Frominent Stump Speakers on Sound Money, Protection and National Honor.

CAMPAIGN ORATORY RECENT

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 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 conventions have been held by it and two national tickets presented, and their plat- legal-tender quality to the money, but ject and in almost every section. The Populist 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 applause.)

"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 never greater necessity for it than new (Cheers and cries of "That's right.') is wedded, devotedly wedded, to jurty principles. It stands as it has niways stood, for an American protective tariff which shall raise enough money to conduct the several departments of the goverament, including liberal pensions to the Union soldiers. (Tremendous cheering and hurrans 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 purticular. (Applause.) It stands for a reiprocity that seeks out the markets of the world for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products without surtendering a single day's wages that belongs to the American workman. (Applause.) It believes in preserving a some market for the American (armer (applause), in the opening of the American factories for the American workinglopeign market wherever it ean be done with profit to all the great interests of the United States.

"It is, too, for sound money (great

cheering), every deliar worth 100 cents (renewed cheering), every dollar as good as gold (continued cheering), and it is op-posed alike to the free and unlimited coinage of aliver, and the issuance of irmable paper money to which the filed 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 of the world. (Loud cheering.) will continue to favor a policy that will give work to American citizens lause), markets to American farmers eries of 'That's what we want,'), and ound money to both. (Tremendous ngs and cries of 'Hurrah for Me Cinley!') We are now convinced after three years of experience, whatever may are been our political relations in the est, of the truth of the observation of Webster, made more than half a century You will recall that he said hat is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ Ameri can capital and American labor and best ustain the whole American population.

(Great applause.)
"Agriculture, commerce and manufacarea will prosper together or fail to-Equally true also were is of John Quincy Adams, That the reat interests of this agricultural, mines and manufacturing nation are so nked in unison that no permanent cause prosperity to one of them can operate t extending its influence to the (Applause.) We cannot have smmercial growth and expansion withat national and individual honor. We cannot have commercial prosperity

without the strictest integrity both of prernment and citizen. (Renewed have and eries of 'That's right.') The mancial bonor of this government is of on vast importance, is entirely too sered to be the football of party politics. Great applaume and cries of Good. The Republican party has mainsined 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 high and unquestioned. (Applause.) The Republican party is pledged to mainin the credit of the government which intimately associated with its spotless name and honor, and this it will do unor any circumstances and at any cost.

"It taxed the credit of the government the days of the war to its utmost tenn to preserve the government itself. ch, under God, it was happily enhled to do. Following that mighty de it lifted our credit higher than and ever been before and made it mai to the oldest and wealthiest naone of the world. (Applaum and of "That's right.") It is pledged sted the currency

republic and in no part an idle workingman who wanted to work. (Tremendous appiause.)

Bryan for Fiat Money. EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER. Mr. Bryan at heart cares nothing for the free colunge of silver. Mr. Bryan is first and last a believer in flat 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 apologise publicly

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 especially 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 coincide 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 restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. It will then be prepared to perfect its financial system by furnishing a paper money invested with legal tender qualities and sufficient in volume to supply the needs of the government. Its paper money will not be loaned then to favorites, but will be paid out in the expenses of government, so that all may receive the benefits." This is flat money, pure and simple.

Mr. Bryan proposes to stop taxation and pay the expenses of the government by printing flat money. This government once launched upon that boundless sea would as certainly fall and go down as is peculiar. We have had few parallels | 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 assignets 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 purchase. In other words, they could give forms are totally different on every sub- they could not give purchasing power until finally it all disappeared as utterly worthless. Not a single franc 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.

Shall this be a lesson 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 prosperity and to the path of progress, and that is to return to the system of administration which has been of such great benefit to us in the past, and to follow in that path, to follow the lamp of experience. To do that every true, honest American citizen, without distinction of party, should unite in this attempt at restoration, and should by an overwhelming majority stamp out now and forever the heresy and the folly of a cheap and debased currency.

