

Sound Money, Protection and National Honor.

RECENT CAMPAIGN ORATORY.

Makers of History Record Utterances Which Are Bound to Live for Ages.

What the Republican Party Stands For.

MAJ. MCKINLEY. "The political situation of the country is peculiar. We have had few parallels to our present political condition. We have but one political party which is united, and that is ours. (Applause.) Discord reigns in all others. Our timehonored opponent, the Democratic party, is torn and divided. Two national copventions have been held by it and two national tickets presented, and their platforms are totally different on every sub ject and in almost every section. The Pspulist party has merged its organization into that of the Chicago Democratic and St. Louis silver organizations, and their allies are for the most part harmonious except that each one has a distinct and different candidate for vicepresident. (Great laughter and ap-Dlause.)

"Happily the Republican party was never more closely united than now, both in fact and in spirit, and there were never better reasons for such union, and Dever greater necessity for it than now. (Cheers and cries of 'That's right.') It is wedded, devotedly wedded, to party principles. It stands as it has always stood, for an American protective tariff which shall raise enough money to conduct the several departments of the government, including liberal pensions to the Union soldiers. (Tremendous cheerthe Union soldiers. (Tremendous cheer-ing and hurrahs for McKinley.) A tariff that will stop debts and deficiencies and make the treasury of the United States once more safe and sound in every par-ticular. (Applause.) It stands for a re-ciprocity that seeks out the markets of the world for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products without sur-rendering a single day's wages that be-longs to the American workman. (Ap-

and manufacturing products without sur-rendering a single day's wages that be-longs to the American workman. (Ap-plause.) It believes in preserving a home market for the American farmer (applause), in the opening of the Ameri-dan factories for the American working-man (applause), and the opening up of a foreign market wherever it can be done with profit to all the great interests of the United States. "It is, too, for sound money (great (renewed cheering), every dollar as good as gold (continued cheering), and it is op-posed alike to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the issuance of ir-redeemable paper money to which the allied party seemed firmly committed. (Great applause.) It has always kept silver at a parity with gold. It proposes to keep that silver money in circulation and preserve side by side gold and silver and paper, each the equal to the other, and each the equal of the best, and the best never to be inferior to the best money known to the commercial nations money known to the commercial nations of the world. (Loud cheering.) It will continue to favor a policy that will give work to American citizens (ap-plause), markets to American farmers (cries of "That's what we want.), and sound money to both (Tramendour (cries of 'That's what we want,'), and sound money to both. (Tremendous cheerings and cries of 'Hurrah for Mc-Kinley!') We are now convinced after three years of experience, whatever may have been our political relations in the past, of the truth of the observation of Webster, made more than half a century ago. You will recall that he said: "That is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ Ameri-can capital and American labor and best sustain the whole American population." sustain the whole American population, sustain the whole American population,' (Great applause.) "Agriculture, commerce and manufac-tures will prosper together or fail to-gether. Equally true also were the words of John Quincy Adams, 'That the great interests of this agricultural, min-ing and manufacturing nation are so linked in unison that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the other.' (Applause.) We cannot have commercial growth and expansion with-out national and individual honor. "We cannot have commercial prosperity without the strictest integrity both of government and citizen. (Renewed ap-plause and cries of 'That's right.) The financial honor of this government is of too vast importance, is entirely too sa-cred to be the football of party politics. (Great applause and cries of 'Good, good.') The Republican party has main-tained it and is pledged to maintain it. It has more than once stood between good faith and dishonor and when it gave up the control of the government our national honor had never before been so high and unquestioned. (Applause.) The Republican party is pledged to main-tain the credit of the government which is intimately associated with its spotless name and honor, and this it will do un-der any c'reumstances and at any cost. (Great cheering.) "It taxed the credit of the government in the days of the war to its utmost ten-(Great applause.) "Agriculture, commerce and manufachame and honor, and this it will do un-der any c'reumstances and at any cost. (Great cheering.) — "It taxed the credit of the government in the days of the war to its utmost ten-sion to preserve the government itself, which, under God, it was happily en-abled to do. Following that mighty struggle it lifted our credit higher than to able to the oldest and wealthiest na-tions of the world. (Applause and creise of That's right.') It is pledged to maintain uncorrupted the currency of the comtry of whatever form or kind that has been used by national au hority. It made the old greenback as gold ever since. It has maintained every form of American money, whether sil-rer and cries of 'Good, good.') No party ever went out of power which left so magnificant a record as the Repub-lian party. (Cries of 'That's right.') Our great war debt was more than two thirds paid off, our currency unquestioned our credit untarnished, the bonor of the mono unsullied, the country in its ma-terial conditions stronger than it had ever been before; the workingmen better employed and better paid than ever be-fore, with prosperity in every part of the fore, with prosperity in every part of the so written constitution—thus far, Mr.

