

**BRYAN A POPULIST.**

**WILL SERVE HIS COUNTRY UNDER THE PEOPLE'S PARTY BANNER.**

**The Eloquent Young Nebraskan Declares Himself in a Ringing Speech—How the Two Old Parties Are Hated in Nebraska. There Will Be a Hard Fight.**

The Nonconformist's Lincoln correspondent furnishes the following interesting account of the Nebraska convention and the brave stand taken by Congressman Bryan which has caused considerable comment throughout the country:

The two old party conventions are over. The Populist cause in this state is several thousand votes stronger than before they were held. Such machine rule and corporation domination were never before witnessed, even in this machine cursed state. Among the Democrats the would be postmaster was the great mogul. In the Republican convention the railroad czar was omnipotent.

The Democratic convention turned down W. J. Bryan and endorsed the administration. It was done by a decisive vote—nearly three or four to one. There were very few in the convention who did not admire, who did not almost worship the brainy young orator from the first district. But would he go out from Washington that the administration must be upheld and Bryan demolished. The would be officeholder refused to represent the Democratic remnant, and it was done.

But after being defeated and insulted all day by this gang of craven cowards it finally came Bryan's turn. All day the galleries and the crowd had been calling for him. Just on a free silver resolution he took the platform. Trembling with pent up indignation, speaking with more than usual vehemence, he gave that convention a castigation which no person present will ever forget. It was a short speech, but more was hardly ever said in fewer words. Among others occurred these sentences:

"If I am wrong, I will go down, and all the Independents and Libertarians in the world cannot keep me from it. But if I am right, they will show that I am right, and I will triumph yet in spite of all of you."

"If the Democratic party chooses to go with Grover Cleveland to the gold standard, you will have to go without me."

"And here is the most significant of all: 'If by your actions you make it necessary, I will go out and serve my country and serve my God under some other banner and under some other name than that of a Democrat.'"

All three of the state dailies the next morning announced that Bryan had left the Democratic party. That is about the way we sized it out here. Bryan has left the Democratic party, and with him have left about 10,000 to 20,000 other Democrats who are flocking in droves to the Populist camp.

The majority against Maxwell in the Republican convention was hardly so decided as that against Bryan in the Democratic, but it was decisive enough to do the business, and it was decisive enough to knock a few thousand more votes into the Populist column.

Chief Justice Maxwell has a standing as a jurist all over the nation. But he dared to stand out for his honest convictions; he dared to declare that a set of thieves had no right to be state officers of Nebraska, and for that action the gang of railroad czars and ward politicians that run his party defeated him by a nomination. Out and venerable, he thought Republicanism today meant what it did in the days of Abe Lincoln, and that mistaken idea caused his downfall. The Republican machine has no use for honesty in the supreme court. Every man who ever dared to rise above partisanism in the supreme court of justice was a Populist that he had no mercy on the other side.

The Populists of Nebraska must win this fall. And in order to win they must waken the people. The Populist is not going to elect himself. The state central committee is not going to elect him.

The people must elect him, and in order to do this every Populist must work night and day until the close of the polls.

J. A. Crocker.

Following is an editorial from The Nonconformist on the subjects discussed in the letter of its correspondent:

The administration Democrats are making progress downward very rapidly in Nebraska. Look at this table of votes:

Year	Dem.	Rep.	People's	Pro.
1888	89,332	108,425	4,238	9,119
1892	71,311	65,713	7,257	3,179
1892	23,527	8,324	4,362	—

Last week the anti-trust reformers held their convention to nominate candidates for the state election in November. The contest was between the goldbug Democrats led by Mr. Cleveland's secretary of agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, and the free silver Democrats, led by Congressman Bryan. Morton had two-thirds of the delegates, and Bryan an equal third. Morton threw gold Cleveland that he had "sat down" heavy on Bryan, and the resolutions were of the most ultra gold standard kind.

As a result Bryan has done everything left for him to do. He has denounced the resolutions, renounced the kind of Democrats that will sat his future with the Populists. This is sure to take at least 10,000 of the 23,000 votes cast last November for Cleveland over to the Populist camp. There is no one the least degree among the Republicans over the situation, and thousands are leaving that party. From the present outlook the Populist vote in November will not be less than 100,000, and the administration Democrats will be practically wiped out, and will feel the entire congressional delegation will be Populist.

