BRYAN'S ADDRESSES

Continued From Second Page.

talking for the gold standard, talk about sound money, you find men who think that they can make you think what they don't think themselves. (Applause and laughter.) We are willing to meet any open enemy; we are willing to present our cause and trust to the conscience and the judgment of the people. (A voice: "That's a lie!") And I want you, my friends, to consider. (Voices, "Put him out!" and hisses.) Be quiet, be quiet. My friends, if you want to be friendly to me I wish you would keep still and not interrupt this meeting, and let the gentleman ask his question. (A voice: "That's right," and applause.)

A Voice—Mr. Bryan, I want you to explain, before the meeting is over, how we are going to get silver from the silver people any easier than we get gold from the gold people.

Mr. Bryan—Yes, sir, I will.

The Voice—We should be very glad to have you explain further.

How They'll Get Silver.

Mr. Bryan—Is that all the difficulty that my friend has? or, have you some other that I can explain at the same time? (Laughter and applause). My friends, the gentleman has asked a very simple question, and I am glad that it is asked, because it will show you what tiny things can be stumbling-blocks for those who don't want to step over them. (Applause.) The gentleman wants to know how we are going to get money from the silver kings. I want him to remember this, that he has two arguments if he represents the gold standard idea, which I would like to have him reconcile when he has time. They tell us that the silver kings will convert what is now worth fifty cents into one hundred cents and make the difference. That is one of the troubles, isn't it? Yes sir. And then when he has done that, it will be a fifty-cent dollar—that is another difficulty, isn't it? (Laughter and applause, and a voice, "He's a newspaper man—he's all right!") Now, when you have time to think about it, I want you to try to figure out how that can be a hundred-cent dollar long enough for the miner to make fifty cents on it and then become a fifty-cent dollar for all the rest of the people. (Laughter and applause.) The only way in which the miner can make that profit is by converting a piece of silver, now worth fifty cents, into one dollar which will be worth 100 cents. If, when he gets through, he has only converted a fifty-cent piece of silver into a fifty-cent dollar, he has not made anything by the operation. (Applause.)

Now, I believe that the free coinage of silver will enable a man who holds a piece of silver, now worth fifty cents, (or fifty-three cents) to convert it into a dollar which will be worth 100 cents, and I believe that the man who now has silver will make that profit under the free coinage law, but after the free coinage law is passed, no man can go out and buy a piece of silver for less than 100 cents and have it coined into one dollar. (Great applause and "Hurrah for Bryan, he's all right!") But remember, remember, my friends, that a man can't talk about fifty-cent dollars and miners' profits at the same time. (Laughter and applause.) He has got to choose one or the other, because if you are going to have fifty-cent dollars then the miner doesn't make any more on his silver than he does now, and if you are going to have hundred-cent dollars so that he makes fifty cents on what he is now getting fifty cents, then we haven't any fifty-cent dollars. (Applause, and a voice, "You're all right Bryan.")

Now let me come to the first question that my friend asked, "How are you going to get hold of them? That is a very common question, I have had it asked before. (A voice, "Yes.") How can you get this money into circulation? To my mind it is a very absurd one, because I never had any trouble getting my money into circulation, (laughter and applause,) my trouble has been to keep my money from getting into circulation before I wanted it to. (Renewed laughter.) Let me show you how this gets into circulation. If a man works a week and gets his wages he puts that money into circulation whenever he buys anything; if he works on a farm for a year and raises a crop and sells it, he puts that money into circulation whenever he buys something with it. Under the free coinage of gold a man goes down and produces gold, takes it to the mint, has it coined into money, the money is handed back to him and whenever he spends it he puts it into circulation. Under the free coinage of silver a man goes out and mines silver, has it coined, the dollars are his, and the moment he spends them, he puts them into circulation, and when these dollars are put into circulation they are part of the money of the country, to be used in exchange for all the property of the country. (Applause and cries of "Good, good!")

