

THE DAILY BEE.

Published Every Morning. Terms of Subscription: Daily Bee without Sunday One Year, \$3.00...

Business Letters: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company...

The Bee in Chicago: The Daily Bee and Sunday Bee is on sale in Chicago at the following places: Auditorium hotel, Grand Pacific hotel, etc.

Sworn Statement of Circulation: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George B. Tschick, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending August 27, 1893, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Sunday, August 29, 10,000; Monday, August 30, 10,000; Tuesday, August 31, 10,000; Wednesday, August 31, 10,000; Thursday, August 31, 10,000; Friday, August 31, 10,000; Saturday, August 31, 10,000.

THE BEE'S SPECIAL TRAIN.

The Bee is pleased to announce that a special newspaper train has been chartered via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, to run from Omaha to Lincoln daily...

With improved facilities for reaching the people at a reasonable hour by the Bee special newspaper train there can be no doubt that our patrons will continue to show their appreciation of newspaper enterprise.

CONVENTION DATES.

Republican state convention, Lincoln, October 5, 10 a. m. Independent state convention, Lincoln, September 5. Democratic state convention, Lincoln, October 4.

Now for the voting!

ADROIT diplomacy seems still to be required to allay the popular antagonism between Italy and France.

TODAY will furnish the first test of strength of the forces fighting for and against free silver coinage in the house.

NEWS of the reopening of mills and factories and of the resumption of suspended banks is welcome every day in the week.

MIGHT we suggest that our democratic contemporaries learn to properly spell the name of their apostle, William Bourke Cochrane.

RENEWED reports of spreading cholera in Europe admonishes renewed precautions to prevent its introduction into the United States.

THE attempts of the free silver advocates to engender sectional prejudice over the repeal bill contest must be frowned upon in every quarter.

CHICAGO is reaping some of the fruits of the wild talk which was imported with the Denver delegation to the bimetallic convention a few weeks ago.

THERE are a few republicans in congress who are also bimetalists. According to Senator Hill then, bimetalism cannot be a test either of republicanism or of democracy.

THE crop of candidates for local political offices promises to be ahead of the average this year. If the corn crop does equally well, comparatively speaking, the prosperity of the Nebraska farmer will soon be assured.

THE World's fair officials hope to be in a position to close the gates by the time next Sunday rolls around. They have, no doubt, been wishing for some time that the Clingman injunction had never been inaugurated.

DEMOCRATIC promises are about as little to be relied on in Iowa as elsewhere. The democrats last year proclaimed their intention to make a nomination for United States senator in their party convention. But under the advice of their nominee for governor they have accommodately changed their minds.

SPECULATORS who intend to take up claims in the Cherokee Strip have actually gone into training for the race which they expect to make as soon as the government calls time. It is a shame that no way has been devised by which this free-for-all contest can be avoided. It is idle to expect the meritorious and worthy to win in a speed trial of this kind.

VOTING BEGINS TODAY.

The silver debate in the house ended Saturday, under the agreement entered into two weeks ago, and today voting will begin. The first vote taken will be on the amendment to the repeal bill providing for the free coinage of silver at the present ratio. If that is defeated, votes will be taken on the proposal for free coinage at an enhanced ratio. If the house rejects the several ratios proposed the repeal bill will then be voted on.

There appears to be no doubt that all the amendments will be rejected and that the original measure will be passed by a majority estimated at from 60 to 70. With the republican vote in the house almost unanimous for repeal, it being assumed that at least 100 of the 120 republicans will go on record against continuing the purchase of silver by the government, it would seem that the estimated majority for repeal is none too large. At any rate the assurance of the passage of the Wilson bill by the house appears to be ample, and we can see no reason to apprehend a different result.