**Ohio Aroused.**  
In the consideration of the People's Party movement, states west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio come in for such a large share of attention as to almost obscure other sections. But lately the state of Ohio has been attracting well merited attention. It is certainly in line this year, and a vigorous campaign in support of the Omaha platform is being carried on. Conservative estimates place the vote which the Populist candidate will receive for governor this fall at three times what was given to the electoral ticket last fall.

County tickets are also being placed in the field, and there is no scarcity of good material from which to draw candidates. The Populists of Hamilton county (Cincinnati) have nominated an excellent ticket, and it will be supported by the leading labor men of that community.

**To Railroad Men.**  
Under a public ownership of railroads the officers and managers would be the creatures of your votes. Do you think you would be badly treated and lily paid by men whom you could depose by your votes and place others in their stead? Think over it.—Coming Nation.

**SILVER IN INDIA.**

**The Real Reasons Underlying the Action of the Government in Closing the Mints.**

The more we learn of the circumstances attending and of the reasons given for the action of the Indian government in closing the mints of India to the coinage of silver for individual account, the more apparent it becomes that the decision to take that course was hastily reached and the action ill advised. Professor J. S. Nicholson, an able financial writer, has an article in The Contemporary Review entitled "The Indian Currency Experiment" which throws a new light upon the subject.

When the financial world was startled by the announcement of the order of the Indian government, which was instantly followed by the extraordinary fall of the gold price of silver in the London market, the American bimetalists were demoralized for a time, and the gold ring cried with one voice that it would be foolhardy for this country to attempt to sustain silver any longer. The white metal, they insisted, is doomed, and the sooner we recognize the fact the better it will be for our financial standing before the world.

But now that the motives and reasons which actuated and controlled the Indian government are made known we find that the Indian mints were closed, not because the government had any desire to abandon bimetalism or to adopt the gold standard, but because of the fear that the United States was about to throw silver coinage over and that there would consequently be a further fall of the price of silver in London. For 10 years, as Professor Nicholson points out, the government of India has hoped for an international return to bimetalism. And in the very plan propounded by Sir David Balfour to be adopted by India for the introduction of a gold standard, he concludes with a strong argument and appeal for the double standard and with the expression of a serious doubt as to the possibility of effecting the proposed change.

The experiment of closing the Indian mints to silver and of attempting to fix an arbitrary gold value of the rupee was forced upon the government of India by the necessity of doing something to stay the further fall of silver which was apprehended from the action of the United States. The president had recommended the abandonment of further purchases and had not recommended other legislation looking to silver coinage.

India pays to the home government £17,000,000 annually. This amount must be remitted to gold or exchange equivalent. The entire revenues of the Indian government are paid in silver rupees. It was feared that when the United States should deal the final blow to silver the remittance could no longer be made; hence the attempt to fix an artificial gold price for the Indian coin.

The result of the experiment is now known to the world. And so signal has been the failure of the whole scheme for forcing India to the gold standard that the attempt has not been pursued. It has been found that the inherent conservatism of the teeming millions of India is an obstacle not to be overcome by an order of the Indo-British council. It is about as difficult to change the money of a people as it is to change their religion.

Professor Nicholson does not attempt to predict the outcome of the Indian currency experiment. But he presents a view of the matter as it bears upon the commercial and industrial world beyond India. "The closure of the Indian mints to silver," he says, "is certain to intensify the evils that followed on the closure of the mints of Europe. There must be a further appreciation of gold—in other words, a further fall in general prices, with an intensification of the burden of indebtedness, increasing daily in the adjustment of wages, contraction of enterprise through falling profit and liquidations on a large scale."

These striking words present a picture of the results which would flow from the abandonment of silver by the United States.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**Where the Difference Comes In.**

A lot of newspapers and speculators are wasting lots of valuable space and time in proving or attempting to prove that while farm products have continually and gradually depreciated in value other products that farmers exchange for their products have depreciated fully as much, if not more, in the same time.

