candidate for governor is the Hon. Llewellyn Powers, of Lewiston, Republican. The other members of the ticket are: Hon. Melvin P. Frank, of Portland, Democrat; Luther C. Batesman, of Auburn, Populist; Ammi S. Ladd, of Calais, Prohibition, and Hon. William Henry Clifford, of Portland, Democrat.

From early morning it looked as if rain would fall, but it did not and about 4 o'clock the sun came out brightly. Everywhere at the polls a demonstration of the Republicans was evident in the activity they displayed in getting out a full vote at the earliest possible hour. Scores of hacks and carriages were in commission to carry the old and lame voters to the polling places and many persons from other states also came to vote.

Democratic Organization Not Good. The Democratic organization was not nearly as good. There were only a few local contests to arouse feeling for and order was preserved at the polls throughout the state without much difficulty. The campaign was the most interesting that Maine has seen in many years, ever in her history. It has presented the unique feature of a son arrayed against a father. In the case of the Hon. Harold Sewall, of Bath, who took the name of the Republican party, the father of the candidate was a Democrat. In the case of the Hon. Arthur Sewall, the Democratic nominee for vice president, but in all the other cases the candidates were remarkably free from personalities.

Venezuelan Correspondence. Washington, Sept. 10.—Additional correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the Venezuelan question has been put into print. The correspondence should be made public. It relates solely to the question of settled districts, and consists of a communication from Lord Salisbury in which he further insists that the order was preserved at the polls throughout the state without much difficulty. The campaign was the most interesting that Maine has seen in many years, ever in her history. It has presented the unique feature of a son arrayed against a father. In the case of the Hon. Harold Sewall, of Bath, who took the name of the Republican party, the father of the candidate was a Democrat. In the case of the Hon. Arthur Sewall, the Democratic nominee for vice president, but in all the other cases the candidates were remarkably free from personalities.

Will Investigate Labor in Mexico. Denver, Sept. 14.—The Denver trades and labor assembly has decided to send an expedition to Mexico to investigate the conditions of labor in a free silver country. This is done because it alleged by them that the committee recently sent to Mexico to investigate the conditions of labor in a free silver country. This is done because it alleged by them that the committee recently sent to Mexico to investigate the conditions of labor in a free silver country. This is done because it alleged by them that the committee recently sent to Mexico to investigate the conditions of labor in a free silver country.

Made an Assignment. Minneapolis, Sept. 15.—A. F. & L. E. Kelley, a well-known mortgage loan officer, died at his home here yesterday morning of C. M. Hansen and A. C. Cobb jointly. Although no schedule has yet been made the liabilities are placed at about \$100,000 and \$150,000. The assets are not known.

Fatal Train Wreck in Mississippi. Guntown, Sept. 13.—A southbound freight train on the Mobile and Ohio railroad jumped the track here yesterday, and a passenger train was wrecked. The train was loaded with merchandise. Charles Scott, a painter, of Louisville, Ky., was instantly killed and B. Hulse, of Norfolk, Va., badly injured.

Indiana Elects Chairman. Indianapolis, Sept. 13.—The Democratic central committee of Indiana Friday elected Barks M. Martin of Owen county as its chairman. Mr. Martin is a free silver Democrat and succeeds Sterling R. Holt, resigned, on account of gold tendencies.

The Letter Carriers' Convention. Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 14.—The letter carriers' national convention, Policy night selected John Francis as the convention for 1897 and elected the following officers: President, John N. Parsons, New York; secretary, J. F. Varnum, New York.

YNAN ARRESTED. The Noted "Number One" Captured at London. Sept. 15.—Patrick Ynan, the noted "No. 1" of the famous Dublin invincible conspiracy of 1882, which reigned for many years in New York, has been arrested in Boulogne on suspicion of being implicated in a new conspiracy against life and property in London. Ynan was arrested by the London police and is now being held in custody.

Race Around the World. San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The British ships, Ditton and Cedarbank, sailed out of port today for a race around the world. Each is laden with wheat, the Ditton, Captain Moody, being bound for Queenstown and the Cedarbank, for Hull. Their captains, it is said, have put quite a neat sum on the sailing qualities of their ships, and a good deal of interest has been aroused over the race, so that news of either vessel will be watched for with eagerness.

