THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1896.

ORATORY'S BRILLIANT GAIN

The Speech Which Has Made Congressman Cousins Pamous.

HIS EXCORIATION OF BAYARD

Full Text of What Is Said to Have Been the Finest Bit of Forensia Eloquence Heard in Washington in Many Years.

From the Congressional Record, March 19 Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of great to suffer the humiliation that necessarily into the conduct or official character of a prominent representative of the govern-ment. The censure of a high official is not only a disapproval of his misconduct which reflects somewhat upon the govern-ment that is obliged to make it. Never-ment that is obliged to make it. Never-must in some manner be disposed of the prove. For my own part, I would very must in some manner be disposed of the ongress. To be obliged to make the out of color and keeping with a perform on the character that has heretofore char into congress. To be obliged to make the provent of one a matter of profound. The own must have the court of form one provide the the manner of the marry.

When we recall the names of the many and distinguished representatives who in times past have represented this Repub-ic at the court of St. James, we wish that the succession of honor and dignity and ability had not thus been broken. But this deliberate and unexampled breach of bibliometre, atlanute, this ungrateful, unthis defiberate and unexampled breach of diplomatic etiquette-this ungrateful, un-provoked, and unbecoming insult to a ma-jority of the people of America, to her distinguished living and to her honored dead, by one who bore their confidence, their mission, and credentials-must not be left unchallenged, since it has entered the annals of our diplomatic history. The charge on which this resolution rests is not denied. It is, in fact, admitted. The answer of the president to the inquiry of the honse of representatives contains both speeches of Mr. Bayard that are com-plained of. plained of

BAYARD'S FIRST SPEECH.

BAYARD'S FIRST SPEECH. The first speech delivered at Boston, England, is reported in the Boston Guar-dian and the Lincolnshire Independent of August 19, 1893, under the following neadlines: "Boston, East and West-The American Ambassador Visits the Borough-Speech Day at the Grammar School-Complimen-tary dinner-Presentations of an Illumin-ated Address." This account of the performance is au-thentic, because Mr. Bayard attaches it to his letter to the secretary of state, Mr. Oiney. His only explanation of the silly affair is that he spoke "without premedi-tation," that everything was "im-promptu," and that "a humorous post-prandial tone" prevailed, and that the re-porters failed to catch his words, some times in Latin, and confused them. (Laughter.] This automation to second them (Laughter.)

(Laughter.) Tais authenticated account goes on to say that his excellency (Mr. Bayard) was accompanied by his worship the mayor, who wore his "robes and chain of office." who wore his "robes and chain of office." and that several of the best citizens were present. It also informs us that Mr. Bay-ard's lineage can be traced back to the same family as that of the "ideal chiv-airy." the Seigneur Pierrie du Terrail de Bayard, the chevaller sans peur et sans reproche. [Laughter.]

Hayard, the chevaller sans peur et sans reproche. [Laughter.] - Haying thus haid a substantial founda-tion for the social standing of the Amer-ican ambassador extraordinary and pleni-potentiary among the grammar scholars of Lincolnshire, the account further says that: "Mr. Bayard's acknowledgment was marked by a depth of feeling, a sin-cerity of tone." Now, whether it was "humorous and postprandial" or with "depth of feeling" and "sincerity of tone." the confusion, Mr. Speaker, is no doubt satisfactorily explained by the news-paper account of the ambassador attached to his letter to the secretary of state, and which says that: "Some of those who took part in the evening proceedings be-trayed a hack of appreciation of the im-portance of the guest, otherwise they would fot have interrupted his remarks by the cracking of filberts." [Great

"an open one" and "straightforward," and that "his honesty has never been questioned," and that "little children clur-ter around his knee" (haughter); and that for four years of his life it was his duy to see Mr. Cleveland "in the morning and at noon and at midnight, in the household and out of it," every day, and that he saw him in times of trial and of pleasure, and that he was always "true and steady and manly and just." How refreshing all this is to the people of America. Mr. Speaker, to know that their representative at the court of St. James has assured our ances-tors that although we are a "violent" peo-ple, nevertheless "in the present case" we have a president strong enough to gov-ern us, and that after all he is not a bad man, and that he is honest and straight-forward, and does not eat little children-but allows there for assuring Great Britain as to the personal character of the president of the United States". Is it neversary for the people of America to ary of an ambassador in order to maintain and defend the personal character of our president liaughter and applause, and to testify, as he does, that for four years the president liaughter and applause, and to testify, as he does, that for four years the ind defend the personal character of our president liaughter and applause, and to testify, as he does, that for four years the ind defend the personal character of our president liaughter and applause, and to testify, as he does, that for four years the interview of an antion and pay the sal-ary of an ambassador in order to maintain and defend the personal character of our president liaughter and applause, and to testify, as he does, that for four years the interview of the weat the as a nation we

