THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Bee (Without Bunday) One Year ... 3 * Bee and Bunday, One Year 16 OFFICES:

mha: The Bee Building, ath Omain: Singer Bik., Cor. N and 24th Sts. aneil Bluffs: 16 North Main Street, licago Office: 117 Chamber of Commerce, ow York: Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bids ashington: 180; F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE, All communications relating to news and edi-rial matter should be addressed: To the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS.

business letters and remittances should used to The Rice Publishing Compa-a. Drafts, checks and postodice orders the payable to the order of the compan-

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Douglas County, George By Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-Hailing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Dully, Morning, Evening and Surday Bie printe-during the month of September, 1826, was as fol-

Total Less deductions for unsold and returned 11,963

LEADING SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

RIDER HAGGARD'S NEW STORY HOW LINCOLN RECEIVED CALLERS. ELEVENTH HOUR ROORBACKS. STORY OF THE NEW BIBLE. RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD OMAHA. PORTER ON THE CAMPAIGN. ECHOES OF THE TRILBY CRAZE.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DEPARTMENTS. WHEELING-SPORTS-DRAMA-SECRET SOCIETIES-WOMAN'S DOMAIN-FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT

The government that reduces the pur chasing power of its money reduces the value of its own revenue.

Talking a person into a presidential nomination is altogether different from talking a person into an election to the

presidency. "The idea that the government can

liam McKinley.

Nowhere in the federal constitution is It provided that oratorical ability shall be the sole qualification for the position of president of the United States.

Of course this is not a personal campaign. That is why the popocratic organs have to attack Mr. Hanna and Mi Hanna is not running for office, either,

Mr. "Coln" Harvey keeps on speaking in Iowa for silver, but in Illinois his surplus cash is locked up in a safety deposit vault in the form of gold coin.

Sewall might write several more letters of acceptance that would be very acceptable to the popocratic managers provided he accompanied each of them with a good substantial check.

And now the awful discovery is made that a piece of the court house roof is in danger of falling. But so long as Justice still remains firmly enthroned at its top, the republic will survive.

The frequent calls of the comptroller of the currency for national bank statements bring home to every one the care which the government exercises in the supervision of these banking institu-

ury deficits. One is to increase the revenue, the other to decrease the expenses of the government. The republican party promises to utilize both means. The center of political activity and the

There are only two ways to stop treas-

center of population have almost be come identified in this campaign. In no presidential contest of previous years has the real battleground been located The news that hard coal has again

gone up is not calculated to reassure those citizens who omitted to contract for their winter's supply of that commodity during the few minutes that prices were "down."

Now watch the Fake-Mill get up a fake subscription list in response to its portunity for speculation in the exchanges call for contributions to the Bryan of the people. They must be safe and stable, campaign fund. Let any contributor demand that the concern show the cash and see it retreat from its bluff.

The wooing of the old soldier vote by the free silver press is not likely to be attended with much success so long as speers and insults are continually hurled by these papers against the brave generals whom the old soldiers still love and reverence.

The man who tried to create a com motion in Paris during the czar's visit by means of a fake bomb ought to be secured at once as an attache of the popocratic fake bureau conducted in ard-that of silver alone; we have deconnection with the popocratic national prived ourselves of the active use of headquarters at Chicago.

The local Bryan organ says the popocratic state committees have as yet had little or no money to meet expenses. What became of all the money that was raised by that assessment on Nebraska postmasters? We were told that nearly every postmaster in the state responded the money?

exploded chestnut that the fall of silver | dollar for a full one and said: is the cause of the decline of wheat, and the decline of wheat proves the appreciation of gold. The absurdity of this theory has been established so often that it is almost incredible that any rational person should repeat it.

