

Hoosiers' Greeting

That Twenty-Eight Thousand People Visited the Hoosier Capital to See and Hear the Candidate—Reception Arrangements Were Admirable—Made for Speeches to Immense Audiences.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—Bryan's Indiana day had its climax in the capital yesterday evening and this morning. The success of the event was unquestionably interfered with by the morning rain of Tuesday, which had the effect of keeping many hundreds of intended visitors from the city, and as it may, the Union station officials estimate the out-of-town crowd at 30,000 to 28,000.

Mr. Bryan's train came in over the Indianapolis, Madison and Indianapolis road ahead of time, arriving at 12:45. It was met at the station by a large reception committee, uniformed clubs, led by brass bands, and thousands of citizens desiring to see the candidate.

With little difficulty, so admirable were the arrangements, he was escorted to a carriage, drawn by six coal black horses, and was driven up Meridian to Washington street, to Pennsylvania, to go to Meridian, to the Circle and one-quarter around same to Market, Tennessee and thence to the Grand Hotel, where he lunched and rested until nearly 3 o'clock, at which hour he was escorted to the statehouse grounds.

Mr. Bryan had an extremely busy day, speaking first at numerous points along the line and beginning his campaign in the city in the middle of the afternoon at the statehouse. The north and the adjacent streets were crowded with people, acres of faces being upturned when he made his first appearance, and a major part of the vast crowd joining in the cheers and applause. Subsequent speeches were made amid similar scenes later in the day at the courthouse grounds and in Tomlinson hall, from each of which hundreds were turned away on account of inability to get near enough to hear.

Mrs. Bryan was not with the party, having been worn out by the experiences of earlier trips. She is at present at home in Lincoln, but expects to join her husband soon and accompany him on the remainder of his journey.

Mr. Bryan's appearance indicates a remarkably rugged constitution, revealing but slight evidences of the effect of the campaign work he has gone through. His face is not in as good condition as a week ago, but aside from this he appears in the best of health.

The absence of decorations along the line of the midday parade was a matter of comment. But very few places made any pretense toward display.

STATEHOUSE SPEECH.

The Democratic Candidate Pays Tribute to Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—Mr. Bryan after the parade was taken to the Grand Hotel where lunch was served and a short rest taken. The candidate then entered a carriage and was driven to the capitol. The meeting was presided over by Governor Matthews who presented Mr. Bryan to his immense audience. The candidate lost no time in commencing his remarks, which were part:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to come to Indianapolis, and when I come I recall my first visit to this state, the first great Democratic leader who I ever saw was one of the citizens of this state, at that time a candidate for the vice presidency—Thomas A. Hendricks—and such was my admiration for his life and character that my first political pilgrimage was made to Indianapolis to attend his funeral. Therefore, I think of him when I come to this city. I think of the principles for which he so heroically contended. I come today to defend principles which are Democratic in the broadest sense of that term, because when I come to the fundamental principles of Democracy, they are loved and accepted and beloved by all, irrespective of party names, who believe in a government of the people, by the people for the people. * * *

Minority's Opposition.

The minority in the Chicago convention opposed free coinage on the ground that it would interfere with international bimetallism toward which, according to that minority, the efforts of this government should be readily directed, and when they fail to secure the adoption of their plank they would in convention here and forswear to put in the international bimetallism. [Applause.] There could be no greater evidence of intended deception than is found in the fact that the minority at Chicago, when they had things their own way, repudiated the plank they stood on there and came out in favor of gold standard instead of international bimetallism.

I have no criticism to make of any man who believes that the election of a Chicago ticket would destroy this country, and in that belief votes the Republican ticket, but to find a man who wants to elect the Republican ticket and has not the courage to bear the name of advocating it, is an entirely different matter. [Applause and cries of Bynum.] That reminds me that distinguished citizen once said (a voice, 'Extinguished citizen') that gentleman suggests extinguished himself, but I will say distinguished, because he has a past, whether he has any future or not. If you want to know what he said about the gold standard, we read from his speech in favor of

"Again, the advocates of gold approach us with open hands and smiling countenances, but I fear with a dagger concealed beneath their cloaks."

I might also quote to you what Mr. Bynum quoted in that speech from Senator Ingalls. Now, note the language quoted from Senator Ingalls:

No enduring fabric of national prosperity can be built on gold. Gold is the exchange of nations are affected by it; its tendency is to accumulate in vast masses in the commercial centers and to move from kingdom to kingdom in such volumes as to upset the values and stir up the finances of the world. It is the instrument of gamblers and speculators; the idol of the miser and thief, the object of so much adoration; it becomes haughty and sensitive and shrinks at the first approach of danger, and whenever it is most needed it always disappears at the slightest alarm, it begins to look for refuge. It flies from the nations at war to the nations at peace, where it makes it a fugitive; no people in a great emergency ever found a greater ally in gold; it is the most cowardly and treacherous of the metals; it makes no treaty that it does not break, it has no friend whom it does not sooner or later betray; armies and navies are not maintained by gold; in time of panic and calamity, shipwreck and disaster it becomes the chief agent and minister of ruin; no nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold; on the contrary, in the crisis of greatest peril it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field. But when the battle is won and peace has been secured, gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory."

"Gold is arrogant, tyrannical in times of peace, and it despises any nation in times of war, and never is a friend when a friend is needed, and yet our opponents insist that we shall maintain the gold standard until foreigners come to our relief."