With regard to the prospect for unconditional repeal passing the senate, however, it is not so favorable. Still it is very much better than it was two weeks ago. It is stated that the administration claims that at least fifty votes are secure for repeal, of which twenty-eight are republicans and twenty-two democrats. It is said that a few of those who are counted on for repeal may not be found on the affirmative side when the record is completed, but there are a number of doubtful men who will make up for any loss that may be sustained. Some of those embraced in the list of repeaters would prefer to secure a substitute of some kind for unconditional repeal, but failing in this they are expected to vote for repeal without any conditions when that question is presented. It is believed that the vote in the house will have considerable influence in determining that of the senate. It is confidently asserted by the advocates of repeal that it will have a majority in the senate, but if the majority in the house should be as large as is now anticipated there is reason to expect that the now estimated senate majority will be increased. If repeal gets fifty votes in the senate it will have a majority of fifteen. The difficulty, however, will be in reaching a vote, there being no such arrangement in the senate as in the house, and the silver senators seem determined to prolong the contest to the farthest limit. They proclaim that it will be impossible to pass a measure for unconditional repeal, and it is obvious that they are relying upon the privileges of filibustering, which are without restraint in the senate. How far these obstinate silver senators may be influenced by public opinion, after the house shall have acted, can of course only be a matter of conjecture; but they will undoubtedly be subjected to a powerful pressure from this source, which it may be presumed some of them will hardly venture to ignore or disregard.

TARIFF REVISION.

Representative Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, has stated that nothing will be done toward revising the tariff during the extra session of congress beyond arranging a plan of procedure for the committee. His idea is that congress will dispose of the financial question and adjourn by the end of September, and in the two months before the time for the regular session of congress to begin the ways and means committee can frame a tariff bill and have it ready for submission very early in the regular session. It is evidently the intention of Mr. Wilson to push the work of revision as rapidly as it is practicable to proceed with so important a labor, but he thinks there is no urgent reason for beginning it during the extra session. He may have to do so, however, for it is by no means certain that the end of the session will be reached by the close of next month. That will depend upon the senate and if the threats of the silver senators are carried out the extra session may be prolonged until the time for the regular session in December.

The industrial interests of the country will care little, however, about what program the ways and means committee shall adopt as to the time of taking up the work of tariff revision. All they are concerned about is the character of the work. Of course since the general overhauling of the tariff schedules is assured it is desirable that it shall not be delayed any longer than possible. The uncertainty regarding what may be done has already worked a great deal of mischief and this must continue to be the experience until the industrial interests of the country know just what to expect and can readjust their operations to the new order of things. At present nobody can say how far congress may go in reforming the various schedules—whether the changes will be moderate or radical, or whether there will be one policy for a certain class of interests and another for other classes. It is true that the country has been assured by the president in terms sufficiently plain, that no tariff legislation is contemplated that can destroy or seriously injure any industrial interest, and the personal organ of the president has within a few days repeated its assurance that there is no reason to apprehend any very radical changes in the general schedule. We noted a short time ago the utterances of another journal, avowedly democratic and presumed to have the most favorable opportunity for knowing Mr. Cleveland's views on public questions, in which there was conveyed the assurance that there is no imminent danger to the policy of protection. Indeed, Mr. Cleveland himself took the very first opportunity after his nomination to let the country understand that he was not in complete accord with the tariff plank of the democratic national platform. But while there is to be found in all this something to relieve the fears of the industrial interests, it is not sufficient to altogether allay apprehension. It is impossible not to feel some distrust of the ability of the democratic party, dominated

as it is by a section which is comparatively little interested in the development and promotion of manufacturing, to make a fair and just revision of the tariff, or one that will not be practically destructive to some interests. Nor can anybody be sure that the president will be able to fully control the party in this matter and have his own views carried out. It is more than probable that he will be compelled to make some concessions to the radical element of the party.

Everybody who is sufficiently open minded to be impressed by obvious facts now understands that the existing business depression is not wholly due to silver purchases, but that fear regarding the treatment of the tariff by the democratic party has had no small influence in producing the unfortunate condition. The knowledge of this ought to have the effect to induce that party to adopt a more conservative policy than its national platform pledged it to adopt.

THE ATTITUDE OF NEW YORK.

