

Frank Foltz, Charles G. Spittle
Harry R. Kurrie.
FOLTZ, SPITTLE & KURRIE,
(Successors to Thompson & Bro.)
Law, Real Estate, Insurance, Ab-
stracts & Loans.

Only set of Abstract Books in the
County.
RENNSELAER, INDIANA.

RENNSELAER PROPERTIES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
RENNSELAER, INDIANA.
Office second floor of Leopold's
Block, corner Washington and Van
Buren streets. Practice in all the courts,
purchase, sell and lease real estate. At
torneys for Rensselaer B. L. & S. Asso-
ciation and Rensselaer Water, Light and
Power Company.

C. W. Hanley, J. J. Hunt
Hanley & Hunt,
Law, Realty, Insurance,
Abstracts and Loans.
Rooms 5 and 6 Forsythe Block,
Rensselaer, Indiana.

Wm. B. Austin,
LAWYER AND INVESTMENT BROKER,
ATTORNEY FOR THE
L. N. & C. R. Y. AND RENSSELAER
W. L. & P. Company.
Office over Chicago Bargain Store,
Rensselaer, Indiana.

James W. Douthitt,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office, front room up stairs over
Fendley's store, Rensselaer, Indiana.

R. S. Dwiggins,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
RENNSELAER, INDIANA.

I have recovered my health and am
entered upon the practice of law. Call
and see me. Office in Makeever's bank
building.

J. L. Duvall,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

All business of the profession thoroughly
and carefully attended. Money to
loan on almost any terms. Real Estate
bought and sold. Collections promptly
attended to, and abstracts care fully
prepared. First door east of F. O. on stairs
pared.

Charles E. Mills,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENNSELAER, INDIANA.
Business, Collections and Real Estate.
Abstracts carefully prepared.
Office on Forsythe Block, over
Ellis & Murray's. Telephone 48.

Ira W. Yeoman,
Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Col-
lecting Agent, Remington, Ind.

J. B. Washburn, E. C. Enolish,
Washburn & English
Physicians & Surgeons,
Rensselaer, Ind.

Dr. Washburn will give special atten-
tion to diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat
and Chronic Diseases.
Dr. English will give special attention
to surgery in all departments, and Gen-
eral Medicine.
Office in Leopold's Corner Block, over
Ellis & Murray's. Telephone 48.

W. W. Hartsell, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer, Ind.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
Office in Makeever's New Block.

C. E. Powell, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Will be at office from 2 to 3 p. m., Sun-
days. Calls promptly attended.
Office over Commercial State Bank—
Residence one block north of school
house.
Office phone 60, Residence phone 81,
72213

JOHN MAKEEVER, JAY WILLIAMS,
President, Cashier.
Farmers' Bank,
Rensselaer, Indiana.
Receives Deposits, Buy and Sell Ex-
change, Collections made and promptly
remitted.

J. W. Horton,
Dentist.

All diseases of Teeth and Gums care-
fully treated. Filling and Crowns a spe-
cialty. Office over Post Office, Rensse-
laer, Ind. ana

A. J. Knight,
Painter
—AND—
Paper Hanger.

Only the Best work done.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!
Rensselaer, Indiana

WRIGHT.



UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER

RENNSELAER, INDIANA.
Calls promptly responded to day or night.

ADDISON PARKISON, President
Geo. K. Hollingsworth, Vice President.
EMMET I. Hollingsworth, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL STATE BANK
OF RENNSLAER, IND.

Directors: Addison Parkison, James T. Randle, John M. Wasson, Geo. K. Hollingsworth and Emmet I. Hollingsworth.
This bank is prepared to transact a general Banking Business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Money loaned and good notes bought at current rates of interest. A share of your patronage is solicited.

At the old stand of the
Citizens' State Bank
ALF. MCINTYRE, T. J. MCINTYRE, A. R. HOPKINS,
President, Cashier, Asst. Cashier

A. McCoy & Co.'s BANK,
RENNSELAER, IND.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Transacts a General Banking Business, Buys Notes and Loans Money on Long or Short Time on Personal or Real Estate Security. Fair and Liberal Treatment is Promised to All.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

Patrons Having Valuable Papers May Deposit Them for Safe Keeping.

HUGH L. GAMBLE,
City Engineer,
Maps and Blue Prints
OF
RENNSELAER AND REMINGTON,
Office, Room No. 7, Forsythe Building

LAND DRAINAGE,
Map Work and Platting a Specialty
RENNSELAER, IND.

Office, Room No. 7, Forsythe Building

HOTEL MAKEEVER

J. F. BRUNER, PROPRIETOR.

The Only Hotel in the City with Office and Sample Rooms on First Floor.

Rates \$2.00 per Day.

Have our own Bus for the conveyance of passengers to and from trains

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

SAMUEL M. RALSTON, Secretary of State.

