

FROM BRYAN'S HOME.

Political Notes and Observations from the Popocrat Candidate's Own City.

HIS PLATFORM ANALYZED.

A Constant Appeal to Class Prejudice in the Interest of Silver Mine Owners.

Business men are studying the money question. Mr. Bryan has seen fit to tell his audience over and over again that the business men of the country are against free silver partly because they don't know anything about the question and partly because they are dishonest.

The threat of free trade in the campaign of '92 and in the election of '92, frightened the business mind of the country first into distrust and doubt and then into a panic, the effect of which is still on the question above all others at this time is how to remove this business depression from the business mind.

Laboring men are crowding around Mr. Bryan to hear his speeches and many of them appear to be pleased with what he says. He talks kindly to the laboring men and his words are as sweet as honey.

George Crook, chairman of the National Silver party, speaking at Lincoln, Neb., on September 8, from the steps of the state capitol building, with Mr. Bryan sitting near him, denounced the bankers as the enemies of the people.

On the afternoon of September 8 in front of the state capitol building at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan, after denouncing the business element of the country, congratulated himself that the laboring men of the country believed in him and that enough of the farmers believed in him that these two elements united in this election would enable him to sweep the country in November.

speech in front of the Hotel Lincoln. Someone asked, "What about Mr. Sewall?" Mr. Donnelly replied, "I know nothing to do with him. I don't know any thing to do with him. I don't know any thing to do with him."

Mr. Bryan and his corps of free silver orators constantly denounce idle capitalists. Mr. Bryan knows that idle capital is all the result of lack of confidence.

Whether 500 or 5000 men are employed at the Burlington machine shops at Lincoln, Nebraska, during the next four months depends not upon the political judgment of the business men who are employed in these machine shops, but upon the business judgment of those who must furnish money to pay for this labor.

A hired man cannot be employed upon a farm without the consent of the owner of the farm. A carpenter cannot get employment without the consent of the builder who is engaged in building houses, and the builder cannot get the house to build without the consent of the men who have the money to build houses.

Many of the "plain people" of the United States have wondered what is the reason that Congress in 1873 struck down one-half the money in the country. The answer is, of course, somewhat obscure.

SOME PERTINENT BUT RATHER EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS FOR MR. BRYAN.



A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

As he comes upon the stage and as the applause breaks forth he smiles. It is a pleased smile—properly speaking, a grin. The grin of one to whom the yells of "Hurrah for Bill!" and the applause of a gallery is food and drink of his life.

A CREAMERY LESSON.

Effects of Industrial Depression in Cities Brought Home in a Practical Way. STORY OF A KANSAS FARMER. Decrease in the Consumption of Food by Laborers Affects the Sale of Farm Products.

upon the farmer's mind, the truth, the great truth, still remains that the mind of the business man must originate all the plans for the employment of labor, and whether these industries are large or small, whether they employ more or fewer men, or whether they are little by little narrowed each year, employing less and less men, depends not upon the judgment or the political views of the man employed, but upon the judgment of the man who employs.

When Bourke Cockran, in his recent great speech in New York, uttered the following sentence, he uttered a sentence which should be posted over the door of every honest laboring man, whether Republican or Democrat, in this country: "I can take a \$10 gold piece and defile it with the dirt of 50 cents' value from it. I can go to the uttermost ends of the earth, and wherever I present it, its value will be unquestioned, unchallenged. That gold dollar the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party or division, demand should be paid the laborer when he earns it, and no power on earth shall cheat him out of the sweat of his brow."

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Never was there before a presidential campaign in which the women of this country have taken such an active part as in the present struggle.

The Women's bureau is under the direction of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the well-known oratorical and literary writer of Des Moines, Ia., for several years president of the Women's National Republican association. The bureau is established in commodious quarters in the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, quite away from the noise and activities of the national committee, where Mrs. Foster is provided with every convenience, and assisted by capable aids.

The Woman's Republican association is composed of thinking, active women—women intensely alive to the best interests of their country and homes. The Woman's association is not a suffrage association. Many of its members do not believe in suffrage at all.

In the Chicago headquarters Mrs. Foster's chief assistant and secretary is Mrs. Alice Rossmore Willard, who has wide experience in general business and newspaper work in this country and in England. Next to her comes Miss Anna Brophy, New York, who has a wide range of knowledge and wide general knowledge, and because every piece of work which passes through her hands receives her critical attention, she is the secret of its accuracy. Miss Brophy is chief stenographer.

Free Wool and Free Silver. During the many weary months after the Wilson-Gorman tariff had given the death blow to the wool industry free trade journals assured their readers that the blow would not be fatal.

Give it to the Indians. "Let us restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873," says Mr. Taft very well; let us tear up all the railroads that have been built since then, let us reduce the acreage of wheat and corn and cotton to what it was then; let us send back to barbarism those parts of the world that have since been civilized; let us plug up the Russian oil wells and destroy the wheat fields of India and the Argentine; let us smooth over the hills of Leadville and reduce the production of silver from \$170,000,000 a year to \$20,000,000; let us kill off about 30,000,000 of our people, so as to make the population what it was in 1873; let us have a paper money for our money, as we had then; let us have a premium of 15 cents or more on the dollar—in short, let us try to turn back the hand on time's dial, and make ourselves as happy and wealthy as all the people are now—let us do this, and we shall be 1873.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

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