republic and in no part an idle working-man who wanted to work. (Tremendous applause.)

Bryan for Fiat Money. EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER.

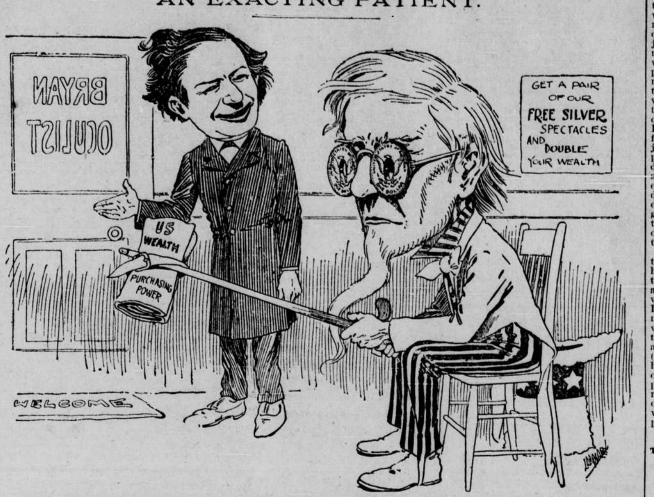
Hryan for Fiat Money. EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER. Mr. Bryan at heart cares nothing for the free coinage of silver. Mr. Bryan is first and last a believer in fiat money, and he is only using the free coinage of silver to arrive at that finally. This is a serious charge to make, but if I cannot prove it I will apologize publicly for it. In the September number of the Arena —just last month—there is an article on the currency by Mr. Bryan, in which he criticises Mr. Cleveland severely for using bonds in time of peace, and espe-cially for selling them to a syndicate. He says: "When the United States, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, opens its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 it will bring real relief to its peo-ple, and will lead the way to the restora-tion of bimetallism throughout the world. It will then be prepared to perfect its financial system by furnishing a paper money invested with legal tender quali-ties and sufficient in volume to supply the needs of the government. Its maper the needs of the government. Its paper money will not be loaned then to favor-ites, but will be paid out in the expenses of government, so that all may receive the benefits."

ites, but will be paid out in the expenses of government, so that all may receive the benefits." This is fiat money, pure and simple. Mr. Bryan proposes to stop taxation and pay the expenses of the government by printing fiat money. This government once launched upon that boundless sea would as certainly fall and go down as did the French republic, which was set up at the close of the last century by a lot of theorists and revolutionists. They issued during a few years forty thousand millions of francs of fiat money called assignats and mandats. They gave a legal-tender quality to it, but while it could pay debts they could not compel people to take it in pur-chase. In other words, they could give legal-tender quality to the money, but they could not give purchasing power to it. From day to day it was issued, until finally it all disappeared as utterly worthless. Not a single frane of it was ever paid or redeemed, and the people who had parted with their property for it were rendered paupers. Their property was gone and the money they had received was valueless. Thall this be a fesson to us? And can we contemplate the probability of putting into power as President of the United States a man who holds such views? In my humble opinion there is but one way to bring us back to prosper-ity and to the path of progress, and that is to return to the system of adminis-tration which has been of such great benefit to us in the past, and to follow in 'that path, to follow the lamp of ex-perience. To do that every true, honest American citizen, without distinction of party, should unite in this attempt at restoration, and should by an overwhelm-ing majority stamp out now and forever the heresy and the folly of a cheap and debased currency.

debased currency.

Bryan as an Orator. HENRY D. ESTABROOK.