JOHN W. MINOR, Auditor of State.

JOHN G. MUMFORD, Attorney General.

HENRY WARREN, Chief of Supreme Court.

W. B. SINGLARY, Superintendent Public Instruction.

JAMES S. GUTHRIE, State Statistician.

EDWARD BARRETT, Geologist.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

LEONARD J. HACKNEY, Second District.

JAMES MCABE, Third District.

TIMOTHY E. HOWARD, Fourth District.

JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURT.

EDWIN TAYLOR, First District.

C. J. KOLLMAYER, Second District.

EDGAR A. BROWN, Third District.

WILLIAM S. DIVEN, Fourth District.

JOHANNA KOPELKE, Fifth District.

DISTRICT TICKETS

TENTH DISTRICT
For Congress—JOHN ROSS,
of Tippecanoe County

For Joint Delegation—L. J. Jasper
DAVID H. J. C. AN,
of Jasper County

COUNTY

Clark—JOHN F. MAJOR,
Auditor. GEORGE O. STEADMAN,
For Treasurer. MARION ADAMS,
For Sheriff—WM. C. HUSTON,
For Coroner—E. F. FORTUSIE,
Commissioner, First District—
F. M. HERSEMAN,
Commissioner, Second District—
LUCIUS STRONG.

WILLIAM S. RALSTON'S SLOGAN

Hoosier Democracy's Standard Bearer Reviews
the Issues—Party Loyalty Means the Defeat
of Landis—Democracy and the War.

State and National Questions.

(Delivered at the Ninth Congressional District Convention, July 26, 1898.)

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:
I am glad to greet the Democrats of the Ninth congressional district in convention assembled. While I am not a delegate to this convention I am in sympathy with the object of your meeting and will rejoice with you should the result of your deliberations prove acceptable to the rank and file of our party. When Democrats meet to take counsel of one another they should never forget that it is the duty of the minority to submit to the will of the majority. I have such faith in the unadorned Democracy of the Democrats of this district that I feel the choice of this convention will receive the vote of every Democrat in the district. If loyalty prevails in our party Mr. Landis will survive his seat in congress to your non-renewal and the citizenship you represent will have a protector and defender against those influences that make against our national life.

The Blue and the Gray United.
We meet, my friends, in unusual circumstances. More than 30 years ago the great civil war ended that threatened the life of our nation, but unfortunately the bitter animosity of the war has not been entirely obliterated. It is a fact that conflict have manifested themselves in some manner in every campaign since the close of the struggle. Party leaders have not hesitated to seek party advantage by fanning anew the dying embers of sectional strife. To-day, however, public opinion demands that Mason and Dixon's line be obliterated, that it may no longer be a flaming wall—an impassable barrier to a friendly intercourse between the north and south, and that the difference of which the war came must not be cited as a reason for the ascendancy of any particular party.

The boys who were the blue have clasped hands across the bloody chasm with the boys who wore the gray, and the shoulder to shoulder they are standing this hour under the folds of one flag in defense of common country. Truly, for us as we are not now engaged in war among ourselves. Within our own boundaries we are at peace. We are united as one man against Spanish tyranny and Spanish oppression. We have heard the voices of the oppressed in a neighboring island, and yielding to the dictates of humanity we have determined, it matters not how great the cost may be in blood and treasure, to deliver the Cubans from bondage. This is the purpose and mission of the American people regardless of party affiliations, for in this war there should be no politics and so long as the object and purpose for which we are engaged in this struggle, fidelity prevails in its prosecution, faction should be the man or party that shall attempt to gain a partisan advantage.

Democracy First For Cuban Independence.
It is to be regretted that the suggestion is occasionally made that Indiana should go Republican at the next election because of the present administration has the war on its hands. My friends, it is true that the president, who is the commander-in-chief of our army and navy, is a Republican, yet the Democratic party stands ready to strengthen the president's hands in every way possible, and through its representatives in congress it will gladly join in voting every measure that is necessary to aid in prosecuting the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. And I now turn our Republican friends that if they insist that the voters of Indiana should support the Republican ticket next fall because of the war, we shall not hesitate to remind them that Marcus Hanna and his administration were against the war until the world's public opinion lashed them into it. The Democratic party was demanding the independence of Cuba when the Republican party was in a state of lethargy on the subject. Wall street had sat down so heavy on Mr. McKinley and his advisers in opposition to the war and in favor of the holders of Cuban bonds, that a number of leading Republicans of Indiana were rendered necessary in Washington to point out to the executive the disastrous influence of party politics on the ranks and to impress upon him that all changes of Republican success at the coming election would be lost unless war was declared.

