

HE SMITES THE IDOL.

The Giant Blows on Hip and Thigh Fall Heavily.

WHAT TUMBLING PRICES INDICATE.

The Money-Changers not the Class to Tell Us What We Need—An Ever-Growing Dollar Not Our Want.

Our Own McKelighan's Speech.

Mr. Speaker—I shall not attempt to conceal my disappointment caused by the message of the president. However patriotic in his motives, his recommendations point to the conclusion that the platform upon which he was elected is an interesting document, not on account of what is sought to reveal of the intentions of his party, but for that that it sought to conceal.

That the situation is grave enough to warrant this special session of congress no one denies. Productive industry lies prostrate from the strangulation of administrative monometallism, enforced ill-ness has filled the land with men and women that are asking us for an opportunity to earn their bread; shall we "give them a stone?"

This is no time to scold or censure, no time to mete out to political parties, the share of blame belonging to each of them. Sir, in this discussion Plate and Herod have been made friends on this floor, and the political Judas has shown no disposition to go out and hang himself. But there is a tomorrow for political parties in this country, a tomorrow that will bring condemnation and death to any political party that turns a deaf ear to the just demands of our people.

There is a God that rules over the destinies of men and nations; a God that is not deaf to the earnest appeal of his humble poor; a God who will see to it that the desire of the people of the great nation shall "not fail," but shall come to bloom and fruit not alone for those who dwell in a brown stone front, but, sir, for those whose dwelling place may be in the log cabins among the mountains or the sod-bult homes of the Western settlers.

I have read with diligence, have listened with eager attention to single standard discussions and to those who hold that action without European cooperation would be disastrous, and have been unable to discover any feat, even of attempt at an answer of our arguments or denial of our facts—hardly any appearance of their comprehending the first principles of monetary science from the standpoint of state-manship.

Nowhere in their deliberations can be found any propositions of elementary doctrine or guiding principles, except the wishes and interest of foreign creditors and that we should have stability in the value of our money.

The first of these desiderata simply reflects the selfish interests of the security-holders. The second, while perfectly sound, pertinent and elementary doctrine, is rendered utterly empty by the idiotic assumption that stability of gold is proven and shown by the fact that 25.8 grains of it, which under compulsion of the law the mint certifies into a dollar by gratuitous coinage, has the same value in bullion as in coin.

It is the infatuation of bigotry, of selfishness and stupidity, or it is sheer hypocrisy, that these gentlemen do not understand that this much-vaunted "parity" of coined with uncoined metal is purely legislative, and will accrue to any metal to which the statute would give freedom of coinage.

Consider a moment the emptiness of this logic, 25.8 grains of gold by coinage because the instrument by which gold is priced. Under such legal conditions, gold can have no other than the mint price, and that is pricing gold by itself. A pound of putty or a pack of beans can be shown to be constant in value if measured by itself.

But the crowning logic of lunacy is reached by the claim that since that piece of gold was worth 100 cents last year and the year before, "and is still worth exactly 100 cents," therefore no change has taken place in the meantime. It would be difficult to find a more palpable piece of nonsense than that.

If pig iron was fashioned gratuitously into cook stoves there would be parity of value between the stoves and the iron in it, and there would be constancy in the value of iron estimated in stoves. But such necessary relations would be useless as a guide to the larger question as to whether iron and stoves together had not greatly changed in value as estimated in something that was not iron. Nowhere is the fallibility of our adversaries more conspicuous than in this notion that the alleged stability of a money metal can be demonstrated by comparison to a money unit, constituted by law, upon itself.

The question, "What is the rate at which goods swap for money?" constitutes the heart and sinew of this whole subject. It is prices, prices and forever prices. The value of money is constant when prices are stable. The proposition is fundamental, and is as vital and central to a sound and tenable theory of money as it is the one determining

(force of success in business), of the beneficence of commerce and equity in time contracts. Any constitution of money under which a protracted fall of prices year after year is possible is a vicious one, though all the money mongers of the world grow hoarse in calling it the "best money."

Not in the counting-house, not among money-changers, not in loan agencies, can be learned whether money is behaving well, is serving beneficially or injuriously in its high office. Not there can you study the dynamics of value. It is at those collisions of contending interest known as the "bidding of the market," where money exchanges with products under the all powerful dominance of supply and demand, i. e., the quantity of things for sale playing against the quantity of money obtainable for their purchase, where the value of money as well as the value of goods is determined. The final outcome of those infinitely varying conditions and estimations of men is exactly registered price; and the same market report which records a change the general price range indicates as well the precise change in the value of money.