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 induigent father. He does not smoke or chew, drink or swear, ateal or gamble-in short, he has not a single redeening vice that I know of unless it might be lying; and even there I have had spells of thinking he believes bimself. Moreover, Mr. Bryan is a man of rare eloquence, although anyone reading his speeches would be pardougd for doubting the assertion. Reduced to cold type his words become mere rant bombast, while those self-same words, spoken in Bryan's voice-a voice an mellifluous as the sweetest pipe in yonder organ-would stir your heart, just as would the voice of a great singer, 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 be made in Madison Square garden was in the attempt to argue. He ought never to do that, for the divine attribute of reason was left out of his mental makeup. 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 exploits 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 audience to tears, to laughter and to frenzy: a man who, like Bryan, was possessed of a talking devil, and who today. in Madison square, New York-that bourne from which no Nebraskan seems ever to return-in feeding breadcrumbs to the sparrows. That man is George Francis Train. And it must be remembered that Mr. Train once ran for the presidency, just as Mr. Bryan is doing. on a ticket of his own. I my 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 on. Here, you observe, is a sort of political cerebus, with not the best of feeling between the canine collaterals, Mr. Braan's predicament 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. Sewall to stay where he is, whereas Tom Watson wants to know. He wants to know where he is He wants to know whether he is a candidate for the vice-presidency or only a vermiform appendix.

An Assault on the National Govern-

DON M. DICKINSON.

Let us see what confronts us. What is this free government that we hear about from the rostrum only occasionally on the Fourth of July and gala days? But a word about this fundamental expression. Up to the establishment of the American government, governments had failed on the face of the earth for the object for which gov-

ernments are formed The theory is that this is the best government and the only free government which achieves for the people the largest amount of happiness, comfort and prosperity for the greatest dered the troops of the United States cent.; labor rose about on number. Now, they had tried emper-axailable on the Atlantic coast to conors, lodging absolute power of legislacentrate within striking distance of 50 per cent., a net reduction of wages to tion, the execution of laws, and all South Carolina. (Applause.) And he that extent. Labor always, in case of judgment upon laws in one man, and it failed; the people were oppressed sent word to John C. Calhonn, not by a depreciated currency, lags behind oth-If the maintained every a government of many men; are page, equal to gold, and it will. nded; so that all monarchy and and every republic in the failed when our fathers United States of America

AN EXACTING PATIENT.



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-

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 written license 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

We had created a congress independ-

ent of the President; we had created a President independent of the congress, within the powers conferred by the written instrument. Then the fathers decided that another check was necessary; this President and this Congress, 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 certain construction. We will set up here a tribunal, far removed from political contest, the Sapreme court of the United States (applanse), 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 people, 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 potentate on earth, with these great powers conferred upon him, he may transgreen this constitution of the United States, and there is no power to interfere 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 tions, and the decision of this tribunal as to what may be done, or what may not be done, by the President or the Conshall be final and binding on all the

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 States to execute the laws of Congress in these two things; we find that by the law of Congress the President must see to it that the mails of the United States, the communications between our commercial people, shall be kept open; that the mails shall go at all hazarda, (Applause.)

We find Congress providing, as between the states, that the President shall execute the law regarding the free transmission of freight and merchandise from state to state. We find this power resisted, and find in the declaration of the party platforms made at Chicago a statein effect that the President of the United States cannot execute the federal 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 (applause), and this is declared, fellow citizens-mark it well-this is declared hy a body of people that came together 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 consider 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 conrention declared that the federal government, through its President, bad no power to execute that federal law in that state without the leave of the government 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 cutablish his military headquarters in the capital of South Carolina, in the first place, (Applause,) On the same day he ordered the two state, by the Eternal, I will hang him higher than Haman. (Laughter and ap-

No New Sectional Issue will be Tot-My fellow citizens, there are other rea-

lutions, who represents neither the old they went on, I think, to the amount of heroic South of Lee and Gordon and \$8,000,000,000, and finally the whole South of enterprise and energy and activ- | would not take them, the paper became ity and increasing manufacture, stood absolutely worthless, and when that paup in the Chicago convention and pro- per became worthless it was found, not claimed a new sectional issue, the South in the hands of the speculators; no, it and the West against the North and the | was found in the hands of the manu-East. A new sectional issue between the facturers, of the basiness men, of the North and the South! Why, God forbid! Illinois sent out the flower of her man- that the loss fell, because they had exbood to the nation's battlefield under changed their labor and their earnings Grant and Logan and Oglesby and Palm- for this worthless paper. That is the er to put an end to sectionalism be history of all attempts to juggle with the tween the North and the South forever, currency. The loss lands always in the Iffinois gave Lincoln to the restoration same place, and we can form no exof the Union, that in his ballowed mem- ception to the great matural laws. ory the hearts of all the people might grow together in close and lasting friendship. My father went out under Wis- Jugglers with the National Credit. 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 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 heroes of that great

