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The Centre Democrat.

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CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1898.

VOL. 20, NO. 4.

SHORT SESSION OF COURT

Criminal List Was Small and Only a Few Cases Tried.

EV. CHURCH CASE SETTLED

Verdicts Rendered and Sentences Imposed—Report of the Grand Jury—Civil Lists Tried—An Important Church Case Settled Other Items of Interest for Our Readers.

January term of court convened on Monday morning, with President Judge, John G. Love, on the bench.

This is the first court at which Centre county has but one judge on the bench, as the term of the last associate judge expired the first of January of this year.

The day was largely taken up in hearing motions and petitions, presented by the several members of the bar.

The list of grand jurors was called and twenty answered to their names, and C. P. Long, a merchant from Spring Mills, was chosen foreman by the court. The court instructed them as to the duties devolving upon Grand Jurors, whereupon they retired to the grand jury room to pass upon the several bills of indictments which will be laid before them by the District Attorney.

The constables of the several townships and boroughs of the county then made their quarterly returns to the Court of Quarter Sessions, after which the court instructed them as to their duties in reference to forest fires, under a recent Act of Assembly, and handed to each a copy of the act.

The list of traverse jurors was then called and forty-two answered to their names.

The following civil cases were then disposed of:

Julia A. Brown vs. S. Peck, Executor of etc., of Henry Brown, late Walker township deceased, summons in assumpsit, plea non-assumpsit, two cases. Verdict in one case, for \$354.46; and in the other for \$1524.11 in favor of the plaintiff.

Sophia S. Rockey vs. S. Peck, executor of Henry Brown, late of Walker township, deceased, summons in assumpsit, plea non-assumpsit. Verdict in the one case for \$258.60; and in the other for \$206.96, in favor of the plaintiff.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, use of D. M. Lieb, guardian of Fannie Gregg, minor child of Lida P. Gregg, deceased, now for the use of Fannie Gregg Brown, vs. John Curtin and H. L. Barnhart, surviving James B. Curtin, now deceased, scire facias, sur-judgment, plea nil debit. Non suit entered.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, use of D. M. Lieb, guardian, now to the use of W. H. Musser, guardian of Lida Gregg, minor child of Lida P. Gregg, deceased vs. John Curtin and H. L. Barnhart, surviving James B. Curtin, late of Centre county, dec'd, scire facias sur-judgment, plea nil debit, continued.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Com. vs. Charles Linn, indicted for larceny, prosecutor David Chambers. The defendant is charged with taking a shirt, a pair of cuff buttons and sixty five dollars in money from Edward Burns, in Snow Shoe, on the night of December 3, 1897. Verdict on Tuesday afternoon of not guilty on the three counts in the indictment.

Com. Alf Huffman, indicted for open lewdness, prosecutor W. J. Singer. The details in this case are not fit for publication, and after the jury had been challenged, the defendant changed his plea from not guilty to that of guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of twenty five dollars, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of seven months.

Com. vs. Ardell Campbell, indicted: first count, larceny; second count, receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen; prosecutor, Jacob Woodring. At November sessions, Edward Woodring plead guilty to driving away and selling to a Mr. McClain, at or near Bald Eagle station in Blair county, two cows belonging to Jacob Woodring, of near Port Matilda, and is now serving time for the offense in the Reformatory at Huntington. Some time ago this defendant was arrested at Bellefonte for being an accomplice in the taking of these cows, and at the trial of Mr. Campbell this afternoon. Mr. Woodring who had been brought from the Reformatory testified that Mr. Campbell was implicated, and helped drive these cows away, and also named two others, and stated that all participated in the funds realized from the sale of the cows to Mr. McClain. Verdict of guilty on the first count of the indictment, and not guilty of the second count.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH CONTEST.

The important civil cases on the list to be tried this week were the cases of John S. Dauberman and John H. Krumbine, trading as Dauberman & Krumbine vs. O. L. Saylor, presiding elder of the

Williamsport District of the Evangelical Association, John H. Erdman, Pastor at Centre Hall, of the Evangelical Association and W. C. Farner, Wm. Boal and D. J. Tressler, trustees of the Evangelical Association at Centre Hall; appeal, plea non-assumpsit. And the case of A. P. Luse and C. W. Luse, trading as A. P. Luse & Son against the same defendants and the same pleas. Both of these cases grow out of the trouble in the Evangelical church, between the Esher and the Dabb's factions, which finally resulted in a division in the church, one faction being known as the Evangelical Association of North America and the other United Evangelical church, now two separate and distinct church organizations.

