

Supplement

THE DALLAS CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1896.

FROM BRYAN'S HOME.

Political Notes and Observations from the Popocrat Candidate's Own City.

Business men are studying the money question. Mr. Bryan has seen fit to tell his audiences over and over again that the business men of the country are against free silver partly because they don't know anything about the question and partly because they are dishonest.

The threat of free trade in the campaign of '92 and in the election of '92, frightened the business mind of the country, first into distrust and doubt and then into a panic, the effect of which is still on.

Laboring men are crowding around Mr. Bryan to hear his speeches and many of them appear to be pleased with what he says.

George Groot, chairman of the National Silver party, speaking at Lincoln, Neb., on September 8, from the steps of the state capitol building, with Mr. Bryan sitting near him, denounced the bankers as the enemies of society, and declared that the financiers of Wall Street should be hung to the telegraph poles.

On the afternoon of September 8 in front of the state capitol building at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan, after denouncing the business element of the country because it is against him in this contest, congratulated himself in this contest, the men of the country believed in him and that enough of the farmers believed in him that these two elements united in this election would enable him to sweep the country in November.

speech in front of the Hotel Lincoln, someone asked about Mr. Secall. Donnelly replied, "I know nothing of Mr. Secall and I don't want anything to do with him. If I had my way he would come off of that ticket in twenty-four hours."

Mr. Bryan and his corps of free silver orators constantly denounce idle capital. Mr. Bryan knows that idle capital is always the enemy of the laborer of confidence. He also knows that idle capital makes idle men.

Whether 500 or 5000 men are employed at the Burlington machine shops at Lincoln, Neb., during the next four years, depends not upon the political judgment of the men who are employed in these machine shops, but upon the business judgment of those who must furnish money to pay for this labor.

A hired man cannot be employed upon a farm without the consent of the owner. A carpenter cannot get employment without the consent of the builder.

Many of the "plain people" of the United States have wondered what is the meaning of the act of Congress in 1873 struck down one-half the money in the country. The figure is forcible but somewhat obscure.

SOME PERTINENT BUT RATHER EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS FOR MR. BRYAN.

Silver now is worth .68 cents per ounce. It will be worth .129 cents per ounce if Bryan is elected. Profit - 61 Cents Farmers' Say Bill.



Chicago Tribune, August 25.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

As he comes upon the stage and as the applause breaks forth he smiles. It is a pleased smile—properly speaking, a grin.

He composes his features as he remembers what is expected of him. His attitude at once suggests the hero of the melodrama—the "tank show."

He begins his address with a well-turned sentence, which he knows will please his audience. In fact, from first to last, it is his effort by skillful retreats never to offend.

Labor applauds itself, and this man knows it. He recognizes that "sacrifice," "crucified," "down-trodden," "the people," "sweat of the face," and similar words and phrases arouse in the ordinary audience an imperative desire to applaud.

He declares that something can be got out of nothing; that a miner will be able to get 53 cents worth of metal coined into \$1 and in the same breath insists that the miner will sell that metal to anyone who will buy it for 53 cents and give the buyer the chance to make that profit instead of himself.

In all parts of the country women have organized campaign committees, working under the direction of the Woman's bureau of the national Republican committee.

A CREAMERY LESSON.

Effects of Industrial Depression in Cities Brought Home in a Practical Way.

STORY OF A KANSAS FARMER.

Decrease in the Consumption of Food by Laborers Affects the Sale of Farm Products.

A stock-feeder of Kansas, recently in Kansas City, tells a story that is worth repeating for the excellent lesson which it teaches. In a certain town was a creamery. It gathered the cream from the farms within a radius of ten miles and manufactured about 400 pounds of butter per day.

The manager explained that to enlarge the circle of their farmer patrons would require an additional number of men and teams to gather the cream, would require additional machinery and an enlarged plant with more buttermakers and other operatives, all of which meant an additional investment of money in which he did not feel justified at this time.

He explained that the price of butter was low, that thousands of laboring men in the cities being out of employment were not eating butter, but were buying oleomargarine and other cheap imitations of butter, and because of all these discouraging circumstances he was unable to consider a proposition to enlarge the business of the creamery.