Bryan as an Orator. HENRY D. ESTABROOK. But Mr. Bryan I know somewhat, and find in his habits of life many things to admire. He is a man of undoubted talent, a talent for the stage, perhaps, rather than for statecraft. He is a kind husband and an indulgent father. He does not smoke or chew, drink or swear, steal or gamble—in short, he has not a single redeeming vice that I know of, unless it might be lying; and even there I have had spells of thinking he believes himself. Moreover, Mr. Bryan is a man of rare cloquence, although anyone read-ing his speeches would be pardoned for doubting the assertion. Reduced to cold type his words become mere rant and bombast, while those self-same words, spoken in Bryan's volce—a voice as mellifluous as the sweetest pipe in yonder organ—would stir your heart, just as would the voice of a great sin-ger, by the very quality of tone. Add to this a handsome, graceful presence and a fire and energy of action, and you can imagine that it matters very little to Mr. Bryan's audience what Mr. Bryan says, so long as he keeps on saying it. The mistake he made in Madison Square garden was in the attempt to ar-gue. He ought never to do that, for the divine attribute of reason was left out of his mental makeap. But my friends, there is not a word in this encomium which would not with



Dr. Bryan: "There, sir; gaze at any object, your wallet, for instance; it looks as large again, doesn't it?"

Uncle Sam: "Maybe, but it doesn't weigh any heavier." -Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Congress, can you go, thus far and no further, as laid down in this written doc-

further, as laid down in this written doc-ument. We named an officer to execute the laws, called the President, conferring upon him certain powers to execute and carry out the provisions of Congress. His powers were conferred and limited by the written constitution; it had never been done before. What then? Still a further check in this new experiment. To what tribunal or what umpire shall it be referred to decide upon the question whether Congress goes beyond its writ-ten lleense under this constitution of the United States, and to what umpire shall it be referred if the President shall go beyond the powers conferred upon him by this constitution of the United States?

beyond the powers conferred upon him by this constitution of the United States? We had created a congress independ-ent of the President; we had created a President independent of the con-gress, within the powers conferred by the written instrument. Then the fath-ers decided that another check was necessary; this President and this Con-gress, that we have set up, may go the way of the French republic, or the Roman republic, and of other systems of government that have been formed; even with a written constitution they may agree upon 'a cestain construction. We will set up here a tribunal, far re-moved from political contest, the Su-preme court of the United States (ap-plause), with power to say to the public body and the representatives of the state and the Senate: "Thus far shall you go in dealing with the rights of the peo-ple, thus far and no farther, and we hold that you are forbidden to do these things by this constitution of the United States." (Applause.) They said further that the **President**, occupying the office of the greatest up-tentate on earth, with these great pow-ers conferred upon him, he may traus-gress this constitution of the United States, and there is no power to inter-fere with him as it stands, except by way of impeachment before the Senate, and if the Senate and the **President** agree, that power would be futile, **so** that we will name this great tribunal, far away from partisan politics, far away from the passions of elections, far away from the decision of this tribunal

lutions, who represents neither the old heroic South of Lee and Gordon and Buckner and Hampton, nor the new South of enterprise and energy and activity and increasing manufacture, stood up in the Chicago convention and proity and increasing manufacture, stood up in the Chicago convention and pro-claimed a new sectional issue, the South and the West against the North and the East. A new sectional issue between the North sead the South! Why, God forbid! Illinois sent out the flower of her man-hood to the nation's battlefield under Grant and Logan and Oglesby and Palm-er to put an end to sectionalism be-tween the North and the South forever. Illinois gave Lincoln to the restoration of the Union, that in his hallowed mem-ory the hearts of all the people might of the Union, that in his hallowed mem-ory the hearts of all the people might grow together in close and lasting friend-ship. My father went out under Wis-consin's flag, and gave his life that there should be and should remain a united people. I have crossed the old Mason and Dixon's line. 'Two weeks ago I went from Washington to Richmond in four hours—it took some of you four

