

THE AMERICAN.

Entered at Postoffice as second-class matter. JOHN C. THOMPSON, EDITOR. W. C. KELLEY, Business Manager. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1015 HOWARD STREET, OMAHA, NEB.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE AMERICAN is not the organ of any sect, order, association, party, clique, faction or division of the population of this grand Republic, and repudiates and brands as false all claims or charges that it is such, let such claim or charge be made by any person or persons whomsoever.

THE TICKET. For President: WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice-President: GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

FOURTH NOTICE. It has become necessary for businessmen in all branches of trade to do a strictly cash business, and as that necessitates our paying cash for what we buy we have also concluded to go to a cash basis, and will, on and after November 10, 1896, discontinue sending THE AMERICAN to all subscribers who are in arrears.

DEFEAT a Roman by electing A. S. Churchill as attorney-general. J. A. PIPER has made a good, capable and efficient secretary of state. There is no doubt of his re-election.

W. G. WHITMORE should have ten thousand majority in Douglas for regent. He is one of our best friends. THREE weeks ago we endorsed P. O. Hedlund for auditor. We still believe he should be elected. Gives the Swedes a chance.

EVERY man in Nebraska knows Orland Teft. He is universally respected, and will have a majority equal to any man on the ticket.

THERE are about as many Roman Catholics yelling for one ticket as there are for the other. The church is divided. Now is the time for the A. P. A. to show its strength. Why not go solid for one ticket?

IF WE have any Polish friends living in Omaha, they will be pleased to learn of the elevation to the bishopric of our old friend and their former priest, Kaminski. May he never again set his face toward Rome.

WHEN you go to the polls just remember that Hon. A. S. Churchill has made an excellent attorney-general and is entitled to re-election. You might also mention it to your friends—they are no doubt equally interested in the election of a man who is thoroughly competent, and he has proved himself to be.

WHERE THE A. P. A. IS AN ISSUE.

Some weeks ago we stated that there was no A. P. A. issue involved in the national campaign. Some things that have transpired since that item was written have strengthened us in that opinion. Two of those things we will mention. One was the pronouncement of Archbishop Ireland in favor of the Republican ticket, the other was New York's Tammany and Priest Nugent's declaration in favor of the Democratic ticket.

For this reason we do not appeal to the readers of this paper from an A. P. A. standpoint to go to the polls November 3d and cast a vote for the men we favor for president and vice-president. We do not think we could appeal to them from a higher standpoint, but since we have no principle at stake, we shall endeavor to convince them that from a purely patriotic and business standpoint their interests will be best subserved by the election of McKinley and Hobart.

McKinley needs no recommendation at our hands to the American people. They know him as one of their foremost and most conservative and honorable citizens. They know him to be thoroughly American and trustworthy, as a citizen, as a soldier and as an officer. They know he has had a long and varied experience in the management of the affairs of state, and that his record is as spotless as it was the day he went into a public office.

While, as we said, there is no A. P. A. principle at stake in the national campaign there is one at stake in the state campaign in Nebraska. The Democratic party, which abounds with able Protestant attorneys, went out of its way to nominate for the high and responsible office of attorney-general one of the most rabid and bigoted members of the Roman Catholic church who lives in that commonwealth to-day. The combination Populist and Democratic ticket also contains one and possibly three Romans as presidential electors.

A party which would sell all the other positions on its state ticket to the Populists for the privilege of naming a Romanist for the remaining position is deserving of nothing short of complete repudiation, and we trust to the good sense and the patriotism of the people of Nebraska, regardless of party, to rebuke Rome and her sympathizers at the ballot box next month. What makes this case more aggravating is the fact that C. J. Smyth, the Democratic nominee, is and has been the paid attorney of the Roman Catholic church and the Society of Jesus for a number of years. To be the attorney for as noisome a corporation as the Roman Catholic church is bad enough, but to be the attorney of such a damnable and unholy order as the Society of Jesus is a thousand times worse.

FOR THESE REASONS.

In no other campaign that has occurred since the establishment of THE AMERICAN has the interest of the people in measures other than those advocated by the members of the patriotic orders been so intense as it is in the present. People generally recognize that a crisis in our governmental affairs has been reached. They have heard and read talk of secession and war. Many of them believe that we are on the verge of another internecine strife, and they are calmly and dispassionately settling for themselves what course to pursue in order to save both the lives and the property of this great republic. When they have arrived at a conclusion they will go to the polls and register their verdict by voting with the party which they believe can best afford relief from the present financial distress and protection to both the lives and the property of those who contribute to the maintenance of this government.