Speaking of the platform of the Democratic party of 1884 and 1888 he said it was good enough to elect a president on in the former year, and in 1892 the party said "we hold to the use of gold and silver as the standard of money of the country, and to the coinage of gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage."

"Yes, for 20 years the Republican party and the Democratic party have both had platforms which were intended to be in favor of free coinage, in favor of bimetallism, among those who believe in bimetallism, and yet so worded that they might be explained away among those who were opposed to free coinage. And they tried to do it this year. They have done it heretofore, and then, upon ambiguous platforms, they have placed candidates who are all right, looked at from the Wall street idea, and this year they don't say, 'Both good men.' They simply say, 'One is a good man, the other a dangerous man.'

Now, my friends, why do you suppose that those New York financiers do not like our advocates of free coinage? I can understand it. All that we say is that while they are as good as anybody else, they are no better than anybody else, and they do not like to be put on the same level with common humanity. We say that they have their rights like anybody else, and rights superior to no one else. They have a right to vote for themselves and to think for themselves, and to act for themselves, but they have no right to vote for anybody else, to think for anybody else, or to act for anybody else. We say they have a right to use their money in a legitimate business way, but we deny their right to use their money to tyrannize over the people of this country, and to intimidate every man who owes them a note. We are in favor of banks existing and doing the business which legitimate banks ought to do, but we are opposed to a government by banks, and we are opposed to being compelled to ask permission of the banks to pass any law that the people want in this country."

BRYAN CANED.

Cleveland Club Presents Him With a Walking Stick.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—Sixteen minutes of continuous cheering greeted Mr. Bryan as he walked on the stage in Tomlinson hall last night for his last speech of the day. The audience was composed mainly of workingmen with good lungs, and they exercised those lungs in plenty. Alonzo McCloud, president of the Cleveland club, was the chairman of the meeting and before introducing Mr. Bryan, presented to him a cane made from the tips of buffalo horns. He then introduced the nominee to the audience, which gave him another ovation before he proceeded with his speech.

The candidate thanked the Cleveland club for the cane and the interest it was taking in the campaign, not forgetting to mention the Gray club. He then appealed to his audience to see that their congressman was elected and a legislator chosen that would send a silver senator to the United States senate. He also paid a tribute to Governor Matthews' work.

Then he branched out into a discussion of the silver question and in speaking of the gold standard said:

Who are the men at the head of the gold standard crusade? Are they men whose lives have been spent in the interest of the laboring men? The Bible tells us that we shall know a tree by its fruits, and these trees have been bearing fruit for these many years, and they have never borne any fruit that the laboring men feel any interest in. When, then, have these men come over to the true doctrine? When have they become apostles going out and preaching for the interests of those who toil? My friends, I do not believe that the gold standard is good for the laboring man, nor do I believe that the solicitude which is being manifested by our financiers on behalf of the laboring men is at all real or deep-seated.

These friends, one of the best evidences that these financiers do not believe that the gold standard is good for the working man is found in the fact that they do not

appeal to the judgment of the working man. They do not appeal to the heart of the working man; but they hold out over them the threat that they will take away their bread if they do not see the beauties of the gold standard.

If the advocates of the gold standard hold influence in the virtues of their system, they would present that system to the laboring man and then leave the laboring man free to act as he pleased. But, my friends, never before in the history of this country has intimidation and terrorism been carried to the extent that it is being carried in this campaign. If we had fought this battle 15 years ago we would not have won, but we have had the Australian ballot since then, and thank God we can win today under that system. Who brought the Australian ballot to the American people? Was it the corporations? Was it the financiers? Was it the syndicates? No, my friends, it was the laboring men of this country.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

They Call at the Hotel to Pay Their Respects to Mr. Bryan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—The commercial travelers called at the hotel where Candidate Bryan was stopping to pay their respects. Mr. Bryan greeted them as follows:

I appreciate the honor of an introduction to the traveling men by a traveling man who became a supporter of mine after he had read the letter of acceptance of the Republican candidates. I appreciate the support of the traveling men for two reasons. In the first place no class of people has a higher average of intelligence, and when I have the support of traveling men they cannot say that my cause appeals to unthinking people. The traveling men think. Their minds are active and it is only another proof that bimetallism commands itself to those who will reason and who will study and who will investigate. I am glad to have their support for another reason. They are not only intelligent but they are active. There are two kinds of supporters, those who vote for you and those who not only vote but work for you; and while we are grateful to those who give their votes, we are still more grateful to those who, not satisfied with simply voting, go out as missionaries to bring others into line.

I thank you, my friends, for this opportunity to speak to you, and if men ask you what 16 to 1 means, you tell them it means that every one traveling man is going to give 16 votes for us this fall.

Taken by Her Mother to Use Morphine.

LIMA, O., Oct. 7.—The Humane society is investigating a case just brought to its notice, which will create a sensation if the stories are borne out by the facts. It is charged that the wife of a physician of this city has become a confirmed morphine eater, and has taught their child, a little girl about 12 years of age, to become addicted to the use of the drug. Stringent measures will be taken by the society should the facts be as reported.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT—Dec. opened 68½c, closed 69c.

COTTON—Dec. opened 29½c, closed 29½c.

OATS—Dec. opened 18½c, closed 17½c.

MAY OPENED 20½c, CLOSED 19½c.

PORK—Oct. opened 8½c, closed 8½c.

LARD—Oct. opened 8½c, closed 8½c.

