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as you do to-day, and would be a loser from 25 to 30 per cent on ever dollar you got for your wheat or for your stock or for your labor, since neither farm products or labor would increase 100 per cent.

That would be a claim that the most blinded free silver advocate would not be brave enough to make. They admit that farm products will not increase as rapidly as silver, and that labor will be the last thing to increase in price if their scheme to have the free and unlimited coinage of silver saddled on this country carries. They all admit this. To contend otherwise would be an evidence of a lack of thought upon this subject.

In a preceding paragraph we have shown that the enormous output of silver from the mines of the United States from 1870 to 1894 had the effect of reducing silver from \$1.328 in 1870 to \$1.152 in 1878 and to 65 2-5 cents in 1894—less than one-half. Let us see what has been the effect of the same immutable law upon the price of farm products.

In 1870 the south produced 3,150,000 bales of cotton as against 9,900,000 bales in 1895, and cotton was worth 11 cents in 1860 and 12 cents in 1890-91.

The American hay crop amounted to 25,985,100 tons in 1870; and to 65,776,158 tons in 1895. More than two and a half times as much.

The oat crop for 1870 was 282,000,000 bushels; for 1895, 825,000,000 bushels. More than three times as much as was raised in 1870.

The wheat crop for 1870 was 288,000,000 bushels; for 1895, 470,000,000 bushels, or nearly twice as much as was raised in 1870. Take this in connection with the fact that Russia and India and Argentina have developed into great wheat exporting countries since 1870 and you have the solution of the problem of cheap wheat.

It will not be out of place to state here that the finance committee of the United States senate made a report in 1893 showing the price of farm products from 1840 to 1890-1. In the report barley was quoted, in New York, at 77 cents in 1860 and 95 cents in 1890-1; corn was quoted, in Chicago, in 1860 at 43 cents, and in 1890-1 at 58 cents; oats on the same market in 1860 at 34 and in 1890-1 at 58 cents; wheat, No. 2, spring, on same market was quoted in 1860 at \$1.02 and in 1890-1 at \$1.03. But, after all, prices are better today than they were before the war when we were under the beneficent provisions of the act which was repealed in 1873, and this fact more than anything else convinces us that the war and not the statute which was wiped off the statute books in 1873, was responsible for the good times which we enjoyed at that time.

Let some critic may say we have reasoned falsely as to the law of supply and demand in relation to either silver or farm products, we will say we have taken into consideration the fact that silver increased nine times while wheat increased less than one time. So from this we conclude that the secret of our prosperity was not in an abundance of cheap money but an abundance of work for all classes—when there was a market for all labor as well as for all products. Let us open the mills, and the shops and the factories, let us put the idle workmen back to work, let us enact a high protective tariff for his protection and for the protection of our farmers and our manufacturers, and we will have approached nearer the millennium than ever before.

Just one more thought, and then we will dismiss the subject for this week. Contrary to a general belief, the present silver dollar is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, of whatever amount, except where otherwise specified in the contract.

SILVERITE OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Several weeks ago a gentleman contributed an article to our columns favoring free silver, also W. J. Bryan for president. In the same issue that the free silver article appeared, will be found our answer to his arguments, which was as follows:

Our friend says: "You refer to Mr. Bryan's record in opposition to the compulsory teaching of the English language in the public schools of New Mexico, for which, of

course, he stands condemned by a large majority of the American people; quite forgetting that William McKinley, in common with a large number of the political men of our time, sought the good will of the Romish church by acquiescing in her demands. * * * You refer to the warm friendship of some prominent Romans for Mr. Bryan; do you discover no equally zealous Romans, loud-mouthed in their championship of William McKinley? How about Kerens, Lauterbach, Ireland and others?"

Our friend has simply followed a common free silver plan of argument in the above. He meets a well established fact with an assertion. Last June the supreme council of the A. P. A. was in session in Washington, D. C., and the records of the several Republican candidates for president were fairly and impartially discussed. The conclusion reached was that every candidate whose name would be presented to the Republican convention at St. Louis, from Linton down to McKinley, would be acceptable to the A. P. A. The committee sent to interview Major McKinley relative to his attitude toward the A. P. A. consisted of Rev. B. F. Hudelson, state president of the A. P. A. of California; Mr. King of New York, and another minister, unless our memory serves us false, from Kentucky. Those men went to Canton, they had an interview with Major McKinley, and their report was that that gentleman had unhesitatingly and unequivocally endorsed the principles of the A. P. A. If Major McKinley was acceptable to the A. P. A. supreme council, if he unhesitatingly and unequivocally endorsed the principles of that order, then he must have committed some flagrant act since June if he has acquiesced in the demands of Rome to that extent that he would be unacceptable to the great body of patriotic citizens composing the A. P. A., the grandest American order ever instituted. But what was that act? Was it when he wrote his letter of acceptance and said of the priest-ridden and pope cursed class of criminals, paupers and contract laborers of the old world that we had no room for them? Oh, no; our friend says, it was when he permitted John Ireland and Lauterbach to dictate the platform and when Dick Kerens was placed in charge of the state of Missouri.