"In our part of the country we think the east too domineering," says Senator Allen, and from the fact that New York is the center of the domineering faction he is led further to characterize the metropolis as no longer an American city. Just what is necessary to constitute an American city it is probably impossible for the senator or for any one else to say, much more so for any one to say in what respects New York has departed from the necessary requirements. What Senator Allen means to express then is his conviction that the eastern bankers have assumed in this crisis a position not altogether patriotic, and while he cannot profess to speak for the entire west, yet, it must be admitted, that similar charges have not been entirely lacking. It has been claimed, particularly by Chicago bankers, who are trying to make the most of the present conditions, that the attitude of New York toward the remainder of the country has not been what it ought to have been. They insist that the New York bankers have not only shut down upon all accommodations to country banks, but also that they falsely attribute the present scarcity of currency at the seaboard to withdrawals by western bankers. A comparison of the national bank statements for May 4 and July 12, respectively, shows that while the deposits in New York banks decreased over \$50,000,000, not more than one-fifth of this was due to withdrawals by country bankers. On the other hand, the Chicago financiers point to a greater relative accommodation afforded by their banks to their correspondents, and they indulge in a prophesy very similar to that of Senator Allen, that the dislike of Wall street engendered by the present stringency will not stop until Chicago has become the financial center of the United States.

How far the New York bankers deserve the censure which has thus been heaped upon them cannot be determined so long as our knowledge of their conduct is incomplete. To attempt a judgment now, before all the special circumstances are known, can scarcely be done with fairness. The New York banks occupy a peculiar position with relation to our banking institutions, holding practically the reserves for the entire country, and they have attempted to deal with those reserves with every possible precaution. It is extremely probable that western money centers will find themselves with increasing business at the close of the existing depression, but that increase need not be at the expense of the New York banks. To expect the financial center of the country to be shifted before the center of industry and commerce is shifted is a fancy rather of the desire of the prophets than of their sober reason.

WHERE DO THE FARMERS GAIN?

Mr. Bland, in his closing argument in favor of his amendment to the Wilson bill, threw himself back upon the farmers for support in his demand for free coinage of silver without change of the present mint ratio. He said that his opponents had failed to explain the difficulties under which the farmer labored in order to bring back the gold which had been sent to Europe and which is now necessary to maintain our present financial system. And he left it to be inferred that with the inauguration of free coinage at 16 to 1 those difficulties under which the farmer now labors would immediately disappear.

We all know that the price of exported agricultural produce is fixed in the British markets. How will free coinage affect this? Will it enable the farmer to secure more gold or more manufactured products in exchange for his commodities? The ability of the foreigner to buy American wheat cannot be materially altered by a piece of internal legislation in this country. The farmer cannot secure a dollar of any kind, gold, silver or paper, except in exchange for his own produce. When the free silver man says that their measure will raise the price of all articles and then insist that it will bring the market ratio of the two metals into conformity with the mint ratio, they flatly contradict themselves. If free coinage raises prices it will do so only by lowering our standard of value, by depreciating our circulating medium. If, however, it raises the market price of silver up to the statutory ratio then the standard of value will be unaltered and both at the same time.

Consistent bimetalists advocate the concurrent use of gold and silver because they think that the prices of the two metals can be maintained at a statutory ratio. They do not wish to aggrandize any class at the expense of another. The farmers, who have been led to expect personal gains from the adoption of free coinage legislation, have in most cases been deluded by the harangues of illogical demagogues.

MANY of the schemes that have been advanced as means of temporary relief for the present scarcity of currency aim really at supplying a substitute circulating medium issued by private parties or corporations instead of the government. These concerns would of course be entirely free from public control and thus have the business community at

their mercy. Such, for example, is the plan for the circulation of drafts drawn in convenient sum payable to bearer on demand. Such also is the plan for the issue of city warrants in small denominations and negotiable without endorsement. In each case it is contemplated that the holder will refrain from presenting the order for payment and will pass it on in the ordinary course of business. The defect in all these proposals is that the emission is entirely unrestrained. The currency might be inflated and suddenly contracted greatly, to the detriment of all commercial relations. The object is undeniably to put out an issue of paper which is intended to circulate from hand to hand as money. The evils of wildcat currency led to the imposition of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues and these expedients undoubtedly fall within the same category. If they were tried upon an extensive scale, we should probably not have to wait long until the federal authorities would be induced to summarily interfere.

THE RECEPTION WHICH SENATOR VOORHEES' SPEECH MEETS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS IS AS VARIED AS THE COLORS OF THE RAINBOW.

Administration organs welcome the promised vote in favor of unconditional repeal, but almost universally reject the program which he has promulgated for future legislation. Senator Voorhees at the head of the finance committee of the senate, the committee which must consider all the important measures upon which the Cleveland administration has set its heart, is going to be a troublesome factor for the devotees of Cleveland democracy.