JAN. OPENED 8½c, CLOSED 8½c.

RIBS—Oct. opened 8½c, closed 8½c.

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CLOSING MARKET PRICES: Wheat 67½c, corn 22½c, oats 17½c, pork 80½c, lard 8½c.

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THE SILVER QUESTION IN A NUTSHELL.

Free Coinage of Bricks Would Not Raise Their Price.

Did you ever stop to think what would be the result if the government should by legislation determine that ordinary building bricks 2 by 4 by 8 inches in size should be legal tender in any amount for \$1 each and should arrange to have them so stamped in a quantity free of cost to the persons presenting them?

Under such circumstances the price of building bricks would at once advance to \$1,000 a thousand, for if they could be "coined" without cost the bricks "uncoined" would be worth just as much as the "coined" bricks—\$1 each. But did it ever occur to you that it would not be an advance in the value of the bricks, but a decrease in the value of the dollars, which would thus establish a new "parity between money and property;" that under such a system \$1,000 would be worth only 1,000 bricks; that that 1,000 bricks would exchange for no more commodities or labor than it does today, and consequently that \$1,000 would mean no more to us than 1,000 bricks do now?

In other words, our government can determine by legislation what commodity and what amount of that commodity \$1 shall be, but it must leave it to the laws of comparative supply and demand, cost of production, etc., to determine what the value of that commodity shall be. It may declare that a brick shall be a dollar, in which case \$1 will be worth whatever a brick will exchange for. It may declare that 25.8 grains of gold shall be a dollar, in which case \$1 will be worth whatever 25.8 grains of gold will exchange for, or it may declare that 412½ grains of silver shall be a dollar, in which case \$1 will be worth only what 412½ grains of silver will exchange for, the same today as 50.8 cents in gold, or "giving the debtor the option" as to what dollar he shall use with which to pay his debts, it may declare that each of these three shall be a dollar, in which case \$1 will be worth just as much as the least valuable of the three, which under present conditions would be the brick.

—L. Carroll Root.

REPUBLICANS' MECCA

Delegations From Michigan, New York and Ohio Visit McKinley.

RECEPTION IN THE TABERNACLE

Rain and Slush Did Not Stop the Visitors From Marching—McKinley Says He Favors the Encouragement of Our Shipping and the Restoration of the Tariff System.

CANTON, O., Oct. 7.—Rain and slush did not keep the big delegations from Canton yesterday. No more enthusiastic callers have been here than those from Tonawanda and Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y., and Lenawee county, Mich. And through the drenching showers the callers marched to the McKinley home, making the city resound with their enthusiasm, while mounted troops and large bands of music and finely drilled companies uniformed in mackintoshes evoked cheers from the thousands who stood sheltered in the doorways and under awnings, while the visitors marched by. The formal receptions of the visiting delegations did not end the demonstrations. Soon as the city was shrouded in darkness, the clubs were again on the street, Michigan and New York and Ohio uniting to form the spectacle. When the parade was well organized, it marched and counter-marched past the McKinley home and was reviewed from the little stand on the front lawn by Major and Mrs. McKinley, President Higgins of the Indiana Republican league and members of the McKinley club.

A special train of five coaches brought the lumber dealers of Buffalo and Tonawanda. This was a distinguished appearing and thoroughly enthusiastic delegation. It was composed of business men connected with the lumber trade, and according to the statement of the spokesman, including many former Democrats. The reception was held in the Tabernacle, rain preventing a demonstration on the lawn. Millard S. Burns made the introductory address.

Shortly after a special train of five coaches arrived bearing the Republican clubs of Syracuse, N. Y. Most prominent in this was a handsomely uniformed and well drilled Syracuse escort, an organization effected in 1864. There were also representatives of 13 other clubs, including a detachment of wheelmen. The delegation was introduced by Daniel Crichton, a business man.

A special train of 10 coaches brought a delegation named in honor of Lemire and organized in the county of Adrian, Mich. The party was made up of about 90 per cent farmers. The delegation in a pouring rain marched to the McKinley home to view the lawn. Then they returned to the Tabernacle, where Henry C. Smith made the introductory address.

The Republican candidate addressed the Buffalo and Tonawanda delegations in part as follows:

My fellow citizens: I am very much honored to have this visit from the provincial elders' conference of the Moravian church announcing the death of Bishop Henry Bachman, which occurred at the parsonage of Moravian church at Grace Hill, Ia. He was 62 years old and spent the greater part of his life in foreign mission fields of the Moravian church.

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Under such circumstances the price of building bricks would at once advance to \$1,000 a thousand, for if they could be "coined" without cost the bricks "uncoined" would be worth just as much as the "coined" bricks—\$1 each. But did it ever occur to you that it would not be an advance in the value of the bricks, but a decrease in the value of the dollars, which would thus establish a new "parity between money and property;" that under such a system \$1,000 would be worth only 1,000 bricks; that that 1,000 bricks would exchange for no more commodities or labor than it does today, and consequently that \$1,000 would mean no more to us than 1,000 bricks do now?

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1896 OCTOBER 1896

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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

DAILY BANNER TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday at the BANNER TIMES office, corner Vine and Franklin streets.

Changes for display advertisements must be made in by 10 o'clock a.m. each day. Reading advertisements will be received each day to 1 o'clock p.m.

All communications should be signed with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Anonymous communications can not be noted.

Where delivery is irregular please report same promptly at publication office.