Must Be Money to Get It.

But, you say, "How is it going to be any easier to get that money than it is now?" It is easier to get money from people who have money than it is to get money from people who haven't any. (Great laughter and applause.) If you have property to sell and nobody has money to buy with, you don't get any price for your property, if you have property to sell and other people have money to buy it with, you get something for your property when you sell it. ("That's right.")

Our opponents ask us how this money is going to help us. The man who asks that question is always glad to see money come in from abroad. I ask him, how is this money that comes in from abroad to be of any benefit to us? "why", he will say, "the man who sends in money from abroad sends it in to buy something with." The man who says we have enough money in this country now can't consistently be glad when money comes from abroad because if we have enough now we would have too much if any more came from abroad. (Laughter and applause.) And if we haven't enough now and not money from abroad, I submit that it is better to have money come out of our own minings and be our own money than to borrow money abroad and have to pay double for it. (Great applause, and a voice, "That's the fellow for the nation!" that's the stuff!")

My friends, the creation of money comes before its distribution. If your laws prevent the creation of a sufficient amount of money, then you don't have a sufficient amount of money. And yet our Republican friends, in the face of a decreasing currency tell us that it is not more money we need. They go on the theory that the less money there is in the country the more each man will have of it. (Laughter and applause.) That is the new kind of arithmetic. We say that until you put this money into existence there is no money to exchange for products and that the only way you can preserve a parity between money and property, the only way that you can maintain stability in price, uniform average prices, is to have money sufficient in quantity to keep pace with the demand for money. (Applause.)

If that proposition is wrong, then, my friends, all propositions on the money question are wrong. But that proposition is right, and we can prove that proposition; not by Democratic testimony; we can prove it by Republican testimony. (Applause.) I call your attention to what Mr. Blaine said in 1878; when he said that the destruction of silver as money and the establishment of gold as the sole unit of value would be ruinous to all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money; that these would be enormously increased in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over the other species of property. Mr. Blaine recognized it. He recognized that by destroying part of your money you made the remainder more valuable, and that in so doing you help the man who holds investments which yield a fixed return in money, and hurt the man who had other forms of property.

Quotes Mr. McKinley.

But I will not go that far back. In these fast-changing times, you may tell me, that to quote a speech eighteen years ago is out of date. I will come nearer home. Mr. McKinley made a speech in 1890. That is only six years ago. It was in support of the Sherman law, and at that time we were adding about $24,000,000 a year to the currency under the Bland act; and in that Sherman law there was a provision for the addition of a larger amount of the money to the currency annually, and in his speech on that bill Mr. McKinley said that he would vote, and he would vote to add $30,000,000 a year to the $24,000,000 already provided; and there declared that the people needed more money. (Applause.)

If the people needed more money when they were getting $24,000,000 a year new currency; if they needed $30,000,000 besides the $24,000,000, my friends, it is a hard position to maintain now, when the currency is decreasing, to say that we dont need any more money, but what we need is to put the money we have to work. (Applause.)

A Voice:—Confidence.

Mr. Bryan—Yes, my friend has struck the keynote of the Republican campaign—confidence! (Laughter.) My observation is that when a confidence man comes into the community (laughter and applause) the man who has the least confidence gets off with the most money. Our opponents all say "Give us confidence." My friends, you have got to have something for confidence to rest upon. The trouble is that the people have more confidence in the correctness of Mr. McKinley's position six years ago than they have in his position now. (Applause.) They have confidence that he was right when he wanted more money, and wrong when he thinks that we have enough now. (Applause.) And they have good reason to feel that confidence in the former position rather than in the latter; because Senator Sherman spoke in 1890, and he went on to prove by figures, by population, that we needed about $54,000,000 of new money every year. Instead of having new money every year, the treasury statistics show that we have $150,000,000 less this year than we had two years ago in circulation. (Applause.) That is the treasury statistics. And yet our opponents say that we must maintain the present financial standard, the present financial policy. The present financial policy means more bonds; and more bonds means more accumulation of idle money in the treasury, and less money at work among the people. (Applause.)