It is the weak platitude of unclean and empty thinking that "want of confidence" being the source of our trouble, when no hint is given as to confidence in what? It is indeed want of confidence, but that want is born of want of money and a plentiful lack of confidence in prices—in other words, a well grounded assurance that property cannot be converted into money except at prices that will bring ruin to business which under ordinary conditions would be perfectly sound.

Prices, prices, I repeat, is what is the matter. Insistence by these gentlemen "upon best money," is simply a crusade against fair prices, and that prices shall forever become lower. To arrest that lowering of prices is to "depreciate" our money, and that is a very wicked thing, you know. Great Britain does not want that. These creditors want dollars that are "worth 100 cents."

Well, our decimal notations as taught in our school books will make sure that dollars will still be worth 100 cents, quite regardless of how they are constituted. Our anxiety is as to how much products go to make a "dollar's worth."

We say that a dollar that is worth three bushels of wheat in Nebraska, five pounds of wool in Ohio, 100 pounds of steel rail in Pittsburg, fifteen pounds of cotton in New Orleans, four gallons of turpentine in North Carolina, one and one-half ounces of silver in Denver, etc., is an extortionate and iniquitous dollar, and if that has come about by legislation, then that is wicked legislation, which our prostrate industries cry aloud for the repeal of. That all these financial evils have come upon us by the legislation of 1873 is plain enough. Had the spontaneous and rapidly increasing flow of silver to the mint for coinage into standard money not met that interdict of February 14, 1873, we should have resumed in silver and our dollar of account could never have risen above the commercial value of 37 1/2 grains of silver. Refusal to repeal that act is complicity in the guilt of the action of that great wrong. The enforced beggary of hundreds of thousands of brave hearts and strong arms cries aloud for repeal.

That continuing wrong must be redressed. As God lives it shall be redressed. It is in the air; the sones of the field are in league with us; time is the great champion of our cause; the conscience and rapidly growing intelligence of a stricken people is becoming enlisted; the resolute purpose of the bravest and most enterprising portion of this proudest nation on earth will not be balked by chicanes and subterfuge already planning to circumvent us by a new rattle, by which the weight of our silver dollar shall be increased so as to make it "honest" as gold is "honest."

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STATE NEWS.

Interesting Items Regarding Nebraska and Nebraska People.

Typhoid fever prevails to a great extent in the state.

Corn huskers are finding plenty of work in Dakota county.

The little daughter of Agent Davis of Cedar Bluffs, died from enlargement of the heart.

A hopeful exchange thinks times will soon be so good that tramps will ride horseback.

The music of the festive car is now heard in the land as it hits the side-board of the wagon.

On a still night the roar of machinery at the Norfolk sugar factory can be heard for several miles.

The railroad shermen at Grand Island are now getting eight instead of seven hours work a day.

J. M. Gear, a well known resident of Diller, died after an illness of forty-eight hours of cholera morbus.

G. C. Miller of Furnas county has found broom corn profitable crop. He lately shipped a car load to Chicago.

E. H. Mgnew of Arapahoe bluffed a brace of would-be hold-ups by pulling off his coat and telling them to come on.

The farmers of Prague are putting up the third elevator in that village. It will be the finest structure of the three.

While trying a horse Fred Acton of Benedict had his right hand so badly crushed that two fingers had to be amputated.

Mr. Hastings of Red Lion lost a valuable horse. The animal became untied and ate too much turkey red wheat and died.

The Central Church of Christ of Lincoln lifted a debt of \$38,000, one day last week, principally through private subscriptions.

It is believed that the receiver of the broken First National bank of Ponca will declare a dividend of 25 per cent November 1.

Two valuable horses were stolen from the barn of David Garrison at West Union and the thieves left no trace behind them.

Of the four children of Mr. Chappell of Avoca three have died of diphtheria, and the remaining one is very sick and not expected to live.

Will Compton, formerly a resident of Platte county, is a candidate for assessor of Yuma county, Colorado, a very remunerative office.

Joshua Cheney of Jamestown, N. Y., is visiting his brother William at Dakota City. They had been separated for over thirty years.

The Arnold News was as good as its word and on the 12th inst. moved out in search of a field where a good newspaper will be appreciated.