noon, and midnight, and round to be an right in and out of his household? [Laugh-ter.] Even if it were true that as a nation we are often violent, is it the business of one of our own family to gossip it across the seas? All peoples and all governments, perhaps, have their faults; but does it be-come the function of the office of our rep-resentatives abroad to exploit our defects in foreign lands? Imagine, if you please, the English ambassador at Washington today prating to an American audience about the personal character of her ma-jesty and about the faults of the people of her realm. Think of the ambassador extraordinary and plenjotentiary of the English government descanting to an American grammar school upon the power of the queen to govern a turbulent and violent people. Imagine the representa-tive of the French republic glorifying in the delight that the president of France had displeased a great many of his peo-ple, and hoping that he might continue to do so.

AN AMAZING BREAK.

AN AMAZING BREAK. Such a declaration, Mr. Speaker, by any of the representatives of foreign pow-ers at Washington would challenge the credulity not only of their own countries, but of every citizen of America endowed with common patriotism and good taste. It goes without saying, the world over, that the president of the United States is a strong man, likewise an honest man. Can you improve virtue by averment, or integrity by official proclamation? It was evidently not only Mr. Bayard's intent to contrast the president with the so-called violent people, but it was also his intent to distinguish him from other presidents, for mark you, he says; /'In this case there is a real man to govern the people of the United States.'' Who could become presi-dent of the United States except a real man? [Laughter.] Of course the presi-dent of the United States is a strong man. But then, Mr. Speaker, are there not oth-ners'! Laughter.]

man? [Laughter.] Of course the presi-dent of the United States is a strong man. But then, Mr. Speaker, are there not oth-ers? [Laughter.] Look for example, into the senate of the United States. Have our memories lost the name of that senatorial Hercules who, less than two years ago, compelled our-real and powerful and honest president to acquiesce in a bill of legislation which he had designated as perflay and dishonor? [Laughter.] Aye, Mr. Speaker, it would seem that strong men exist beyond official circles; for has it not been averred by gen-tlemen upon this floor, who will oppose this resolution, that once upon a time, not very long ago, a certain business man of New York city wove about the will of the strong and honest president a web of speculation and extracted from his help-less, honest hand, below the market price, biz, 600,000 of government gonds, that fasten the chain of debt upon the so-called violent people for generations yet to come, and which will chark around our national form and humiliate us as we cross the threshold into the twentieth century? [Applause.] Why, sir, we are evidently a nation of strong men. Day ABD, CONTEADICTED nation of strong men

BAYARD CONTRADICTED.

IApplause.] Why, sir, we are evidently a nation of strong men.
BAYARD CONTRADICTED.
Mr. Speaker, I deny the right and the propriety of our foreign representatives to criticise their own government abroad, or to cast reflections upon the government whose confidence and mission they bear. I deny the declaration of Mr. Bayard that the people of America are oftlimes a violent people. I say that a hundred years of free government in the United States challenges the history of patience, morality, and progress. [Applause.] And as for the present time, no people since the enduring patience as have the people of America and ever exhibited such enduring patience as have the people of America under the past three years of gross blundering misrule. [Applause.] If there have been acts of violence, they have been exceptional, and do not merift the characterization which has been utpered by this recent mabassador and applied to the people of America as a whole. Somebody estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States \$25,000,000 annually, getting married \$300,000,000 annually, getting married \$300,000,000 annually, getting married \$300,000,000 annually, getting married \$300,000,000 annually strata cost to businessand to commerce and to labor over and above what it ought to be, would marry and bury every man, woman and child in America every month, and then pay the cost of every one of them to be born again in the latest and most approved fashin. [Laughter.]
According to Bradstreet's figures, which first ten months under the operation of the willson-Gorman tariff iaw was \$6,141, \$35,680 less than for the corresponding ten months prior to june \$0, 1891. Noter the people of his contry, delivered on the 7th of November last, before the Helinburgh Philosophical social which he departs from the legitimate and neutral pole of this contry, delivered on the tot and word applied to the people of a merica asta the people have been excreated and the people of this cont