These cases were settled by the United Evangelical church buying the Centre Hall church and parsonage from the defendants, paying therefore four hundred dollars, and assuming the debts against the two properties, and the defendants giving to the United Evangelical church a quit-claim deed, and to give to the purchasers immediate possession of the church at Centre Hall, and give possession of the parsonage on the first day of April, 1898. This disposition of the cases avoided what might otherwise resulted in a long and tedious litigation.

Jacob Dutweiler vs. A. E. Grove and C. H. Orwig, trading as Grove & Orwig, appeal, plea non-assumpsit. This case grows out of a lumber operation by the defendants on the lands of the defendant in Potter township during the summer of 1896. The plaintiff suing for damages for use and injury to chestnut timber not included in the article of agreement, and for destruction of fences by felling trees on to them. On Wednesday morning, after the plaintiff closed their testimony on motion of counsel for defendants a compulsory non-suit was granted.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Quarter Session of Centre county.

Your Grand Jury for January Term 1898, beg leave to submit the following report: They have acted upon thirteen bills of indictment, ignoring five bills and finding eight true bills. They have examined the public buildings, at the jail they found all as neat and clean as possible. The Grand Jury would recommend the papering of the office and the main hall, and repair the front vestibule, and repair-plastering in rear vestibule and such other repairs as the commissioners may deem necessary. As to the Court House we would recommend that the commissioners make all the repairs that are needed. We further desire to tender our thanks to the Honorable Court and the District Attorney for their courtesy and assistance rendered during our deliberations.

C. P. LONG, Foreman.

Grand Jury was discharged on Wednesday morning.

All petit jurors were discharged on Wednesday forenoon after the panelling of the jury in the case of Ethan Tierney and Annie Tierney vs the Overseer of the Poor of Boggs township, appeal plea non-assumpsit. This suit was brought to recover for the keeping of Norman Tierney from May first to Sept. first, at seven dollars per month. Mr. Tierney is suffering from Pott's disease since having been hurt at the ore banks some years ago and requires constant attention as the sores must frequently be dressed, the defendants alleging that they had secured a place where they could have Mr. Tierney kept cheaper than Mr. and Mrs. Tierney were keeping him for, but that the pauper refused to go and remained with the plaintiffs. Verdict on Wednesday afternoon in favor of the plaintiff for twenty-eight dollars, with interest from September.

Court adjourned on Wednesday afternoon until Monday morning next.

David Rothrock, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Henry Rothrock, deceased, in part of the use of David Rothrock and John R. Rothrock vs. Henry Rothrock, Jr., with notice to John Woods, George Garbrier, Sallie J. Kelley, William Kelley as terre tenants, summons in scire facias sur mortgage, plea nil debit. Continued.

Criminal cases entered to January sessions, and not heretofore reported were disposed of as follows:

Com. vs. Wilkinson Horner, charge: betrayal, prosecutrix Sallie Ryan. Continued.

Com. vs. Milford Stover, charge: betrayal, prosecutrix Sadie Kleckner. Settled.

Com. vs. Ammon Gramley, charge: betrayal, prosecutrix Ella Johnson. Settled.

Com. vs. Thomas Witmeyer, charge: betrayal, prosecutrix Mazie A. Bower. Continued.

Com. vs. J. O. Mohr, charge: aggravated assault and battery, prosecutor William Huey. Bill ignored.

Com. vs. Jacob E. Brickley, charge: betrayal, prosecutrix Mary Weaver. True Bill.

Com. vs. Clyde Roper, Luther Roper and Jerry Condo, charge: illegal fishing returned by the constable of Gregg township. Continued.

Continued on page 4.

TWO PROMINENT CITIZENS

Passed Away During the Last Week

DEATH OF JOHN I. CURTIN

One of Bellefonte's Prominent Citizens—Was One of Centre County's Famous Iron Workers—Halt Brother of Gov. Curtin—Death of John I. Thompson, of Martha.

