DEMOCRATS KICK AT FARMERS' PROSPERITY.

Farm Products Advance More than the Goods that Farmers Have to Buy at the Stores.

EVIDENT CAUSE OF MORTGAGE CANCELING

Since McKinley Has Been at the Helm Farm Products Have Advanced 45 Per Cent, While Articles Bought by Farmers Increased Only 19 Per Cent.

The Democratic fault-finders base their | and which has been widely discussed in efforts to create discontent among the the study of national economic questions farmers in 1900 upon a different plane of late years. Why not measure by this? from that of 1896. Then their complaint A glance at the table which shows the was that the prices of farm products relative prices of articles in 1896 and 1900 will answer this question. It hapthe farmers are too prosperous and the the price of wheat is less than that of prices of their products are too high.

on July 10, 1896, and again at Kansas the production in other parts of the world City on July 5, 1900. Let us take the quotations of the first week in July. 1896, and July, 1900, the respective dates are brought as nearly as practicable to the dates of his respective nominations.

selecting wheat, corn, oats, lard, pork, CS per cent and wool CS per cent. Now beef, cotton, wool, hay and butter as ten representative articles of farm pro- "happened to select the select the select the select the "wheat" by which to measure everything fairness of selecting sugar, tea, coffee, rice, petroleum, leather, cotton cloth, tin plate, sisal (from which binder twine is article in the list. made) and Bessemer pig iron (the basis of all agricultural requirements in iron

of farm consumption. The tables which follow show the prices of the ten articles of farm produc- wheat would buy of those same articles tion and of an equal number of articles in 1896." Let us accept the challenge. of farm consumption at the dates named Mr. Bryan's first nomination occurred and the percentage of increase in each on July 10, 1896, and his second nominaarticle, also the average increase, at the tion on July 5, 1900. The records of the date of Mr. Bryan's second nomination bureau of statistics show that the highas compared with the prices at the date est price of "No. 2 red winter wheat," of his first nomination:

relative prices of articles in 1896 and pens that the percentage of increase in any other article of farm production, Mr. Bryan was nominated in Chicago since wheat is more directly affected by where crops have been generally good during the last two sensous.

Wheat has only advanced 35 per cent from 1896 to 1990, while corn advanced Nobody will question the fairness of 48 per cent, mess pork 69 per cent, lard it is easy to see why the Democrats else, simply because it shows a smaller

Yet they are gravely marching through the agricultural regions of this country and so ell as ten representative articles stating to the farmer that "a bushel of the articles which you consume than a busnet of a standard grade by which all others may

Now let us follow the same general

In every case the quantity of these

representative articles of farm con-

Purchasing power of one bushel of

wheat at the date of Mr. Bryan's first

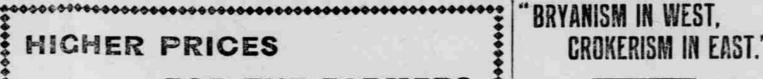
The prices of Ten Principal Articles of Phile Production in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first particular mentions, showing

| the per cent. of indrease in | a 1900 over 1 | 896: | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Articles of Farm Production. | July 2, 1896. | Jn'y 5, 1900. | Per cent |
| Wheat, per bushel Corn, per bushel Oats, per bushel | .65 1-2 .33 1-2 .21 1-4 | .88 .49 5-8 .28 1-2 | 35 48 34 |
| Meas Pork, per bbl | .0425 \$ 8.75 .8.50 | .0715 \$14 00 12.00 | 68 60 41 |

HIGHER PRICES FOR THE FARMERS.

