

HIS SILVER TONGUE.

Speech That Won Bryan the Nomination.

REPLY TO SENATOR HILL

An Eloquent Defense of the Platform.

His Views on Finance, the Income Tax, Tenure of Office, the Tariff and Business—He Declares He is Ready to Meet the Gold Standard Men on Every Point.

All that the imagination pictures of Demosthenes and Cicero, all that we have heard of the great orators of the English tongue, was realized.

HENRY GEORGE.

The delegates sat as if enchanted. It was a display of eloquence pure and undefiled. Henry Clay himself could not have created so great a furor.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

Bryan's speech was the finest I have ever listened to.

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Here is the speech by W. J. Bryan in the national convention at Chicago that made him famous and that nominated him for the presidency:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

I would be presumptuous indeed to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity.

When this debate is concluded, a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration, and also the resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is an atom—he is born, he acts, he dies—but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principle.

Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out as this issue has been by the voters themselves. On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour, asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue, concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party.

Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief and declaring that if successful they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made, and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit. Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory until they were assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country.

In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth.

Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York (Senator Hill). But we knew that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. I say it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side.

The gentleman who just preceded

(Governor Russell) spoke of the old state of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the state of Massachusetts. But we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens in the state of Massachusetts. When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course.

We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of the business man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the crossroads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of grain. The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured in the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world.

We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast; but those hardy pioneers who braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have erected schoolhouses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country.

It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. We have petitioned, and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked, and our calamity came. We beg no longer. We entreat no more. We petition no more. We defy them.

The gentleman from Wisconsin has said he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free you need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson to stand as Jackson stood against the encroachments of aggrandized wealth.

They tell us that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues; that the principles upon which rests Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet those conditions.

They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here. That is a new idea. They criticize us for our criticism of the supreme court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticized; we have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticisms, read the dissenting opinions of the court. That will give you criticisms. They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it—the income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the supreme court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind; and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind.

The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax. When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours.

He says we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said, you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracies of Catiline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America.

We say in our platform that we believe that the right to coin money and issue money is a function of government. We believe it. We believe it is a part of sovereignty, and can no more, with safety, be delegated to private in-

dividuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or to levy laws for taxation. Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentleman who has addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government and that the banks ought to go out of the government business.

They complain about the plank which declares against the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that is being built up in Washington which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society. I cannot dwell longer in my limited time. [Cries of "Go on! Go on!"]

Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing that this change in our laws shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting these contracts which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditor. He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a parity within a year we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we believe will be successful we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him, if he will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself? He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement? There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for 30 years—for 30 years—to secure an international agreement, and those are waiting for it most patiently who don't want it at all.

Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiment of this country? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a president, but they had good reason for the suspicion, because there is scarcely a state here today asking for the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party.

But note the change. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetalism by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans, and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophesied his election. How is it today? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon—that man shudders today when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena.

Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to any one who will look at the matter? It is no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people or who is willing to surrender the right of self government and place the legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers.

We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the para-

mount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute bimetalism.

If the gold standard is a good thing, why try to get rid of it? I might call attention to the fact that some of the people who are in this convention today and who tell you that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetalism and thereby declare that a gold standard is wrong and that the principle of bimetalism is better—these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together even with all the world.

I want to suggest this truth—that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention and not in favor of abandoning it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nation are willing to help us let go? Here is the line of battle. We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilization, we reply to them that this, the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for a gold standard and both the parties this year are declaring against it. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So, if they come to meet us on that, we can present the history of our nation.

More than that, we can tell them this—that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. They can find where the holders of fixed investments have. Mr. Carlisle said in 1878 that this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country; and, my friends, it is simply a question that we shall decide upon which side shall the Democratic party fight—upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is the question that the party must answer first, and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter.

The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well to do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it.

You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this Union.

I shall not slander the fair state of Massachusetts nor the state of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, is this nation able to attend to its own business?—I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those states will declare our helpless impotency as a nation to attend to our own business.

It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when but 3,000,000, had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people.

Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetalism is good, but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetalism and then let England have bimetalism because the United States has. If they dare to come out and in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests, and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

B. & B.

It's by having what's wanted, and selling that kind at prices enough less to pay people to come or send here, that we expect to—and will—win even greater business in July than we did in June—had the biggest June this year of 1896 of any in the store's history—proof that choice goods for less prices win.

