CONVERTS GOLDBUGS

# BRYAN'S GREAT SPEECH CON-VINCES THEM.

our Boston Papers That Opposed Him in 1896 See the Force of His Argu-ment—They Have Grown in Wisdom in Four Years.

Following are extracts from four of the leading newspapers of Massa-chusetts in reference to Bryan's great speech at Indianapolis. One of these journals has a larger circulation than any other paper in New England. We believe that every one of these papers opposed Mr. Bryan in 1896.

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The presidential campaign of 1900 was opened boldly and aggressive. The presidential campaign of 1900 was opened boldly and aggressively by Mr. Bryan in his speech of acceptance of the Democratic nomination at In-dianapolis yesterday. The occasion was one of much interest, not only by reason of the impressive formalities of the proceedings, and the great enthu-siasm of the large assemblage, but be-cause the uterances of the candidate fixed definitely the paramount issue of the campaign which the party in power has done its best to belittle and cover up.

Mr. Bryan makes his stand squarely the issue of republic or empire. In speech of acceptance the minor and ntingent questions of public policy the which this election is concerned not receive consideration. The sol-nn duty of the people in the preser-tion of the principles of our govern-ent overshadows everything else at is crisis. It is a question of national e or national decadence, and on this te the great struggle is to be waged. , McKinley has taken up, with his rity, the position of defense. Mr. yan opens the attack with vigor. The issue of imperialism is discussed stand squarely

tryan opens the attack with vigor. The issue of imperialism is discussed a Mr. Bryan's speech thoroughly, with ntire fairness, with great force and in spirit of high patriotism. It is a re-narkable address, ranking perhaps igher than any of its author's pre-lous efforts, in that rhetoric is held irroughout subordinate to logic, and rilliancy of effect to convincing trength of statement. It is an address thich defies condensation, so compact nt, so close knit its prem-husions. It is a speech that

carries conviction and that impresses the reader, as it manifestly impressed those who heard it, with the entire sin-cerity of the man-Boston Post.

The Popular Idal. The Popular Idal. The people's candidate for president has delivered a noble speech, solely devoted to the supreme question, Quar-rel with him as we may nis past treat-ment of this issue, the fact remains that he rather than McKinley places the paramount issue where it belongs —at the forefront of the discussion. Whatever the past, Mr. Bryan rather than Mr. McKinley has ranged himself and the great party behind him on the right side of the debate. He throws the whole organized power of the De-mocracy into the fight against the im-perfallst program.—From the Spring-field (Mass.) Republican-Independent.

### WHY HE CHANGED.

WHY HE CHANCED. This is the simple story of how John Smith came to change his party. His father was a Republican. His grand-father was a Whig. John himself had always voted just as his father did. From his early youth he had always evinced an interest in politics, but it was a quiet interest. He didn't go much on getting into arguments. He was always content to believe that the Republicans were more right than the Democrats, so he voted a straight Re-publican ticket every time.

John keeps small store in the sub-urbs of a large city. He sells grocer-ies, oil, candles, stationery for the school children and deals a little in meat, especially in the winter time when it is easier to keep meat than in the summer.

in the summer. John has noticed of late that his profits amount practically to nothing, still he does a fair amount of business; he is steady and does not spend his money extravaganity, tries to buy pretty good things for his store, al-though he never buys very much and he keeps things neat and clean about his place.

The steeps things tent and clean about this place. A few months ago John got hold of a newspaper with some interesting articles regarding the growth and destructiveness of the trusts. His business was quiet, he had nothing cleated to be glanced over the article. Yery soon he became interested and read them very carefully. As a result he is in a predicament, is worried considerably. He can no longer accept the presentment of the Republican side of the case as he used to. The other day he read in a paper about the graph and the country, about the enormous amount of goods shipped and bough by Uncle Sam, of the increase damount of business being done and of the increase in the amount of money in circulation. He does something now that he never did before. He questions the truth of these statements. For instance, he wants to know where the money goes, the is not making any; his friends in business tell him that they are not making any money. Some years ago used to spend it liberally, too, but now they are forced to play close to the cushion.

used to spend it liberally, too, but now they are forced to play close to the cushion. John is doing a little figuring now all by himself and is doing consider-able thinking. He wonders why it is that he and his old friends, those he knows in town, are not making any money. He figures that there are more people around town than there were in the days when business was good. He figures that they should eat as much as ever, in fact should spend about as much money as ever. But do they? He answers himself by say-ing that he does not spend as much money as he used to spend; he doesn't get hold of it to spend. He figures that what is true of him is true of other people. The question, who gets the money? is what he is trying to figure out. He looks about the store at his small supply of goods and re-calls from whom ho buys them. Near-ly everything he has in stock is handl-ed by trusts. There is no competition. He must buy from that one party or not buy at all. They bull the price. He has to pay a large sum for the goods, but he cannot always charge a large price, because the people won't pay it, for what is equally as bad, they can't pay it! What is the result? The result is that the trusts make the mon-sy. The merchant is forced to sell his goods in competition with his follows that its profits or the whole-sale houses are never cut. If the prices of the goods are raised to the main erchants, owing to the combines that are formed, the profits of the whole-sale houses are never cut. If the prices of the goods are raised to the shall have a string to flow who has the stock from conceus that tolerate no origin is not only the merchant's is the fact which John Smith has dis-forvered and about which he is sem-ptors. And as a result of having at last seen the light upon the trust ques-then by casting a ballot for Bryan, thus ends the simple story of Johns mith. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