IT APPEARS that the present democratic administration does not intend to confine its activity to federal affairs. The proposal of Minister Blount, as the administration candidate for governor in Georgia, shows how far the rule from Washington extends.

TO THE POINT.

THE OMAHA BEE runs a special train to Lincoln. Enterprise.

DIVORCE WITH ALIQUOT.

The Iowa republicans preferred a separation with the prohibitionists to a separation with the offices.

TWAS EVER THUS.

Out of thirty-seven populists that recently gathered together in Saline county thirty-six of them wanted a limitation for office.

MERELY A CRANK.

The absurd project of providing for a commercial separation between the east and the west is likely to prove one of the greatest of fiascos.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE 400.

In Omaha last evening 6,000 people attended the meeting of the 400. There were for free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. Good for Omaha!

IT WOULD BE A SNAP.

If the financial problem could be solved as easily as the republicans are going to carry the fall election, there would be no reason for worrying over it a moment.

THE LAW WILL STAND.

The attorneys for the state have made up their brief on behalf of the railway rate law, and it has started the small whistle. The railway officials by its strength and force. The law is shown to be invulnerable.

BLOOD ON THE MOON.

The Nebraska City Independent says: "Boys, get your guns. You have begged for justice for years, but refused to fight for it." It is thus made evident that populists are still putting nose but jacks on guard.

THEY WILL SAY WORD.

The republican congressman from Nebraska did not inflict any of his oratory on the silver debate, but they will count three when it comes to a vote. There are some good speakers, there would be no objection in this instance will not be laid up against them.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.

A supreme judge is to be elected in Nebraska this year, but the friends of the democratic state committee is not aware of the fact. There was a show for democratic success in the party here an early convention and nominated a candidate with a good anti-monopoly record.

PLATFORM OF A STATESMAN.

The honor of the country may be in peril. Whatever policy will relieve the public distress will have the support of the Omaha people. The public good will have my favor. Whatever measure support public honor will have my support.

A TRIFLE MIXED.

There is a certain inconsistency in people that it has to be noted. What is the use of a prominent citizen as in court as defendants in a damage suit because they refused to pay for their own medicine? The Omaha people are not so stupid as to be misled by such a thing. What next!

NOT THE LEAST BIT ALARMED.

The Jeffersonian club in Omaha passed resolutions the other day to fight for a straight democratic ticket this fall, no matter what the democrats in the balance of the state did. This resolution of the Omaha democrats to flock by themselves will not create consternation anywhere.

WHY NOT?

The York Times sagely observes that it would like to see the government buy 4,500,000 bushels of corn per month at \$1 a bushel. Certificates could be issued against it and circulated as money. How the price of corn would climb, and how the Nebraska farmer would swim! Let the government change off awhile. It has bought the Colorado product a long time, now let it lend a helping hand to the great staple of more than a dozen states.

THE MIDWAY OF POLITICS.

The friends of sound currency and a national bimetallic system looking to the building up of American industry will have to content themselves, while reading the speech of Senator Voorhees, with the simple fact that in the unconditional repeal of the present silver coinage law. For the rest it was fantastic and retrogressive in the extreme and scarcely calculated to promote conditions in the broad republican patriotism of the president and his party.

POLITICAL LASCIVY.

There is not a sensible man in the United States who really believes that the people of the eastern states individually and collectively heartless shysters who wish to despoil the poor people of the west, drive them from their homes and with hand and watch them starve to death. Neither does any human being, with as much brains as a mouse, believe that the people of the west are an aggressive and lawless and lawless people who live only to concoct schemes of swindling and robbery against their creditors in the east. Yet these views of the respective sections are promulgated every day in

WIDELY CIRCULATED AND INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPERS.

The east and west are daily inclined to hate each other. The motive of this exchange of accusations and the expected good to be derived from it is not to be comprehended by the ordinary human intellect.

THE PASSING OF THE WATCHDOG.

