RAID ON WAGES.

GOLD DOLLAR BUYS TOO MUCH, SAY PROMINENT SILVERITES.

Senators Jones and Teller Would Reduce the Purchasing Power of Wages to Help Manufacturers—Both to Help Big Farmers—Other Silverite Authorities Agree That Our Present Dollar Is Too Good For the Wage Earner.

If any wage earner thinks that free coinage at 16 to 1 would not reduce his actual wages and that it is not intended to do so by leading silverites, he should read the following quotations from speeches and letters of some of silver's warmest friends. Bryan is more guarded in his language than some of his friends, but he virtually tells the workingmen of the country that their wages are too high when he tells the western farmers that cheap money, and consequently higher prices, will help them to pay their debts:

The sole object of remonetizing silver, as I understand it, is to secure a cheaper dollar with which to measure and regulate prices. **Our present gold dollar is too valuable; its purchasing power is too great; it will buy too much.**—Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman Democratic National Committee.

I am confident that we shall very soon hear from the great industrial interests of Christendom, now threatened, as never before, by the competition of the silver using countries, especially the Asiatic countries, or what has been properly called "the Asiatic peril." This competition cannot be met by tariffs and can only be overturned by a change in **the monetary system that now is giving to Asiatic manufacturers a bonus of such magnitude as to render competition with them on our part impossible.**—Senator H. M. Teller in New York World, Feb. 15, 1896

I have myself in this state two farms, paid for largely with money I have earned as a lawyer. One is a farm of 2,500 acres of land, and the other contains 1,000 acres. **With the present price of labor** and the present price paid for farm products no man in the world could take either of these farms, even if I should present them with the ground, and make a dollar out of it. A farmer who works himself and is assisted by the labor of sons and daughters could make a small farm pay, but no farm is profitable when conducted on the basis of a manufacturing business. **Cheap and abundant money is the only remedy for this intolerable state of things.**—Ex-Governor Horace Boies.

Wages in gold using countries have, through the appreciation of gold, become a hundred per cent dearer than they were relatively to silver wages, and the **manufacturer in the silver standard countries can "obtain his labor at half the cost relatively to gold wages which he formerly paid."**—Mr. George Jamieson, British Consul at Shanghai, 1893.

One of the greatest evils (referring to Mexico) at the present time is the existence of **a scale of wages which defies all power of reduction,** which robs the laborer of all sense of dignity or feeling of association with the rest of their fellow citizens, and, having reduced them to a condition of abject abasement, deteriorates to a like extent their productive power and the measure of their ability.—Bureau of American Republics (Publication No. 9, 1891).

The silver standard is a great stimulus in developing home manufactures, because foreign commodities have to be paid in gold, and, owing to the high rate of exchange, their price becomes so high that it pays well to manufacture some of them at home. **Our low wages also help to bring about these results.**—Senor Romero of Mexico in a Recent Article in North American Review.

It is true that under an era of higher prices fixed salaries will not go so far as now, **but now they go too far, and their purchasing power ought to be reduced.** These salaries were mostly established before the hard times set in, and now represent vastly more than was intended when the salaries were created.—Detroit Tribune, a free silver paper.

It is true, as you state, that the laborer (in Mexico) gets only half as much from a gold standpoint as formerly, but what has gold to do with the case? Silver is his measure of values. He is paid for his labor in silver and pays it out for the necessaries of life, and **he knows no difference, whether his silver dollar is worth from a gold standpoint 100 cents or only 50.**—H. S. Beattie (ardent silverite), President Board of Trade, El. Paso, Tex.

I am for free silver because I am in debt, and if we get free coinage I can pay my debts with one-half of what it now costs under our present money standard. And another reason, I employ laborers on my farm. They are the creditors. I am the debtor. **Under free coinage I can pay them with one-half it costs me now, for it will raise the price of products, and I can then hire my farm help for 60 cents a day and pay them in bacon at 15 cents a pound.**—James Kitchen, an extensive farmer and stockman, of Grayson, Ky.

Goldbugs In the Wheat.

Goldbugs must have got into the wheatfields, judging from the way in which wheat persists in going up while the price of silver is falling. The Bryanites must find some other standard of comparison than their favorite bushel of wheat, and they have not much time left in this campaign.—Boston Transcript.