The Frank J. Lawrence implement house in Lincoln burned last week, together with contents. The loss is estimated at about \$12,000.

Ole Williams of Superior has lately suffered a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. The pulmonary trouble was contracted before coming to this state.

The one day fair at Fallerton caught a crowd from all parts of the state, on account of seeing so many famous horses trot and pace against time.

Rev. J. W. Jennings, financial agent of the Nebraska Wesleyan university, is engaged in the pleasant task of raising \$5,000 to pay off the debt of that institution.

Street in Lincoln, between Tenth and Eleventh, is known as "Midway Plaisance," because of the conglomerations of attractions which hold forth each evening at that point.

Evangelist Redding, who won many a happy conquest against sin and iniquity, lost his grip at Grandshaw and could not count as the result of his labor the rescue of a single brand from the conflagration.

An insane Italian jumped from a Union Pacific passenger train at Omaha and managed to escape. He had his family with him, and on his person he had nearly \$1,000, which was all they possessed.

Frank J. Pracher of Hebron, who is in Mexico will, when he comes home, find he has sustained a loss by fire, his barn having burned last week together with fifty tons of hay, 1,000 bushels of oats, 7,000 bushels of wheat, three wagons, two buggies, harness and one cow. Cause of fire unknown. Total loss \$2,000 with no insurance.

A defective and condemned bridge across the Antelope in Lincoln gave way last week when a ten-ton roller, four horses and two men attempted to cross it. Two of the horses were so badly hurt that it was necessary to have them shot, while one of the men was severely injured. A suit for damages has been filed against the city because of it.

LIGHT AND LUDICROUS.

Hobson—"Wilkes, you remember that 50 I loaned you two years ago?" Wilkes—"You are not going to press a friend for payment, are you?" Hobson—"Certainly not. Take your time. I only wish to borrow it for awhile."—Life.

Mrs. Parker—"So your husband is drinking again. You must have lots of trouble coming down to let him in at night." Mrs. Tucker—"No; not one bit. John has a good point; when he is drinking he gets so full he can't come home."—Post-Express.

"Look here!" said the wretched young lawyer. "I thought you swore to give a verdict in accordance with the facts!" "Well," answered the jurymen, thoughtfully pulling his beard, "the facts didn't turn out as I expected 'em to."—Indianapolis Journal.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

The Revised Encyclopedia Britannica For a Dime a Day.

It requires no extravagant language to emphasize the offer which we make to-day to our readers in connection with the greatest educational enterprise of the age. This offer stands without parallel and is an opportunity never before presented anywhere.

As announced on another page, 10 cents a day, for a very short period, will enable our readers to acquire a complete set of that greatest of all Reference Libraries, the REVISED ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. This work is beyond question one of the grandest monuments of scholarly research and patient endeavor in the whole realm of literature.

The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., have a very fine exhibit in one of the live stock buildings at the World's fair, and for the last few days their space has been crowded with curious and interested people. The first hatch from their machine on exhibition there has proven a wonderful success, 300 eggs were placed in their machine of that capacity and from it came 186 chicks. This is more than has been hatched by all the other incubators put together, and the Reliable people are rejoicing in their great victory. If they do not receive first honors, it will not be because of a lack of merit in hatching qualities. Their incubator and brooder combined is the admiration of all poultry men. Not only is their machine first class, but they are justly entitled to the name they bear—reliable and responsible, and worthy of confidence and patronage.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away"

Is the title of a little book just received, which tells all about NO-TO-BAC, the wonderful, harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure, sold by H. T. Clark Drug Co., Lincoln, Neb., agents. NO-TO-BAC costs but a trifle, and a man who wants to quit and can't had better call round, get a box of it, and start his cure today; it is sold under an absolute guarantee to cure. Get copy of little book and read it; it will be sent free by mail, if you address manufacturers, "THE STERLING REMEDY CO., No. 45, Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

TOURIST CAR TO CALIFORNIA.

Cheap Rate, Quick Trip.

The travel from the north and northwest territory, tapped by THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, has demanded service of this character, and beginning October 5th, tourist cars will leave Minneapolis every Thursday morning and join the regular tourist train out of Chicago every Thursday afternoon at Columbus Junction, Iowa, at 11 P. M.

