## MR. BRYAN'S ELOQUENCE

Mrect
Mr. Bryan's first campaign speech, de- -to Dec $\mathscr{\mu}$, 1894-we find that thie livered from an improvised platform at polished and somewhat blasphemous Champaign, III., Monday evening, was gem of oratory was used in a apjech depretty poor stuff. At the beginning he livered by Mr. Bryan in the house on apologizied for the quality of it by that date:
saying: "I have just been talking some "The money centres present this in in Chicago, and am sort of between solent demand for further legra'ation in speeches." When the gentlemen is favor of an universal gold standard. I "sort of between speeches," his oratori- for one will not yield to the demand. cal output is flat enough, because it is I will not help to crucify mankind upcn not his custom to speak extemporane- a croes of gold. I will not aid them to ously. The few addresses which have press down upon the bleeding brow of made his reputation were manufactur- labor the crown of thorns."
ed with the greatest care, "polished and We submit that these overworked repolished" during nights and days of sentences are now entitled to a rest and searching after effective phrases and should be laid aside. And it seems to tones, and delivered under the guidance us that the authorities of the First of an asesstant, whoee duty it was to Presbyterian church in Linculn. Neb. control by signals the volume of his of which Mr Bryan is a prominent voice and otherwise to promote by member-being also a Sunday school warcings or encouragement the suc-tescher-may reasonably express the cese of the carefully considered appeal same opinion.
to the audience's emotions.
How the machinery creaks when go behind the acenes! We take the follow. platitudran uttered nothing but cheap ing from a friendly deecription of the said, he was "wort of Boy Orator's methods, as exemplified in and had not been able to cut, polish and preparation for a speech in congress on the tariff.
"For weeks the Bryans had been prer aring that speech. The Bryans,' I say, because husband and wife worked over that speech day and night together. Every preparation for it was made with detirmined coolness.
"Mrs. Bryan afterward told me how they had worked over it, how sentence after sentence had been polished and repolished and cut until each was a gem of its lin. They had aiready discovered Arlington, the fumous cemetery of the soldiers. There they went twice. and among the graves of the great worked over paragraphs that proved especially effective when delivered. Mrs. Bryan knew almost every word by heart."
"A week before the big speech was made Bryan had delivered a eulogy on a dead colleague. Mrs. Bryan then unknown even to her husband's aseociates, sat iv the gallery, and carefully noted the volume of tone required by Mr. Bryan to fill the hall. Anything more deliberate could hardly be conceived. By means of signals the husband on the floor and the wife in the gallery communicated, and he lifted or lowered his voice at her suggestion until she satisfled herself that he had struck the most effective tone.
"When the critical moment arrived (for the tariff speech) Mrs. Bryan was in the gallery. At firet Mr. Bryan held a low voice. Mrs. Bryan nooded for fuller tones. Her eyes never left his face except to study the effect some sentenc e might have on the house.
It may be that Mr. Bryan was assisted by such guidance in the Chicago convention, although he really did not need it there, for he had experimented with suhstantially the same speech elsewhere during a joint debate which took place in a Nebraska town about a week before the convention assembled. It is out natural that such an orator should be fond of phrasea "polished and repolishe $i^{\prime \prime}$ and tested in cemeteries and other lonely places as well as in assemblages of sympathetic men. Thereore we are not surprised to find that the closing sentences of his peroration at Chicago had grown old in his service. As uttered at Chicago they were:
"We shall answer their demands for a gold standard by sayiag to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns-you shall not crueify mankind upon a eross of gold.
This appears to be the form whitch was used a week earlier in Nebraska, but if we go back a year and a half
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