which he attaches to his response to Mr. Olney and which we have before us as an official document, and in which we flud this failse, extravagant, and shameful lan-suage: "In my own country I have wil-nessed the instituble growth of that form of state socialism styled "Protection," which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, to corrupt public jife, to banies men of independent mind and character from the public councils, to lower the tone of national representation, blunt pub-lic conscience, create faise standards in the popular mind, to familiarise it with reliance upon state aid and guardianship in private affairs, divorce ethics from pol-ifics, and place politics upon the low ievel of a mercenary scramble than any other single cause. Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civil strift, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, never hesi-tating at any alliance or the resort to any combination that promised to assist its purpose of perverting public taxation from its only trae justification and func-tion of creating revenue for the support of the government of the whole people-into an engine for the selfsh and private profit of alled beneficiaries and combi-nitions called 'trusts'. Under its dicta-tion individual enterprise and independ-ent have been oppressed and the energy of discouraged. It has unhesitatingly alled itself with every policy which tends to

or inscovery and invention deonitities and discouraged. It has unhesitatingly allied itself with every policy which tends to commercial isolation, dangerously de-pletes the treasury, and saps the popular conscience by schemes of corrupting favor and largesse to special classes whose sup-port is thereby attracted." Mr. Speaker, in the first place, every line and sylhable of that diatribe against the people of America is refuted by the history and experience of the United States. In the second place it is a polit-ical harangue, violating the express regu-lations and instruction given by author-ity of our own government to all consu-lar officers of the United States. In addi-tion to his own instincts of propriety, every consular officer is charged with these regulations and instructions. Some of them have been read in your hearing

every consular officer is charged with these regulations and instructions. Some of them have been read in your hearing by the chairman of the committee. Let me read them again: "They will not give publicity through the press or otherwise to opinions injurious to the public insti-tutions of the country or the persons concerned in their administration." They "are not allowed to allude in public speeches to any matters in dispute be-tween the United States and any other government; * * * it is a still better rule to avoid public speeches when it can be done without exciting feeling in the community in which the officer resides. They will be particularly careful to re-frain from unfavorable comment or criti-cism upon the institutions or acts of the government to which they are accredited." And then follows the two regulations

government to which they are accredited." And then follows the two regulations read, I think, by the chairman of our com-mittee, as follows: "One of the essential qualifications of a diplomatic agent is to observe at all times proper reserve in regard to the affairs of his government; and the knowledge of these affairs, pos-sessed by persons belonging to the lega-tion, must be regarded as confidential. It is deemed advisable to extend a similar prohibition against public addresses, ex-cept upon exceptional festal occasions in the country of official residence. Even upon such occasions the utmost caution must be observed in touching upon polit-cal matters." cal matters." VIOLATED INSTRUCTIONS.

OVER A BILLION A YEAR LOST. The Repeal of the Protective Tariff Law Has Cost

Farmers That Much.

The following table gives a summary of the enormous losses of the farmers of the United States through shrinkage in the value of crops and domestic animals since the repeal of the projective tariff law of 1881, and is from "The American Economist." It takes no account, however, of the shrinkage in the value of the rice crop, of the crops of nurserymen, of seedsmen, or of farm truck from marke gardens, or of dairy products or hog products, which if added would greatly swell the aggregate:

DEPRECIATION IN ANNUAL FARM VALUES.

v v	Value,			
1891	1891, 1895,		Total values.	
e	ents.	1891.	1395.	
Corn, bu	26.4	\$836,439,228	\$567,500,1	
Wheat, bu	50,9	513,472,711	237,938,9	
Rye, bu	44.0	25,542,000	11,964,53	
Oats, bu	10,9	232,812,267	162,425,9	
Cotton, 1b	7.60	297,377,014	163, 164, 6	
Hay, ton	8.35	411,110,000	393,185,6	
Potatoes, bu67.3	26.6	83,475,000	78,951,9	
Wool, 1b	9.0	52,258,256	26,496,7	
Barley, bu	33.7	40,500,000	29,312,4	
Buckwheat, bu	45,3	6,948,000	6,936,33	
Tobacco, 1b	7.2	40,000,000	35,574,0	