Specimen copies mailed free on application.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year in advance.....	\$5.00
Six months.....	2.50
Three months.....	1.25
One month.....	.50
Per week by Carrier.....	.30

When delivery is made by carrier, all subscription accounts are to be paid to them as they call and receipt for same.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DISPLAY.

Per inch, first insertion	25 cts.
" each subsequent insertion	5 cts.
" per month	\$1.00
" per year	25.00
" per annum	100
" per cent extra. Position not guaranteed for advertisements of less than 5 inches. No discount for time or space; five per cent allowed when payment accompanies order.	

READING NOTICES.

Brevier type, per line, 5 c. One line paragraphs charged as occupying two lines space. The following rates will be allowed only when cash accompanies order.

25 lines.....	4 cents per line
50 ".....	3 1/2 "
100 ".....	3 "
200 ".....	2 1/2 "
500 ".....	2 "

M. J. BECKETT..... Publisher

HARRY M. SMITH..... Managing Editor

Address all communications to THE DAILY BANNER TIMES, Greencastle, Ind.

Telephones.

COUNTING ROOM.....	62
EDITORIAL ROOM.....	95

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We publish, and are glad to get the same when they are news, free brief notices of deaths, marriages, baptisms, and other extended accounts of marriages, obituaries, lodges and society resolutions and cards of thanks, and will publish none such without payment, or satisfactory arrangement there for, is made in advance.

SEND NEWS to Telephone 95.

THE crowd at Indianapolis Tuesday to hear Bryan was about one fifth of what the *Sentinel* anticipated.

BRYAN'S Indiana demonstration was as a tallow candle to an arc light compared to the Greeley demonstration in 1872. Still Greeley was defeated 22,515 by Grant that year.

SOME of the free silver leaders in Putnam and particularly in Greencastle went to Indianapolis Tuesday and came home enthusiastic. These same fellows bolted George W. Cooper in 1894 and openly fought him. If the democratic papers doubt this we can name the men. They are leaders of the Greencastle Free Silver League.

Is the *Breeders' Gazette* of Sept. 30, Mr. D. Rankin, one of the largest stock raisers in Missouri, writes to Nelson Morris, the cattle dealer of Chicago, asking him some questions as to the present low prices of cattle and hogs. After setting out at length the average prices and conditions of trade with other countries in past years Mr. Morris got down to the real subject and trouble—repeal of the reciprocity laws.

While the reciprocity law was in effect other exporters, as well as myself, shipped cattle to European countries amounting to hundreds of thousand head, and in all that time not one animal was ever rejected. Since the repeal of the reciprocity law the American exporters of animal products, including dressed beef as well as live cattle, have been forbidden by the various governments of Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium and Austria to ship live cattle and dressed beef into these countries, although, as before stated, our inspection in this country is the most rigid and our cattle are the most healthy in the world. The decrease of live cattle and beef products on account of this restriction of foreign countries since the repeal of the reciprocity law amounts to the equivalent of at least 7,500 live cattle a week, and

that of hog products to at least 40,000 live hogs a week. Our canned beef and barreled beef are much superior to any other country and while reciprocity was in force the armies and navies of France and Germany took our canned beef and barreled beef products in preference to any other country while they now buy but very little beef, but England still buys most of its supplies for the army and navy as well as for general consumption. Our hog products exceed the products of any other country and are subject to the same rigid inspection, both alive and killed, as cattle, and sell higher in England, Ireland, Scotland and such countries where they are used than any other.

In the export of our hog and cattle products for the two periods of three years each before mentioned the hog product suffered the bigger loss in quantity, but proportionately the beef product suffered the greater loss, as you will note by comparison of the figures given you above. One of the principal causes of the decrease in the value of cattle in addition to the fact of the continental European countries having closed their ports against our American live animals and products, thereby limiting our foreign outlets to England, Ireland and Scotland, is the fact that owing to the hard times through which we are now passing, factories being closed and laborers being out of employment, the consumption of meats has decreased at least 40 per cent in this country. It is well known that New England alone uses more meats, also more hides for leather than we export. The laboring community is the greatest consumer of these products. Should our National credit be restored, as we expect and hope, and our factories and mills being then able to compete with foreign countries, resume operations, our labor, so long idle, will be again employed, and as it is to them we look for the demand for our animal products, including leather, hides and wool as well as meats, the benefit to the farming industry would be immediately felt and an increased demand for these articles would manifest itself at once. I hope this will soon become an accomplished fact, as both you and I raise a great many cattle and hogs, and our interests being so closely bound up with those of the great agricultural community of this country we know that whatever proves to the benefit of this great branch of our industries must result to the incalculable advantage of the entire country. Yours truly,

NE-SON MORRIS.

THE democratic papers of Putnam county do not want their readers to learn about the condition of financial affairs in Putnam. These papers refuse to print the truth in county matters and decline to explain away bond issues. The BANNER TIMES has already shown that there is something rotten about the court house and there is a great probability that there is more to follow. For years the democratic papers and the democratic commissioners have asserted that Putnam county was out of debt and owed no bonded indebtedness. In 1892 in defending the then shaky financial standing of the county these papers said there was but \$750 indebtedness and that there was a surplus of \$13,000 in the treasury. Since that time it has been developed that there is (that is known of) about \$6000 or more county revenue indebtedness; about \$4000 worth of notes to pay off bonds, in which transaction the holders of the notes get a better rate of interest than did the holders of the bonds; and about \$3000 of other bonds have come to light. Instead of paying off indebtedness with the \$13,000 surplus the democratic commissioners have spent it and a large sum in addition that is now being saved in the matter of officers salaries, and the county will not have a cent of money to run on after November as the November installment of taxes collected will just about put the county even on expenditures. The interest was not even paid on notes and bonds at the last session of county commissioners, and yet these democratic papers want the people to blindly go ahead and keep in power such a mismanaging court house ring. We don't believe the people of Putnam propose to be hoodwinked by a gang of politicians that nominated five out of eight county candidates from Greencastle, and gave but three places to the country people.