Democracy Wins the Victories.
We shall not stop here. It becomes necessary we will not allow the voters to forget that the man who at that memorable hour of the Cuban crisis, the centennial of the American fleet through the engines of death and destruction in Manila harbor, and who, after a battle that annulled and sterilized the world, planted the stars and stripes on Philippine soil, was a Democrat.

We will not forget to tell them that Hobson, who destroyed and sunk in the Santiago channel the vessel that bore him above the waves while he was belching fire and smoke from the Spanish forts on all the hills around, and who lingered his time in a Spanish prison, is a Democrat. We will tell them, too, with becoming pride that the man under whose leadership and command Cervera's fleet was swept from the seas and the arm of Spain paralyzed in war was the daring, dashing Schley, a Democrat.

I cannot tell you of the bravery of these men. My words are too few and too feeble. The poet and the essayist are yet to be seen whose pen can adequately portray the unselfish patriotism, the love of man for man, and the dauntless heroism they have displayed in their effort to free this oppressed fellow man. But while we rejoice in the parts Democrats are taking in this war, we do not wish to detract from the honor and glory due the president and every man under whose leadership the humblest in the ranks of the army. To them all we concede a genuine patriotism and cheerfully acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe them from the Spanish war. When we are in the future, we will be able to tell you of the record of this party.

Democracy's Record in Indiana.
There are other things, however, for which the Democratic party is to be commended aside from its position on the Spanish war. Whenever we are in the future, we will be able to tell you of the record of this party.

To phone lines use 12,000,000 pounds of copper yearly

Mississippi has a post office officially named Yellow Rabbit.

An Australian sporting paper records a ninety-foot jump for a kangaroo.

The population of Ireland has decreased by 9,710 during the past year.

Spiders are eaten by the Hottentots and New Caledonians with the utmost relish.

A French inventor claims to have discovered a process for converting the wool on a sheep's skin into a velvet like substance.

In the eighteenth century, Polish ladies obliged their daughters to wear little bells in order to proclaim where they were all the time.

Chairs are being made with the back hinged to the rear of the seat and held in place by coiled springs concealed in the seat arms to allow the user to tilt the back as desired.

Medina (Pa.) schools have just inaugurated a clever plan for decreasing tardiness. They will grant to the department showing the least percentage of tardiness a r each month an extra half holiday.

In every mile of railway there are seven feet and four inches that are not covered by the rails, the space left between them for expansion.

New Zealand has a law in force compelling every intoxicated man to have his photograph taken. His picture is then distributed among barkeepers and innkeepers and they must refuse to sell him liquor.

"Have you a book entitled 'Short Read to Wealth'?" "Certainly, and I suppose you'll want a pen code, too?"—*Fliegende Blätter.*

Two Poland Chinese bears for sale, at O. K. Kitchey's, 4 miles south of Rensselaer. Extra good one. Weight about 200 lbs. each.

Yours in Loyalty to the Democratic Party and Its Traditions.
OLD LINE DEMOCRAT,
Remington, October 8, 1898.

SERVICES ON THE SUPREME BENCH OF THE UNITED STATES

services on the supreme bench of the United States cover a period extending that of any other man in the history of our country. The opinion of Justice Clifford thus:

"The inhibition upon the states to coin money and yet to make anything but gold and silver a tender for payment of debts must be read in connection with the grant of the coinage power to congress. The two provisions taken together indicate beyond question that the coin which the national government was to fabricate, and the foreign coins the value of which it was to regulate, were to consist principally, if not entirely, of the gold and silver, but both of gold and silver.

"Money being a standard, its coin or pieces are necessarily a legal tender. The provisions in the different coinage acts that the coins to be struck shall be such legal tender are merely declaratory of that which is inherent in the nature of the coin and are not essential to give them their character.

"This it is seen that the views of the metallist today are in harmony with the opinion of these eminent statesmen and jurists, and when he insists upon the right of the people to the use of both gold and silver, he is not only in harmony with the demands for them only their constitutional right. So my friends, if the opinion of the statesmen and jurists of the question may rather than a dangerous member of society, as we were told in 1860, it would not be difficult, taking as a criterion the utterances of the gentlemen who have been called to designate the real standards of this country.

It is not enough for the single standard advocate to say he is opposed to bimetallicism. He must also be opposed to the Webster and Blaine Clifford and Fields have correctly interpreted the constitution, and the present ratio is an erroneous one which should be changed to a ratio supported at a correct ratio, and he who is not willing to do this, but on the contrary favors the destruction of one of the standards, is not only an infractor of the organic law of the nation.

We hear it frequently observed that the Democratic party is not a guide on the money question. I would like to remind you that the monetary system prevailing in this country was adopted by the Democratic party in 1870, and under which this nation fought its wars, contributed its share to the swelling tide of civilization and made its name great like that of no other nation. It was the outgrowth of Democratic statesmanship.