If the price of perishable commodities

of the money metals the price of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton and cattle would age price of sliver was never more than from 1 to 4 cents an ounce. As a matter of fact, these commodities went up and down from 50 to 200 per cent during that period. In 1825 cotton was 1614 to 20 cents a pound; in 1830 it was per cent, but silver had not varied 2 ratto. cents an ounce. In 1832 cotton was That is the position of Major McKinley down to 8 cents a pound, and by 1845 today, so that the charge of inconto 51/2 cents a pound. That very year statency is groundless and unwarranted. an ounce. In 1847 wheat had gone up be abandoned as money, nor does the to \$1.31 a bushel, while silver was only republican party. All the silver now dropped to \$1.12, but silver remained republican administration, side by side bushel, cotton 101/2 cents a pound and posed to the unlimited coinage of silver was \$2.17 in gold a bushel, cotton as every man of common sense must 9 cents a pound and silver still \$1.34 an know, that such a policy means the bushel, cotton 94 cents a pound and fail to produce panic and disaster. silver \$1.34 an ounce. In 1856 wheat was \$1.68 a bushel, cotton 10% cents a date and organs to mislead the people pound and silver \$1.34 an ounce. In by asserting that Blaine, Garfield, Mc-1857 wheat was \$1.53 a bushel, cotton Kinley and other distinguished repub-14 cents a pound and silver \$1.35 an lican leaders ever favored their policy ounce. Wheat had fallen in one year is the most disreputable kind of politics over \$1 a bushel, cotton had gone up and shows the desperation of their the same year 33 per cent, while silver cause. had risen only 1 cent an ounce.

With these figures before us who dares assert that silver regulates the price of cotton and wheat? Or who would contend that gold appreciates and depreciates according to the rise and fall of wheat and cotton? What made wheat go up so high in the 50s? The same thing that made it go up during the the farmer and labor vote. Our chances war of the rebellion. The same thing are exceedingly doubtful." that made it go up in 1889 and 1891. The same thing that has caused its rise recently while silver was falling. The Crimean war broke out and American wheat doubled in price and remained so far as I can learn." very high for several years. In 1889 there was a famine in India. In 1891 there was a great crop failure in Russia. American wheat had the market practically to itself. The recent rise is ex-

instead of exporting it. But the political mountebanks will create wealth is a myth. The only thing persist in linking wheat, cotton and silthat can create wealth is labor."-Wil- ver together in spite of all contradictory experience which disproves their asser-

M'KINLEY AND SILVER.

Referring to the course of the free silver organs, inspired by the free silver candidate, in quoting what Major Mcsilver as being inconsistent with his present position, the democratic sound money Philadelphia Record says:

The opinions inconsistent with his presen position which Mr. McKinley held six years ago are of little relevancy in this great contest. It is certain that no silverite will support him because of his former utterances about free coinage. He stands on a platform which pledges himself and his party to the inflexible maintenance of the existing monetary standard of value. His char acter as an honest man affords the amplest guaranty to the country that he will releem his pledge. Sound money democrats have the assurance that he will enforce in their spirit the laws providing for gold payments and for preserving the public credit as President Cleveland enforces them, just as certainly as Mr. Bryan would nullify those laws if he should be elected.

If Mr. Bryan and his organs were disposed to be fair they would not confine their quotations to a few extracts which seem to favor their cause and convey the impression that these represent all that Major McKinley said on the subect. In 1890, when the bill to purchase silver was under consideration, Major McKinley made a speech in the house in which he opposed the senate amendments to the measure on the ground that they contemplated placing the country on a silver basis. He said:

I do not propose by any vote of mino force the people of the United States, the farmers and laborers, to the cheapest money of the world or to any policy which might tend in that direction. Whatever dollars we have in this country must be good dollars, as good in the hands of the poor as the rich; equal dollars, equal in inherent merit, equal in purchasing power, whether they be paper dollars, or gold dollars, or silver dollars, or treasury notes-each convertible into the other, and each exchangeable for the other, because each is based upon equal value and has behind it equal security; good, not by the flat of law alone, but good because the whole commercial world recognizes its inherent and inextinguishable value. There should be no speculative features in our money, no op-

In the same speech he said he did not want gold at a premium or silver at a discount and declared that the free and unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, in the absence of co-operation on the part of other commercial nations, would cause gold to go to a premium. "The very instant that you have opened up our mints to the silver bullion of the world," he said, "independently of international action, that very instant, or at a brief time at best, you have sent gold to a premium; and when you have sent gold to a premium then you have put it in a great measure into disuse and we are remitted to the single standboth metals." This is just as sound now as when spoken June 25, 1800, and it simply shows that Major McKinley was not unfriendly to silver, as he is not

done with safety. In the Ohio gubernatorial campaign of 1891 Major McKinley met the issues of to the call. What has been done with free trade and free silver boldly and ex- principles, who have given character

at present, believing in using it side by

side with gold as far as that can be

The Omaka Bryan organ revamps the of his opponents to substitute a short civic and military service. They are