It is no longer the 53 cent dollar against which we contend. It is the 50 cent dollar, with a tendency toward 49 cents of actual value.

COLONEL INGERSOLL ON MONEY.

He States Some Plain Truths In His Own Unique Way.

Following is an extract from the speech of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at Chicago on Oct. 8:

Money that is money needs no guarantee, needs no backer; it is always good. No matter how many nations go down to dust, good money remains forever the same. We have a man running for the presidency on three platforms, with two vice presidents, that says money is the creature of law. If the government can make money by law, why should the government collect taxes? According to Mr. Bryan, our fathers were the friends of silver, and yet our dear old fathers in all their lives only minted 8,000,000 of these sacred dollars. Now see what the enemies of silver have done. Since 1873 the enemies of silver have coined over 430,000,000 of these dollars, and yet silver kept going down. We are coining now over $2,000,000 a month, and silver keeps going down.

Senator Jones of Nevada, in 1873, voted for the law of 1873. He said, from his speech in the senate, that God had made gold the standard. He said that gold was the mother of civilization. Whether he has heard from God since or not I do not know. But now he is on the other side. Senator Stewart of Nevada was there at the time, but voted for the act of 1873 and said that gold was the only standard. He has changed his mind. No government can afford to be a clipper on coins.

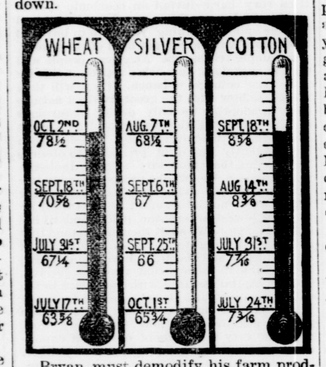
A great republic cannot afford to stamp a lie on silver or gold or paper. Honest money for an honest people, issued by an honest nation. You cannot make a paper dollar without taking a dollar's worth of paper. We must have paper that represents money. I want it issued by the government, and I want behind every one of these paper dollars either a dollar in gold or a silver dollar worth 100 cents, so that every greenback under the flag can lift up its hands and swear, "I know that my redeemer liveth." That was where I was 20 years ago, and that is where I am to-night.

For nations and individuals, at all times, everywhere and forever, honesty is the best policy. Better be an honest bankrupt than a rich thief. Poverty can hold in its hand the jewel honor—a jewel that outshines all other gems. A thousand times better be poor and noble than rich and fraudulent. Nobody can be helped by free coinage except the few people who could pay their debts if they were willing. Some say that it would help the mine owners. It would not. Coining this bullion into dollars would not increase its value, because you could coin the bullion of the whole world and the supply would be greater than the demand. Have freecoinage to-morrow, and there is not a silver mine owner that would make a dollar—not one—by changing it into American coin. It would only be worth what the bullion is worth in the open market.

We want good money—good, honest money. And there was never any real prosperity for a nation or an individual without honesty, without integrity, and it is our duty to preserve the reputation of the great republic.

Wheat, Cotton and Silver.

While Bryan is telegraphing the New York Journal that "the gold standard makes a dearer dollar, a dearer dollar means falling prices, and falling prices mean hard times," the prices of wheat, corn and cotton are going up, and the price of silver, the supposed barometer of prices of farm products, is going down.



Bryan must demodify his farm product speeches or he will have to face such hard questions as: "What about wheat and cotton? Are their prices going up in sympathy with silver or because of a shortage of foreign crops? What connection is there, anyway, between the prices of farm products and of silver?"

Of course Bryan can answer all such questions. In fact, they are "dead easy" for a powerful man who can lift the price of all the silver in the world to twice its present height, but it is just as well to avoid all unnecessary embarrassment.

Bryan's "Bimetallism."

Mr. Bryan still calls himself a "bimetallist," though he has never even attempted to answer the question: "In the history of this country has there ever been a time when gold and silver circulated upon equal terms as full legal tender money, with the mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both?"

There never was such a time. Free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 has never, in any country, at any time, given a bimetallic currency. Mr. Bryan is a silver monometallist in fact, whatever he may think himself to be in theory.

If a merchant marks up his prices and people refuse to buy, he still has his goods. If a workingman undertakes to mark up his wages and employers decline to pay, where is he? What intelligent wage earner can vote for the higher prices of cheaper money and trust to luck to increase his wages proportionately?