JOHN CURTIN:—On Friday afternoon the venerable John Curtin, died at his home on West Linn street, surrounded by his family.

Mr. Curtin had been confined to his bed for several months past and death was due to old age.

John Curtin was born in Bellefonte, September 24th, 1810; and therefore 87 years 3 month 28 days old at the time of his demise. His father was Roland Curtin, who emigrated from Ireland, in 1783, and settled in Bellefonte and finally at Curtin's Works where he established the Eagle Iron Works. John was one of six brothers all of whom are now dead. He received a liberal education and after attaining manhood engaged with his father and brothers in the iron business at Curtin's Works. The firm was first known as Roland Curtin & Sons, remaining so until 1842 when Roland Curtin retired and the firm name became C. & I. Curtin. This partnership continued up until about thirty years ago when the subject of this article retired from active business. The deceased was a half-brother of the late Andrew G. Curtin, the old war governor of Pennsylvania. In 1835 he married Miss Julia Barnhart, of Bald Eagle valley, who preceded him to the grave about eight years ago. Mr. Curtin leaves four children to mourn his loss namely: Harry K., of Roland; John G., of Philadelphia; Mrs. Dr. J. F. Larimer, of Omaha; and Mrs. John I. Curtin, of Bellefonte. Two sisters also survive him they are Miss Julia Curtin and Mrs. Nannie Clark, both of Philadelphia.

The funeral took place Monday afternoon at 1.30, from the house. The deceased was a member of the Methodist church.

DEATH OF JOHN I. THOMPSON:—John I. Thompson an old-time resident and prominent citizen, of Martha, Centre Co., died at his home on Friday morning after an illness of three months. He is survived by one son, Budd, at home, and one daughter, Nora, wife of Dr. Thompson, of Stormstown, Centre county; also one brother, James Thompson. Funeral services at his late home Monday afternoon. Interment in the Presbyterian cemetery at Port Matilda.

DIED AT LEMONT:—On Friday Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, Mrs. Andrew Kerns died at Lemont, after a short illness with measles. She had been married but a short time. The interment took place at Houserville, on Tuesday forenoon.

Snyder County Alright.

Snyder county has a jail without a single inmate, and has \$1,400 surplus in its treasury. It is said, too, that cobwebs grow on the district attorney's desk. That is a record of which Snyder county can well be proud.

In Snyder county liquor licenses are said to be plenty—you can get a smile at any crossroads, and there are many distilleries. This is an instance in which the prohibition argument don't work out. The fact is the population there is largely "Pennsylvania Dutch" who are industrious, thrifty and lawabiding. "Hoorra for Schnyder."

Scott Rorer Dead.

The Millheim Journal says that Scott Rorer of Easton, brother to Thos. J. Rorer, of Rebersburg, was killed at South Plainfield, N. J., one day last week by stepping in front of a moving engine. He was a conductor on a freight train on the Lehigh Valley R. R. He left this county many years ago, but was well and favorably known to many of our people. He was married to a Miss Herb, of Sugar Valley.

Fire at Spring Mills.

Early on Thursday morning of last week a store building occupied by J. Grollman, clothing merchant, at Spring Mills, was burned down with all contents. The building was owned by Robert Smith, and he had \$150 insurance in the Farmer's Mutual of Penns Valley. Mr. Grollman had \$1000 on his stock in another company. Cause of the fire unknown.

DIED AT WOODWARD:—Samuel Kreamer died at Woodward on Saturday Jan. 22nd after a brief illness with the grippe. He had been in delicate health from childhood; was a son of Samuel Kreamer. Aged 49 years, 3 month and 19 days. Interment on Monday. He was a single man.

CURIOS DEVICES

From time to time mention is made of some of the curious devices for which inventors seek and sometimes obtain patents, but it is believed that no mention has yet been made of the following:

"Tape Worm Trap." The patent describes, and the model filed in the Patent Office shows, a small gold trap secured to one end of a silk thread or string. The trap which is made in the form of a box, has one side open, and fitted with a knife, held in its raised position by means of a string, when the trap is set. Suitable bait is contained within the trap. The afflicted person is induced or probably forced to swallow this delightful morsel, one end of the string being retained by the patient. The worm, like all other foolish animals extends its head into the trap to swallow the bait, whereupon the spring releases the knife, the patient removes the trap with its contained head, perhaps.