Diphtheria at Elkhardt. Elkhardt, Ind., Sept. 15.—The city is in the throes of a diphtheria epidemic. The disease has been spreading with a week. Two victims succumbed Sunday. There are now about twenty cases reported and the end is not yet. Four cases were discovered Monday in a family. The board of health has issued a manifesto, calling upon citizens to assist in preventing its further progress.

Father and Four Sons Drowned. Boston, Sept. 15.—A special to The Journal from Halifax, N. S., says that Henry Warford, and his four sons of Great Bay, N. B., were drowned in the Straits of Belle Isle, when on their way home in a small schooner from a fishing voyage. Henry Warford and his 14-year-old son were with them. The former was bruised so badly that he will die and the boy's leg was broken.

Fire at Kansas City. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14.—The Kansas City Lead and Oil works, at Twentieth and Broadway, owned by Messrs. Brown, was completely destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss estimates, which at first were placed at from \$30,000 to \$50,000, are now put near \$100,000. The loss fully insured. A spark from a locomotive is thought to have caused the fire.

## CRISIS APPROACHING.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY MAY YET BE DEPOSED.

The Tribunal for Trying the Murderers of Armenians Has Begun Its Work. The Sultan of Turkey May Yet Be Deposed.

Constantinople, Sept. 14.—[Copyright, 1896, by Associated Press.]—A feeling of the greatest anxiety pervades all circles here. There is no doubt that a crisis of extreme gravity has been reached and that the powers are discussing the deposition of the sultan, that being, apparently, the only means of restoring quiet and confidence within the Turkish empire. A British fleet of about fifteen war vessels is off the coast of Asia Minor, with every straining distance should an emergency arise, and it is believed that Great Britain will not hesitate to act alone in the matter of putting an end to the present disgraceful state of affairs if the other powers delay acting too long. As most generally expected, the extraordinary tribunal which has been trying the men accused of massacring Armenians in the streets of this city and its suburbs has turned out to be a mere sham and a whitewashing cover.

Brutal Murders Acquitted. The men who were arrested for brutally killing two Armenians and concealing the same in the British embassy and in full view of several British officials have been acquitted. As there was no evidence against them, the acquittal is regarded here as showing that it is useless to expect that Muslims will be punished for crimes committed against Armenians. This has aroused the greatest indignation among the foreign population here and has served to greatly increase the feeling of uneasiness which prevails on all sides. The Europeans feel that the action of the extraordinary tribunal in acquitting the murderers whose guilt was so fully proved shows that the peaceable residents of Constantinople are absolutely without any guarantee that their lives and property are safe as long as the sultan remains in power. Almost entirely upon the warships of the powers for protection.

Business at a Standstill. Such a condition, it is admitted, can not last for any length of time, as business is at a standstill, to all intents and purposes, and the impoverished condition of the Turkish treasury is adding daily to the discontent prevailing, not in the army and navy, but in Turkish official circles generally. Many more officers have been arrested for claiming their pay and for resigning their commissions when informed that there was no money for them. If this is the situation in the officers it may be judged that the common soldiery are feeling still more irritated. But there is plenty of money and provisions for the army and navy, and the sultan and for the troops which constantly surround the palace, and it is believed that this display of force everywhere at the polls is a demonstration which would surely open his eyes to the disgraceful state of affairs existing.

CLEVELAND'S POSITION. Says the Indianapolis Nominee Represents the True Democracy. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15.—During the notification of Palmer and Buckner for the Saturday afternoon election, the following telegram from President Cleveland:

"I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting. I have been so busy with the duties of my office that I cannot do so. I am, however, deeply interested in the principles and integrity of my party and I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant. I am, however, deeply interested in the principles and integrity of my party and I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant. I am, however, deeply interested in the principles and integrity of my party and I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant."

GROVER CLEVELAND. A longer telegram, similar in sentiment was from Carlisle, and both were received by the Indianapolis office. The people who were packed in the Auditorium to witness the notification exercises.

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At the Galt House the candidates for president and vice president had their headquarters, and Saturday morning the two old men, smiling and in vigorous health, mingled with the crowd in the lobby.

In the crowd was United States Senator Lindsey of Kentucky, who has just recovered from prostration by his vigorous health. He will take the stump for the National Democratic ticket. From 11 o'clock till 1 the wives of the two candidates mingled with the ladies, and an informal reception in the parlors of the Galt House.