You go to a bank to borrow money, and they will tell you that they can't loan to you; that really they have loaned down now as low as they dare to loan. You destory a part of the money of the country, and you destory the money in the banks to be loaned. And then when you can't borrow money, when your security is going down, when your property is falling in price, there is only one resort left, and that is to let the sheriff come and close your store and sell your stock at auction, while you go out and bless the gold standard. (Applause and laughter.)

Foundation for Finances.

My friends, our opponents say that they want a sound financial system. We say that a sound financial system must rest on something. It can't rest on "confidence." (Laughter.) There must be something to rest that system upon. What shall it be? They say gold. Well, where is the gold? (A voice: In England!) (Laughter.) Well, now, my friends, the treasury report estimates that we have about $600,000,000 of gold in this country. But did you ever try to find it? (Laughter.) Did you ever try to locate it? You will find that when you add together the amount in the vaults at Washington, the amount in the national bank vaults, and then guess at the amount in the state bank vaults and trust company vaults, that you will have accounted for something like half of it. And if you ask them where the rest of that gold is, they will tell you that "that is what is called the invisible supply of gold in the country." (Laughter and applause.)

Erect a sound financial system on an invisible basis? Oh, no, my friends, that is not the way to do it. You can't erect a sound financial system on gold alone; because the little handful of gold can be thrown out from under your system, at any moment, and your system collapses. (Applause.) How it is today? I don't know how your banks are, but I know that the St. Louis banks—the leading ones—published a notice a few days ago that they could not furnish gold any more to their customers, because of the silver agitation, but they thought that within a short time after a correct settlement of the money question—they didn't say what "correct" was, but everybody of course ought to know what correct was—that after a correct settlement of the money question, that they would be able to furnish gold again. Think of it! Cannot furnish gold because of the silver agitation! Why, my friends, can a craze so near dead as the silver craze disturb the gold in this country? (Applause and laughter.) Why, if you read the gold standard papers, you will find that they are perfectly confident that the "gold craze" is going to be stamped out now in about three weeks—or the "silver craze;" the silver craze is going to be stamped out in about three weeks. If that is true, what can agitation do to harm these men? Ah, my friends, it is a frail financial system that trembles at the very breath of agitation. It is a frail financial system that trembles in the discussion of a political campaign. Restore silver; put it by the side of gold, and let your commerce be built upon the two, and I will promise you that no discussion of a gold standard will ever shake the foundations. (Great applause.)

My friends, there are just two great principles which we apply to the money question, and they are sufficient to solve it. You can't understand a question until you do grasp the principles which control it. If you see a boy throwing a stone into the air, and see the stone falling, and don't understand the law of gravitation, you may guess all your life as to the reason why that stone comes to the ground. But when you understand the law of gravitation all things like that are explained. And so with the money question. You can grope in the dark for an age until you find the principles which underlie the question, and when you understand them, then, my friends, the whole subject is clear to you. (Applause.) And here is the first principle: That when the supply of money does not increase as rapidly as the demand for money, then the value of each dollar rises. That is a proposition that is true. It is solid rock, and upon that proposition you can build a system. We apply the law of supply and demand to money. We say, destroy half the crop of wheat, and you will raise the price of wheat. We say the man who has wheat profits by the rise, and we say that he is glad that wheat went up. We apply that law to money. We say, destroy half the money, and the value of the other half will rise, and that the man who owns the money, or contracts payable in dollars, will profit by the rise. And we also say that he will be glad that money went up. (Applause.) We apply the law of supply and demand to silver as a commodity. We say that hostile legislation has increased the demand for gold and raised the purchasing power of an ounce of gold. We say that hostile legislation has lessened the demand for silver, and lowered the price of silver bullion when measured by gold, and we believe that you can undo by law what you did by law; that if you drove the metals apart by hostile legislation, that you can bring them together again by friendly legislation. (Applause.)