war-South and North-will never again enlist in another sectional strife. It does not matter whether the American cradle is rocked to the music of Yankee Doodle or the lullalty of Dixie. 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 mother and the lips of a brave father, its little soul is filled with the glory of the American constellation. A new issue between the West and the East! why. God forbid! 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 assistance of the East, by the use of money which represents the accumulated say ings of two centuries and a half of Eastern thrift. The great West cannot live

and thrive without the cordial co-operation and support of the strong East, and the East cannot live and grow and thrive as it ought and should without the cordial co-operation, friendship and support 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 and Nebraska, but the stars of the greatest nation of the earth, shining for the welfare and protection of every section and all the people.

Labor Needs an Unvarying and Reliable Currency. FRANK & BLACK, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

"No man's labor of yesterday or last rear can be preserved, except by some 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 unvarying and retiable. * * * Who can preserve until tomorrow the labor of today? It cannot be done, and the only menns of securing its benefits is to receive 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 ret 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

mark them up. During our war, when we had an inmost powerful ships in the American flated currency and prices rose, the avernacy to Charleston harbor. Next he or age price of commodities rose 80 per fered the troops of the United States cent.; labor rose about 40 per cent. There was a net loss to labor of about tried the infintion 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 deal, in many respects, the convention at Chicago you find it constantly mid: sunator Tilman of South Caro, chairman of the committee on resource not merely irredeemable paper;

Buckner and Hampton, nor the new structure collapsed. The government workingmen of France. It was on them

CHAUNCEY DEPEW.

"Bryan and Sewall and Watson proclaim a revolution. These jugglers with the national faith and national credit. with business and prosperity, with labor and employment, are recklessly endeavoring 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 as in the promises of the Populistic leaders nothing but an invitation to embark upon that sea of repudiation and dishonor which has wrecked every nation and every people that ever embarked upon 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 bone, if need be, irre-

deemable paper and flat money, and to destroy the validity and the inviolability of contracts between individuals. proposes to seize the railways and the telegraphs, to enter upon a rague 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, professional and political honors and emolu-"No one has ever doubted the wis-

dom of the fathers of our republic. century of experiment has abundantly and overwhelmingly justified their foreof the mighty West. United, we are a sight, statesmanship and patriotism. revolution, and they made up their minds to gnard their country against the excosses of temporary madness. They created the executive and the legislative branches of the government and made them subject to frequent submission to the will and indement of the people, but they cuacted a written constitution under which the executive and the legislative branches must act, and then they created that new feature of government, that palladium of the rights of the people and the permanence of our institutions, an independent indiciary, a court which could say to a wild Congress; You have overleaped the boundaries of the constitution and ron must bring courselves within its limits.' They know 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 humblest stand on the same plane; one is the ballot box and the other the court. And vet this Democratic and Populistic alliance proposes to destroy this majestic tribunal and make it simply the echo of the party cancus which controls Congress this year and may be driven into obsentity next."

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, whatever his political affiliations heretofore may have been, and that is the proposi tion which even shocked David Bennett Hill (laughter), whom I am faintly hoping 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 jurisdiction vested in that tribunal by the constitution, renders a decision which is not agreenble 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 subdivisions of our government, each independent of the other. The executive, the legislative and the judiciary. Sunreme 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 jurispruthe world, have abundantly vindicated the wisdom of the framers of the constitution in creating it, in making it perpetual and in providing for the independent and fearless action by reason of the life tenure of its judges.