Hearst's Chicago American (Democratic) of Sept. 20, gives the following table, which shows how prices of farm products advance under McKinley prosperity :

| A1 | Week Ago. | To-day. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Flour, per barrel | \$ 4.40 | \$ 4.70 |
| Cornmeal, per ton | 23.00 | 24.00 |
| Cheese, per pound | .101/2 | .11 3 |
| Breakf st Bacon, per pound | .11 | .11 ½ |
| Smoked Side Meat, per pound | .09 | .09 ½ |
| Lard, per pound | .08 | .08 ¼ |
| PeasAdvan | ce of 10 per ce | nt. |
| | | |



Reasons Why James H. Eckels Will Vote for McKinley.

Cleveland's Comptroller of the Currency Urges All to Unite and Give Bryanism Its Deathblow as a Disturbing Factor.

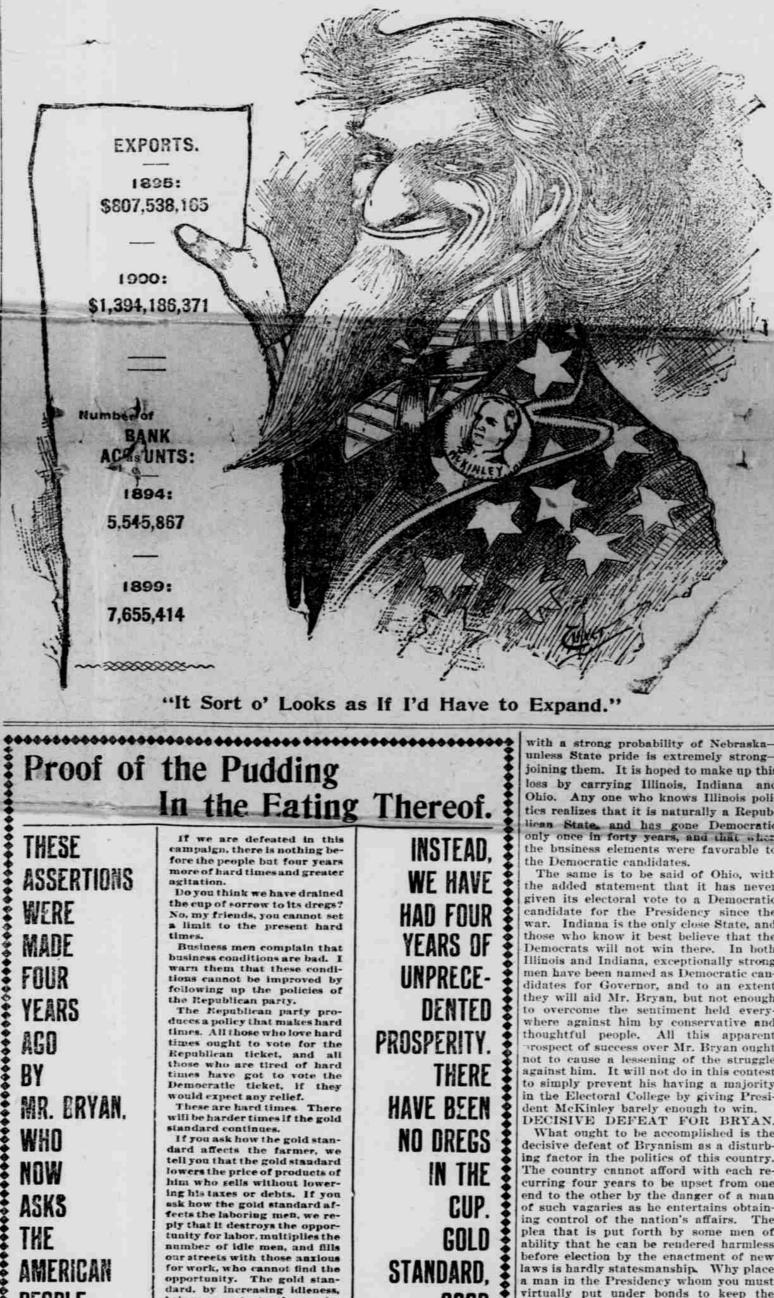
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.08 14