You ask me why we invoke the law now. I ask you why you invoked the law now. (Applause. Cries of "Good.") You say that commerce is omnipotent; why didn't you let commerce act then? Why did you come in and get a law passed in the night and in the dark to do what commerce could not do? (Applause.)

Demand for Silverite.

Open the mints; create a demand for silver, and that new demand, acting with the demand now existing, will raise the price of silver; and if that demand is great enough, as we believe it will be, to absorb every ounce of silver presented at our mints, then, my friends, the opening of the mints of this nation alone will restore the parity of gold and silver at 16 to 1, and make a silver dollar equal to a gold dollar, melted or coined, everywhere in the world. (Applause.) I say, my friends, these are the two principles which we apply to the money question, and our opponents ignore both. You cannot get an advocate of the gold standard to discuss the effect of a rising dollar upon mankind. You cannot get him to discuss the effect of a dollar, that grows fatter every day upon the great mass of the people, nor can you get him to apply the law of supply and demand to silver as a commodity. He will apply it to wheat or oats or corn, or anything else, but he stops when you go to apply it to silver.

My friends, when you concede that the number of dollars determines the value of the dollar—when you have conceded that—you have conceded the foundation principle upon which monetary science rests; and when you concede that a new demand created for silver raises the price of silver, there is only one question left open for discussion, and that is, how large a demand can be created by the United States and how large a supply is there waiting to come here when that demand is created? The coined silver of the world cannot come, because it is worth more at home. There is but little coined silver in the world that could come here. Let me illustrate. You have a silver dollar: Why don't you sell it for 95 cents? Because it is worth 100. Why doesn't France's silver come here under free coinage? Because it is worth three cents more at home than it would be here under free coinage at 16 to 1. (Applause.) And what is true of French silver is true of almost all the coined silver of the world. Why wouldn't merchandise silver come? Because it is worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. The labor applied to it has so enhanced its value that it could only be melted at a loss. How about the annual product? It can't all come; because other nations must have their share; the arts must have their share, and we simply would have to take what other nations did not want. But if we stood ready to take it all, we would fix a price and they would buy it at the price which we fixed. (Applause and cries, "That is right.") Ah, but you say that there is danger of an increase of supply of silver. Yes, that is another one of those wonderful inconsistencies, my friends. (Laughter.) They tell us that under free coinage you will have 50-cent dollars; they tell us that law adds nothing to the value of the metal, and that under free coinage you will merely stamp a piece of silver now worth 50 cents into a dollar worth 50 cents; and when they forget what they have said, they will tell you that wonderful profit will so wonderfully increase the production of silver that we cannot take care of the output. (Laughter and applause.) If it is true that free coinage converts 50 cents worth of silver into a 50-cent dollar, then, my friends, there will be no more stimulous to maintain under free coinage than there is now. I believe, however, that under free coinage we will raise the value of silver to $1.29 an ounce, measured in gold. That means, however, that the value of gold, measured by commodities, will come down towards silver, while the value of silver bullion is going up to it. (Applause.) But when that is accomplished, and when you have given back to silver what you took away from silver, when you have given the mine owner the same advantage that he had from the foundation of this government down to 1873—when you have done that, my friends, there is no reason to believe that there is going to be such a flood of silver as will embarrass the people who need money. (Applause and laughter.)

There May Be Floods.