I am in favor of the double standard, but am not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States until the nations of the world shall join in guaranteeing to silver a status which their laws now accord to gold. The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the were guaged by the fluctuations in value concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that has made the double standard; it will require the connot have varied materially during the current law of nations to reinstate and susperiod between 1820 and 1860, when the tain it. Until then, for us to decree the free difference between the market and coin- and unlimited coinage of the world's silver would be to ordain that our silver dollars must surely depreciate, and gold inevitably go to a premium. No man knows what the future may be, but in our present condition and with our present light every consideration of safety requires us to hold 9 to 11 cents a pound, a fall of over 40 nations shall agree to an international

silver \$1.34 an ounce. In 1854 wheat by the United States because he knows ounce. In 1855 wheat was \$2.41 a single silver standard, which could not

The attempt of the free silver candi-

MONUMENTAL LIARS. Special Dispatch to the World-Hergid.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8 .- The McKinley goldbug combine is on the run. Its leaders | tense that the council has by ordinance admit as much, while the leaders of the free silver party are growing more and more confident. Mark Hanna, chairman of the McKinley national committee, says: "It is no use denying that we have lost

Chairman Bynum of the goldbug national committee says:

"Anybody who talks about what Indiana and Illinois will do does not know what true cause was an extraordinary demand he is talking about. In southern Illinois or a decreased supply. In 1854 the know the whole country is for silver. The situation is just the same all over the west

What a brace of monumental liars! Mr. Hanna never said any such thing. The editor of The Bee had a personal talk with Mr. Hanna at national headquarters at 11 a. m. Thursday, October plained by the decreased surplus of 8. He never was more cheerful nor more confident of the election of Mcwheat in sight. India is importing wheat were most encouraging, particularly those from labor centers. While we do not know what Mr. Bynum did say, we know what he did not say. He may have said that southern Illinois, otherwise known as Egypt, is for silver. It was for secession in 1861 and against silver or any other metallic money in Kinley said several years ago regarding "the whole country is for silver." Mr. justified in ever making a claim for

> RAISING SILVER BY LAW. Mr. Bryan points to the act of 1890, requiring the government to purchase 4.500,000 ounces of silver monthly, as evidence that the value of silver can be raised by law. Now what are the facts? At the beginning of the year 1890 silver sold for 441/sd in London, the equivalent New York price being a fittle under 98 cents per fine ounce Toward the latter part of April there was a speculative advance in both markets. According to the report of the director of the mint, to July 14, the date of the passage of the new law, the price had advanced in London to 494d and in New York to \$1.08 per fine ounce. To the 13th of August, the date the law went into effect, the price had advanced to 511/4d in London and in New York to \$1.13 per fine ounce. The highest point touched was in New York on August 19, \$1.21 per fine ounce, (the highest price reached in twelve years), and in London on September 3, 54%d (\$1.1975) per fine ounce. The price in New York did not vary materially from August 19 to September 3, when a decline commenced, extending, with some fluctuations, to the end of the calendar year. the price at the close being in London 48d and in New York \$1.0450. The price of silver declined in the New York market, with a corresponding drop in London, to an average value per fine ounce of 98 cents in 1891, 87 cents in 1892, 78 cents in 1893, the year of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. It will thus be seen that while the first effect of the law, which provided for the purchase by the govern ment of nearly the entire silver product of the country at the time, was to advance the price through the encouragement given to speculation, it lasted less than a month after the law went into effect and a decline ensued. The experience under the operation of that act, which the silver men said would certainly carry silver to \$1.29 an ounce, conclusively proves that the value of silver cannot be raised and maintained by law.