The political outlook in the West is, I believe, generally satisfactory to those who are opposed to Mr. Bryan and the laborer, for he must have steady work, things for which he stands in public life. day in and day out. He has no reserve In the extreme West his most ardent friends are ready to concede that he has the curtailment of employment of labor, lost much ground since the campaign of with attendant distress and idleness. 1896, and unless he can recoup himself in the Middle West and East, his defent will become a matter of certainty. The Pacific States, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Kan-sas will all be found to be against him,



the affairs of the Philippine people properly. I do not myself believe he can. Mr. Bryan's plea for the salvation of this country by the destruction of what he terms "imperialism," as exemplified in the administration of our affairs in the Philippines, loses its force when it is remembered what he pledges himself to carry out at home, in matters which go to the personal and property interests of every citizen of the republic, no matter how small such interests may be. It would be the height of folly in this campaign to forget the very important effect which Mr. Bryan's election would have upon the business interests of the country. In the minds of those who carry on the affairs which make up our business world he is associated with uncertainty and doubt. It will not do to say that these interests are selfish and ought to receive a lesson, for the greates sufferers will be those who are most dependent upon the largest daily activity in business. No one would suffer so much as the capital from which to draw, and the curtailment of business operations means

Dangerous to Labor Interests. I look upon Mr. Bryan as the most dangerous man to the labor interests today in public life. In the first instance he is a demagogue, possessed of a certain quality of oratory which appeals always to prejudice. In the second, he is well grounded in no branch of political economy and unsound in all. He would be more unpopular with laboring men, if elected, than, it is claimed, he is popular with them now, because his success would paralyze business for a long time at least, during which time the laborer of necessity would be without employment.

Then, too, the laborer would soon discover how utterly futile Mr. Bryan's efforts would be to make better his condition by making war upon his employers. The laborer certainly cannot be benefited by a policy which is directed wholly toward the unsettling of values, the reduction of the purchasing power of his wage and the enactment into law of views which, tested by experience and history, are wholly unsound.

I believe President McKinley ought to be re-elected as largely as possible by Democratic votes. Under the present domination of Mr. Bryan a conservative Democrat can find no place of influence in the party. Those who now return to it after rejecting Bryanism four years ago will find themselves without voice in the administration. Theey go back to accept Mr. Bryan's views. His does not accept theirs. They indorse him-he does not indorse them; and, once elected, they are not in a position, after changing front, to protest against his radicalism. By voting for him they do, in fact, indorse him, despite a mental reservation that they do not approve of his public utterance Populistic views. They disarm themselves of a right to criticise and draw down upon their heads more blame for Mr. Bryan's unsound views as a disturbing factor than does Mr. Bryan himself. For by their act in voting for Mr. Bryan they have made it possible for him to do the harm which they must know would for which he stands. Bryan's Party Populistic. The Democratic party cannot be both Democratic and Populistic. Under Mr. Bryan it is Populistic. It is so out of power. It would be more so in power. The best example of what he would do with the party if in power is shown in. his own State, where even the kind of Democrats they have in Nebraska are only allotted one or two minor offices, while the Populists are given all of importance. When Mr. Bryan is eliminated Demo crats can readily assume a position of respect and influence in the Democratic party, and until he is they ought to fight against him. They can aid the party best loss by carrying Illinois, Indiana and by rescuing it from Populism by defeat-Ohio. Any one who knows Illinois poliby electing their candidates with the vain. hope that they can either reform them, render them harmless, or prove them to be pretentious bousters, sublidy standing for things which they never intended to carry out. As far as I am concerned, I am going to maintain my Democracy by voting and speaking against Mr. Bryan and those who have debauched the party and placed it in the attitude of a defender of all the isms that disturb the country. I do not believe in Bryanism in the West or Crokerism in the East. If a continuation of Bryanism and Crokerism constitute Democracy, sound political wisdom and honest administrative ability, I do not wish to be of it. But I do not believe it does, and, therefore, I have faith in there being enough Democrats who are Democrats from principle to defeat Mr. Bryan so emphatically as to make impossible the things we have witnessed during the past years in alleged Democratic conventions. I really would like to know what a thoughtful Democrat thinks of reforms wrought in domestic and foreign affairs through the combined wisdom and experience of William J. Bryan and Richard JAMES H. ECKELS, Croker. Comptroller of the Currency under Cleveland.