Who is there to mourn for Holman? What is the use of mourning? Spranger compared with his discomfiture. Yet these are the troubles days, when decades of service in the national legislature count for nothing as against the mysterious purposes of Speaker Crisp.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

It is common talk among Omaha politicians that the World-Herald was compelled to publish the story of the free silver movement in the dictation of Omaha shysters who have a cinch on Hitchcock. Certain it is that many men believe the story, and they have a right to believe it. The World-Herald is a newspaper and a leader of the Sarpy county populists. "Personally I am in favor of free silver, my business interests will not permit me to express my own opinions on this subject."

NOTES AND THE RAILROADS.

The World-Herald claims that the "first election of Boies of Iowa was due chiefly to the fact that the opposing candidate was a railroad and monopoly tool, and his second election was due to the fact that the opposing candidate was in favor of tariff reform." What ho! We lived in Iowa during the campaign between Boies and Hitchcock and know that the latter was defeated because he was an out and out prohibitionist. As for railroads, the employees on the Northwestern were the first to vote for Boies and it is a well known fact that they voted that way. The campaign two years later was fought on state issues, prohibition being the narrow question. The people of Iowa were favorable to tariff reform in 1891, why was it that they gave Harrison 15,000 over the man from Buzzards rook in '92?

JUDGE WALTON.

The bar committees of the several counties of the Fourth judicial district have generally secured the names of all the lawyers to an agreement for a bar meeting to be held in the city of Omaha at 2 p. m. of Wednesday, August 30. We are in hearty accord with the intention of the bar, whose members have no interest other than to secure to the bench our ablest lawyers for judges. We are not interested, have no personal ideas and no selfish views. Washington county was honored by Governor Crouse with an appointment about the 20th of last March, and Judge W. Walton, the appointee, has given general satisfaction. We believe that the bar meeting will favor his candidacy as a nonpartisan candidate. Washington county is proud of this result. Mr. Walton is a republican, but on the bench he is not known as a republican. He is a gentleman of learning and dignity, a man of business and ability, and while he is not a rich man still he is fairly well to do, with a good home, a small bank account, and is an unassuming man. There are probably no judges in this district who have served a probationary or appointive term who have given better satisfaction than Judge Walton has given.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

In times like these bankers evince a gleeful regard for the redoubting trade. When a congressman talks straight from the shoulder, he necessarily employs striking figures of speech. Ex-Governor Nathaniel S. Berry of New Hampshire will celebrate his 75th birthday at his home in Bristol September 1 if all goes well with him.

Indiana laments the silence of Senator Greer. Greer is a small wheeler, who hasn't Voorhees talked enough and on all sides to satisfy Hoosierdom? When the breakers roared and savagely demonstrated the members of the Cleveland late gale, the fury of the storm presented to Cleveland a vivid picture of the condition of "my party."

The face of Iowa is quite giddy for a one of its age. His taste is flirting with a toothless old dame indicates a degree of recklessness and indifference to consequences that is quite extraordinary. A church picnic in Salem, Mass., wound up with the ascension of a balloon containing several hundred love letters from young girls addressed to the man in the moon. And the young men in the party permitted the balloon to get away.

Senator Vest's opposition to the Cleveland bill is probably due to the scant distribution of federal pie which he has in Missouri. Even the state scraps of the white house kitchen were not vouchsafed to the famous Pacific. Revolutions sprang from smaller things.

Mrs. Matilda Simpson of Harrodsburg, Ky., who died recently, had been known as "the lady" for a third of a century, during which time she had never been seen to smile. Her husband's mysterious disappearance had the effect of changing her merry disposition to a morose one. In the twinkling of an eye, her life was devoted to noble charities.

A New York woman who took dental surgery to the streets and her office boys, wrecked herself in the dental room, threw herself from a window, rolled off a shed roof to the ground and was taken to the hospital with a broken arm. Taking advantage of defenseless tooth-pullers is hardly a proper way of demonstrating the progress of woman. There are mitigating circumstances, however. When dentists fill a body with gas, something is sure to give.

Charming news comes from the east. It is announced that Prince Hatfield, who married the adopted daughter of C. P. Huntington, and who enjoyed at one time the distinction of being the most accomplished all round backslider in Europe, has seen all his wild oats and settled down. His highness and the princess are in this country visiting Mr. Huntington. The prince, who is now about 40 years old, is reported to be quite gray, but as stalwart and spry as ever.