INSULTING DEMOCRATS. Mr. Bryan evidently feels very bitter toward those democrats who are opposing his election and who repudiate the Chicago platform as undemocratic. In nearly every speech he has made since the Indianapolis convention he has referred depreciatingly and insultingly to the sound money democrats, his language showing increasing vindictivness. In his speech at Burlington, Ia., he spoke of these democrats as having been dragged out of the democratic party because they were more attached to the great corporate interests of the country than they were to the welfare of the people

Who are the men whom this parvenu politician and financial charlatan thus insults? They are men who have been all their lives devoted to democratic plicitly. In the opening speech of his to the democratic party, who have hon-

men who have taken high rank in statesmanship and diplomacy and proved their gallantry in warro They are men of unsellied publicanal private characters. whose names will live in American history when Mr. Bryan's is forgotten. They have the respect of their fellow countrymen as good citizens who are solicitous for the welfare and honor of mouth. their country, 41-12

Mr. Bryan makes a grave mistake in

assailing these men in the manner he does. He professes to desire that every man shall act in this contest according his conscientions convictions, to but his manifestations of vindictive resentment toward those lifelong democrats who reject the popoulistic doctrines of the Chicago platto our present status until the other great form and refuse to regard him as a democrat belies his profession and proclaims him a man of intolerant if not malicious disposition. He may rest assured that he can do his cause no good by such a course. Thousands who have always wheat was \$1 a bushel and silver \$1.20 He does not propose that silver shall heeded the counsel of the democrats who are opposing Mr. Bryan will resent their unwarranted and contempti-\$1.30 an ounce. The next year wheat in use would be continued in use under ble denunciation by the popocratic candidate, who proclaimed a few months unchanged. In 1853 wheat was \$1.37 a with gold. But Major McKinley is op- before his nomination that he was not

> meets today should not forget that there is an existing vacancy in one of the positions of councilman-at-large created by the death of the late Councilman Du-Bois. Under the statutes of Nebraska men appointed to fill vacancies in office successors chosen at the next general election. There is no question that the democrats will put up a candidate for councilman-at-large and if the republicans refuse to make a nomination they will only run the risk of letting one councilman go by default. The preoverridden the statute cannot be expected to hold water in any court of justice. The only thing for the convention to do is to nominate a candidate for the councilmanic vacancy and then if the present incumbent wants to take the matter into the courts, the responsibility will rest on him.

It may be prudent to wait for more accurate returns from Georgia before basing predictions upon the earlier reports. They have unique methods of counting votes in the south. Full returns from Arkansas, it will be remembered, cut down the democratic majority, claimed as soon as the polls closed, by thousands of votes. The result in Maine and Vermont, however, was all one way from the start, and the totals grew Kinley. All the reports at headquarters steadily in the direction of honest

Chairman Butler of the populist national committee reasserts his belief that indications show 232 electoral votes 'reasonably" certain for Bryan. But he dare not go into details, because he can not point where more than half of them 1872 and 1876. But we venture to as- are to come from, It is also signification sert that Mr. Bynum never said that that the populist chairman does not feel Bynum is not reputed to be a blanked the populist end of the tripartite ticket.

Mr. Bryan's paper prints a long artide about an English insurance company that issues policies to insure their hold ers against twins. Perhaps Mr. Bryan might persuade the company to give him the tail of his ticket should be ever have occasion to run for office again in the

When it is notorious that ballot box frauds are the common practice in all of the black-belt southern states it is the height of absurdity to point to election returns from such states as having by 50 per cent. any important bearing upon the general result in states where fair elections and an honest count prevail.

Why is not the stereopticon which was promised by the republican central committee as an adjunct to local campaign work brought into service without further delay? There would be nothing like it, on these mild evenings, for getting people together for instruction on the issues of the hour.

"Business confidence," says McKinley,

"is what the country wants," It had

business confidence when the republicans were in control of the government under President Harrison. It will have business confidence again when the republicans are restored to power under McKinley. Count Florida out from now on from the list of states that furnish the Oc-

tober elections. Florida has just adopted a constitutional amendment which for the future gives it a November election that includes the choice of both state and federal officers. Much and So Little.

for the presidenty who traveled so far, talked so much and said so little as Mr. Bryan.

Philadelphia Press.

Amusing Condescension Chicago Tribu Mr. Bryan says he "would resign his nominations in favor of any person in this country who can better carry this cause to victor;" but it should be understood at the same time that it will require very strong evidence to upset his conviction that there is no such purson.

Why This Madness?