and Dixon's line. Two weeks ago I went from Washington to Richmond in four hours—it took some of you four years to make the same journey. I have clasped in right good fellowship the hands of the men who fought upon the other side. The herces of that great war—South and North—will never again enlist in another sectional strife. It does not matter whether the Ameri-can cradle is rocked to the music of Yankee Doodle or the hullaby of Dixie, if the flag of the nation is displayed above it; and the American baby can be safely trusted to pull about the floor the rusty scabbard and the battered canteen, whether the inheritance be from blue or gray, if, from the breast of a true moth-er and the lips of a brave father, its little soul is filled with the glory of the Ameri-can constellation. A new issue between the West and the East! why, God for-bid! I am a part of that mighty West. I know its brave, enterprising, pioneer people. I have seen them rescue the wilderness and convert it into a garden. They have been greatly aided by the as-sistance of the East, by the use of money which represents the accumulated sav-hags of two centuries and a half of East-ern thrift. The great West cannot live and thrive without the cordial co-opera-tion and support of the strong East, and the East cannot live and grow and thrive tion and support of the strong East, and the East cannot live and grow and thrive as it ought and should without the cor-dial co-operation, friendahip and support of the mighty West. United, we are a nation powerful for the welfare of all sections; divided, we are at the begin-ning of the downfall of the republic. Nebraska put one star in the azure of the flag, and Illinois put another, but when they took their places in the flag they were no longer the stars of Illinois tion and support of the strong East, and they were no longer the stars of Illinois and Nebraska, but the stars of the great-est nation of the earth, shining for the welfare and protection of every section and all the people.

they went on, I think, to the amount of \$8,000,000,000, and finally the whole structure collapsed. The government would not take them, the paper became absolutely worthless, and when that pa-per became worthless it was found, not in the hands of the speculators: no, it was found in the hands of the manu-facturers, of the business men, of the workingmen of France. It was on them that the loss fell, because they had ex-changed their labor and their earnings for this worthless paper. That is the history of all attempts to juggle with the currency. The loss lands always in the same place, and we can form no ex-ception to the great natural laws.

Jugglers with the National Credit. CHAUNCEY DEPEW.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW. "Bryan and Sewall and Watson pro-claim a revolution. These jugglers with the national faith and national credit, with business and prosperity, with labor and employment, are recklessly endeav-oring to precipitate one of those crises in which capital and labor and homes and wages are inextricably involved. The right of revolution is divine, but it must have supreme justification. Under our constitutions and institutions and laws as they exist there is before us in the promises of the Populistic leaders nothing but an invitation to embark upon that sea of repudiation and dishon-or which has wrecked every nation and every people that ever embarked upon it. This revolution promises to destroy the Supreme court, to prevent the issue of bonds and the use of the credit of the country for any purpose, to debase the currency, to issue, if need be, irre-deemable paper and fiat money, and to destroy the validity and the inviolability of contracts between individuals. It proposes to seize the railways and the telegraphs, to enter upon a vague and vast system of paternal government and to destroy those elements of American liberty by which the government governs least and the individual has unlimited opportunity for industrial business, pro-fessional and political honors and emolu-ments. "No one has ever doubted the wisressional and political honors and emolu-ments. "No one has ever doubted the wis-dom of the fathers of our republic. A century of experiment has abundantly and overwhelmingly justified their fore-sight, statesmanship and patriotism. They saw the horrors of the French revolution, and they made up their minds to guard their country against the ex-cesses of temporary madness. They created the executive and the legislative branches of the government and made branches of the government and made them subject to frequent submission to the will and judgment of the people, but they enacted a written constitution un-der which the executive and the legislathey endcted a written constitution un-der which the executive and the legisla-tive branches must act, and then they created that new feature of government, that palladium of the rights of the peo-ple and the permanence of our institu-tions, an independent judiciary, a court which could say to a wild Congress: 'You have overleaped the boundaries of the constitution and you must bring yourselves within its limits.' They knew from the precedents of liberty behind them that the judiciary can always be trusted. There are two places under our constitution where neither wealth nor power gives any advantage to the individual, where the richest and the poorest, the most exalted and the hum-blest stand on the same plane; one is the ballot box and the other the court. And yet this Democratic and Populatic al-liance proposes to destroy this majestic tribunal and make it simply the echo of the party caucus which controls Congress this year and may be driven into ob-scurity next."