Annual Loss on crops in four years

DEPRECIATION IN LIVE STOCK VALUES,

Value per

	head.					
	Jan.	1.	Jan.	1.	Total	
	189	<u>.</u>	1896		Jan. 1, 1892.	Jan. 1,1895.
Sheep		0	\$1.7	•	\$116,121,270	\$25,167,735
Swine	4.6	10	4.3	5	241,031,415	186,529,745
Milch cows		10	22.67		351, 378, 132	363,955,515
Other cattle			15.8	\$	570,749,155	568,928,116
Horses			33.0	7	1,007,593,636	500,149,186
Mules			45.25	9	147,882,670	103,204,457
Total values					\$2461,755,678	\$1,727,926,084

Total Annual Loss to farmers.....

and not one star was gone. [Applause.] PROPHECY FULFILLED.

down in that beautiful and sunny south

When we ask our history for such an example it gives us back no answer. We look in vain for such ignoble precedent. It was reserved, in the fullness of time, for this period of calamities. Mr. Speaker, no citizen of the United States claiming the protocion of the American flag and enjoying the distinguished honor of representing this great republic in any foreign court can be excused for publicly condemning either the principles or the followers of Abraham Lincoin, and he who does it should either be recalled for his impediate. down in that beautiful and sunny south among the tropic's flowers and here and there upon the cotton fields, an aged gen-eration of the ebon sons of Africa bend above the tombs of slaves, dusky chil-dren clasp their hands above the graves of sable mothers from whose bosoms they were torm in infancy, and weep in free-dom as did the parent in her bondage. Over there an old log cabin, down by the tangled swamp a toothess hound. The whipping posts are gone. Uncle Tom lives only in memory. It was the ruins of that romantic land of slavery. But on those ruins, even in the southland, industry had reared her temples, and in them freedom turned the wheels of commerce, and over them there shone the banner of the Union, and not one star was gone. [Applause.] Applause.]

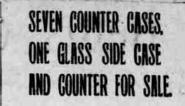
LATE LEGAL LORE.

Railroads May Compete.

Railroads May Compere. A contract to give all the traffic of cer-tain mines and furnaces and of a railroad to be constructed therefrom, to another and connecting railroad which furnishes ald to develop the business, is held valid in Bald Eagle Valley R. Co. vs. Nittany Valley R. Co. (Pa.), 29 L. R. A. 423, al-though the constitution requires railroads to carry each others' traffic without dis-crimination, and prohibits discrimination in transportation for individuals, and also prohibits the consolidation of parallel and competing roads. competing roads.

As to the Rights of Crossing.

As to the Rights of Crossing. The right of a railroad company to com-pensation when its tracks are crossed in a highway by a street railway is denied in Chicago, B, & Q, R. Co. vs. West Chicago Street R. Co. (II.), 28 L. R. A 485, and this is in accordance with other decisions on the subject, which are collected in a note to the case. The ground to the decision is that the railroad company crosses the street subject to the public easement of pass-age, and that the street railway is only a mode of exercising this easement.



Must Be Sold

Extreme Prostration

* From Fevers

of every description, especially

typhoid, is the doctor's fear and

the patient's danger; medicine is of but little avail, sufficient

nourishment to create new

strength to carry the patient

over the crisis is what is nec-

essary, a persuading of the great

machinery of the body to go on

with its work is the end

sought after; hence physicians

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pel disease. Dr. G. Curson

Young of Phillipsburgh, N. J., says, "I have used Bovinine with

great satisfaction. One case, an

old lady of seventy years, convalescing from typhoid fever, but

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complicated with extreme pros-

tration gave but a faint hope of

recovery. I gave her Bovinine,

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ıst.	Price n	o con	sidera-
tion			



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RESTORES VITALITY,

Made a

Well May

of Me.

LAGER BEER

PILSENER

by the cracking of filberts." [Great Laughter.]