FALL OF PRICES.

NOT DUE TO APPRECIATION OF GOLD, BUT TO CHEAPER COST OF PRODUCTION.

David A. Wells Discusses Cause of Fall In Prices—Compares Jasper's "Sun Do Move" Theory With Silverites' Gold Has Appreciated Theory—Measured by Price of Labor, Gold Is Depreciating.

The Hon. David A. Wells, author of "Recent Economic Changes," and the greatest American authority on the cause of falling prices, has a full page article on this subject in the New York Tribune of Sept. 7. He finds that there has been a universal fall in prices, averaging 30 or 40 per cent. since 1873, but that it is only in this country that the fall is attributed to the demonetization of silver. Continuing, he says in part:

Granting, as every intelligent person must, that the recent universal decline in prices cannot be due to any local agency, but must be attributed to some universal influence, it is claimed that such an influence is to be found in an appreciation in the value or purchasing power of gold, owing to its limited and insufficient supply, and also that this decline in prices followed the so called demonetization of silver in some countries, and the closing of the mints in other countries to its coinage.

The appreciation of gold, helped by an alleged enforced scarcity of silver, and a decline in price seem, therefore, to stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, and the cause of the advocates of silver has accordingly at the outset much of plausibility. But plausibility is not proof, nor assumption truth, as is strikingly illustrated by the claim of the Rev. Jasper, pastor of the First colored church in Richmond, Va., that "the sun do move," and the earth "do stand still," and who has more of seeming facts in support of his faith than can be adduced by the advocates of the gold appreciation theory—for cannot everybody with eyes see the sun move up every morning in the east and move down every evening in the west? And if the earth moves 19 miles every second, as the astronomer bugs tell us, would not every movable thing fly off its surface as mud does from a revolving carriage wheel? And as nothing does fly off, is it not certain that the earth stands still?

Investigation in the case of the Rev. Jasper and the advocates of the gold appreciation theory will, however, lead to different conclusions. It is to be noted, in the first place, that the advocates of the latter theory, in stating what they assert to be the truth, never express themselves other than generally, in all that has been written or spoken in support of the gold theory on either side of the Atlantic.

No one has ever been able to name a single commodity that has notably declined in price within the last 30 years and satisfactorily proved, or even attempted to prove, that such decline was due to the appreciation of gold. And the reason for such default is that it cannot be done.

On the other hand, not a single commodity that has notably declined in price within this time can be named in respect to which clear, abundant and specific evidence cannot be adduced in proof that this decline has been due to decreased cost of production or distribution or to changes in supply and demand occasioned by wholly fortuitous circumstances.

Nobody, furthermore, has ever risen to explain the motive which has impelled the honest sellers of merchandise all over the world during the last 25 years to take lower prices for their goods in the face of an unexampled abundance of capital and remarkably low rates of interest, except for one or both of two reasons—excess of supply or diminished demand. Has any one ever attempted to explain how it has happened that during the recent period of the fall of prices the world's stock of money, and especially of silver, has been constantly increasing?

Is it not plain that a phenomenal decline of prices in two parts of the world, with entirely different monetary conditions, must have had other causes than a demonetization of silver in the United States, which took place, if it ever did, a comparatively short time ago (repeal of the Sherman act in 1893), and which has not prevented nearly $600,000,000 of silver credit money from circulating in the the country at its full nominal value?

That the price of labor measured in gold has not declined, but increased in a marked degree everywhere in the civilized world during the last quarter of a century, has been already commented on; hence if the purchasing power of gold has increased during this period a given amount of it would have purchased more labor and not less, or, what is the same thing, wages would have fallen, which they have not done.

Measured by the price of labor, gold has unquestionably depreciated, and recent careful examinations indicate that the ratio of its decline has been from 100 in 1873 to 83 in 1893. Measured also by the decline in the rate of interest on such established gold paying securities as British consols, the ratio has been from 100 in 1870 to 75 in 1896. Can anybody suggest a better measure for testing this issue?

Has any one ever endeavored to explain how an appreciation of gold has reduced the cost of railroad and water transportation to the extent of more than 75 per cent within the last 20 years, although the wages of employees have advanced during the same period?