You tell me there is a possibility of a flood of silver; I admit it. Everything is possible. You would be astonished if you stopped to think how few things are absolutely impossible. (Laughter.) Why, it is possible there may be a flood of gold. Our opponents estimate how much gold there is in the ocean, and it is barely possible that somebody may find a way of going out into the ocean and getting it, and thus deluging us with a flood of gold. (Laughter.) But it isn't probable. (Laughter.) I say all things are possible. When it commences to rain it is possible it may never stop. (Laughter.) But I have known it to be so dry that people had actually prayed for rain, although they knew if it commenced it might never quit. (Laughter.) But why haven't they been frightened? Because they look back over 6,000 years of history and they see but one flood, and they say, "We will take our chances." (Laughter.) You tell me there may be a flood of silver. I admit it is possible. But I ask you to look back over 6,000 years of history, during all of which time they have used silver, and they have never had even one flood of silver in all that time. (Laughter and applause.) We base opinion of the future upon the past. Our opponents are expecting something to happen which never happened in the history of the world. You can't point to a nation that was ever deluged with silver to the injury of the people. They point to states—nations—on a silver standard. It is true Mexico is not as far advanced as we are; but, my friends, don't blame it to a silver standard. Mexico is further advanced than it was ten years ago, and that cannot be said of any nation that uses gold. (Cries of "Good" and applause.) And if you want to know what the effect of the gold standard is on a nation, when we apply to gold the same reasoning that they apply to silver, I turn your attention to Turkey. Turkey has a gold standard. I say you have a chance, to see what a gold standard can do. Aren't you proud of the work of a gold standard? (Applause.) They say if we have free coinage we shall approach Mexico's standard. Maybe if we keep the gold standard we will approach Turkey's standard. (Applause and laughter.)

But, my friends, I must not detain you longer. I want to say one word to Democrats. I want to say one word to Democrats before I go. I am not going to say one word to prevent any Democrat from doing what his conscience tells him to be right; but I want to say this, that if any Democrat is going to leave the Democratic party, I want him to find his reason in his head or in his heart, and not in his pocketbook. (Great applause.) If he finds his reason in his pocketbook I want him to be man enough to say that that is where the reason is, and not say it is because all the rest of the Democrats have become anarchists all at once. (Applause.) If a Democrat is connected with a trust, and loves the trust more than he does his country, let him say so, and we will bid him Godspeed. (Great applause.) If he is tied to some corporation that is afraid that there will be enforcement of law. (Applause and hisses and cries of "Lawler.") My friends, I am not making any application of my remarks; I am making remarks here that I can make anywhere, because this truth spreads over this country. If there is any Democrat who is connected with a corporation and prefers to retain his connection with that corporation rather than to stand with the Democratic party in its effort to bring the government back to the position of Jefferson and Jackson, let him say so, my friends. (Applause.)

No Temporary Disagreement.

And more than that, let not these Democrats who go console themselves with the thought that this is but a temporary disagreement. Let them not console themselves with the thought that they will separate from us now and come back hereafter to assume positions of command. (Applause, and cries of "Never, never.") Let them understand what this contest means. This contest is not for an hour or for a day. This contest is the beginning of a struggle that shall not end until this government has been rescued from the hands of syndicates and trusts and put back into the hands of the people. (Great applause.) Any Democratic son who desires to leave his father's house can do so, but let him understand that when he gets tired eating with the hogs and comes back we may not kill the fatted calf for him. (Applause.) When he gets tired of associating with those who would undo what Jefferson and Jackson did, it may be the desire of those whom he left at home to make him saw wood a long while before he gets to the dinner table. (Applause and cries of "Serve him right.")