Dr. Temple, the bishop of London, is a voracious advocate of total abstinence and has been a leading light in the English temperance movement. The other night burglars broke into the Episcopal palace and during the investigation which followed it was discovered that his grace's collar was filled with the choice and finest champagne, and was down to Irish whisky. Now the other temperance advocates are looking askance at the good bishop, who is endeavoring to explain matters by saying that the beverages are for the use of his guests and that he never uses them himself.

Capitalist Donaldson of Marion, Kan., and down Iowa, have been traveling for his health in Mexico. Mr. Donaldson was an advocate of fiat money. His soul rebelled against contraction and his heart palpitated for the oppressed. When they cried out against monopolies and the aggression of the money power, he echoed the cry. If they went, he went, with them. Was there a remedy? Donaldson ransacked his gray matter for a weapon to beat back the invading tyrants. He erected a breastwork of banks in western Iowa and blossomed out as a broker. He met the eastern hordes and soon they were his. He took their money, placed it where it would do the most good, and returned to the lenders gilt-edged scrippages on cattle that roamed and frolicked in his imagination. He beat the grasping horde black and blue, and after leaving tribute to the tune of \$500,000, he moved like a conqueror to other lands and quietness. Being modest and of retiring disposition and disliking parade, he was almost invisible. He did not beat the drum, probably because there was none around. He stole away between days and carried the dim-dim with him.

RUINS AND THE RUINOUS.

Minneapolis Tribune: Boies' ignominious defeat is a foregone conclusion, and nobody doubts that better than Boies himself.

Chicago Tribune: "God give us Boies," sang the poet Holland. Nothing but Boies, however, will suit the Iowa democrats.

St. Louis Republic: Iowa democracy should run a wide open campaign on both state and national issues. The republicans have thrown up the sponge on the first.

Minneapolis Times: In the renomination of Governor Boies the democratic party of Iowa honored itself no less than the distinguished man whom it has chosen for the third time to be its standard bearer.

Chicago Record: Probably the democrats have made the best choice possible in renominating the present governor. Those who have seen his campaigning powers in the past will look for lively times in Iowa during the coming canvass.

Buffalo Express: Governor Boies of Iowa thought better of his declination to become a candidate for a third term. He listened to the voice of flattery which told him he was the only one who stood a chance of success. It is just as well. The republican victory will be more certain if it is won over the man who is easily the strongest democrat in Iowa.

Chicago Herald: The renomination of Governor Boies by the democrats of Iowa was the natural and obvious thing for them to do. He is not a man who seeks or who must have office. He accepted public station and recognized his obligations to the people, and if he now lays aside his desire to retire to private life and enters upon a third campaign for the governorship it will be because he recognizes his obligations to the people, which has honored and trusted him so long.

Detroit Free Press: The crowning work of the convention was in the nomination of Governor Boies for the governorship of the state. He is deservedly one of the foremost men of his day, broad in his statesmanship, liberal in his views, sound in his ideas, upon the leading issues before the people, as fearless as he is honest in adherence to his convictions. Twice he has honored the position for which he is now a candidate, and he could have more faithfully or more acceptably administered the duties of the public.

DOCTOR WANTED.

Hoopes, Neb., Aug. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: An "Unbiased Observer" says: "Uncle Sam is very sick"—and all will agree with him. He further says that while there are plenty of doctors—thousands of them—not one can treat this case successfully. It requires a specialist with peculiar powers. There are extant certain secret and inspired writings which contain full and accurate directions for treating such a case, but having been written for a very different purpose, no one has yet been found who can interpret the directions contained. These sacred writings are the different party bibles commonly called "platforms." Written long ago and while the patient was yet in a precarious condition, each party insists that he must be cured by the formula of his not at all, and yet neither party can agree on the interpretation of their own bible. In the meantime the patient languishes.

This "Unbiased Observer" says the number is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed since these were written. Neither when written were they the utterances of inspired men, statesmen or even of shrewd business men. They were written for a political nominating convention. They were not written by such men as had the confidence of the country, but by political hooligans, not with any thought of saving the country, but to patch some weak points in its retirement when the country is in the greatest danger. If this great country is increasing of such as begin to see that the case is serious, and that these party bibles or platforms must be read and used in obedience to the demands of the country, but for just what they are worth. Conditions change, and have changed