FOUR PEOPLE KILLED. Bridge Span Gave Way and a Train Dropped Through.

Bureka, Cal., Sept. 15.—Four persons were killed and sixteen seriously injured as the result of a wreck on the Arcata and Mud River railroad, about five miles north of Arcata, Sunday evening. The dead are: Miss Annie Holland, of Ilwaco; Miss Kirkman, of Blue Lake; Fannie Gregory, of Bureka; and a woman whose name was not given.

The accident occurred to the regular passenger train, consisting of an engine and two cars, which connected at Arcata with the company's freight boat Alta, leaving here at 3:30 p. m., bound for Korbol, the terminus of the road, about twelve miles above Arcata. The scene of the accident is the company's bridge across Mud river, about half way between Arcata and Korbol. The train had run out on the bridge when the bridge gave way, letting the whole train drop forty feet to the gravel bed of the river, where the coaches and engine were crushed to wreckage, as all dropped together. One span of the bridge is still in position, uninjured.

Failure in Bicycle. New York, Sept. 12.—John McCarver & Sons, manufacturers of bicycles, Friday signed to William Harrison, who had been in the business for some time, the liabilities of the firm are estimated at \$10,000, but the value of the assets, which consist of bicycles, materials and accounts is difficult to fix. The assignment does not direct the liquidation of the business of John McCarver & Sons, but the circumstances necessitated an assignment by John G. McCarver personally.

Great Loss to Harvard. Boston, Sept. 12.—Professor Francis D. Child, D. D., of Harvard University, died Friday, aged 71. Professor Child was perhaps the most learned gentleman in the Harvard community. He was a member of the faculty of Harvard University, and his name has headed the list of instructors of the Harvard Law School. He was a member of the Harvard Law School, and his name has headed the list of instructors of the Harvard Law School.

Mother and Daughter Drowned. Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 15.—Mrs. William Vyverberg and her 20-year-old daughter were drowned Sunday at Thompson's Mill, near Dubuque. The body of the daughter has not yet been found.

Sons of Veterans Elect Officers. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—At the annual session of the Sons of Veterans Thursday evening following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James L. Baker of Pennsylvania, commander-in-chief; L. P. Kennedy of Colorado, senior vice commander.

Tired of Life with Bad Health. Decatur, Ill., Sept. 15.—Charles Clarence Horsman laid down on the railroad track at Maroa early Sunday morning and blew out his brains with a revolver. He was unmarried, but leaves a mother. Ill-health is given as the cause.

Mrs. Parnell's Assault Was a Tramp. London, Sept. 15.—A correspondent of the Times writes from an interview at Bray, Ireland, with Della Stewart Parnell, to ascertain whether a story was true to the effect that she had been assaulted by a tramp on the night of the 10th inst. The story was that she was assaulted by a tramp on the night of the 10th inst. The story was that she was assaulted by a tramp on the night of the 10th inst.

AS RIGID AS THE ARMY. New York Central Discharging Men Under 3 Feet 7 Inches. New York, Sept. 15.—A demonstration prevails among the trainmen of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company. Four were discharged Sunday because they failed to meet certain physical requirements. They had all been employed by the company for years, and were well known and trustworthy. Their discharge was noised about among the employees and created dismay. It was rumored that the company was discharging men who were less than 5 ft. 7 in. in height or weighed less than 175 pounds. Edgar Van Buren, general superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, said that the action of the company in removing certain old employees to make room for more active men was evidence of a "soundness corporation," but was simply a desire to equip the road more thoroughly and to make the service as near perfect as possible.

Spanish Government Yields. New York, Sept. 15.—A special from Washington to The Herald says: The Spanish government has yielded to the demands of the United States for a trial by a civil court of the Competitor prisoners. Authentic information to this effect has reached the state department unofficially, and the formal announcement is expected in the next few days. The Spanish government reached this conclusion some time ago, but has delayed the formal announcement of its decision until now. The prisoners are being held in the Spanish prison at Madrid, in order to escape criticism from that body for making concessions to the United States.

Would Be a Bad Precedent. Evansville, Ind., Sept. 15.—William J. Bryan, founder of the free silver movement, spoke from the steps of the national Capitol at Washington. He said that he had heard of such a rumor and that he was not at all surprised to hear of it. He said that he was not at all surprised to hear of it. He said that he was not at all surprised to hear of it.

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