My friends, we have against us in this fight the very influences that were raised against Andrew Jackson when he opposed the mohey power of his day. We have opposed to us the very influences which opposed Thomas Jefferson when he organized the Democratic party, and when they called him a demagogue, and called his followers a mob. In order that you may get some idea of how history repeats itself, let me read to you what Mr. Jefferson said of the opposition which was organized against him in 1800. Writing to a friend abroad, he said: "The aspect of our politics has wonderfully changed since you left us. In place of the noble love of liberty and republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the war, an Anglican party has sprang up, whose avowed purpose is to draw over the substance, as they have already done to the forms, of the British government. While the main body of our citizens remains true to republican institutions, against us are the executive, the federal, judiciary, two out of the three branches of the legislature, all the officers of the government, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty, all British merchants and Americans trading on British capital, all speculators and brokers, and with them the banks and dealers in the public funds, United States bonds, and contrivances invented for the purpose of corruption and assimilating us to the rotten, as well as the sound parts of the British model. It would give you a fever if I were to name to you the apostates who have gone over to these heresies, men who were once Solomons in council and Samsons in the field, who have had their heads shorn by the harlot, England. In short, we are likely to preserve the liberties we have obtained only by unremitting energies and labors; but we shall preserve them." (Applause.)

Only the Generals Gone.

My friends, you would imagine from the reading of that that some one was describing the opposition arrayed against free-coinage today. (Applause.) And nothing is more familiar than those words, where he speaks of those having left his party who were Solomons in council and Samsons ni the field. Why, my friends, it is the boast of our opponents that all the men who have left the Demeratic party were Solomons in council and Samsons in the field. No small men left, it is only the big men. We have lost none of our army; the generals have deserted, that is all. (Applause and laughter.) Jefferson said that they would preserve the liberties of the people. They did. The American people can be trusted. They rise equal to every emergency, and I have no doubt that in this emergency they will not prove recreant to their duty. (Applause and cry, "You bet they won't!")

You tell us that we have England arrayed against us. Of course we have. The best certificate that we are doing what is right is found in the character of our opponents in this campaign. (Applause.) The fact that trusts are against us, the fact that they don't like us, is evidence that we don't like them. (Applause and laughter. Cry, "That's right.") The fact that syndicates don't like us is evidence that we don't like them. But, my friends, there is this consolation, that if we win this contest without them they will not be making their headquarters about the white house for four years to come. (Tremendous applause.)

Now just one word more. I want to say this to you, my friends: We don't want any silver advocate who employs labor to dictate to his employes how they shall vote. (Applause. Cry, "That is right.") When I want the votes of railroad men I go to the railroad men themselves, not to the president of the road, and bargain for their votes. (Applause.) I am willing to trust the justice of our cause to the sense of justice that exists in every individual. And, my friends, if we cannot win this contest by the voluntary wish and vote of the American people, I would prefer to wait four years more before we do. (Applause.) I say, my friends, I would prefer to wait than to feel that having won the contest I was not supported by a majority of the American people.

I realize the fight that we have on hand. I realize the work that lies before a president who meets these combinations. I realize the responsibility of the office, and I want to feel that if I am elected I have behind me the hearts of a majority of the people, and if I have, so help me God, I will carry them out. (Deafening applause.)

Mr. Bryan talked for one hour and five minutes. At the outset his voice seemed rather light and unmistakably worn, but it proved entirely adequate and grew stronger and more resonant as he progressed. Mr. Bryan speaks easily, rapidly and distinctly. He has none of the affectations or tricks of manner or tone common to the stereotyped stump orator, but all the force and vigor that characterize a self-possessed, straightforward speaker, entirely familiar with his subject and thoroughly understanding the temperament of his audience. His gestures are open and expressive, and the aspect of his countenance good natured rather than sharp or severe as many of his photographs would indicate.

He spoke for ten minutes without being interrupted. Then the notoriety-seeking smart alecks began to "cut in." At the first interruption from a man in the gallery, voices in the audience cried:

"Shut him up! Put him out!"

Mr. Bryan raised his hand and said: "No, don't do that. Let him ask his question. I am willing to answer any question, because when a man is right no question can confuse him."

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Bryan departed at once. But there was another speech in store for the big audience, and it was delivered by the sage of Nininger, who had sat on the right of Mr. Bryan throughout the latter's address.

Then the big gathering dispersed.

IN MAYOR DORAN'S BAILIWICK.

Audience of 1,200 Crowds the West Side Opera House.