which may be intended to be a conserva-tive hody, may be a revolutionary body, rely upon the patriotism. upon the wis-dom and upon the fearlessness of the makes it his business in public or pri-vate life to destroy the confidence of the people in the judiciary is a public ene-my. (Applause.) It is a cowardly thing to do. It is the next meanest thing to whispering something about the charac-ter of a woman; and nothing on earth on be meaner than that. (Applause.) It is the next thing to it, to pass un-fiendly comment and impeachment upon judges, and the integrity of their pur-poses; because a judge cannot come down from the bench and resent an in-suit like that. I say the people in this election ought to see to it that no Presi-dent is elected upon a platform which allow from the bench and resent an in-suit like that. I say the people in this election ought to see to it that no Presi-dent is elected upon a platform which allow from the bench and resent an in-suit like that. I say the people in this election ought to see to it that no Presi-dent is elected upon a platform which allow from the bench and ther courts in the united States, and other courts in the united is a says. I understand, that hencer sees a crowd without wanting to talk to it—and I sympathize with him a way myself (dughter), but it was when i was a good deal younger than I am now, and didn't know a great deal; when I was about 36 years old (laugh-ter), although I never expect to know as much as I thought I knew then funghter)—Mr. Bryan in his speeches has not much to say about this packing of the Supreme court, but it is in their patform. That fact itself is another reason which justifies the Democrats of character and respectability in a re-volt against the nomination made and platform promulgated at Chicago." which may be intended to be a conserva-

THE ROOSTER HE WORE ON HIS HAT.

Come, pause for a while in your play, My boy, And put down your ball and your bat. Attend to me well While a story I tell Of a man who was tempted to stray,

And the rooster he wore on his hat.

This man was a laborer skilled, My boy,

My bo Contented and happy thereat; For his job was secure, And his wages were sure. But his heart with a longing was filled. For a rooster to wear on his hat.

One day some demagogues came. My boy,

(For demagogue read Democrat), And sponted and brayed In behalf of free trade, Till they set all his fancy affame,

For a rooster to pin on his hat.

He whooped like an imbecile loon. My boy,

My boy, For a candidate fussy and fat, Whose inflated renown Soon collapsed and came down; And it felt like a punctured balloon, My boy, On the rooster that sat on the hat.

Now his partisans float in the soup. My boy,

Along with the bill they begat. The cuckoos all sigh For their vanishing pie; And the rooster is sick with the roup

boy. Poor rooster that rode on the hat.

And poverty sits in the seat,

Where competence formerly sat, And the laboring man, Through this fatuous plan, s now left with nothing to eat.

But the rooster he wore on his hat.

Then take warning and never forget. My boy,

Free traders are blind as a bat. Their promise of good Is adversity's food, And the laborer long will regret, My boy,

The rooster he wore on his hat. --Indianapolis Journal

ABOU BILL BRYAN.

Abou Bill Bryan, may his tribe decrease! Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace: Making it rich and silver-like in bloom, An ange writing in a book of gold: Exceeding gall had made Bill Bryan bold, And to the presence in the room he said: "What writest thou?" The vision raised its head. And, with a look of what he might expect.

AN EXACTING PATIENT.

But, my friends, there is not a word in this encomium which would not with equal truth and appropriateness apply to another famous Nebraskan, whose exequal truth and appropriateness apply to another famous Nebraskan, whose ex-ploits are inseparably linked with the history of Omaha; whose habits are as regular as the sun, whose character is as impeccable as Bryan's own, whose presence is just as handsome, whose powers of speech were formerly just as great and have wrought many an audi-ence to tears, to laughter and to fren-zy; a man who, like Bryan, was pos-sessed of a talking devil, and who today, in Madison square, New York-that bourne from which no Nebraskan scens ever, to return-is feeding breaderumbs to the sparrows. That man is George Francis Train. And it must be remem-bered that Mr. Train once ran for the presidency, just as Mr. Bryan is doing, on a ticket of his own. I say that the ticket on which Mr. Bryan is running for the presidency is essentially his own, although two other gentlemen have been casually mentioned in connection with it—one trying to get off and the other trying to get off and the other trying to get off and the abserve, is a sort of political cerebus, with not the best of feeling between the ca-nine collaterals. Mr. Bryan's predica-ment is not without embarrassment. He must feel as bewildered with these two appendages as the proverbial cat with a like number of tails. He has probably prevailed upon Mr. Sevall to stay where he is, whereas Tom Watson wants to know. He wants to know whether he is "at. He wants to know whether he is

a candidate for the vice-p only a vermiform appendix

An Assault on the National Government.