Central Iowa and the great west slope district of the State, demands and will receive a similar service, and beginning October 10th, a Phillips-Rock Island Excursion Car will leave Albert Lea every Tuesday morning, and via Livermore, Ft. Dodge and Angus, will arrive at Des Moines that evening, and Wednesday A. M. go west on the "Big Five," via Omaha, Lincoln and Belleville, at which point it will join the regular Tuesday train from Chicago.

Full particulars as to cheap rate tickets for this trip, and also as to cost of berth in the tourist car cheerfully given on application to any Great Rock Island Route Ticket Agent, or agent at coupon stations of connecting lines. J. N. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far west for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman Sleepers, the only difference being that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet.

J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A. 1044 O. St., E. B. SLOSSON, Gen. Agt., Lincoln, Neb.

Call on Geo. Natterman & Co. for carriages, wagons, binders, and all farm implements. We'll use you right. 213 South Ninth St., Lincoln.

Tourist Rates to Colorado.

The Union Pacific Railway (overland route) will now sell round-trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pueblo, at the low rate of \$24.15 each returning until October 31st. Stoppers allowed between Cheyenne and Pueblo. Full particulars given at 1044 O street.

J. T. MASTIN, E. B. SLOSSON, City Ticket Ag't. General Agent

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A palace car for Lincoln people is now attached daily to the Chicago limited, leaving Lincoln at 1:35. No better service, lowest rates. For tickets, berth reservations etc., call at city office 1133 O street, or depot Cor. S and 8th streets.

Barber & Fowler have some of the cheapest property in Lincoln for sale. If you have a good, clear farm and want to get Lincoln property, write, and they will find you a first-class deal.

Follow the crowd to the furniture and household goods emporium of Meisner & Swearingen at 127-129 North Fourteenth street, where you will find everything in their line of the best quality and cheapest price; especially bed-room suits.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

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builders use only the best materials—whatever goes into the construction of a building; they employ only the best workmen and pay one best wages; they get better prices for their work than their less careful competitors; and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

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Faithful and capable management and polite, honest service from employees are important items. They are a double duty—to the Company and to travelers—and it is sometimes a task difficult of accomplishment. Passengers on this line will find little cause for complaint on that ground.

REMEMBER.

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For full particulars as to tickets, maps, rates, apply to any coupon ticket office in the United States, Canada or Mexico or address: J. N. SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agt. Chicago, Ill. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill.

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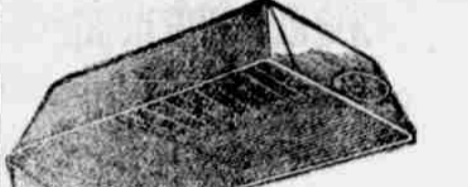
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THE METROPOLIS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AGAIN PRESENTS A

Programme of Fall Festivities That For Brilliance and Variety Outshines the Carnival Cities of the Old World.

Paris, the most magnificent city on either continent, has for ages held the proud title of "the premier, carnival city of the world." However during the last ten or twelve years an American rival of no mean pretensions has contended for that high honor, and today St. Louis holds what Paris so reluctantly relinquished, the title of "the carnival city of the two continents."

Not content with the successful exhibitions of previous years, the Autumnal Festivities Association has arranged a programme for 1893 that in brilliancy and variety will be difficult to improve upon. The first of the great attractions, the St. Louis Exposition, will throw its doors open to the public September 6th and continue until Oct. 21st. The world-renowned Sousa's Band has been engaged by the management, which in itself is a sufficient inducement to crowd the magnificent building during the concert.

Special attention has been paid to the street illustrations, and on the evening of August 12th, 17th, 24th, and 31st, September 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th, and October 3d, 5th, 12th and 19th, the most magnificent display yet attempted will greet the eye of the fortunate visitor, electricity playing a prominent part.

The evening of October 3d the Yellie Prophet and his followers will parade through the principal thoroughfares, and immediately after the great band which has roared considerable prominence throughout the world, will be held.

The 33d great St. Louis Fair and Zoological Gardens, October 2d to 7th, will be the crowning week of the carnival season. This institution has no peer, and is known in every land where the footsteps of civilization exist. The Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route being distinctly St. Louis lines, and having at all times the interests of the city in mind, have made remarkably low round trip rate from all points on the entire system to St. Louis and return during the festivities.

For further information in regard to rates, route, limit of tickets and for a copy of the fall festivities programme, address nearest Missouri Pacific or Iron Mountain Ticket Agent in your territory, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. and T. Agt., St. Louis.