00000 TALES OF PLUCK AND ADVENTURE

the bank I found a mountain torrent thirty or forty yards wide and deep and ugly-looking. I skirted up the bank pretty fast for some time, and then I saw a rock well out from shore that I thought I could reach. I round-ed a big boulder, struck it above, and by hard work, reached the rock all right I didn't believe Mr. Bear would tackle me there, but there was where I didn't know him. Right up my trall he weat, rounded the boulder, shifted once or twice, sighted me on the rock and promptly struck In. "He had to swim and the current was so swift that he missed the rock a few yards and so gave me a good shot. I let him have the best I had, and I made him kick, but he reached the shore all right, and now bis dan-der was up in earnest. I plugged at him again, but it didn't seem to count. On he came, higher up this time, and sighted better for the rock. I waited for him and when he heaved his big, ugly paws on my rock, I let him have fit in the throat, and that fixed him. If es swept by, fairly making the water foam. It's the last time, göntlemen, that I want to be treed on a rock by a bald-faced bear."-New York Sun. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

sight of Sam's legs. The brave fel-low had sild down to my aid. **Girl Goes Up a Sig Chinney. Miss Dine Polyot, a pretty girl of** French descent, performed the remark-able feat of climbing to the top of an iron chimney 126 feet high at the pulp mill of the Eastern Manufactur-ing Company, at South Brewer, Me. The girl made the ascent by means of a small iron ladder which runs up the chinney, and, after reaching the top she scated herself on the edge and waved her handkerchief to the gaping crowd below. Only one man in this town ever dared to climb to the top of the stack, although many have been up half way, and Miss Polyot is, consequently, the heroine of this and the neighboring towns. Ever since the tall chimney was creted there has beer a standing re-ward of 55 to any one who would go to the top. That a girl could do the trick was never dreamed of. Miss Dine, or "Dada," as she is known among her acquaintances, practiced on the ladder yesterday afternoon, and as soon as the wind fell at sun-set went up nimbly. The descent did not fluster her a bit, and as soon as she alighted she received \$5, and with it the assurance that she was the grittlest girl in South Brewer. Dotomite as Money.

## WOMAN'S KIDNEY TRO IBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.



Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives. Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave ex-haustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's lills - Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound - was careful to see that it outsined the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in har-mony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-table Compound is the only one especially prepared for women. The following letters will show how marrellously successful it is:

The following letters will show how marvelloualy successful it is : Aug. 6, 1800. " DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I am fail-ing very fast, — since January how lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I have a yellow, muddy complexiton, feel tired, and have bearing down pains. Mensen have not appeared for three months; sometimes I am frou-have been this way for a long time, and feel so miscreable I thought i would write to you, and see if you eouid do me any good."—MISS EDXA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio. " DEAR MES Provided and the sector of the sect

would write to you, and see if you
would write to you, and see if you
Sept. 10, 1899.
"DEAR MER. PINKHAM: -- I have
meed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound according to directions,
and can say I have not felt so well
for years as I do at present. Before
taking your medicine a more miser able person you never saw. I could
not eat or sleep, and did not eare to
taking your medicine a more miser able person you never saw. I could
not eat or sleep, and did not eare to
taking your. I did not enjoy
life at all. Now, I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough for what you
have done for me. You are surgly a
woman's friend. Thanking you a
those EDNA FREDERICT,
TOY, Ohia
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: -- I have
taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and eannot
praise it enough. I had headches.

\$55000 BEWARD. --We have deposited with the National City Bank of Joyan, 500 Which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial latter are not genuine, or wore published hefore obtaining the writer's mission. LYDIA E. FINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

SLAVERY IN NEW YORK In Early Days the City Engaged in the Traffic in Human Flesh.

In Huma Fiesh. In Huma Fiesh. The greatest impetus was given to the slave trade by the act of parliament of 1684, which legalized slavery in the North American colonies. This does not mean that slavery was unknown in what is now the United States before that time, because, as early as 1630, 20 Atrican negroes at Jamestown, Va. In to26 the West India Company imported slaves from the West Indies to New York city—then New Amsterdam. The city itself owned shares in a slave ship, advanced noney for its fitting out and shared in the profits of its voyages.



CONSUMPTION

thanks to y mean not prais for I kn i tell every su your Vegetabl them to try it what it will HIPLE, No. Mat - MRS. ster, Ind

GAME LAWS IN FRANCE Rights of the Farmer Are Considered and His Interests Protected.

His Interests Protected. ance the protection of crops and ock is among the chief objects game laws, so much so indeed French landowner is not only ed from encouraging on his es-in noxious animals as the fox, the poar, roebuck and rabbit. In Fra of the

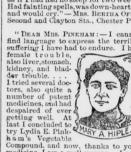
## London Has a Dead Man's Curve

In don, although street accide uch rarer occurrence than polis of the United States, polis of the United States, we danger sposts which annually ir appointed tale of victims, "dead man's curve" is Chat-e, situated to the north of s bridge and at the junction nbankment, Bridge street and Ictoria street. This, notwith-opinions to the contrary, is e most dangerous crossing in e most dangerous er -London Daily Mail.

The bidding is secret and the person writing his bid on aper and dropping it into a be appears that all the bids are is opened and the highest bids

borers are so scarce in Switzerland they have to be imported not only Italy, but Bohemia and Silesia.

Alaskan travelers say that the mos iitoes there have driven men to su



d some-s of fire not see Felt as got up weeks.