DON M. DICKINSON.

DON M. DICKINSON. Let us see what confronts us. What is this free government that we hear about from the rostrum only occasion-ally on the Fourth of July and gala days? But a word about this funda-mental expression. Up to the estab-lishment of the American government, governments had failed on the face of the earth for the object for which gov-ernments are formed.

away from the passions of elections, far away from the dictation of party conven-tions, and the decision of this tribunal as to what may be done, or what may not be done, by the President or the Con-gress of the United States, that decision shall be final and binding on all the people of the United States. (Ap-plause.)

Now, what have we today? In the first place, we have this extraordinary proposition made. We find the powers conferred upon the President of the United Stafes to execute the laws of Congress in these two things; we find that by the law of Congress the Pseud-dent must see to it that the mails of the United States, the communications be-tween our commercial people, shall be kept open; that the mails shall go at all hazards. (Applause.) We find Congress providing, as he-

kept open; that the mails shall go at all hazards. (Applause.) We find Congress providing, as be-tween the states, that the President shall execute the law regarding the free trans-mission of freight and merchandise from state to state. We find this power re-sisted, and find in the declaration of the party platforms made at Chicago a state-ment in effect that the President of the United States cannot execute the fed-eral laws; cannot execute the power conferred upon him by Congress and the Constitution of the United States, except by leave of the governor of the state

eral haws; cannot execute the power conferred upon him by Congress and the Constitution of the United States, except by leave of the governor of the state (applause), and this is declared, fellow citizens—mark it well—this is declared by a body of people that came together at Chicago and declared that they were Jacksonian Democrats. (Laughter.) Why, gentlemen, in 1832, John C. Cal-houn advised that a convention gather in the state of South Carolina to con-sider the question whether President Jackson could execute the law for the collection of tariff, this high protective tariff, and to execute the tariff law in the state of South Carolina. That con-vention declared that the federal gov-ernment, through its President, had no power to execute that federal law in that state without the leave of the govern-ment of South Carolina. What did Jackson do? These people call themselves Jacksonian Democrats, and I speak by the card. Before the latter end of 1832, Jackson ordered Gen. Scott, then in command of the United States armies, to establish his military headquarters in the capital of South Car-olina, in the first place. (Applause.) On the same day he ordered the two most powerful ships in the American navy to Charleston harbor. Next he or-dered the troops of the United States available on the Atlantic coast to con-centrate within striking distance of South Carolina. (Applause.) And he sent word to John C. Calhoun, not by public proclamation, but in private—they had been good friends before; he said: "You tell John C. Calhoun that if he persists in this treasonable advice to his state, by the Eternal, I will hang him higher than Haman. (Laughter and apstate, by the Eternal, I will hang him higher than Haman. (Laughter and applause.)

Labor Needs an Unvarying and Reliable Currency.

FRANK S. BLACK, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

'No man's labor of yesterday or last year can be preserved, except by some representative or token of it, and money representative or token of it, and money is the almost universally adopted agent for that purpose. Nothing in the world should be so anxious as labor that the token which represents it should be un-varying and reliable. * * Who can preserve until tomorrow the labor of to-day? It cannot be done, and the only means of securing its benefits is to re-orize and preserve some token which means of securing its benefits is to re-ceive and preserve some token which shall stand in its stead and which may be used as future needs may require." And further on the speaker said: "If a man is robbed, it is a crime and he may have redress. If a bank fails and pays him only 53 cents on the dollar, it is a misfortune, and he is not yet without hope of recovery. But if he votes away 47 cents of every dollar, it is his own fault, and he has nothing to condemn but his own folly, which will remain with him much longer than his money."

Effect of Inflation. SENATOR LODGE.