Baltimore Sun (dem.)

It is difficult, we say, to reconcile the increasing violence and bitterness of language on Mr. Bryan's part with that serene and tranquil confidence in the certainty of his own election that is expressed in the authorized and signed statement given out by him on Saturday at Cincinnatino doubt of my election." Then what is rency must follow the adopt he so mad about, and why does he appear age by this country alone."

The Advance in Wheat.

New York World There are indications that the present rice of wheat is not based on speculation. but on actual crop conditions, and we may accordingly expect it to be maintained. This will be a double benefit. It will relieve the agricultural interests by putting more money in the farmer's pocket, and it will relieve the entire population by re-moving one argument from the demagogue's

> The Record Up to Date. Chicago Chronic

Mr Bryan's record from his nomination to Speeches delivered ties and towns spoken in States spoken in Words spoken (estimated)...
Things said
Used "cross of gold" simile..
Hair cut
New suit clothes.

*Votes made

*Estimated. 10.347 72,911,101

What the Farmer Wants.

What the farmer needs is not a cheaper dollar, but that larger market which an in-In population can give him. Se стенве as there is wheat enough in the world to supply all the people with all they want of it at 50 or 60 or 70 cents a bushel, its price will not go to a dollar. To change the meaning of the word dollar so that it will signify 50 or 60 or 70 cents will not increase values to the farmer except in so far as it will enable him to cheat his creditor. t will make a disastrous difference to workingman. His wages, as measured by that term, would not advance under change at all in proportion to the unreal The republican city convention which advance in prices.

The Hurrah Candidate.

Mr. Bryan is another hurrah candidate. on tour, showing himself to the people and trying to stir them up in his behalf. is talking about and "tyrants," and "money kings," and tryhold only until the qualification of their ing to inaugurate a sort of revolution. This sort of thing always deserves defeat, and nearly always meets it. The candidate in any stress of fortunes raises the class cry is no fit man for great responsibility The chief executive particularly of this gov ernment can know no class without violat-ing his oath of office. He is sworn to support and defend the constitution, which is the protection of every citizen, rich or poor, westerner or easterner, merchant or farmer. creditor alike have claims upon his impartial consideration, and he could not deny that consideration to either without ceasing to be, as he engages to be, the representative of all the people.

WHO ARE THE SHYLOCKS!

Ten Million Persons Constitute the Money Power."

Chicago Tribune One of the many delusions back of th free coinage sophistry is that there are a few wealthy creditors and millions of poor debtors in this country. Every one who has a deposit in a savings or other bank every holder of a life insurance policy, every pensioner, every member of a building and loan association, every member of aid or benefit associations, every owner of a gov ernment bond, every one whose salary of wages is paid only after services or labor are performed—these are some of the credtor classes. These are the shylocks who have a mortgage on this country and who are to be done out of half of their savings by the slick 16-to-1 scheme. In truth, these shylocks not only own the country, but they have votes enough to compel the "poor debtors to pay in honest money. Let us enumerate some of them and see how much they would lose under the free coinage of

100	1 30-cent donars.	
ľ	No. of deposi- tors or	Amount
4	tors or shareholders.	deposits.
	Savings banks 4,875,519	\$1,810,597,02
2.1	National banks 1,990,600	1,701,653.52
1	State banks 1,520,000	712,410,42
	Private banks 1,530,000	81,824,93
1	Loan and trust companies 1,539,000 Building and loan associa-	546,652,65
1		450,667,59
	Totals10,141,244	\$5,363,866,15 Loss under free
*		coinage.
	Savings banks	. \$905,291,51 . \$50,826,76
	State banks	
1	Private banks	
	Loan and trust companies	
		. 225,333,79
1	Total	.\$2,651,903,07
1		advocating

a policy insuring him against twins on this conspiracy against the interest of the American people. If intelligent men would stop long enough to explain to the common people the effect of the Bryan scheme on their interests the majority that would be olled up against it would exceed ten millions of votes. Bryan has no supporters outside of poor, ignorant, deceived, blind partisans and a class of dishonest persons who are anxious to cheat their creditors out of one-half what they owe them by means of debasing the money in circulation

FREE SILVER AND A PANIC.