Another patent has been issued for a pair of stilts adapted to be secured to the legs on one side of a horse, in order that the horse might, with ease and celerity, plough along the side of a steep hill.

Still another learned inventor secured a patent for springs to be secured to the four feet of a horse or mule, the springs being coiled and otherwise so arranged that a cannon or heavy artillery piece might be mounted on the back of a horse and fired, without endangering the life or limb of the animal by the recoil.

In Washington, there lived one of those characters met with in every large city occasionally, who though not violently insane, yet is mentally unbalanced and generally termed a crank. What the individual's name was it is impossible to find out, but around the halls of the Patent Office he was known as Colonel Pinchover. One hallucination which the Colonel carefully nursed was that his extreme poverty was directly due to the fact that the Government had confiscated \$300,000,000 worth of mules during the war and for which he had never been paid, and for which he was constantly making a claim. On account of his antiquated appearance, he was always a source of great amusement for the attorneys frequenting the Patent Office, and also of many of the officials, who delighted in inviting the Colonel to partake of liquid refreshments with them in a much frequented saloon directly opposite the Patent Office. On such occasion the Colonel usually emerged from the place as completely wet on the outside as the in. In order that some justification might be found for the Colonel's regular visits to the Patent Office, an application for patent was formally drawn up and executed by some unknown person, and regularly filed, for "an improved dog's tail." The description forming a part of the application set out that the object of the invention was to provide a device whereby a dog could, at full speed, turn sharp corners without falling, the invention consisting in providing an auxiliary tail made of sheet metal and in such a way that the several parts thereof could telescope, and so secured to the dog's appendage that it might be lengthened or shortened at will. From the description it appears that no prior training of the dog is necessary, but that from natural instinct in turning the corner at a rapid gait, he would lengthen the tail and so dispose it on one side that no mishap would occur. It is needless to say that although the Colonel has departed this life his application still resides in the Patent Office, and that the patent therefore is still forthcoming.

Oil to Klondyke.

Samuel H. Myers, chief of the Lock Haven fire department, John Gritner, Robert Thomas and John Myers, the latter are brothers and the former their nephew, the four latter are farmers from Clinton county, all hale, hearty, young men and used to roughing it, Thursday afternoon of last week departed for the Klondyke. Their first tie-up will be at Seattle, Washington, where they will obtain their outfit of provisions, etc., and from thence by boat to Dyea and from that point by way of the Chilkoot pass to the Yukon river and down the Yukon to Dawson City, their destination.

Robert Myers is a man of some wealth and will pay the expenses of the expedition.

The Taxes Were Paid.

Salon Smith, of Allison township, Clinton Co., was imprisoned in jail over two months for refusing to pay taxes, but was released Saturday, the necessary amount having been paid.

That is the proper way to make professional dead-beats pay up. This same practice should be enforced in Centre county.

A Good Yield of Corn.

John W. Group, of Nippenose Vealey, planted a field of corn last spring in the middle of June. When he husked the crop last fall it was found to yield 100 bushels to the acre.

BRYAN'S SPEECH AT MINNEAPOLIS

A Very Able Review of the Money Question

DEMAND FOR BIMETALLISM

England and France are for the Double Standard—Only a few Financiers and Politicians for Gold—Where the Republican Party Stands and its Duplicity—Historical Allusions.

Last week William J. Bryan spoke in a monster exposition building in Minneapolis, Minn., to an audience of over 6000 persons.

This address was devoted entirely to a review of the money question. It was a masterly effort and probably one of his ablest. It attracted much attention and discussion, but the eastern goldbug dailies have avoided referring to the same as they evidently fear that it may prove to their disadvantage.

At this season of the year our readers will devote time to the papers and for that reason we give Bryan's speech in full. It is quite long but at the same time interesting and instructive. Don't be selfish with this copy, but pass it over to your neighbor and have him read it also, no matter what his politics may be. Such a patriotic utterance is an appeal to the people on a grave question, that should enlist the serious consideration of every citizen of this republic:

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The presence of this magnificent audience and the interest which you have manifested in the subject to which you have come to listen is most encouraging to me, after reading the daily papers how dead the cause of bimetalism is.