That sounds like a convincing argument, but it is all sound. There is one thing the farmer has to exchange his products for, and the most important thing, that has not depreciated in value—his mortgage and other indebtedness. Instead of depreciating it is appreciating all the time. That is to say, when it took one bushel of wheat to pay off a \$1 debt 20 years ago it takes two to pay it off this year. In other words, the change—no matter how brought about—has doubled the debt of the farmer and at the same time has doubled the wealth of the man he owes, since he can buy twice as much with his dollars.

There's where the depreciation argument pinches. There's where the difference comes in.—North Dakota Independent.

**His Own Medicine.**

A good story is being told in Washington that is worth repeating. A banker approached Congressman McKelghan, Populist of Nebraska, during the silver debate in the house and said, "McKelghan, what are you going to do to relieve us from these hard times?" "Hard times?" retorted McKelghan; "why, I am not aware of hard times." "Why," said the banker, "we can't get any money." "Well," replied McKelghan, "you haven't anything to sell. Go home and go to work and raise more corn and less hell, and you'll be all right." "Oh!" said the banker and turned away with a look of disgust.

**Indorsed a Populist Candidate.**

The Democrats of the Thirty-second senatorial district of New York have indorsed the People's Party nominee for senator, Urban Prescott of Cattaraugus.

**DISHONEST DOLLARS.**

**A SUBJECT UPON WHICH THERE IS CONSIDERABLE LOOSE TALK.**

**The Monometallists Who Have So Much to Say About It Are the Advocates of the Dollar Which the People Cannot Trust. It Always Deceits When Needed.**

There is a good deal of rather loose talk in the public journals just now about the necessity for having "honest money," and it is accompanied with denunciation of the silver currency issued by the federal government, upon the theory that this is not honest money. The silver dollar is alluded to as a "58 cent dollar," a "light weight dollar," a "fraudulent, debased, knavish dollar," until indeed some unsophisticated persons have really been induced to believe that the coin has been deprived of part of its weight in metal.

What is an "honest dollar?" For present uses—that is to say, as an instrument or tool with which exchanges may be made daily from hand to hand—an honest dollar is a coin which will have on Monday morning just the same purchasing power that it had on Saturday night, when the wage earner received it. There must be an assurance that it will pass at its face value; that it will not depreciate in the pocket of the holder, and that it will buy as much as any other dollar.

In what particular does the silver dollar or the paper dollar of any kind fail to fulfill these conditions? The point requires no argument. Every man from his own experience knows, first, that he can get gold or paper or merchandise for a silver dollar as readily as for other dollars, and, second, that in such a case no wrong is done to him or to anybody if the silver in one dollar or the paper in another dollar has less or greater value than the metal in a gold dollar. The only thing connected with the general subject that is dishonest, fraudulent and base is the attempt of the gold monometallists to deceive ignorant people and to bring discredit upon the government that guarantees each dollar to the holder.

Money should not only have stable value from Saturday to Monday, but over long periods of years. The reason governments retain for themselves the solemn function of issuing and regulating the currency is because a government alone can give positive assurance to everybody—to debtor as well as creditor—that a debt contracted in dollars, but payable in commodities, shall be neither charged nor diminished during a term of years.

Mr. Balfour expressed the fact in forcible shape when he said, in a speech made in England a few weeks ago, that money "should be a fair and permanent record of obligation over long periods of time." Clearly, money which has not this characteristic cannot be truthful or designated as honest money. If it gain in value, it will cheat the debtor. If it lose in value, it will cheat the creditor. Any government which supplies to the people such a shifty and variable currency gives to them an instrument with which the shrewd witted will rob the simple, and the money lender fish the substance of the producer of wealth.

And yet it is just this kind of money that the gold monometallists are trying to bring into use all over the world. They would make metallic money of gold alone, knowing that the mere rejection of silver must at once precipitate gold and that the growing commerce of the world will almost surely continue the process of appreciation. Under this pernicious system, with this dishonest money, the lender becomes continuously heavier upon the debtor, the creditor obtains for his loan more than he paid out, and the men who produce the wealth of the country discover that the more they produce the poorer they become. Under this system every mortgage in the land now owes more than he borrowed, and the national debt of the United States, after being reduced by one-half, in dollars, is larger that it was 27 years ago if it is measured in the commodities in which, in fact, the taxpayers pay it.