Laughter.] I am not quite sure, Mr. Speaker, that we should hold an ambassador extraordi-mary and plenipotentiary, etc., strictly responsible for his "postprandtal" Latin jokes delivered to a grammar school of English pupils while cracking filberts. It is possible that some future generation of Lincoinshire pupils, in a more serious and thoughtful mood and in more solemm environments, may translate the Latin environments, may translate the Latin of the minister into genuine English hu-mor. Of course it is a terrible thing to perpetrate a joke that may lie dormant in perpetrate a joke that may lie dormant in an English community for a generation until the pupils who cracked filberts dur-ing its delivery in Latin have grown old and passed away, but, as Mr. Nye sug-gested, "even after that it is liable to break out on their posterity." [Laughter and applause.] And so time may event-ually vindicate the Latin portions of Mr. Hayard's address, and reconcile his own and the English reports and appreciation of it.

THE SECOND OFFENCE.

THE SECOND OFFENCE. Passing over, for the present century, Mr. Bayard's facetious acknowledgments, we come to the evening speech, which is mostly in English, and about which there is no confusion and which caused so much of cheering in England and so little in America. [Laughter and applause.] Re-sponding to the toast, "The President of the United States," among other things he said: "He stands in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes vio-lent people-men who seek to have their strong, self-confident, and oftentimes vio-lent people-men who seek to have their own way, and men who seek to have that yoa plainly that it takes a real man to govern the people of the United States. Fortunately in this case there is a real man to govern the people of the United States and hold their highest office. He may displease a great many, he may dis-appoint and obstruct a great many, and I hope he will continue to do so, etc." Then he proceeds to assure his English audience that the life of the president is



CONGRESSMAN GEORGE EDMUND FOSS A Rising Illinois Statesman, Whose Home is in Chicago From the Chicago Times-Herald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Koh

land but the high and dignified position which he occupies? As to the matter which he uttered on this last occasion, Mr. Speaker, there can be no question. There was no heterogeneous mixing of Latin and of English, no cracking of fli-berts or of jokes. It was a speech delib-erately and carefully prepared, a copy of

rust be observed in touching upon polit-cal matters." VIOLATED INSTRUCTIONS. As we learned from the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs (Mr. Hitt) the other day, it was once proposed to en-large these instructions so as to forbid the discussion of all domestic questions or politics; and Mr. Blaine, who at that time was secretary of state, said: "No; such instructions are unnecessary. We pever have had and never will have an of-ficer who will go abroad and talk about our affairs at home." Strange as it may seem, the very first to violate these in-structions is one who used to give them over his own signature. Thomas F. Bay-ard issued similar instructions when sec-retary of state, closing with this in-junction: "They are to be carefully ob-served in all respects. I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. F. BAYARD." Looking across the sea to his native hand, whose mission and confidence he bore, the same Thomas F. Bayard, ambas-sador of the United States at Great Brit-ain, on the 7th day of November last, saw the parity of protection and of progress carried back to a power on the tide of the popular will. Putting his ear to the ground, even in a foreign land, he could hear the victorious tread of the trium-phant column of protection, once led by the immortal Lincoln, and he could not resist the templation, even though he had to violate the delicate proprieties of the of-fice which he held and the instructions which he bore, to satisfy the vengeance of his ancient prejudice. ILoud applause, And so he toadied to the Could not resist the templation, even though he had to violate the delicate proprieties of the of-fice which he held and the instructions which he way until it had recorded in the receister of independent mind and charagter from its public councils." When he knew that the list of its Illustrious advocates, begin-ning with the distinguished mames of Washington, Madison, and Franklin, had never ceased to grow where progress hereduce the way until it had recorded in the register of indepe he uttered that indictment, the list of in dependent minds that champion the doc

he uttered that indictment, the list of in-dependent minds that champion the doc-trine of protection in America had grown to the greatest and most significant ma-jority that ever spoke their independence at a popular election. [Applause.] He knew when he uttered that libel on the memory of the greatest statesmen of America that if you should blot out the list of names identified with the dictrine of protection in our history you would leave it a literary desert as insignificant and barren of achievement as Disraell's grandfather's Chapter of Events that never took place. [Laughter and ap-plause.] Smarting with the certain knowl-edge that the free trade policy of his party in America has again been demonstrated as an ignominious failure and overwhelmingly defeated by the independent votes of labor and of capital, he splutters out the parti-san assertion that under the dictation of protection "individual enterprise and in-dependence have been oppressed" and the "energy of invention and discovery debil-itated and discouraged." A NATION OF INVENTORS.