There is nothing, possibly, which will assist them in arriving at a conclusion more than the history of the parties which are now battling for supremacy. One of these parties has always stood for the rights and interests and freedom of all classes, the other has always appealed to sectional and class prejudices. The majority in one party declared this Union, under similarly adverse circumstances was one and indivisible; the other, that any political division of the republic, when its own local interests were affected, had a right to leave the Union and set up an independent government.

THE SAME QUESTION, THE SAME RIGHT.

The same question, the same right, is the ulterior object of one of those parties in this campaign. It therefore becomes the duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens to array themselves upon the side of that party which, in the nation's darkest hour, went out upon the field of battle and demonstrated that this was a Union, that it was indivisible, and that it was not the right or the province of any state to arrogate to itself the right to say when it would submit to the will of the majority.

The party that has stood for the honor and for the unity of this government has been the Republican party; the one that has always been for a change, for a division, and for a backward step, has been the Democratic party. It declared in a national convention that the last war was a failure; its leaders and its papers have always been against pensioning the old soldiers; its policy has been against a protective tariff, and in favor of what virtually amounts to free trade; it has been and is to-day the champion of the Roman corporation; its members in congress have invariably stood for sectional appropriations, and its conventions have always declared against the greatest patriotic association, the A. P. A., which was ever organized in this country.

As the A. P. A. stands for nothing but what the founders of this government had in mind when they drafted the constitution, and as it also stands for every principle for which the soldiers of the late war risked their lives, we shall in this campaign take issue with the Democratic party, and endeavor to assist in returning to power the only party which has during the last forty years successfully managed the affairs of this government.

We do this, not because we are a member of the A. P. A., nor because our father and his father offered themselves as sacrifices in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the Union, but because as an American citizen we believe the perpetuity and the safety of the government and its people depend upon a return to the government of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, which was in truth and in fact a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

We do this because four years ago the Democratic party won by specious promises to the farmer and the laborer, and expects to win again by resorting to the same despicable trickery. We do this because the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one is a delusion and a snare, which will sink our wage earners and producers into deeper want and more abject poverty than they endure to-day.

Because the free coinage of silver will enrich, will double the riches, of the silver kings, without doing one iota for the laborer and the producer. Because the Democratic party has attempted to array class against class, and because the standard bearer of that party was not enough of an American to vote in favor of compelling New Mexico to teach the English language in the public schools when a bill for her admission into the Union was pending before congress in 1894.

For these and other reasons equally as weighty we appeal to the patriots of this country to go to the polls and do their duty. For these reasons we appeal to the old soldiers and to the sons of loyal fathers and urge them to place their ballot on the side of right, on the side of public honor and national independence, knowing full well that if they do that William McKinley will be the next president of the United States.

BRYAN AND THE ROMANS.

Congressman Bryan is booming Timothy Mahoney for United States district attorney for Nebraska. Is there any special reason why Mr. Mahoney should receive this appointment? Are there not many competent Protestant Democratic attorneys aspiring for this? Yes. Mr. Mahoney hardly became a citizen of Nebraska ere he was elected to the position of county attorney for Douglas county. He sent to Davenport for Mike Vesuvius Gannon, and to Des Moines, Ia., for Dennis Donovan. Both secured appointments as assistant county attorneys before they became citizens of Nebraska. Why? Mr. Mahoney has been well taken care of already by the Democracy, drawing in four years, ten thousand dollars salary from Douglas county.—American, March 24, 1896.

HURRAH! The United States has a minister to Cuba who is made of the right stuff. His name is Lee. Last Friday the bloodthirsty Weyler wanted the captain of an American steamer to surrender a Mexican who was claimed as a Spanish subject, and when the request was denied, Weyler threatened to train the guns of Morro castle on the steamer and sink her if she attempted to leave the harbor without

acceding to his demand. General Lee told the captain to put to sea, and, if the Spaniards dared sink his boat, United States warships would be bombarding Havana in a few days. The vessel weighed anchor and put to sea. As she did so, signals were seen passing between Weyler's castle and the fort, and the guns were being trained upon the American vessel which was flying the American flag and signalling the fort that she was leaving the port. As she steamed onward, a signal was wafted from Weyler's castle to the commandant at the fort to let her go, and as she steamed into the blue water the Spaniards gave her the signal that meant good-bye.