Cheap Money Doctors Disagree on an Important Point. The Denver Republican scouts the claim that a financial panic would follow the success of free silver at the polls. In its

ssue of the 8th inst. it says: "Opponents of free coinage assert that in the event of Bryan's election this country will be visited with the worst panic in its history. This assertion has doubtless had great influence with some people who have not studied the question carefully, and yet as a matter of fact conditions are such that panic is practically impossible.

Leading organs and members of the free silver crusade do not agree with the Repub-lican. Moreton Frewen, the British bimetalist and American mine owner, arrived in New York a few days ago to lend his in-fluence to the free silver campaign. In an interview with a reporter of the New York Sun, Frewen had this to say respecting a

ree silver panic:
"Asked flatly if he did not mean by the suggestion of trouble that a panic would follow the election of a free silver ticket, Mr. Frewen deliberated a little, and said:
"That is probably true. You had a panic You would doubtless have another if the silver candidate were elected. I do not think it would be very disastrous, though. You see, English investors are quite ignorant regarding the silver question They would very likely unload their Amer holdings promptly, and that action would cause an unsettlement of prices and business. I think, though, that after the re covery from the panic which would result things would arrange themselves, business would settle down to a steady basis, and There has never before been a candidate everybody would be better off. When the English investors unloaded it would be a good time for Americans to buy their securi

"The English bimetallist spoke of a panic as though it were a little business flurry that would not have a widespread evil in fluence all over the country, affecting all values and property interests."

Ninety days before the Chicago convention

declared for free silver, the Indianapolis Sen tinel, now a supporter of Bryan, said: "We may, therefore, infer that a move to a depreciated currency accompanied by a panic would present the worst of situations for the wage worker. Of course, there would be a readjustment in time, but whether that time was four years, as during the civil war, or ten years, as after the panic of 1873, the resulting burdens would be heavy for a tim at least. And it seems certain that both a widespread panic and a depreciated currency must follow the adoption of free coin-

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



HOW HE WAS PAID.

Bryan's Compensation as Editor of a Free Silver Organ.

Henry D. Estabrook, the great Chicago erator who halls from Nebraska, in his speech in Chicago took up the charges and intimations that William J. Bryan was peld in some way by the silver in Omaha was languishing. Salaries pald very irregularly, or not at all. Were The policy of this paper was then and had been for a long time opposed to the coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Suddenly its policy changed without warning or premonition, "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation," it declared for 16 to 1. The paper at once took on a new lease of life. Bills were paid, improvements made, and there was every indication of a new influx capital. But most remarkable of all was the announcement that William J. Bryan had to be more rapid than it now is, or more been employed as editor-in-chief, and, rumor inevitable. had it, at a handsome salary. "Did Mr. Bryan ever edit?" asks Mr. Estabrook. "Nary an edit. If he ever spent two con-secutive days in Omaha during the last two years nobody ever heard of it. He was talking, talking, talking, usually in the

crime of '73.' The orator then pertinently inquires:
"Whose money was it that procured Mr.
Bryair his position as editor? And whose
money paid him for that sort of editing?
It was the money of the silver ring, and everybody in Nebraska knows it. Not only do I assert that Mr. Bryan was thus indirectly in the employ of the silver mine owners, but I believe that a part of his compensation, contingent on success, of course, was the nomination of the Chicago convention, and that the outcome of that convention which took the country by surprise, was in reality a foregone conclusion. Mr. Estabrook then traced the steps of the secret conspiracy which resulted in Bryan's nomination, tracing the influences which brought about that result to the bonanza silver kings, and showing by conclusive inference that Bryan is in reality the hired man of the mine owners. Mr. Estabrook for years occupied a prom-nent position as a lawyer in Nebraska, and is well known to the people of the state.

Last spring he removed to Chicago, and at once took rank in that metropolis as one of its foremost orators. His charges cannot be ignored or lightly passed over as coming from an obscure source. They demand Mr. Bryan's immediate attention.

PROFITS OF THE SILVER TRUST. Sloux City Tribu: e: After Merrill had ssued his circular to the mine owners there was no longer any doubt as to who was

paying the freight for Mr. Bryan.