If, on the other hand, these reductions were caused by the suppression of the free coinage of silver, will not a reversion of policy enable the railroads to advance their freight rates and rob the people, as will be claimed, by exacting 50 per cent more than at present? And will not some supplementary provisions to the free coinage act be necessary to prevent their so doing?

THE FARMER'S REAL GRIEVANCE.

Not a Lack of Money In the Country, but of Banking Facilities In Country Districts—Mr. Shearman's Proposed Remedy.

Why has Canada no currency question, no cry for cheap money and no campaign against gold? These are questions which Mr. Thomas G. Shearman answers very effectively in the London Times of Sept. 11.

Briefly summarized, Mr. Shearman's explanation of the discontent among farmers, which has lead to the ridiculous demand for free silver, is that most farmers in the west and south are deprived of the benefits of banking facilities. They seldom see or use a check and are unacquainted with the benefits of banks and bank credits. For this reason there is a great scarcity of currency in most rural districts. The "country store" supplies in part and in a crude and costly way the credits which tide many farmers over from one season to another. Because of the great risk involved, the storekeeper, by charging high prices for his goods and by paying low prices for farm products, really gets from 25 to 40 per cent interest on the credits given to the farmers. Of course such interest eats up all of the profits of a large class of farmers.

The country storekeeper really does a banking business in a clumsy and costly way. Local banks, such as exist in Canada, would furnish the farmers with credits at about one-fourth the cost of store credits. With such banks the farmers could sell their crops for checks, deposit them in banks and take up their discounted notes in this way. The farmer knows nothing of this method of conducting transactions and thinks that his needs can be supplied only by making more money—cheaper money if necessary.

The farmers, therefore, make no efforts to obtain better banking facilities. Instead they work and vote against banks and bankers at every opportunity. They tax money and other loanable capital at 2 or 2½ per cent while demanding that interest be reduced to 2 per cent. They thus drive away the very money they are so eager to get. In some sections of the south it is 50 or 75 miles to the nearest bank. They prohibit branch banks, such as exist in Canada and Scotland to the great advantage of remote country districts.

The farmers themselves are the greatest enemies to what is most needed in their communities—first class banks of deposit and discount. Mr. Shearman makes this point clear. He says that Canadian farmers "have suffered from the fall of prices and from every other alleged result of the single gold standard to the same extent as the farmers south of them. Yet there is no bimetallic league in Canada, and the cry for cheaper money is not heard. Canada has not only enough money to supply all of her own wants, but also lends such great amounts in the United States that jealous American bankers sometimes try to shut Canadian money out."

Mr. Shearman sees what too few seem to see—that the farmers have a real monetary or currency grievance. He has indicated what is probably the only way of giving relief. He offers something positive. That the farmers are not willing to take the only remedy for their ills and prefer the quack free silver and cheap money remedies only prolongs their sufferings and makes a rational solution of the money question more difficult and uncertain.

Which? Which?

In communities where wageworkers predominate Mr. Bryan continues to deny any intention of cheapening the dollar. He knows and they know that this would mean diminishing by one-half the purchasing power of wages and reducing by one-half the value of all savings, insurances and loans. And so he pretends that free coinage will increase by nearly one-half the price of silver and make a silver dollar worth truly as much as a gold one.

But in the west and in farming communities Mr. Bryan waxes eloquent on the need of a cheaper dollar to increase the price of farm products and enable the farmer to pay $100 of debt with $51 in silver. Leading silver advocates at the west have repudiated Mr. Bryan's idea for eastern hearers only that free coinage will increase the price of silver to $1.29. They say flatly that such dollars would be as bad as gold. What they want is a dollar worth only 51 cents.

Which dollar does Mr. Bryan really want? He cannot have both. Which is to be bunkoed—the workingman or the farmer, the mine owner or the debtor? Which?—New York World.

Why Capital Is Timid Today.

There is capital enough for every legitimate business enterprise, and by the processes of credit it can be multiplied indefinitely, but it cannot be set at its work so long as men fear that it will be suddenly cheapened in the using. Capital brings no return to the owner unless he somehow puts it at the service of the community, but the tempting lure the lenders follow is profit, and when the risks are great the profits must also be great. Remove the thought of risk, and hoarded capital will be set free, mills will start up, railroads undertake extensions and improvements and hopeful enterprises commend themselves to investors. As it is, pending the decision of the value of the dollar, no one is spending, everybody is hoarding. We live from hand to mouth, with the machinery of prosperity idle at our doors.—Boston Congregationalist.