Well, it is easy to mark up prices. man can go over his stock of goods in the morning and mark them up with a blue pencil; but you cannot go over the salaries, and the wages of this country with a blue pencil in the morning and

with a blue pencil in the morning and mark them up. During our war, when we had an in-flated currency and prices rose, the aver-age price of commodities rose 89 per cent.; labor rose about 40 per cent. There was a net loss to labor of about 50 per cent., a net reduction of wages to that extent. Labor always, in case of a depreciated currency, lags behind oth-er prices. It is inevitable; all history and all experience shows it. They tried it in France in the last century; they tried the inflation of the currency to the last extent. You read the history of that period; you find in the debates of the French convention at the time of the Revolution—which resembled a good plause.) No New Sectional Issue will be Tot-crated. SENATOR THURSTON. My fellow citizens, there are other rea-sons yet why the loyal people of this country should stand together at this time. Senator Tillman of South Caro-lina, chairman of the committee on reso-

Integrity of the Courts.

EX-SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER.

"There is another proposition in that platform which ought to strike terror to the heart of every good citizen, what-ever his political affiliations heretofore may have been, and that is the proposi-tion which even shocked David Bennett Hill (laughter), whom I am faintly hop-ing will come out after a little for sound money, and that is the suggestion that whenever the Supreme court of the United States in the exercise of the juris-diction vested in that tribunal by the con-stitution, renders a decision which is not agreeable to Congress, they shall proceed to pack that court in some way, with judges who will reverse it, and who will be more complaisant. You recollect, ladies and gentlemen, that the Supreme court of the United States is created by the constitution. There are three sub-divisions of our government, each inde-pendent of the other. The executive, the legislative and the judiciary. The Supreme court of the United States has been, from the beginning, an honor to this country; and its line of decisions, the great men who have been upon that bench shedding luster upon our jurispru-dence and upon the jurisprudence of the world, have abundantly vindicated the wisdom of the framers of the constitution in creating it, in making it perpetual and in providing for the inde-pendent and fearless action by reason of the life tenure of its judges. "I do not like to hear men cast suspi-"There is another proposition in that platform which ought to strike terror to

And, with a look of what he might expect, Answered, "Their names who'll get it in the neck." "And am I one?" asked Abou. "I don't know."

know," Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low But cheerly still, and said, "I pray ti

write me as one not liable to err." The angel wrote and vanished. The next night

It came again with a great November light. And showed the names of those knocked gal-

ley-west; And lo! Bill Bryan's name led all the rest! -Lincoln (Neb.) News.



"From Thomas Watson." O! Bryan, dear Bryan, come home with me

O: Bryan, dear Bryan, come nome with me now,
The pops are all ready to run;
You said you were coming right bcak to the Patte,
As soon as your talking was done.
Come home, come home, Bryan, dear Bryan, come home.
Poor Altgeld is dying and Boles has gone flat,

flat, Don't talk any more, but come home.

O! Bryan, dear Bryan, come home with me

now, Why don't you come home while you can? Free silver's all right (for the heathen), Free

Free sliver's all right (for the heathen), that's so, But you can't stuff it down a free man. Come home, come home, Bryan, dear Bryan, Come home, McKinley is ready to give you a blow, That will knock you quite flat, so come home. —Lincoin (Neb.) Call.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Is the story true that thousands of laboring men are wearing McKinley but-tons who intend to vote for Bryan? We rather guess not. The laboring man is not that sort of a hypocrite, if we cor-rectly estimate him, and it is an insult to him to say otherwise.

Mr. McKinley said: "Good money never made hard times." Mr. Bryan said: "Money can be too good." Will the people of this country have diffically in determining which is right?

Among the best speeches being made in this campaign are those coming fucze that little two-story porch at Canton.

It requires no argument to see why Bryan and his followers do not want to tals about protection.

It is the mills and not the mints that millions of workers want opened. Stop the wheels in the head and let the wheels in the machine shops go around.

The most pressing money question is hat of wages for the people and a rerthat of enue for the government.

Bryan is now being called the businesskiller. He meanders through the East making silver speeches and the mills and factories close in his wake.

After reading Bryan's wool record in Congress the farmer who votes for him must either have a forgiving disposition or in his wits be on the wrong side of the non compos mentis boundary line.

A farmer's illustration of the 50-cent silver dollar is that it would be like offer-ing for sale a calf labeled "This is twins," and demanding double price for it. And still some people pretend to think that farmers are not watching pub-lic affairs. lic affairs.