BRYAN told the Greencastle people yesterday that the gold dollar was a bad thing, yet he promised them that he would make a silver dollar as good as gold. This shows his fallacy. The silver dollar is

now as good as gold but it would not be if Bryan managed our finances.

THE county auditor's and treasurer's statement hangs on the bulletin board at the south door of the court house. One item in it says "interest on borrowed money \$579.10." The item does not state for how long that interest is calculated, nor for what the money was borrowed. Still it emphasizes the fact that the BANNER TIMES has repeatedly asserted, which is that the county is now borrowing money to pay running expenses. It is issuing bonds, etc., on the quiet and not advertising for bids for the same. If the interest mentioned above of \$579.10 be calculated at seven per cent which is about the outrageous rate the county pays it would indicate that the county has borrowed over \$8000 in the year (ending May 31, 1896) as covered by the auditor's and treasurer's statement. This shows that the BANNER TIMES is correct in stating that the county has vast sums borrowed—a statement the democratic papers have not denied.

AMONG the many pieces of mismanagement in Putnam county is the gravel road business. One favored contractor is said to have received nearly \$700 for repairing a road when he hauled less than 100 yards of gravel. There is perhaps more rottenness in the gravel road contracts as let out by the democratic commissioners than in any other line of mismanagement.

NOTWITHSTANDING the first telegraph reports state that democrats "claim" Georgia by 40,000 a later special dispatch to the *Commercial Tribune* states that the democratic ticket will not have 20,000 majority and it may fall below 15,000, and there is no certainty that Bryan will carry the state.

THE coming speech of Hon. Frank B. Posey will be one of the best heard here this year. Mr. Posey is one of the happiest speakers in the state and has had rousing meetings wherever he has been. Don't forget the date—Oct. 17, 1:30 p.m.

THE exposure of the *Sentinel* Sunday lie as repeated by the handbill, has caused the editorial force of the handbill to get wrathful. The incident merely shows how hard up these democratic papers are for a "convert."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Charles C. Cooper and Minnie C. Nelson; Oscar A. Modesitt and Sarah I. Allen.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thomas Rule to John B. Hood, land in Jefferson tp., \$20.

John T. Cline et al to W. H. and M. F. Hicks, land in Roachdale, \$150.

STOMACH.

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

STOMACH

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent nausea which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came often and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine." MRS. PETER BURBY, Leominster, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists.

Hood's Pills

Cure all Liver Ills and

Sick Headache. 25 cents.

DePauw University

This Column Records the Best News in College Circles.

The tickets for the Y. M. C. A. lecture course will be placed on sale at Langdon's store tomorrow at 1:30 p.m. All students are urged to select seats as early as possible.

Indiana university is waking up on oratory and debating. A meeting of the faculty and students was held there Monday night and it was determined to offer \$2 credit for the winners of the debate primary, beside large cash prizes. The Telephone say that "DePauw will have to lower her colors after the debate in February. Perhaps we will, but we doubt it. Oratory that is bought with cash prizes is not worth very much.

Tomorrow, Oct. 8, being the Day of Prayer for colleges of the Y. W. C. A., three services will be held for the young women in Plato hall, Prayer and Promise meeting 6:45, 7 a.m., noon prayers immediately following chapel, and Vesper services 5, 5:30 p.m.

Prof. Riley was initiated D. U. last night.

The class in sight singing will meet in the music hall tomorrow at 4 o'clock, for permanent organization. At that meeting the permanent hour will be named.

Kappa Alpha Theta entertained a few of her host of friends at the home of Miss Florence Williamson last night.

The freshmen are too noisy in chapel. They will have to be called down before long.

Miss Kern will thin out the Freshman German class with a quiz next week.

The poor old *Mirage* board met in Miss Weaver's room this afternoon.

Silver and the Crown of Thorns.

A friend hands in the following card quoting scripture to show that Bryan runs against solid scriptural facts in his "crown of thorns" operation:

Mr. Bryan who is so fond of repeating his allusion to the Crucifixion and Crown of Thorns, should be reminded of the fact that the original record of that transaction shows it to have been perpetrated by the silver men of that day. One Judas betrayed the humble Galilean for thirty pieces of silver. The Crown of Thorns was the result. Who are the Judases now? Who are trying to betray the people with pieces of silver? The name "one dollar" is simply a sound, or wind. The silver on which that name is stamped is worth fifty cents. Thus the dollar is one-half silver and one-half wind. The Chicago platform declares in favor of paying off our debts one-half in silver and one-half in wind. It asks the laboring man to take his daily wages one-half in silver and one-half in wind. But when it comes to eat his dinner, instead of finding it all solid bread and meat, he will find it one-half bread and one-half meat. Bryan was nominated by force of wind. But he should remember that "he who sow to the wind reap the whirlwind."—*Letter in New York Press*.