A NATION OF INVENTORS. Why, Mr. Speaker, on the contrary, by the stimulus and safeguard of protection the genius of America developed a conti-nent. It has achieved the impossible. It went into the ground and found the iron, and brought it out to the light and use-fulness. It formed it into wheels and turned it into shafts. It set the spindles turning and the axies whiriling. It took the wool and cotton from the Middle, the Southern and the Western states that had been feeding English looms and sent them spinning through our own. It touched the deft and cunning hand of toil and made invention dream of better things, and since that time God only knows the limit of inventive genius in America. [Ap-plause.]

With a band of iron in either hand it

With a band of iron in eacher his su-started at the Orient and with his su-blime and determined face toward the

<text><text>

own great Thomas orchestra, and when the last low tones had died away, it was nightlime then; and I went out by those little inland lakes that washed their wa-ters up against the marble terraces. I saw the great light that had emanated from the brain of Edison within a decade, and I thought to myself. "Surely here is the Genius of Liberty." I thought to my-self, "What If only Washington could be excused from his seat of everlasting glory up there by the God of nations long enough to be here and receive our impe-rial guests for us. What If they could only excuse Abraham Lincoln from high heaven long enough to visit Illinois again, and say to the kings and queens and to the freemen of all the earth, "Welcome to America and to Chicago, the metropolis of my adopted state?" Ah, I thought If only the nameless, unknown veterans who bore the colors under Washington and those who fell before rebellion's awfail free could be there and see the glory of the cause and country that they died to save? That was my thought on that 0e-casion. Now I think, bringing it up to the present, that if some hand in the mid-night hour had written over the archways of that great exposition the statement of Mr. Bayard, that the "energy of Invention and discovery have been debilitated ant discouraged." there is not a Democrat in the United States who would not have concluded the next morning that some-body had escaped from Jacksonville. [Laughter and applause.] THE TALK OF A MADMAN. THE TALK OF A MADMAN.

body had escaped from Jacksonvine. [Laughter and applause.] THE TALK OF A MADMAN. Sir, there is not a man, woman or child who if any one of them had seen the sen-timent of Bayard displayed anywhere on that great exposition ground would not have made affidavit that it was uttered either by a lunatic or by an enemy of the United States. [Applause.] There was not an owl that perched upon the rafters in that great electric building that wat would have had so little patriotism in its measily soul as to have thought of hooting such an utterance. There was not a bat that alighted in the top of the great monastery over there by the agri-cultural building that would have dared to squeak such a sentiment as Bayard has uttered to Edinburgh. What a recom-mendation was that shameful utterance for the greatness of our country. But last of all, Mr. Speaker, our ambas-sador confides to Edinburgh the start-ling news that protection in America dan-greously depletes the treasury.] Shades of Ananias? [Laughter and applause.] Why, even Edinburgh knows that the cham-plons of protection took the treasury of the United States when there was nothing in thut a Democratic free trade vacuum and filled it up with gold and sliver coln. Applause.] So that the greatest charge ago was the fact that we had \$400,000.000 bor-owed, what a splendid navy we could have have the courage of our convictions and could "recognize" whom we pleased. (Applause.] The Edinburgh knows, and knew at the fine that this speech was delivered by Mr Bayard, that from the time the parity of protection took the treasury of the then have the courage of our convictions and could "recognize" whom we pleased. (Applause.] The Bayard, that from the time the parity of protection took the treasury of the then have the courage of our convictions and could "recognize" whom we pleased. (Applause.] The Bayard, that from the time the parity of protection took the treasury of the bayer shere was never a deficiency unit the black raven of free trade perched by Mr Bayard, that

FALSE ALL ROUND.