When Bourke Cockran, in his recent great speech in New York, uttered the following sentence, he uttered a sentence which should be posted over the door of every honest laboring man, whether Republican or Democrat, in this country:

upon the farmer mind, the truth, the great truth, still remains that the mind of the business man must originate all the plans for the employment of idle labor, and whether these industries are little by little enlarged each year, employing more and more men, or whether they are little by little narrowed each year, employing less and less men, depends, not upon the judgment or the political views of the men employed, but upon the judgment of the men who employ.

Every earnest thinking man in this country at this time, whether he be a farmer or a laborer, above all things, desires to see the industries of the nation revived, because labor can find employment and farm produce find a market in no other way.

When all the arguments have been exhausted on both sides, the whole question narrows into this proposition, that activity in industry is dependent upon the confidence the business men have in the financial and tariff policy of the national government. Farmers may have confidence in some untried and catchy proposition, and the laboring man may have confidence and even be enthusiastic, but if the mind of the business man hesitates the industry languishes.

He is mistaken. In his speech at Springfield, O., on Wednesday, Candidate Bryan spoke of "the nation's peasantry." There are no peasants in this country, and the man who attempts to make such a classification is unworthy the support of the free American sovereign.

Remember This. When Bourke Cockran, in his recent great speech in New York, uttered the following sentence, he uttered a sentence which should be posted over the door of every honest laboring man, whether Republican or Democrat, in this country:

Give it to the Indians. "Let us restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873," says Mr. Teller. Very well; let us tear up all the railroads that have been built since then; let us reduce the acreage of wheat and corn and cotton to what it was there in 1873; let us have a paper basis for our money, as we had then, and gold at a premium of 15 cents or more on the dollar—in short, let us try to turn back the hands of time to call them "plutocrats," "goldbugs," "robbers," "oppressors" and other offensive names, but after all these eloquent speeches have been delivered and after all this mischievous talk has had its effect

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Never was there before a presidential campaign in which the women of the country have taken such an active part as in the present struggle.

In three states of the Union, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, women have the same voting privileges as men; but feminine interests in the campaign are by no means limited to those states.

The Woman's bureau is under the direction of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the well-known orator and political writer of Des Moines, Ia., for several years president of the Woman's National Republican association. The bureau is established in commodious quarters in the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, quite away from the noise and activities of the national committee, where Mrs. Foster is provided with every convenience, and assisted by capable aids.

Mrs. Foster's immediate associates and assistants in the work are women of capabilities in various lines. Mrs. Thomas W. Chace, the general secretary, residing in East Greenwich, R. I., and from there exercises a watchful care for the work in the New England states. Mrs. Chace has an extensive acquaintance and is identified with many great charities, philanthropies and societies, aside from her political work.

In the Chicago headquarters Mrs. Foster's chief assistant and secretary is Mrs. Alice Rosseter Willard, who has wide experience in general business and newspaper work in this country and in England. Next to her is Miss Anna Brophy of Dubuque, Ia. Miss Brophy is not only valuable for her education and wide general knowledge, but because every piece of work which passes through her hands receives her careful attention as to its correctness, its accuracy. Miss Brophy is chief stenographer.

During the many weary months after the Wilson-Gorman tariff had given the death blow to the wool industry free trade journals assured their readers that the blow would not be fatal. In time the industry would revive. Considerable prudence was manifested as to dates, but the prediction was confident that in the course of time the industry would recover from its paralysis.

The distrust engendered by the silver craze has checked sales of manufactured goods, increased the percentage of idle mills and so on. The outlet and crippled the financial resources of Eastern distributors of wool that the latter have practically ceased purchases of the staple in the country markets, and in many cases have refused to make even reduced cash advances on consignments.

Let us restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873, says Mr. Teller. Very well; let us tear up all the railroads that have been built since then; let us reduce the acreage of wheat and corn and cotton to what it was there in 1873; let us have a paper basis for our money, as we had then, and gold at a premium of 15 cents or more on the dollar—in short, let us try to turn back the hands of time to call them "plutocrats," "goldbugs," "robbers," "oppressors" and other offensive names, but after all these eloquent speeches have been delivered and after all this mischievous talk has had its effect