IN each campaign the voter is met on every hand with rumors of coercion, and the present is no exception to the rule. The corporation or other large business interest is usually a target for these attacks. In this campaign the railways, street car companies and other large employers of men are said to be the ones who are dictating the way their employes shall vote on election day, while in western states it is the mine owners, smelting works, manufacturers and wholesale business interests who derive their business from the mining interest who are said to be the dictators. We do not believe in coercion in any form and condemn it in any form. The right of every American citizen to cast his ballot as he may see fit is inalienable and that right is protected by the Australian ballot law. Every citizen has a right to express his opinion, whether to his employes in private or in public, but no one has the right to attempt by threats to force his employes to do anything against their will.

THE story that the editor of this paper said or published at any time that Jack MacColl was a Roman Catholic is a falsehood manufactured out of whole cloth. We did go out in the state a MacColl's request, visiting Fremont, Columbus, Grand Island, North Platte and Lincoln, to correct a story which MacColl told us Jones had circulated to injure his candidacy during 1894. We paid our own expenses. Any man who says this is not a correct statement of the case is an unmitigated liar. MacColl is the Republican candidate for governor. He is a Protestant, and no man need vote against him through fear of voting for a Romanist.

HON. D. H. MERCER is still detained in Washington on account of the very serious illness of his wife with typhoid pneumonia. This will defer Dave's home-coming for a time, if he comes at all during the campaign. In the interval he has been busily engaged preparing his work in the interest of the Trans-Mississippi congress, which he will push immediately upon the convening of congress. In the meantime his Omaha friends will push his campaign with as much vigor as if he had been here to personally look after it.

THE law firm of Mahoney & Smyth, of Omaha, is in politics up to its ears. One of the firm is candidate for attorney-general on the Democratic ticket, while the other member is making gold-bug speeches. Whichever side wins, this firm proposes to be in the swim. They are both Romans, and the people who do the voting understand the plan.

SECRETARY CARLISLE was pelted with decayed eggs while making a speech in one of the free silver strongholds of Kentucky last Thursday night. This sort of warfare savors very strongly of the methods resorted to by the pope's followers to prevent free speech.

MRS. SENATOR THURSTON has presented an elegant flag to the Republican county central committee which was flung to the breeze across the street in front of the headquarters in the New York Life Building Wednesday afternoon.

THERE has been a larger number of old soldiers placed upon the election boards in this city than ever before. The old veterans seldom fail to receive recognition by the Republicans when in power, and they are entitled to it.

CHARLES E. CASEY is a man of wide experience and great financial ability. His election as state treasurer is generally conceded. You can make his majority one larger by placing an X after his name on the official ballot.

AFTER a careful examination of both the state tickets in Nebraska we have concluded that the Republican ticket is the one we can most heartily recommend to our readers.

NOBODY will accuse Jim Allan with being tainted with Romanism. His vote and work has always been on the right side.

SHALL Jesuitism or Americanism be enthroned in the attorney-general's office? Read the Jesuits' oath and then decide.

Are you about to have any Photographs taken? Visit the studio of HUGHES & SANDBERG, 205 North 16th street.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE AMERICAN.

TARIFF AND FINANCE.

In a former issue we agreed to discuss the tariff and financial problems for the benefit of our readers. We begin the discussion with some misgiving, because these are questions which have been ably handled by but few men; still, firm in the belief that we have expounded the right cause, we shall devote to it our best effort and trust to an All Wise Ealer of the destinies of men and nations for guidance and aid in the presentation of the facts which are the foundation of our belief and argument.

By common consent the year 1873 is accepted as the date from which this discussion should proceed. The statistics which we have been able to gather together both as to the price of products, population and money, show some very strange things.

In the first place we find that the United States had a population of 41,677,000 in 1873, that the circulating medium the same year was \$751,881,809, or \$18.04 per capita, and that the price of wheat was \$1.25 per bushel.