New York World: In brief, this great sil ver trust is a conspiracy among a hundred or so multi-millionaire mine owners to rob creditors of their dues and to levy a tribute upon the wages of every one who works. Is there any concelvable reason why any workingmen, any savings bank depositor, any holder of a life insurance policy, or any other honest man, should vote for this ring's

Louisville Commercial: Mr. Merrill states election of Bryan the mine owners would clear a profit of 64 cents per unce on their ore, and that an assessment of one month's profit at this rate would furnish money enough to elect Bryan. Al-though this secretary is mistaken in the petent to create finalities on the most vital amount of money it would require to so questions. The present diplomatic silence debauch the American people that they may be broken when the czar has made would elect Bryan, yet his admission prac-tically that it costs only 36 cents an ounce that conclusions may be reached that will tically that it costs only 36 cents an ounce that conclusions may be reached that will to produce silver bullion is interesting, put an end to the Turkish inhumanities and and calculated to convince mankind generally that, at the present market price of 67 which has afflicted the world for the last cents an ounce, the mine owners ought to generation. be satisfied with their profits, and not insist upon the American people doubling the present market rate for their benefit. New York Tribune: At present a silver

with one ounce of silver. Under free coinage he could pay \$1.29 of debt with an ounce of silver. At present an ounce of silver will pay only 65 cents in wages. Under free coinage an ounce of silver would \$1.29 in wages. The difference cents an ounce, would be clear gain to the mine owner; in the first instance, at the expense of his creditors; in the sec ond instance, at the expense of the men who do the actual work of mining his product. It is not asserted by the most hopeful free silverite that wages would rise as rapidly as the cost of living. All history proves to the contrary, that wages, in periods flation or depreciation, rise slowly, if at all while the cost of the necessaries of life would rise with a bound. Under free coin age history would only repeat itself. Prices would rise at once and wages would be in-creased only by the same slow and tedious rocess by which they have been raised in he past. All the battles for higher wages by which workingmen have benefited in th last forty years would have to be fought over again

COERCION ROT.

Indianapolis News: "Never before in the history of this country has intimidation and terrorizing been carried to the extent that it is being carried in this campaign." This statement was made by Mr. Bryan in his speech at Tomlinson hall last night. It is enough to say that it is untrue. It is foully and wickedly false. Intimidation and terrorizing are impossible under the Austis tralian ballot, as Bryan himself proceeded to show.

Buffalo Express: Workingmen are declar-

ing their preference for the republican can-didate in unprecedented numbers this year They are doing so openly, and the demo cratic managers are unable to conceal the fact either from themselves or the public. Democratic politics requires some explana-tion. So the cry is raised that the workingmen are being coerced. It is a nonsensica cry, since coercion is impossible Australian ballot, but the democratic man agers must say something. "Coercion" means that the democratic managers know agers must the workingmen are going to vote for Mc Kinley, and that is all it means.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Spanish intolerance and pride have been the secret of Spain's undoing. The monstrone crimes of the expulsion of the Jews and the Moriscoes fatally crippled her domestic industry and stopped all progress in the arts and left her dependent upon her colonies. But her colonies have been treated as subject provinces, to be governed solely for Spain's own benefit. Home rule has been denied them, and they have been made to silver coinage, and made rather a better denied them, and they have no lot in the glory and case of it than Senator Thurston was able to Mr. Estabrook said: "Mr. Bryan prosperity of Spain, but are to be merely prosperity of Spain, but are to be merely to do. Mr. Estabrook said: "Mr. Bryan denies that he was in the pay of the silver mine owners, directly or indirectly, although if you study the phrascology of that denial been less than humane had they not revolted. Today, under the bitter irony of an inex-Mr. Estabrook then proceeded to relate the facts in the case, which are as follows:
When Mr. Bryan retired from congress about two years ago, a certain newspaper the rank of even the little Netherland states which she once so cruelly and so contemptu oppressed. They retain and even expand their colonial possessions, and develop their domestic resources, while she seems capable of doing neither. That a pretender should now so eagerly and pertinaciously sock succession to a falling thrune is one of the curiosities of political ambition. One almost wishes he might succeed, just to see what new form Spanish policy would take. It could hardly be a change for the worse, or cause the decline of the Spanish empire