God runs the world on a gold basis. The inside of Heaven is lined with gold. It takes God's golden grace to save a man. It was free silver that betrayed the Son of God. Matt. 26:15 (latter clause.) "And as they did eat, He said, Verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me." Matt. 26:21. In those days his name was Judas; in these days his name is Bryan. "But woe to that man by whom the son of man is betrayed! it had been good for that man if he had never been born." Matt. 26:24; (latter clause.) Also read the 5th chapter of James.

What Congress Cannot Do.

The theory that congress can work miracles in this way by statute has its attractions for a certain class of minds, but fortunately for us this form of insanity has had a run in other ages and countries where they have tried all sorts of ways to create values and prices by statute. But the thing would never work, even when the penalties of hanging and other forms of capital punishment were added to the legal code, a clause for the benefit of the fellows who undertook to evade the decrees of kings or parliaments in obedience to the higher laws of trade.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

This money question presents itself to me in this honest fashion: If free coinage of silver means a 53 cent dollar, then it is not an honest dollar. If free coinage means a 100 cent dollar, equal to a gold dollar, as some of its advocates assert, we will not then have cheap dollars, but dollars just like those we now have and which will be hard to get. In each case free coinage will not help the debtor or make it easier for him to pay his debts.—William McKinley.

Steel vs. Cast Iron.

Steel has superseded iron in all structural work where the greatest strength and durability are required. The old-fashioned cast-iron stove has made way for the

Majestic Steel Range

which is made of cold-rolled steel (the strongest steel) and malleable iron (iron that by an expensive process, is made unbreakable), and the whole construction is riveted by hand (the honest way).

The Majestic is built on honor to last the user a lifetime—a long lifetime.

COOPER BROS. HARDWARE CO.

Assignee Sale.

Of Clothing, Boots and Shoes which recently filled for \$34,000. Part of this stock has been shipped to Greencastle, Putnam county, Ind., and placed in the large store room Grubb's block, South Jackson street, next door to American express office, and will be sold to the people of this county at less than appraised value in order to make settlement with creditors. This great

assignee sale of men's, boys' and children's clothing together with men's, boys', ladies' and misses' shoes, will commence on Thursday, October 8th, 1896, and will continue for 10 days, making the greatest ten days sale ever inaugurated in this county. Among the many bargains you will find:

Men's suits worth \$3.50 for \$3.24, men's suits worth \$8.50 for \$3.98, men's suits worth \$10.50 for \$5.74, men's suits worth \$12.50 for \$6.63, men's suits worth \$15.00 for \$8.74, men's suits worth \$18.00 for \$9.63, boy's suits worth \$5.50 for \$2.74, boy's suits worth \$6.75 for \$3.98, boy's custom-made suits worth \$9.50 for \$5.98, men's pants worth \$1.50 for \$1.24, men's pants worth \$2.50 for \$1.24, men's pants worth \$3.50 for \$1.98, children's suits worth \$1.75 for \$1.88, children's suits worth \$2.50 for \$1.24, children's silk faced suspenders worth 50 and 75 cents for 19 and 24 cents, ladies' and gentlemen's house slippers worth \$1.00 for 54 cents, gentlemen's heavy working shoes worth \$1.25 at 78 cents, ladies' heavy grain shoes



"How happy could I be with either
Were the other dear charmer away."

Battle Ax PLUG

The ripest and sweetest leaf and the purest ingredients are used in the manufacture of "Battle Ax," and no matter how much you pay for a much smaller piece of any other high-grade brand, you cannot buy a better chew than "Battle Ax."

For 5 cents you get a piece of "Battle Ax" almost as large as the other fellow's 10-cent piece.

Health and Economy



NERVINE COFFEE.

Pure cereal gluten and vegetable. A pleasant tasting drink and a positive cure for Headache, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Spleenlessness, Blisters, Constipation, and the many ailments caused by the use of tea. Saves doctor bills and half your coffee expense. 1 pound, 100 cups 20 cents. Sample, making 25 cups, by mail, 10 cents.

AND EAT

ROYAL BREAKFAST FOOD

The Nerve and Brain Invigorating Properties separated from C. H. W. 100 cups 15¢. DR. MARTIN'S HEALTH FOOD CO., Elkhart, Indiana. Sold by Grocers.

FOR SALE BY

T. ABRAMS,
W. H. HARRISON
BROADSTREET & SON.

WHICH? Gold or Silver?

A book containing extracts from leading authorities with reflections thereon, giving a fair opportunity to weigh the question of the hour enabling you to

B. F. JOSLIN

Handles the Highest Grade Brazil



at the Best Pittsburgh an Anthracite
yard opposite Vandalia freight office

ANDY SCHAFER AND JACOB SCHUCK

Of Martinsville, Ind., recommend Wright's
Celery Capsules.

MARTINSVILLE, IND., May 28, 1896.
To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus,
Ohio.

GENTS—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from W. B. Tarleton, druggist, and used them for indigestion, stomach trouble and constipation. I have been greatly benefitted, in fact almost cured with one box. It is the best medicine without exception that I have used for my troubles.

Yours very truly,

ANDY SCHAFER.

MARTINSVILLE, IND., May 18, 1896.
To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus,
Ohio.

GENTS—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from W. B. Tarleton, druggist, and used them for indigestion and constipation. I was greatly benefitted by using them and would not be without them.