We also find that the money of the country consisted of \$25,000,000 in coin and bullion in the United States treasury and \$749,445,610 in paper money. We also find that the population of the United States in 1895 was 69,878,000, that the circulating medium was \$1,601,908,473, or \$22.93 for every man, woman and child in this great big country—being an increase in the circulating medium of more than 26 per cent for every man, woman and child. This circulating medium is derived from \$1,260,987,506 of coin and bullion in the treasury and \$1,337,619,914 in paper money, and shows that our coin doubled itself more than 54 times, and our paper money almost doubled itself, while the population only increased a little over 66 per cent. According to this, then, our circulating medium increased a fourth faster than our population. In other words, if we had good times in 1873 and prior to that time when there was but \$18.04 for each man, woman and child in the country, and it was the supply of cheap money that made times good, how do you explain why times are not correspondingly better today than they were in 1873, since we have \$4.89 more for each man, woman and child than we had in 1873?

If it is an abundance of money—an increase in the circulating medium—that improves business, why in the name of common sense are times not better now than they were in 1873? We think we can explain this point to your entire satisfaction. From 1861 to 1865 this country was in a turmoil—war was raging; improvements were being destroyed, fields were being laid waste, towns, cities and villages were being sacked and burned; hundreds of thousands of men, and millions of heads of live stock were killed; the granaries were empty, the stock in stores were run down, factories and shops were idle, and the whole people were impoverished. Suddenly a peace was declared. The farmer went back to his field, the carpenter to his shop, the smith to his anvil, the painter to his staging, the printer to his case, the laborer to his work. On every hand a cry went up for men to do the work. From every quarter came a demand for the farmer's grain. The wheels of commerce were set in motion, the factories were reopened, the shops were in operation and labor was employed. There were few if any idle men. Everybody was working. Everybody was contented. Everybody was happy. The merchant was prosperous because the laborer was prosperous, and the farmer was prosperous because those two classes were prosperous and not because we had cheap money.

How is it today. Your country is in a turmoil. The mills are closed, the shops are empty, the laborer is idle, the merchant is doing but little business, while the farmer has no market for his crop. Yet we have more money than we had in 1873. More money for every man, woman and child than we had then. Surely, then, it is not the scarcity of money that makes these times so hard. It must be something else. It must be because the laborer is unemployed. By opening the mills, starting the factories and shops and other avenues of trade, and how will that affect the farmer? It will give him a home market for his produce. How do we know this to be so? Because we have just demonstrated to you that labor of every character was not idle, but was enjoying the fruits of its toil during the years which the friends of free silver tell you they desire to return to. And the good times of those years were not the result of an abundance of cheap money, for we had less money then than we have today—a great deal less, 26 per cent less, or, to be plain, \$4.89 less for every man, woman and child in this country.

It is not more money we need to make us prosperous. It is more work for the laboring classes. Of what benefit to the farmer is a man in the city who is out of employment and out of money? Can he buy a peck of apples, or a bushel of potatoes, or a pound of flour or meat? No, sir; he cannot. He is of use to the farmer only when he has work. He cannot get work while there is any show of the country going to a silver basis, because capital will not seek investment in enterprises now struggling to exist or in those in contemplation of establishment while this agitation for the free and unlimited coinage of silver continues.

Now, what is the difference between the way we have coined silver up until a recent date and the way it would be done under the free and unlimited coinage plan?

Under the law that the last congress repealed, the government bought monthly 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion of those having it for sale, principally from the silver mine owners in the states lying west of Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, at the same price those mine owners could sell their silver for to any other customer. Would the farmer want more from the government for his products than he could get for the same thing from a private individual? Certainly not. But these mine owners do, and we will show you why in a minute.

Under the law that congress repealed the officials of the treasury department bought silver bullion at its market value—so much per ounce, and as the market price of silver was but a trifle over 92 cents per ounce the government would give the mine owner

his pay in notes which were a legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract.

This law was enacted solely to benefit the silver mine owner. It was done to bolster up the price of silver, but from the day of the enactment of that law until 1895 silver steadily decreased in value. As a consequence the actual value of the bullion in the dollar was not known from one day to another. In 1878 an ounce of silver was worth a little more than \$1.15. Ten years after it had dropped until it was not worth 94 cents, and in 1893, when the law was repealed, it was worth but a trifle more than 78 cents, while in 1895 it was quoted at 65 2-5 cents. Had the government continued to buy silver and had it dropped to 50 cents and less per ounce, we would have been able to coin two dollars out of one dollar's worth of silver—one of the dollars would have paid for the silver used in both dollars and the other could have been hoarded in the United States treasury.