If the reader shall persuade himself that the fact is not stated correctly as it is presented here; if he shall believe that the gold monometallists have indeed no desire to augment debts in the hands of creditors, he may be referred to the following utterance, which appeared on Aug. 17 of this year in an editorial in the Philadelphia Ledger, which is regarded as the personal organ of that eminent gold monometalist, Grover Cleveland:

"With a standard rising in value, men do not hesitate to lend or invest their money, because they will get back more value than they put out."

This is a frank confession of the purpose of the advocates of the gold standard. But what right has money which permits the perpetration of such a wrong to claim to be regarded as "honest money?"—New York Press.

**Wonderful Change in Virginia.**

The News correspondent was in the Populists' headquarters this morning, and while there was introduced to Judge W. J. Kerr of Colorado, who has been stumping this state for about five weeks. The judge is very enthusiastic about the situation in Virginia. He says he has never seen such a wonderful change in his life as has come over the people recently, and he predicts that the Populists will carry the state by an overwhelming majority.—Richmond Cor. Washington News.

**Here's the Scheme.**

The scheme proposed by E. J. Bracken, Populist candidate for governor of Ohio, that Democrats and Republicans who believe in the principles of the new party, but don't want to desert the "lesser evil" for fear the "greater evil" may win, should "pair off," congressional fashion, and vote the People's ticket, is meeting with considerable favor through the state, according to the information received by the executive board.—Cleveland Citizen.

**LANSINGBURG MIRACLE.**

**A RAILWAY MAN TALKS.**

**Literally Half Dead, his Case Pronounced by Prominent Physicians. A Story of Superstition Interest Verified Under Oath.**

*(From Troy, N. Y., Times.)*

I am the most conservative reporter on the staff. I despise the chimerical court the real. I burrow in facts. I am from Lansingburg. We don't often get a good thing there, but here is one. F. C. Kimball last night gave me the following:

"I am a plain straightforward man originally from Lansingburg, where now reside my mother, father and sister. Several years ago I moved to Rochester. I have been in the employ of the Erie Railroad as yard and freight superintendent. After a strain to my back, caused by a day lifting, three years ago, I developed so-called rheumatism. It was an increasing ailment for two years,—at times worse, again better. I worked intermittently. If I said a word my eyes would fall down. My feet and legs soon lost feeling,—I was numb. It is extended to my stomach, and at times to my hands. Doctors Lee and Spencer of Rochester finally pronounced my case progressive rheumatoid arthritis, and it was incurable, and that they could only ease my sufferings, and so on. Up to this time I had been sick nearly two years. Before this and for several months I was confined to my bed. Pains struck into my limbs the following gave me no feeling whatever; my legs seemed wooden. To get up I had to give all a noise like wood. So I lay, as I say there I was *absolutely helpless*—dead from the waist down. There was one word written in my characters all over that sick room—'LANSINGBURG.' Life departed from my limbs, that was the best expression was left. You, I guess, have read of John Marshall's case reported in doing nothing, described me exactly. I sent for the remedy which cured him,—for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to S. C. S. Y., and I had from 10 to 12 taken regularly for two months. They didn't seem to help. All of a sudden one morning one of my legs began to prickle,—seemed as though it had wakened. Then, ere long, you think I did not investigate that in detail. I began to move my feet; some of the other legs followed; and I had a good deal to do to get up. At last I fetched up. I could walk—now can run and Pink Pills cured me. The doctors said I could be cured, but I was. What I am now telling you is in my own possession of what I have done. I am a member of the Medical Society in my own county, and my affidavit to the same is now in their hands. He also told me what my mother went on to read and to what she has made affidavit as you see."

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Sworn and subscribed before me this 25th day of April, 1893.

M. L. FANCHER, Notary Public.

Mrs. Kimball said: "I have answered before and praised the efficacy of these pills very fully in a letter to you in the evening. I have a letter to you in the morning of the 10th of this month, and I have said to you that I had taken 10 or 12 of these pills, and I had been cured. I have now been cured, and I have been cured of my disease."

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**BALD HEADS**



What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

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