The Bargain Counter Candidate.

"Some of the reports say that the women went wild over Bryan at different places along his route," remarked the horse editor.

"That's natural," replied the snake editor. "He is the bargain counter candidate."

"How so?"

"He wants to mark the dollar down to 53 cents."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

RIGHT OF CONTRACT.

TO BE ABRIDGED BY BRYAN AND HIS PARTY.

Attempt to Make Illegal Contracts Payable In Gold an Attack Upon Freedom of Contract—Would Hamper Business and Commerce and Compel a Resort to Antique Methods of Barter.

The Cordage Trade Journal of Oct. 1 discusses a part of the Chicago platform which has not thus far received the attention which it merits—that part which proposes to take away the right of private contract. The Journal says that "no industry of any size can exist without the use of contracts, agreements for the purchase, sale, delivery of and payment for goods. It is hardly necessary to point out what this means in the cordage business."

It then explains how rope manufacturers make contracts with brokers, and brokers with foreign growers of manilla or sisal, for their raw materials. Having made these contracts, they are in a position to make contracts with large jobbers and rope dealers. Continuing, The Journal says:

"Contracts are necessary to the successful transaction of business upon any scale above that of the very small retail trade, where goods and money pass between buyer and seller simultaneously. Mr. Bryan would, if president, give his approval to laws which would prohibit business men from specifying what they shall sell goods for or what they shall pay for goods, thus seriously restricting the right of contract. His first nomination—in Chicago—was based upon his acceptance of a platform which contained the following plank:

"We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

"His Populistic nomination in St. Louis carried with it this plank:

"We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

"Possibly the United States supreme court will uphold such legislation—it sustained the validity of the legal tender act—and—what? Mr. Bryan does not tell the people whom he addresses tridaily. When he gets near the subject, it is only to say something like this:

"When any one tries to give you an object lesson with a Mexican dollar, tell him that the Mexican dollar is not legal tender in this country, and that our silver dollar is, and under free coinage will continue to be, and no one will be allowed to contract against it.—W. J. Bryan in Newark, Sept. 28.

"This not only shows the purpose of the man, but also gives an intelligent man a very clear conception of Mr. Bryan's skill as a logician. If he knew anything at all about commerce—the lifeblood of which he so glibly talks of interfering with—he would know that the execution of his plan would cause an instant cessation of commercial activity, which would be followed by a resumption upon a restricted and antique basis. Methods which the commercial world discarded generations ago would have to be brought into use for carrying on business under the conditions which the adoption of Mr. Bryan's two absurd propositions would impose.

"Where would the hemp come from for next year's binder twine to tie the farmers' wheat? The United States, where silver dollars worth less than 100 cents would be legal tender, could not furnish the material. All prices now quoted are for gold. No matter how much farmers wanted twine, when it was no longer possible to make a contract to pay gold or its equivalent for hemp, they would have to go without it until some cumbersome method of bartering was devised to get around the law. Of course, in time the hemp would be secured and the farmers supplied, but the new way of doing business would be more costly. In the end the consumer pays all costs. Hence the farmers would have to submit to higher prices for binder twine, as for everything else they buy. And yet Mr. Bryan claims to be the particular friend of agriculturists!

"It is to be hoped that the business men of the country will carefully consider what the proposed interference with the right to enter into a contract to pay any kind of money would result in and then vote for a candidate for president who will preserve the freedom of commerce."

Where Are the Benefits?

If 50 cent silver dollars should double the prices of farm products, it is quite as certain that the prices of all the products which the farmer consumes would double in the same way. In that case it is not easy to see how the farmer would gain anything by the free coinage of silver. Even the wages of labor, the last to rise in an epoch of depreciated currency and inflated prices, would finally, after much distress of the workingmen, straggle up to the common level.

But whether the farmer should receive $100 for 100 bushels of wheat and pay out $90 for the necessaries of living or should receive $200 for the same wheat and pay out $180, in both cases the balance on hand would have just the same purchasing power. But in accomplishing the degradation of the monetary standard, which could do neither the farmer nor the wage earner any good, an enormous depreciation of values and confiscation of accumulated earnings, involving public and private credit in a maelstrom of destruction, would inevitably ensue. Are the farmers and workingmen of the country willing to invoke such a catastrophe?—Philadelphia Record.