There is no campaign on hand, and yet this audience numbers about as many as the audience which assembled here in the very midst of that memorable campaign (cries of "more") and we found a great many on the outside who had come a little too late to get into the house. I am sorry that any one should have been turned away; but, my friends, the trouble is that the subject about which people are thinking, the subject in which they feel so deep an interest, has awakened so much enthusiasm that it is difficult to find a hall large enough to seat comfortably all those who have not yet seen the advance agent of prosperity. (Applause and laughter. (Cries of "pretty good.")

I want to talk to you a little while upon the subject of bimetalism and I want to assure you that we are not making any apologies for the fight which we made last year. We are not taking back anything that was said in support of bimetalism last year. We are not on the defense, we are on the aggressive. We are charging the enemy, and we expect to continue to wage this warfare just as long as there is a party or a man who desires to look across 3,000 miles of water for inspiration and instruction in regard to American politics. (Applause.)

The object of this meeting to-night, at least the object of my speaking, is not to convince you. You are already convinced; I simply desire to put in concrete and concise form certain arguments which, I believe, you can use with effect as you talk with your neighbors. Conversations are, as a rule, made at a public meeting. They are made in hand to hand conflicts which take place on the streets and in places of business, and I would suggest to you certain propositions which I desire you to put to your opponents; propositions which cannot be denied; propositions which our opponents are not always willing to discuss, and yet propositions which go to the very root of the question under discussion.

First, we are not advocating a new and untried thing. We are not the ones who desire to experiment. We are building our faith upon foundations laid hundreds of years ago and are simply asking for the restoration of a financial policy which this nation once had, and which it enjoyed while it had it. Bimetalism is not new—bimetalism is old. We had the double standard in the United States for 81 years, beginning with 1792 and ending in 1873—81 years of experience under bimetalism; and yet the advantage of bimetalism were so apparent and its blessings so easily discerned that in all that 81 years no political party of any name ever dared to condemn bimetalism in a national convention. (Applause.)

My friends, that is a record of which any policy might be proud. Can you name any other policy which has existed so long without an opponent?

Some of you people believe in a high tariff, but don't you know that whenever we have had a high tariff we have generally had some party denouncing it? Some of you believe in a low tariff, and you must admit that whenever we have had a low tariff we have generally had some party denouncing it, but we had bimetalism for 81 years and no party ever denouncing it while we had it. (Applause.) But this is not the most astonishing thing. We adopted a gold standard in 1873 without any party ever asking to have it done. (Laughter.) Isn't it strange? Isn't it strange? That such a change has been made without any party of any name requesting that it be made. My friends, I want you if you are opponents of bimetalism to ask yourselves, when you go home, how it happened that so great a change was made in the policy of the nation without the subject having been presented to the people by any party in existence at that time.

PEOPLE DIDN'T KNOW IT.

More than that, not only was the change made without any party asking for it, the change was made without the American people knowing that it was made at the time it was made. More than that, I assert that the change was made without congress knowing that the change was being made. (Loud applause.) I don't speak of it merely to revive ancient history, but I speak of it because recent events have corroborated us in the matter. I have heard men say that it was impossible to make such a change in our laws without the members of congress knowing that it was being done. Well, Mr. Blaine was speaker of the house at the time, and he said he didn't know. Senators and members are on record as declaring that they didn't know; but there are some

people who still deny that it was possible to have made the change without its being known. Well, now, my friends, a providence has come to our relief. Events have robbed our opponents of the argument that it is impossible to pass a bill through congress without its contents being known. If anybody ever tells you that a law cannot pass through congress without its contents being known, you ask him who put section 22 into the Dingley bill. (Applause.) There was a bill which was discussed in both the house and senate and scrutinized. The Republicans were trying to find something in it to defend, and its opponents were trying to find something in it to condemn, and the opponents had an easier time to find what they were looking for than the advocates of the bill did, (applause), but it went through the house and it went through the senate and it was signed by the president, and then when it was done, they looked at it and said, "Who put section 22 into that bill?" (Loud applause.) And the question, "Who put section 22 in the Dingley bill?" will go down to history by the side of that other famous interrogatory, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" (Loud applause and laughter.)