Under free coinage how would it be? Silver was quoted at 65 2-5 cents last Saturday in the Cripple Creek Daily Times. That would mean that a dollar containing 371 1/4 grains of pure silver would be worth in the neighborhood of 53 cents. Then, if a silver mine owner, or a speculator in silver—not the laboring man, not the farmer, not the merchant or the artisan—but the moneyed class which has grown almost as rich mining silver or speculating in it as the Goulds and Vanderbilts have in manipulating railroads; almost as rich as John D. Rockefeller has in manipulating the Standard Oil Trust, and almost as rich as Carnegie has by the management of his mammoth iron works—those people, the silver plutocrats, the silver barons, could take their silver to the mints and have it coined into dollars and every ounce of pure silver would net him—give him a profit—of another silver dollar, if the price remained as high as 65 cents per ounce, and if it fell below 50 cents, as it did in 1894, his profit would be even greater—about \$1.05 on each dollar's worth of silver he took to the mint and had had coined. But the price of silver will go up if we get free coinage, you say. That is merely an assertion and proves nothing. We might contend with equal reason that free coinage would drive the price down. That also would be an assertion and would prove nothing.

The thing that will regulate the price of silver will be the law of supply and demand, the same law that regulates the price of wheat, of potatoes and of cotton. If there is more silver produced than can be used the price will naturally go down; if there is less produced than can be used, the price will go up, because those needing it will bid one against the other in the hope of obtaining what they need; whereas if the supply exceeds the demand, those buying will bid the lowest possible figure.

Let us look for a few minutes at the silver "crop" since 1792. From 1792 down to 1879 the output, the production, or the "crop" of silver did not exceed \$56,000,000 in value. From 1870 to 1894 it had increased, according to the United States currency statistics quoted on page 38 of Sound Currency, to \$213,000,000. In other words, for 78 years next preceding 1870, the mines of the United States produced but \$56,000,000 worth of silver, while from 1870 to 1894—twenty-four years—they produced \$157,000,000 worth of silver. To be plain, the mines of the United States produced \$717,948.72 each year up to 1870, and they produced \$6,541,666.66 each year from 1870 until 1894. And now, to further illustrate, the mines of the United States, prior to 1870, produced but one-tenth as much silver each year as they did from 1870 to 1894. Or, probably it would be plainer this way: The mines of the United States produced, after 1870, and up until 1894, \$5,823,717.94 more each year than they produced each year prior to 1870.

Do you wonder, then, why silver is cheap after reading these figures? Suppose each farmer in the United States for 24 years would raise nine times as much wheat as he raised this year, and the population of the country did not double itself once, would not the price of his product fall? Most assuredly it would. You could not consume nine times or even four and one-half times as much flour each year hereafter as you are consuming today. And if you did not wheat would be a drug in the market, the price would go down, and the farmer would be compelled to stop raising wheat or sell it at the then current price. We venture the assertion that if such a state of affairs did exist you would not hear of the farmers getting up a scheme to have the government pass a law authorizing the purchasing and grinding of all wheat in order to keep that cereal at a stipulated price, as you see the silver mine owners are doing today.

We might carry this discussion of the silver question to a greater length, but as this article has already exceeded the space we had allotted to it, we will bring it to a close in a few short paragraphs. We will ask you, however, before we close, what you understand by free silver? If you do not own silver, or a silver mine, how will the free coinage of silver benefit you? If you get a dollar of it you will have to work and earn it, or you will have to sell something. That is the only way you will get it. And if you work you will get your pay in a dollar which you do not have the least assurance will be worth even fifty cents six months or a year after it is coined. Money is worth only what people will give for it. Not a bit more. If we deal with a man in England or Germany or France and he will take our money only for what its bullion value is, and that bullion value is but one-half as much as its face says it is worth, and you desire to buy some of his goods from us, do you suppose we would sell them to you for one-half what they cost us simply because your coin said it was worth twice as much as the law of supply and demand said it was worth? No, sir; you would pay the difference—you would stand the loss. If you had sold your wheat or your stock, or if you had labored and had been paid in silver dollars which the markets of the world said were worth half as much as their face said they were worth, every merchant in the country would mark his goods up 100 per cent and you would have to pay twice as much for everything you use