"I do not like to hear men cast suspicion upon judges. Our last reliance is ing for sale a calf labeled "This is in the integrity, the courage and the independence of our judiciary. When the people are swayed by passion, when Conthink that farmers are not watching percess may go wrong, when the Senate, He affairs.

tive body, may be a revolutionary body, we take comfort in the fact that we can rely upon the patriotism, upon the windom and upon the fearlessness of the judiciary. (Applause.) The man who makes it his business in public or private life to destroy the confidence of the people in the judiciary is a public case my. (Applause.) It is a cowardly thing to do. It is the next meanest thing towhispering something about the character of a woman; and nothing on carth. can be meaner than that. (Applause.) It is the next thing to it, to pass unfriendly comment and impeachment woon judges, and the integrity of their purposes; because a judge cannot come down from the beach and resent an insult like that. I say the people in this election ought to see to it that no I resident is elected upon a platform which calmly proposes, by unmistakable sug-gestion, to make the Supreme court of the United States, and other courts has our system, the mere football of politica. the mere tool of passions. (Applause.)
"I think Mr. Bryan thus fur in his:
talks—and he says, I understand, that he never sees a crowd without wanting: to talk to it-and I sympathize with him a little in that respect; I used to feel that way myself (laughter), 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 (laughter), although I never expect to know as much as I thought I knew then. (laughter)-Mr. Bryan in his speeches has not much to say about this packing-

which may be intended to be a constant

THE ROOSTER HE WORE ON HIS MAT. Come, pause for a while in your play,

of the Supreme court, but it is in their platform. That fact itself is another

reason which justifies the Democrate

of character and respectability in a re-

volt against the nomination made and

platform promulgated at Chicago."

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 be wore on his hat This man was a taborer skilled, Contented and happy thereat;

For his job was secure. And his wages were suce, But his heart with a longing was filled, For a rooster to wear on his hat.

One day some demagogues came. (For demagogue read Democratt, And spouted and brayed

oin behalf of free trade, Till they set all his fancy aflame, For a rooster to pln on his hat He whooped like an imbecile loon, For a candidate fussy and fat.

Whose inflated renown Koon collapsed and came down; And it felt like a punctured balloon, On the rooster that sat on the hat. Now his partisans float in the soup

Along with the bill they begat. The em koos all sigh For their vanishing pie And the receiver is sick with the roup, Poor rooster that rede on the hat. And poverty sits in the seat,

Where competence formerly sat, And the laboring man, Through this fatnous plan, Is now left with nothing to est. Itut the romter be were on his hat, Then take warning and never forget,

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

The rooster he were on his hat -Indianapolis Journal.

ABOU BILL BRYAN.

Abon Bill Bryan, may his tribe decrease! Awoke one night from a deep dream of And caw within the moonlight of his room, Making It rich and silver-like in bloom, An augel 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 beach And, with a look of what he might expect Answered, "Their names who'll get ft he 'And am I one?" asked Abon. "I don't Replied the augel. Abou spoke more low, But cheerity still, and said, "I pray thes

Vrite me as one not liable to err." The augel wrote and vanished. The next if came again with a great November light, And showed the names of those knocked enl-

And lo! Bill Brran's name led all the rest? -Lincoln (Neb.) News.

COME HOME,

"From Thomas Watson," O! Bryan, dear Bryan, come home with me The pops are all ready to run on said you were coming right heak to the Patte. As soon as your falking was done Come home, come home, Bryan, dear Bryan,

Poor Aftgeld is dying and Boles has goon Don't talk any more, but come home

O! Bryan, dear Bryan, come home with me Why don't you come home while you con? Free silver's all right (for the heathen). But you can't stuff it down a free man. ome home, come home, Bryan, dear Bryan,

McKinley is ready to give you a blow, That will knock you quite firt, so come home. -Lincoln (Neb.) Call.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Is the story true that thousands of laboring men are wearing McKinler buttons who intend to vote for Bryan? We rather guess not. The laboring man in not that sort of a hypocrite, if we carrectly estimate him, and it is an insalt to him to say otherwise. Mr. McKinley said: "Good

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

Among the best speeches being made in this campaign are those coming from that little two-story porch at Canton. It requires no argument to see why Bryan and his followers do not want to talk about protection.

It is the mills and not the mints that millions of workers want opened. Stee the wheels in the head and let the wheels in the machine shops go around. The most pressing money question in

that of wages for the people and a resenue for the government. Bryan is now being called the business. killer. He meanders through the blast 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 offering for sale a calf labeled "This is