Very truly yours,

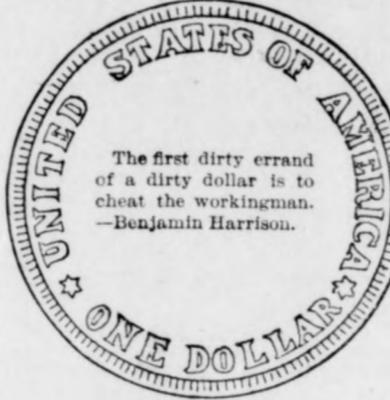
JACOB SCHUCK.

For sale by ALBERT ALLEN, Druggist

For Job Printing see

The BANNER TIMES, printer

A LESSON ON THE DOLLAR.



The first dirty errand of a dirty dollar is to cheat the workingman.—Benjamin Harrison.

HARD KNOCKS FOR BRYAN

REPUTATOR REPUDIATED BY NORTH,
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

Three of the Critics Are Democrats.
Read What Senator Edmonds of Vermont, Bourke Cockran of New York, General Palmer of Illinois and Senator Caffery of Louisiana Say of the Bryan Policy.

The North.

By Senator Edmonds (Rep.) of Vermont.

There is no place, happily, in this republic where a line can be drawn between the rich and the poor. There are no "classes" of any kind, either of title or situation or wealth.

The Chicago project is not and cannot be aimed at the pulling down of the rich and the building up of the poor; it is aimed at our system of true freedom, equality and justice that reaches from the richest to the poorest man in the country; and if carried out, it will operate as such schemes always have—a hundred times more severely upon people of small means and upon labor than upon the very wealthy, who are always able—as they always have been—to take care of themselves under any condition of things. The substantial prosperity, therefore, of the whole body of the people of our country, as well as its honor, require us to unite in condemning and defeating this scheme by the surest means in our power.

The East.

By Bourke Cockran (Dem.) of New York.

We who love our country for that which she has been; we who glory in her for what she is; we who cherish her for what she will be, here and now part company with Mr. Bryan and the Populist hordes that nominated him. The Democracy of his country, whose cardinal faith is confidence in the capacity of the people to manage their own affairs, will never admit the failure of our constitutional system. We can have neither part nor act with a candidate who prosecutes a campaign on assertions which are a libel upon the splendor of our prosperity, upon the glory of our achievements, upon the virtue of our people, the patriotism of our citizens, the success of our government, the majesty of our republic.

The West.

By General Palmer (Dem.) of Illinois.

The real expectation of the great body of supporters of the free coinage of silver, and one in harmony with the experience of mankind, is that the unlimited coinage of silver would give to the country a depreciated and cheaper dollar, which would enhance nominal values and be used in the payment of debts, but would be attended and followed by the ruin of all industries, the destruction of public and private credit and irreparable mischiefs.

Many of our associates, deluded by sophistries, are supporting a coalition which disavows the traditional faith of the Democratic party. The best we can hope for them is that they may be defeated, and, when defeated, they may return to the safe paths that they have heretofore trodden.

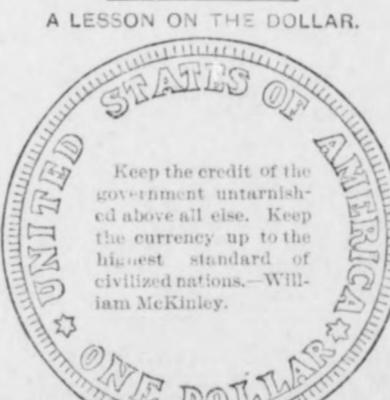
The South.

By Senator Caffery (Dem.) of Louisiana.

You and the public know the deadly thrusts made in the Chicago platform at the supreme court, at the president's power to suppress riot affecting federal property or authority, and at freedom of contract. You and the public know of the attack on the public credit and honor, on the present monetary standard and the threat of unlimited issue of paper money by the government. The world knows them and is amazed at them.

No nation has ever been led by government in defiance of commerce to adopt a measure of values and a medium of exchange. While silver may answer the needs of an effete or nascent civilization, it would not answer the needs of the most progressive and most energetic race on the globe—the America of today.

A LESSON ON THE DOLLAR.



Gist of the Democratic Platform.

Down with the national government; down with the supreme court; down with national banks; down with statesmen and statesmanship; down with the wisdom of the fathers and the traditions of the past; hurrah for "states' right"; hurrah for repudiation and dishonest money;

hurrah for free coinage of the world's silver at our expense; hurrah for panic, general bankruptcy and irreparable disaster; hurrah for plunder, for "to the victors belong the spoils"; hurrah for the degenerates and the conspirators against stable government and established order.

Say, do you know,

If trade is slow
The dull times may have killed it.
You will be wise
To advertise?
For that will soon rebut it.

The best of engraved cards furnished on short notice at this office. Send us your order.

THE FARMER'S REAL GRIEVANCE.

Not a Lack of Money In the Country, but of Banking Facilities In Country Districts—Mr. Shearman's Proposed Remedy.

Why has Canada no currency question, no cry for cheap money and no campaign against gold? These are questions which Mr. Thomas G. Shearman answers very effectively in the London Times of Sept. 11.