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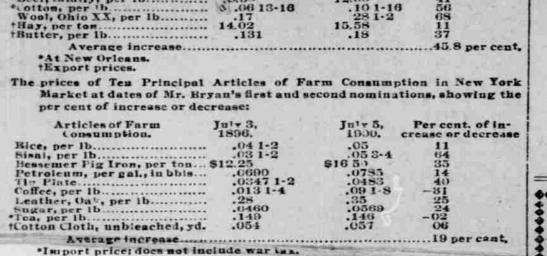
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tExport price.

It will be seen by an examination of the measured, was, on July 9, 1896, in the tables that in every article of farm the New York market, 64% per bushel, producton named there has been an in- and on July 5, 1300, was SSc per bushel. crease in price ranging (with a single explan adopted in the other comparisons ception) from 35 per cent to 68 per cent. and by selecting ten principal articles of or an average increase in the entire sefarm consumption, obtain their relative ries of articles of 45.8 per cent. prices in the New York market in 1896

In the list of the articles of farm conand 1900, at the dates nearest Mr. Brysumption there is a reduction in price an's nomination, and thus find out what in two of the articles named, while the quantity of each bushel of wheat, at the prices named at these two dates, would increase in the other articles ranges much have bought. The articles of farm conlower than that of the farm products, sumption selected for this comparison are the average increase for the entire series equally representative with those of farm of articles of farm consumption being production above named, namely, sugar, 19 per cent. coffee, petroleum, rice, salt, leather, cot-

Thus we see that in ten representative | ton cloths, starch, mackerel and cut nails. articles of farm consumption, the aver- The authority for the prices is the same age increase has been 19 per cent, while as that already utilized-the bureau of in the ten equally representative articles statistics. of farm production, the increase has been 45.8 per cent.

Now to take the single item of farm sumption which a bushel of wheat production upon which the fault-finders would buy in 1900 is greater than a base their arguments and by which they bushel of wheat could have bought measure all articles of farm consumpin 1896. tion, namely, wheat. How do you suppose it happened that they have selected this particular article "wheat," by which and second nominations, respectively, in to measure everything else? There is ten different articles of ordinary farm corn: its acreage in the United States consumption, basing the price of each in 1899 was practically double that of article upon that quoted in the New York wheat, its production four times as many | market at the respective dates:

(Compiled from official reports of the bureau of statistics.) Quantity which Price on or bushel of ARTICLES. wheat will buy July 10, July 5, July 10. July 5. 1896. 1900. 1896. 1900. Cents. Cents, Pounds .. Pounds 88 914 4 9-10 9 6-10 36 21-10 24-10 Rice, per pound 4% 131/2 171/2 Petroleum, refined, per gallon..... 78-10 93-10 d8 2-10 -94 Sugar, granulated, per pound 41/2 5 7-10 14 4-10 15 4-10 Salt, per 100 pounds..... 93-10a 11 3-10 778 Cotton cloths, uncolored, per yard 54-10b 57-10 c11 9-10 c15 4-10 Starch, per pound..... 2b . 21-10 32 1-10 41 9-10 Cut nails 18-10b 24-10 35 7-10 36 6-10 Mackerel 56-10a 49-10 17 8-10 12 6-10 a Average import price during June. c Yards. b Average export price during June. d Gallons.

bushels and its actual value, as estimated | These statements are all official and by the Department of Agriculture, nearly may be verified from the public records double that of wheat. Why did they of the bureau of statistics available in not adopt corn as a standard of measure- any standard library. The figures and ment?