Republican Party Not Entitled to Leadership on Financial Questions.
When the Democratic party became the embodiment of the financial wisdom of this country? It was not born until 1860 and its platform of that year was the adoption of national currency. It conducted a national campaign without saying in its platform what it thought about the financial question. In 1864 it was the platform of national currency, but by the time 1868 came around it had forgotten what it had thought on the subject four years prior. It was the platform of another party without a money plank. In 1870, however, 30 years after it was born, it gave its first but very slight prominence to the question of national currency, as was evidenced by its platform declaration in favor of a steady progress to specie payment.

It would not be expected, of course, of a party to make very rapid progress in the development of a subject about which it required 30 years to get an idea, and so no particular surprise was manifested when any party declared its platform of national currency before the country in 1880 on a platform containing no money plank. In 1880 it was in favor of an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver as standard money. In 1888 it loved silver and denounced the Democratic party for its unparliamentary attempt to tamper with the gold standard, and here in Indiana it was very vociferous in its congratulations of the country that a long stride had been taken toward the coinage of the white metal.

But, my friends, in 1890, to believe its story now, it began to see the error of its way in forming an attachment for silver, and in 1892 it adopted a platform of gold and silver as standard money. It was in 1892 that it was in favor of an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver as standard money. In 1898 it loved silver and denounced the Democratic party for its unparliamentary attempt to tamper with the gold standard, and here in Indiana it was very vociferous in its congratulations of the country that a long stride had been taken toward the coinage of the white metal.

But, my friends, in 1890, to believe its story now, it began to see the error of its way in forming an attachment for silver, and in 1892 it adopted a platform of gold and silver as standard money. It was in 1892 that it was in favor of an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver as standard money. In 1898 it loved silver and denounced the Democratic party for its unparliamentary attempt to tamper with the gold standard, and here in Indiana it was very vociferous in its congratulations of the country that a long stride had been taken toward the coinage of the white metal.

We are not without authority, high and respectable, in support of the Democratic position. The ablest statesmanship and the evenly poised judicial mind have endorsed it. It has been taught in the foremost universities of the world. It has been expounded in the forum of statesmanship and approved judicially from the bench.

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

James G. Blaine, once the idol of Republicans, took strong ground against the authority of congress to demonetize either gold or silver. He said: "The legal tender cases, as such cases, and the standard of value, is established and cannot be overturned. I am certain of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, are the legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

The distinguished jurist, Justice Clifford, in his able dissenting opinion in the celebrated "legal tender cases," says: "Argument to show that the national treasury was not a legal tender of the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value, is unnecessary. It is a legal tender of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."

FOR WHICH THEIR PARTY IS STANDING, TO GIVE

their counsel and support. I beg them to remember that the party with which they have affiliated in the past the party of their money, the party of their love, is greater by far than any one idea, I point them to its glorious past, and to the future for it is still more brilliant. It is in the fighting for country the tyrannical and centralizing influences in our national life. Wherever the brazen features of monopoly have shown themselves the Democratic party has challenged their right to exist and fasten of the product of honest labor. And to its credit, the party of the sage of Monticello and of the hero of New Orleans has never in its darkest career joined hands with organized greed to assail the best interests of our country to pauperize the bone and sinew of our land and fasten about the throats of Americans the vicious grip of plutocracy.

On the other hand, however, it has always stood for that form of government which is the basis of our liberties. It has taken into account the citizenship of the man at the forge, in the factory and in the shop, of the boy in the ditch and in the mine, of the woman at the spindle, by the loom and over the tub, and guaranteed to each and all of them their fair share in life's achievements.

A party with such a past can be trusted in the future. As for the future of our country we have much to concern. The four quarters of the earth are at this time anxiously watching our statesmanship, and on every hand the concession is made that the destiny of this republic is largely dependent upon the question of annexation. It is well for us, therefore, to reflect in this hour of feverish excitement that territorial aggrandizement may lead to a national weakness and degradation. It is at least a warning to us to be careful of our statesmanship. Every new acquisition of territory, Senator John Sherman, who was a fair representative of the ripest statesmanship of the Republican party, reserved the last paragraph of his famous speech in the House, Senate and Cabinet in which to sound a note of warning to his countrymen on this question. In conclusion I quote from this speech:

"The events of the future are beyond the vision of mankind, but I hope that our people will be content with internal growth and avoid the complications of foreign acquisition. Our family of states is not large enough to extend its limit or to add new dangers by acquisitions of foreign territory."

FROM 1896 TO 1898

CAMPAIGN OF 1896 A NOTABLE EVENT IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

Mass Corruption Fund of the Republican Party Turned Over to Mark Hanna—England's Interest in the Welfare of the United States Not Entirely Unselfish. Will Be No Division of Democrats in Indiana This Year.