The audience at the West Side opera house was becoming impatient when the cheers of the crowd that could not enter the hall announced the coming of Mr. Bryan. Fully 1,200 people were in the hall and as many more in the street outside, standing in the rain and waiting for a glimpse of the orator of the evening. The committee on reception was rather behind time, and John McCarthy and Dr. W. J. Hurd, who are of the West side and did not propose that its people should be lacking in courtesy, made it their business to assist Mr. Bryan and his followers to the platform. The audience was noisily in sympathy with the distinguished visitor, and even Mayor Doran, who is reputed to be a good Republican, showed some evidence of interest when Mr. Bryan stood upon the platform awaiting the pleasure of his hearers. Mayor Doran was accompanied by his wife, as were many others who were present.

The reception committee, consisting of ex-Ald. Hare, J. V. Todd, L. Peabody and William Stewart, followed Mr. Bryan to the platform, and when quiet was restored Mr. Hare introduced Col. J. H. Gieske, chairman of the meeting. Col. Gieske spoke briefly, and then Mr. Bryan was introduced as the greatest statesman of the nineteenth century. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

My friends, I don't think I am quite as big a man as that. (Laughter and cries of "You bet you are.") But there is one beauty about this form of government, and that is, that the people can take up from among them any one whom they desire, put him in authority, and let him execute the laws, not for his own elevation, but for their safety and welfare. And, in a country like this, where the government derives its powers from the consent of the governed, and where the people themselves choose their representatives in official life, I think it entirely proper that the candidate should appear before the people and defend his cause, and let the people know in what he believes, so that they can tell whether they want him or somebody else. And I have not been able to convince myself that it is less dignified for a candidate (in hard times like those) to come to the people, than to have the people charter a train and go to him. (Applause.)

His Claims for Support.

We are in the midst of a campaign, and one which is exciting great interest; and well it may, because if we are not right in the position we have taken, then, my friends, the maintenance of the gold standard in this country is little less than a crime. And if our opponents are right in the position which they have taken, then the election of the Chicago ticket would be an injury to this country. When these issues are presented and a single vote may determine the result, it behooves the people to study these questions, in order that they may act intelligently and patriotically.

I might appeal to you as the nominee of the Democratic party, and as the nominee of the Populist party, and as the nominee of the silver Republican party, and—I guess that is all. (Laughter.) The Republican party met before we got started, so I guess that is all. (Laughter.) But, as the nominee of three parties, I might appeal to the members of those parties on the grounds of regularity. I might say to the members of the Democratic party, "If you believe in regularity, then I am your nominee; if you believe in acquiescing in the will of the majority of your party, then I can accept your support. I might say this to the Populists and to the silver party. But, my friends, however clear my title is on the ground of regularity, I believe I have a higher claim than that to the suffrages of the people of this country. And I base my claim to their support in this campaign upon the fact that I am the only candidate for president who has a chance of being elected—(great applause)—don't interrupt me before I get through my sentence—the only candidate who has a chance to be elected who believes that this nation is big enough to attend to its own business. (Applause.) The Republican candidate has a chance to be elected. Either he or I will be elected. But he stands upon a platform which expressly declares that we are not able to have the financial system which we want, and must retain a system which we do not want until foreign nations come to our relief. I don't stand on that kind of a platform. I stand on a platform which declares that we, the people of the United States, are able to maintain a financial policy of our own, not only without the aid of foreign nations, but in spite of anything which they may do. (Applause.) Whenever the question of self-government is presented; whenever the right of self-government is assailed, then, my friends, there are no other questions until that is settled. You ask me to discuss other issues. I ask you what is the use of discussing any question, if, when we come to a decision, we have to submit that decision to some foreign nation before we can have what we want. (Laughter and applause.)

People Must Decide.