There has been no time since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 when the depositors in savings banks could not get back as good money as they earned and put in. Do they want even to "chance it" on getting 51 cent or even 75 cent silver dollars?

WHEAT GOING UP—SILVER GOING DOWN.

While silver has been going down steadily ever since Popocrat Bryan began his remarkable performance upon the stump, it is gratifying to observe an advance in one of our great agricultural products which both in value and usefulness far exceeds the output of our silver mines.

Wheat is now selling 13 cents higher than it was at this time last year and the chances are that much better prices will be realized in the near future.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

In a recent sermon preached by Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church on West Fifty-seventh street, New York, he said:

"He is the enemy of the toiling masses who would pay for their labor in depreciated coin. Those Populistic orators who are trying to make wage earners believe that they should be willing to take a 53 cent dollar for 100 cents' worth of work are the enemies of mankind. These Populistic orators show a tender solicitude for the workingman that is really touching, but any man who will give a dishonest dollar for honest work is labor's enemy. Well did Daniel Webster say in a great speech which he once delivered in this city, 'He who tampers with the currency robs the workingman of his bread.'"

WHAT HAS BECOME OF SILVER DICK?

We have recently been informed that Claude Matthews is sick and Boies is tired out, but what about Silver Dick Bland? What has become of Silver Dick in this campaign?

LOOKING AHEAD.

Smart and level headed Democrats have given up this campaign, and like good, sensible men are trying to console themselves with the hope of better luck in 1900.

Bryan doesn't like the gold standard because he does not approve the aphorism, "Silence is golden." For Mr. Bryan to be silent would mean for him a living death.

The campaign of education is about half over, and the people in every section of the Union show proofs that they have learned their lesson and know how to vote.

Major McKinley does not have to hunt an audience. The audience hunts him and stays until he gets through speaking.

Major McKinley will not take the stump. He will, however, take the president's chair at the White House.

Stands at the Head.

In point of fact, the amount of money in actual circulation in the United States has never been less than $22 per capita since 1881. It has fluctuated between $22 and $25 during that time. And at the present time, counting the money in the treasury in the computation, we have per capita of money in the country about $34. No other country in the would exceeds this, or anywhere nearly equals it, except France, which has about $36 per capita. The average circulation medium in 30 countries of the world is less than $13 per capita. France excepted, the United States stands at the head and has more than twice as much money per capita as the average nation of the world.

Wages Increase Under Gold Standard.

In nearly every country in the world having the gold standard of value the wages of labor have increased materially during the last 25 years, and at the same time the purchasing power of the money in which wages are paid has increased also, while in the countries having the silver standard of value wages have been actually reduced by the depreciation of the currency to such an extent that the laborer is in a much worse condition than he was at the beginning of that period.

Shall We Adopt Asia's Standard?

It is the duty of the people, and especially the duty of the laboring people, to pause before it is too late and carefully consider whether they will determine to overthrow their existing monetary system and substitute in its place the depreciated silver monometallism of Asia and Mexico and the small states and republics of Central and South America, with their low rates of wages and their high rates of exchange.

A Household Word.

It is becoming more evident every day that McKinley will be one of the presidents whose names live as household words among the people.—San Francisco Call.

SOME CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

Bryan doesn't "go without saying."—Los Angeles Express.

However the returns may go,
Let it be either way,
The gentleman who told you so
Will be on hand next day.

General Buckner surrendered to General Grant at Fort Donelson. He will surrender with more cheerfulness to Major McKinley in November.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Li Hung Chang says he is "impressed by the welfare and prosperity of the American people," and yet these are what we call hard times. Let him return after McKinley's election if he wants to see the country at its best.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Really, the only question left is the size of McKinley's majority.—San Francisco Call.

The locks he wore we'll see no more.
Unto the winds they're scattered.
Ere long the rest of him against
The landscape will be spattered.

"Heavens!" exclaimed a man yesterday. "Some one has passed a counterfeit Mexican dollar on me, and I'm out $1.53."—Wichita Eagle.

Bryan got mad when he heard the college yell at Yale. When he hears the electoral college yell, he will be madder.

After March 4, 1897—well, it will be different.