Again, there is the item of provisions, of which we are the world's greatest producer. Why not measure by that? Then there is wool, in the production "prophets of evil" in 1900 are any more of which the farmer is greatly interested | reliable than they were in 1896.

prices in every case are given, and every man can determine whether the assertions of the Democratic fault-finders and spare. The gold standard means a dearer dollar and falling prices, and falling prices mean hard times.

brings poverty to those who

ought to have enough and to

PEOPLE

INTRUST

GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION

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FOUR

YEARS.

If we have a gold standard, prices are as certain to fail as a stone which is thrown into the niz.

An American dollar will buy two Merican dollars and also about two bushels of wheat at about two busness of wheat at the same time. There was a time when an American dollar would buy only one Mexican dollar, and then an American dollar would buy only one bushel of wheat. If the time ever comes when an American dellar will buy three Mexican dollars, then it will buy three bushels of wheat.

You know that with the slightest prospect of foreign war we would suspend goid payments, and go either to a silver or to a paper basis at

Until you have bimetallism milihands will stand on the corner and wonder when the gold standard will bring them good times.

anless State pride is extremely strongjoining them. It is hoped to make up this tics realizes that it is naturally a Republican State, and has gone Democratic only once in forty years, and that when the business elements were favorable to

The same is to be said of Ohio, with the added statement that it has never given its electoral vote to a Democratic candidate for the Presidency since the war. Indiana is the only close State, and those who know it best believe that the Democrats will not win there. In both Illinois and Indiana, exceptionally strong men have been named as Democratic candidates for Governor, and to an extent they will aid Mr. Bryan, but not enough to overcome the sentiment held everywhere against him by conservative and thoughtful people. All this apparent prospect of success over Mr. Bryan ought not to cause a lessening of the struggle against him. It will not do in this contest to simply prevent his having a majority in the Electoral College by giving Presi-DECISIVE DEFEAT FOR BRYAN. What ought to be accomplished is the decisive defeat of Bryanism as a disturbing factor in the politics of this country. The country cannot afford with each recurring four years to be upset from one end to the other by the danger of a man of such vagaries as he entertains obtaining control of the nation's affairs. The plea that is put forth by some men of

ability that he can be rendered harmless before election by the enactment of new laws is hardly statesmanship. Why place a man in the Presidency whom you must virtually put under bonds to keep the peace? Mr. Bryan has so grievously wronged the Democratic party that no Democrat

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MR. BRYAN

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who really wishes to see the party get back into public confidence ought to aid and abet him at this time. He would destroy the country's currency system if he could by substituting the silver standard. Why give him indorsement in that determination? He would abrogate the right of private contract, overturn the traditions, practices, and high position of the Supreme Court, and make impossible the quick and effective maintenance of public order in times of excitement and stress. Why make it possible for him to even undertake so much that is revolutionary. even though he fail in it all?

SHOULD I hardly think the thoughtful judgment of any citizen will say that the possibili-NOT HAVE, ty that Mr. Bryan may do better in the Philippines than President McKinley is WE HAVE doing justifies an experiment fraught with so much danger to the stability of things at home. The question may be

Victory and Valor. LAir, Marching Through Georgia. Keep the fruits of victory stainless ever-

more. Keep our banners flying on Manila's distant shore:

Keep our noble President within the White House door,

Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS. Hurrah! Hurrah! In honor we are hound

Hurrah! Hurrah! Our money all is sound

Honest golden dollars ringing all the world around,

Bringing prosperity and glory!

Cherish deeds of valor wreathed in memories subtime.

Cherish grand achievements wrought in Oriental clime; Cherish honest duty calling; now's the

golden time. Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.

C. P. R.

On Foreign Trade.

We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to very properly raised whether a man who reach them with least expense if we is wrong on every important problem would enter into the most advantageous which affects the citizens of the United business relations with them .- William