Briefly summarized, Mr. Shearman's explanation of the discontent among farmers, which has led to the ridiculous demand for free silver, is that most farmers in the west and south are deprived of the benefits of banking facilities. They seldom see or use a check and are unacquainted with the benefits of banks and bank credits. For this reason there is a great scarcity of currency in most rural districts. The "country store" supplies in part and in a crude and costly way the credits which tide many farmers over from one season to another. Because of the great risk involved, the storekeeper, by charging high prices for his goods and by paying low prices for farm products, really gets from 25 to 40 per cent interest on the credits given to the farmers. Of course such interest eats up all of the profits of a large class of farmers.

The country storekeeper really does a banking business in a clumsy and costly way. Local banks, such as exist in Canada, would furnish the farmers with credits at about one-fourth the cost of store credits. With such banks the farmers could sell their crops for checks, deposit them in banks and take up their discounted notes in this way. The farmer knows nothing of this method of conducting transactions and thinks that his needs can be supplied only by making more money—cheaper money if necessary.

The farmers, therefore, make no efforts to obtain better banking facilities. Instead they work and vote against banks and bankers at every opportunity. They tax money and other loanable capital at 2 or 2½ per cent while demanding that interest be reduced to 2 per cent. They thus drive away the very money they are so eager to get. In some sections of the south it is 50 or 75 miles to the nearest bank. They prohibit branch banks, such as exist in Canada and Scotland to the great advantage of remote country districts.

The farmers themselves are the greatest enemies to what is most needed in their communities—first class banks of deposit and discount. Mr. Shearman makes this point clear. He says that Canadian farmers "have suffered from the fall of prices and from every other alleged result of the single gold standard to the same extent as the farmers south of them. Yet there is no bimetallic league in Canada and the cry for cheaper money is not heard. Canada has not only enough money to supply all of her own wants, but also lends such great amounts in the United States that jealous American bankers sometimes try to shut Canadian money out."

Mr. Shearman sees what too few seem to see—that the farmers have a real monetary or currency grievance. He has indicated what is probably the only way of giving relief. He offers something positive. That the farmers are not willing to take the only remedy for their ills and prefer the quack free silver and cheap money remedies only prolongs their sufferings and makes a rational solution of the money question more difficult and uncertain.

Which? Which?

In communities where wage workers predominate Mr. Bryan continues to deny any intention of cheapening the dollar. He knows and they know that this would mean diminishing by one-half the purchasing power of wages and reducing by one-half the value of all savings, insurances and loans. And so he pretends that free coinage will increase by nearly one-half the price of silver and make a silver dollar worth truly as much as a gold one.

But in the west and in farming communities Mr. Bryan waxes eloquent on the need of a cheaper dollar to increase the price of farm products and enable the farmer to pay \$100 of debt with \$51 in silver. Leading silver advocates at the west have repudiated Mr. Bryan's idea for eastern hearers only that free coinage will increase the price of silver to \$1.29. They say flatly that such dollars would be as bad as gold. What they want is a dollar worth only 51 cents.

Which dollar does Mr. Bryan really want? He cannot have both. Which is to be bunked—the workingman or the farmer, the mine owner or the debtor? Which?—New York World.

Why Capital Is Timid Today.

There is capital enough for every legitimate business enterprise, and by the processes of credit it can be multiplied indefinitely, but it cannot be set at its work so long as men fear that it will be suddenly cheapened in the using. Capital brings no return to the owner unless he somehow puts it at the service of the community, but the tempting lure the lenders follow is profit, and when the risks are great the profits must also be great. Remove the thought of risk, and hoarded capital will be set free, mills will start up, railroads undertake extensions and improvements and hopeful enterprises command themselves to investors. As it is, pending the decision of the value of the dollar, no one is spending, everybody is hoarding. We live from hand to mouth, with the machinery of prosperity idle at our doors.—Boston Congregationalist.

The Bargain Counter Candidate.

"Some of the reports say that the women went wild over Bryan at different places along his route," remarked the horse editor. "That's natural," replied the snake editor. "He is the bargain counter candidate."

"How so?"

"He wants to mark the dollar down to 53 cents."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"To Cure a Cold in One Day."

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25¢.

Have Those Old Books

Of Yours Repaired

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A :: SMALL :: EXPENSE

They will last a lifetime after we have resewed them. Don't neglect to bring your magazines, portfolios and valuable music and have them bound.

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For Attorney-General,
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For Reporter Supreme Court,
CHARLES F. REMY.

For Superintendent Public Instruction,
D. M. GEETING.

For Statistician,
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For Appellate Judge, First District,
WOODFIN D. ROBINSON.

For Judge Appellate Court, Second Dis.,
WILLIAM J. HENLEY.

For Judge Appellate Court, Third Dis.,
JAMES B. BLACK.

For Judge Appellate Court, Fourth Dis.,
D. W. COMSTOCK.

For Judge Appellate Court, Sixth Dis.,
U. Z. WILEY.

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Of Green castle.

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DANIEL W. MACY,
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For Assessor,
C. DARNALL,
Of Monroe.

For Surveyor,
FRANK WILLIAMS,
Of Warren.

For Coroner,
DR. W. F. SUMMERS,
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For Commissioner, 2nd District,
J. C. REAT,
Of Marion.

For Commissioner, 3rd District,
LYCURGUS STONER,
Of Washington.

For Prosecutor 13th District,
HENRY C. LEWIS.

For Congress,
GEORGE W. FARIS.

For Joint Senator,
ENOC G. HOGATE.

For Joint Representative,
JOHN M. KELLER.

Local Time Card.

BIG FOUR,
GOING EAST.

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No. 29 Indianapolis Acc'm..... 8:12 a. m.

No.