FALSE ALL ROUND. No. Mr. Speaker, our ambassador to Great Britain has not only violated the regulations of his commission, not only been false to his position, hut false to the facts of his own country. Who would have though tthat within forty years after the eyes of the immortal Lincoln were closed in martyred death amid the homage and adoration of this great and grateful hand-that within so brief a time the am-hassador of his country to the mother and would so far forgret the dignified and delicate requirements of his high posi-tion as to thus stigmatize and vililify the homest followers and the exemplifiers of one of the first and dearest principles of the great emancipator. [Applause.]

and not one star was gone. [Applause.] PROPMECY FULFILLED. It seemed to me that there was a ful-filment of the Phillips prophecy. And when I went back over the Alleghanles, down into the great White City of the west, that miracle of modern municipali-ties; I walked into the archway of the greatest exposition of all history. I went up and down the aisles in those great buildings that represented all the nations of the earth. Why, sir, there was the flag of France-France was the first to make America her debtor, France who gave us Lafayette-splendid, splendid France! There was the emblem of the German empire-Germany that sends us more hard-working cliizens perhaps than any other power. And there was Russia's emblem-stern old Russia of the snows, whose cheering voice thundered from St. Petersburg when our nation's heart was in despair, and to those imperial scoundreis who were about to interfere. "Hands off." -Russia, who has always been our friend! There was the flag of every nation. I looked at that great array of buildings, in which Cassar might have gloried, and ou which Phidias and Angelo might muse, seeming more like the growth of centuries than of a single year. I walked up and down the alistes of that manufactures building, and I saw the handiwork of man-kind-of Jew and Gentle, of Oriental, of Pagan, and of Christian-Jying side by side with that of our own American ar-tisans, and I thought to myself. "This is enough to fill the prophecy-the genius of liberty robed in light." [Applause.] And then I went into that great building over inscribed the mames of Lisst, of Mozart, and Beethoven, and I heard the melodies of Paderewski mingled with those of our own great Thomas orchestra, and when the last low tones had died away, it was hightime then; and I went out by those little inland lakes that washed their wa-ters un against the marble terraces. I Seek the Best Wheelmen Must Beware. Riding a bleycle on a sidewalk or foot-way is held in Commonwealth vs. Forest (Pa.), 29 L. R. A. 305, to incur the penalty provided by the Pennsylvania act, al-though the sidewalk was on land appro-priated by a turnpike company, and was built and kept up by the turnpike com-pany aided by contributions from the resi-dents of the village, even if the turnpike company consented to the use of the sidewalk by bleyclers, and such use had been general for a long time without com-plaint. Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa., for information about that excellent and popular school.

Relating to Ballots.

Relating to Ballots. A ballot law which permits the name of a candidate to appear on the official bal-lot but once, although he may be nominat-ed by different partles, is held constitu-tional in Todd vs. Election Commission-ers (Mich.), 29 L. R. A. 339, although the result may be that some voters will be unable to vote as others can. for all the candidates of their own party without marking the ballot more than once, and may be unable to have all the candidates of their party appear on their party bal-lot.

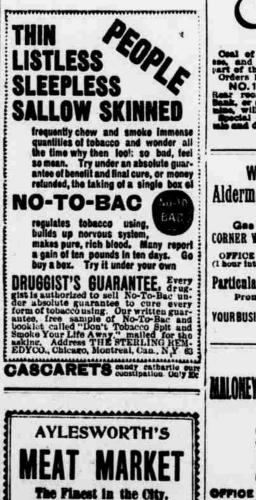
Profanity Justifies Ejectment

The use of indecent or profane language in a street car, which by statute is ex-pressly made an offense, is held in Robin-son vs. Rockland, T. & C. St. Ry. 87 Mer. 387, 29 L. R. A. 520, to be sufficient reason for putting the offender off the car.

Honest Misrepresentation Excused.

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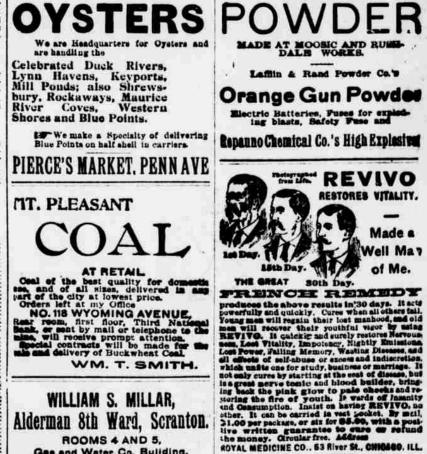
A misrepresentation honestly made in belief that it is true, although it was de signed to influence the conduct of another who acts upon it, is held in Kounize vs. Kennedy, 147 N. 124, 29 L. R. A. 200 to be insufficient to sustain an action for fraud.

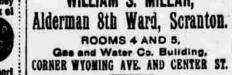


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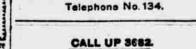
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