The suggestion that France take the general supervision of the sultan and the occupation of Constantinople is not a new one, but was made just after the massacres. south, occasionally in the west, and the last winter. England would scarcely enjoy burden of his talk was free silver and the it, but could hardly object. The strongest objection would come from Germany. Still, even there it is probably becoming evident that something must be done, or the Turkish empire will fall to pieces by weight and luability to hold together. France can, at least for the present, do the work with less danger of arousing the prejudice of the other powers, and will have less temptation to make her occupation permanent. The suggestion of an Armenian zone is simply absurd. The experiment has been tried elsewhere and has always failed, and in Turkey, with a people native to the soil, it could not have the faintest chance of success. Any such plan however must be looked upon as purely temporary, a make-shift to tide the Armenians over until the final division of the empire can be made

> The general drift of European opinion appears to be that any arrangement that might be reached between England and Russia would primarily concern principally their own supreme interests in the east and possibly in Egypt. It seems to be generally conceded that the other powrs could have no alternative but to accept an agreement of such a character, especially if France were recognized by ome soothing concessions. In a tentative there has been considerable discusof a suggested understanding that would divide the Asiatic world between these two powers, and which might or might not give Constantinople to the czar. In the higher class periodicals of England, this idea has been canvassed with much persistency for the last twelve months, and though frequently anony-mously yet, for that very reason, evidently by writers having high political associa-tions. How far these suggestions may have been intended as political feelers or as a means of creating opinion, it is impossible to say; but it is perhaps not outside of probability that some such proposals may have come under consideration at the Balmoral interview. It is, however, useless to speculate upon possibilities in a matter on which everything is held in the strictest secrecy But this much seems reasonably sure, that matters of the highest political gravity are

Russian persistency in seeking ports which shall not be located either on the shores of inclosed seas connected with the mine owner can pay only 65 cents of debt ocean by narrow straits or on an icebound coast receives another illustration undertaking of the construction of a city and harbor at Ekatrinograd, on the Murman coast, in Northern Lapland. The Russian port of Archangel, on the White sea, lies more southerly; but it is closed by ice for many months in the year. The influence of the Gulf stream, however, which keeps the Norwegian port of Hammerfest, located within the Arctic Circle, open to navigation throughout the winter, is also felt in the bays of the treeless tundra of Lapland. It is the desire to obtain an ice free port, open to direct communication with the Atlantic, which has determined Russia to build a railway to her bleak northern coast and caused the government to try to emulate Peter tha Great, who built his capital on the Neva and peopled it by imperial decree, Whether the will of the czar be still as potent as in the days of the great Peter remains to be seen.

> The Berlin exposition just drawing to a close was designed to exhibit the industrial and artistic productions of that city alone, and has been strikingly successful except on the financial side, where it shows the usual deficit. As a demonstration of what one city can do in the line of various producons and in the plendid quality of its exhibits, it has never been exceeded, nor could It is it be by any capital in the world. It is It is doubtful if any city except Paris could even come into the field of rivalry with it. It is evident that the industrial progress of the capital has at least kept pace with its increase of population, which has more than doubled since Sedan, and may show a like augmentation in the coming quarter of a century. It may leave Paris itself in the shade one of these days, taking the first place among the capitals of Europe in magni-tude and splendor, and art and learning, and it may already have done so in the variety, usefulness and beauty of its productions.

The fact that Menelck, whom all powers are likely soon to recognize as the emperor of Abyssinia, bas shown the most naive generosity in dealing with the Italians is receiving favorable comment in the journals



They are Bound to Rip

The ordinary kind of ready-made clothing is just thrown together. They make a sightly appearance, and to look at are all right. Maybe cost a dollar or so less. Its a dollar saved at the time, but when it comes to having them all sewed over again, how much have you saved? Our clothing is made in our own factories and every piece

ranted. The goods, the style the sewing, all done with silk thread, best of lining, etc. They are equal in fit to the finest merchant tailored garment and will keep their shape just as well. The men's suits range in price from \$10.00 to \$25.00. Boys' from \$6.50 to \$15.00. Chil-\$10.00 to \$25.00. Boys' from \$6.50 to \$15.00. Children's from \$3.50 to \$7.50. Our complete assortment for fall and winter wear is here and you have a special invitation to call and see them.