Let us first decide that the American people are able to run their own government, and then we can discuss among ourselves what is the best for us to have. (Applause.) Let us first decide that we can have a financial policy which we want, and then we can discuss what kind of a financial policy we want to have. But what is the use of discussion, if, when we decide, we are impotent to carry out that decision? The Republican party, in its platform, expressly surrenders to foreign nations the right to determine when this nation will enjoy the advantages of the double standard. The Republican platform declares that we must maintain the present financial policy, whether we want it or not, until—and until is a very long word—other nations consent that we need not. (Laughter.) If they said that we must maintain it for one year, we might have tried to bear it; if they had said we must maintain it for four years, we might have submitted to it; but when they say that we must maintain it forever if foreign nations insist upon it, I rebel against any such doctrine. (Applause, and cries of "Hear, hear.") More than that. We have waited twenty years. We have sent three commissions abroad, and they have come home empty-handed. I believe that the time of persuasion has passed. I believe that the time of entreaty has gone by, and that instead of sending our commissioners abroad to ask them to help us, the time has come when we should act for ourselves, and then let them follow us if they desire to. (Applause and cries of "That's right" and "Good, good.") Well, you say we can't do that. I had a debate with a man, and he said, "It is American, you know, to brag about what America can do." My friends, it is English you know, to doubt what Americans can do. (Applause and laughter.) There are some in this country who doubt the capacity of our people to legislate for themselves and to have their own financial system. You will find New York financiers who will tell you that it is perfectly impossible for the American people to do anything until they first obtain the written consent of the London financiers. But when you find a man who insists that foreign aid or consent is necessary, you generally find a man who goes to Europe oftener than he crosses the Mississippi river. (Applause.) You find a man better acquainted in foreign lands than he is in his own country. And if these men are not willing for this nation to act alone, if these

Continued on Eighth Page.

We Could **FILL THIS PAGE** Ten Times Over

With illustrations and descriptions of most remarkable bargains in Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Bedding, Crockery and Stoves, but we believe that our simple statement that we have prepared for the present week some of the choicest and most attractive bargains ever offered will accomplish the same purpose.

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An immense fall stock of pair lots. Such a stock as you've not seen for many a day, and at values that are worth investigating.

50 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, regular $1.50 goods, at, per pair 75c
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65 only Down Sofa Pillows in fancy Cretonne and best Silkoline covering, worth $1.00; now only, each 50c
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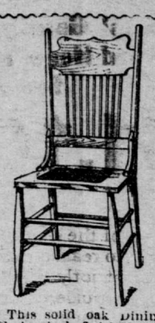

This solid oak Dining Chair, nicely finished with closely woven cane seat, brace arms, highly polished; strict value $1.25. N. E. Price but, each 74c

FURNITURE.

This **BED LOUNGE**, made in first-class manner with solid oak frame, upholstered in finest Corduroy in assorted colors, in patterns: When open it makes a double bed with soft center on woven wire springs, tufted with pure white cotton, and covered with finest quality satin ticking; strict value $10.00. New England price, net $6.95

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Best All-Wool Ingrains, per yard 35c
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Also about 50 Carpets which have been slightly used. **Monday** and **Tuesday** they go at just **One-Half** their marked price.

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We carry them all in their absolute perfection. As an example of our prices we show this standard self-feeding base-burning Heater, absolutely warranted, at the following almost incredible prices:

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Sheet Iron Heaters from $3.65 to $5.50. A good 18-Inch Box Stove, warranted, for $1.50

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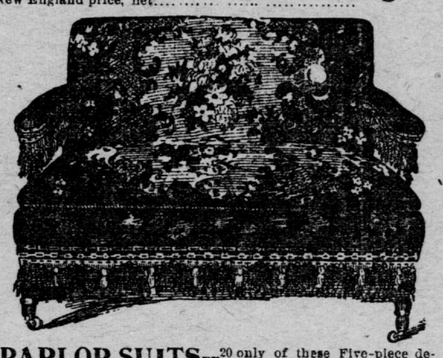

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