Now, there was a change made, and something inserted in the law that was not known, that congress didn't understand; but, my friends, you might say that, suppose the change was made, without the people knowing it, or asking for it, suppose it was made without the members of congress knowing it, yet it might have been a good change. I want to say to you that the opponents of bimetalism cannot make that argument because we had the law for 23 years after the change was made before any political party of any name even dared to say in a national convention that the gold standard was a blessing to the American people. (Applause.) I want you who feel inclined to support the gold standard to understand that 23 years after the change was made, its evils were so apparent that no party had the audacity to point to it with the prof. (Laughter.) What's the matter with the American people? Can't they tell a good thing when they see it? Does it take more than 23 years to find out a good thing? Why, look at your Republican papers, and they think that they have found the Dingley bill a blessing in less than a year, but they didn't find the gold standard a blessing for 23 years. (Applause.) Not only did they fail to endorse the gold standard, but they actually condemned it. In 1892 we had 19 years of experience under the gold standard, and yet in 1892 every prominent party held out the hope of the abandonment of the gold standard. The Republicans met in this convention hall and adopted a platform, "The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetalism," after suffering 19 years under the gold standard. (Applause.) Why did they do it? Did those Republicans who assembled in this hall know what they were talking about? They said, "The American people from tradition and interest favor what?"—the thing that they had been having for 19 years? No, favor the thing that they had before they got the gold standard—(applause)—favor bimetalism.

THE 1892 PLATFORM.

The Democrats declared in their convention in favor of the use of gold and silver as the standard money of the country and for the coinage, not of gold alone, but for that, too, without any discrimination against either metal or the charge for mintage. The Republican and Democratic platforms merely went to the manner of restoring bimetalism, and didn't take from the force of the declaration in favor of the double standard as against the single gold standard. Now, the Populist party not only declared for bimetalism, but named the ratio of 16 to 1, and thus became pioneers in the naming of the ratio, although the advocates of bimetalism had for 20 years been voting in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, and waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. (Applause and laughter.) so that in 1892 the Democrats, the Republicans and the Populists declared in favor of the double standard, which we did have. Now, isn't it strange that after 19 years of experience under the gold standard, all three of these parties should have found it necessary to declare for bimetalism as against that gold standard? But, I know there are some people who think that in these latter days we can learn more in a few days, or in a few weeks, or in a few years, than you could learn in a life time before, and so there may be some who think that from 1892 to 1896 the people had time to find out whether the gold standard was a good thing.

Well, now, my friends, in 1896 the American people didn't declare for the gold standard. In 1896 the Democrats met at Chicago and declared against the gold standard in favor of bimetalism, and named the means by which bimetalism could be restored—free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that, too, without waiting for other nations—and the Populists adopted a platform almost identical in substance on that subject and the national silver party did the same thing. And at the election, 6,500,000 people declared by their ballot that they had tried the gold standard; that they didn't like it, and that they wanted bimetalism without waiting for other nations to help us to get bimetalism. (Applause.) But you tell me that 7,000,000 voted the Republican ticket. I reply that the Republican party didn't declare that the gold standard was a blessing to the American people. The Republican party, in its platform, declared that it would do what it could to secure the international bimetalism, and only declared that the gold standard must be maintained until the leading nations of Europe would co-operate in restoring bimetalism. In other words, the Republican party condemned the gold standard and declared that it was not a good thing for this country, by promising to get rid of it. I think it is only fair to say that the Republican party would not pledge itself to try to get rid of the gold standard if it really thought it was a blessing to the American people, unless it wanted to punish the American people and thought the gold standard was too good for them, and ought to be removed for their punishment. (Applause.)

At the polls 6,500,000 voted for a ticket pledged to international bimetalism; 15,500,000 voted against the gold standard and in favor of a double standard, differing only in the means of securing the double standard, but, my friends, the case is even stronger than that. You might have said, or might say, that these were people who believed in the gold standard, but who voted with the Republicans because there was no opportunity to express their admiration for the gold standard. I am going to take away that argument from you. The Republicans, the advocates of the gold standard, had a chance to record themselves in favor of the gold standard. There was a platform which declared the gold

Continued on page 2.