NOTE THESE:

AGRA LINEN—25½ inches wide—6¼c—all in natural linen color grounds—some with wide, some with narrow, some with clusters of stripes in pretty colorings of blue, green, yellow, pink and lavender—we washed samples of each color combination—washed them thoroughly—not a color faded or run—such goods for 6¼c—and they're all stylish effects.

AMERICAN DIMITIES—5c, 6¼c—largest assortment at 6¼c some of the lot are 10c goods—others 12½c—light colors, and a lot of the 6¼c ones in dark navy blue with neat white figures, which speaks a lot for the character of these, as blue and white is quite in favor—serviceable colors which can be made up without lining.

Medium heavy welt WHITE P. Ks.—29 inches wide—10c—nice for skirts—this kind starches better than muslin.

25c GRASS LINENS—29 inches wide—13c—stripes and plaids in colorings of red, blue, brown, etc.—style and worth that would make busy selling at even the full value price—a saving of ten cents a yard will bring great results—people realize that saving money is as good as earning it, or this small profit store wouldn't do such a large proportion of this country's retail Dry Goods business.

WASH GOODS—3c to \$1.25—and if the desired kinds are not mentioned here, let us know your preference and we'll send samples of what's wanted—you'll find prices right for the kinds—less.

BOGGS & BUHL

ALLEGHENY, PA.

CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL



LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO., PA.

Expenses low. To those who intend to teach the State gives 50 cents a week as Aid, and 50 dollars at graduation. Tuition, \$1.25 per week; (State aid deducted 75 cents per week. Heat, light, washing, furnished room and good board, only \$3 per week.

The net cost for tuition, board, heat and furnished room for the fall term of 16 weeks is only \$60; for the winter term of 12 weeks, only \$45; and for the spring term of 14 weeks, only \$52.50. The net cost of the whole Senior year of 42 weeks is only \$107.40.

The Faculty of the Central State Normal School is composed of specialists in their several departments. Five leading colleges are represented.

A well conducted Model School furnishes superior training to professional students. Graduates command good positions and meet with excellent success.

The handsome new building, erected at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, is now finished and occupied. Accommodations first class. Electric light in every room, carpets, spring beds, wardrobes, new furniture, fourteen bath rooms. Hot and cold water on every floor. Fan system steam heat. Smead system of ventilation. Everything is new and convenient. Students may enter at any time. Lock Haven is accessible by rail from all directions.

We shall be glad to correspond with any who are interested. Send for free catalogue and secure rooms for next term.

JAMES ELDON, A. M., Ph. D., Principal,

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING COMPANY. Corner of High and Spring street. Receive Deposits; Discount Notes. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

GERMAN HOUSE. High Street, opposite the Court House. Entirely new. New Furniture, Steam Heat, Electric Light, and all the modern improvements. A. S. & C. M. GARMAN, Proprietors.

10 times out of 10

The New York Journal recently offered ten bicycles to the ten winners in a guessing contest, leaving the choice of machine to each. All of them chose

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Nine immediately, and one after he had looked at others. And The Journal bought Ten Columbias. Paid \$100 each for them, too. On even terms a Columbia will be chosen

10 times out of 10

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

A. L. SHEFFER, Agent, Crider's Exchange Building BELLEFONTE, PA.

SECHLER & CO

Finest Roasted Coffees, Rio, Java, Santos and Mocha. Fresh Roasted.

Lake Fish, of all kinds at Very Low Prices. New Cheese.

We are selling a good grade of tea—green, black or mixed at 28c per lb. Try it.

Try our Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Dried Beef. They are very fine.

Our Oat-meal and flakes are always fresh and sound, you can depend on them.

Finest Table-oil, Mustard,

Olives, Sauces, Ketchups, Salad, Dressing, Mushrooms, Truffles, Capers.

Finest Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Cocoanuts, Dates and Figs.

Columbia River Salmon, Finest Goods 15, 20 and 25 cents per can.

Tubs, Pails, Wash Rubbers, Brooms, Brushes and Baskets.

Fine Table Syrups. New Orleans Molasses. Pure Maple Syrup, in one gallon cans, at \$1.00 each.

THE LEADING GROCERS, BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.