Now is it true that he permitted either Ireland or Lauterbach to dictate what went into the platform? Is it not a fact that the platform as first drawn had in it every principle contended for by the A. P. A., and was not that platform submitted to William McKinley, and did he not approve of it? The members of the A. P. A. who were present at the St. Louis convention have so stated, and they have also stated that the second platform, the one adopted, was never ratified by Major McKinley. We will admit the great Republican party was cowardly when it threw aside the first draft of the platform endorsed by its candidate, William McKinley, and took up and adopted one molded on the lines indicated by John Ireland. We condemn the party for that act. However, shall we blame McKinley because a thousand men were too cowardly to endorse what he approved? Would such action be just? Most assuredly it would not. But how was it with the platform committee of the Democratic party? A Romanist from Georgia and one from California insisted on the introduction and adoption of an anti-A. P. A. resolution. The man who is now the Democratic nominee was on that committee. He stood with those Romanists, and he has since told a friend of ours, an A. P. A., a Junior and a Mason, that he understood the plank adopted was an anti-A. P. A. plank, and that he favored it because it was.

Well, why did he place Dick Kerens in charge of the state of Missouri? He did not. He had no more to do with it than you had. The delegates to the national Republican convention chose their own national committeeman. A. P. A. men on the Missouri delegation to the national convention were really responsible for his election. They voted for Major Warner—the Ed Rosewater of Kansas City—instead of Chauncey I. Filley, while Warner voted for Kerens.

Our friend then says: "You fail to note that there is a great difference between the amount of money in existence and the amount in circulation doing business." We did not note that fact in our article. We did not think it was so. The amount of money in actual circulation was \$21.19 per capita. But our friend does not agree with us as to the reason for this small shrinkage since the end of the year 1893. He says it was a conspiracy on the part of the bankers to force the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause. If his assertion were true, times should be better to-day than they were in 1893, or in 1892 prior to the repeal of the purchase clause of that act, but we submit the question to you, Are they better? You know they are not. Then our friend's theory is not the correct one; and it must be because, as we stated last week, capital will not be invested while there is any possible show of the country going to a silver basis. This government is nothing but a great corporation. Every citizen has a vote to cast to decide what policy shall be pursued. We are the president of a newspaper corporation. We are one of the stockholders. Suppose we were to say to the rest of this community, "We do not propose to use the same money you use; it is too dear; we will print a lot of our own and you will have to take it in exchange for what we owe you, and for what we buy of you," would you not get hold of all the money possible and hoard it up until the stockholders of our company got together and took a vote on the proposition? Most assuredly you would. You every cent, "I know this money is worth every cent its face says it is worth, but I do not know that the money you issue will be worth more than the paper on which it is printed." So it is with the capitalists to-day. They see one set of our people—a very respectable minority—crying for cheap money, and they have simply said what you would say, "We will keep this money that we know to be good until such time as this money question is settled; then, if the free silverites win and their theories prove to be susceptible of demonstration, we shall let our money out into the channels of commerce; but, if they prove to be pure fallacies, we shall continue to hoard our good money." You would do exactly the same thing had you more money than you could use in your business.

Our friend next says: "If there be free and unlimited coinage of gold, the gold bullion will be worth its coin value, and if there be free and unlimited coinage of silver, the silver bullion will be worth its coin value, for who would sell his bullion for less, when he can have it coined free? If the coinage of either be limited to below the amount produced, the surplus will seek a market with the highest bidder, and this fact explains the depreciated value of silver." For the sake of argument, let us admit that the price of bullion will not go below its coin value under free and unlimited coinage.

Now, let us go a step further:

pitching the present financiers overboard and taking on a new outfit, more unscrupulous, equally as selfish, and not a bit more honest than are the gentlemen on Wall street. For our part, if we are to choose between Wall street bankers and silver mine owners, we prefer the bankers, because they live and vote in this country, while, unless common report is wrong, a majority of the owners of silver and silver mines are foreign capitalists.

Our friend then admits that the present capacity of the mints of the United States would be inadequate to the demand if we had free and unlimited coinage, as he figures that there would be sent to our mints, provided the mines of the world produced each year hereafter as much as they did in 1895, one hundred million ounces of silver, which would be worth, according to free coinage figures, \$129,500,000. He fails to take into consideration that during 1895 the production from American mines was much less than it will be hereafter, otherwise the argument of the free silverites to the farmer that free coinage will open our mines and put a large number of men to work who will have to buy their products, is groundless and of no weight. The free silver advocates have repeatedly told us that the silver mines were closed; that they could not afford to mine silver at the prices which have obtained for several years. If this is true, if it is a fact that the silver mines are closed, then instead of our having \$129,500,000 worth of silver to coin free, we may be called upon to coin one-half as much more, which would raise the amount to nearly \$200,000,000—or more than \$3 for each man, woman and child in the United States. Then if that plan was pursued for seven years, we would have twice as much money for each man, woman and child as we have to-day, but it would be in the silver mine owner's pocket, and would remain there unless you had something he wanted to buy—either labor or products.

Our friend then speaks of keeping the balance of trade in our favor, and seems to think that it will be accomplished very easily if we have free silver. To secure for ourselves a larger share of the trade of the world than we have to-day, must, in our opinion, result in the cheapening in some way of the article offered for sale. Countries (the people in the aggregate), like individuals, buy where they can get things the cheapest. If China and Japan, which are silver countries, offer an article for sale that was manufactured by people earning less than a dollar a week, how can the American manufacturer, who pays from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day to have the same thing produced; how can he compete with the Chinaman or the Jap unless he lowers the price of his laborer's wages to a level with the standard in those countries? He can avoid this in but one way—by laying the material of some producer who has reduced his laborers to even a lower standard of wages than have the Japs and the Chinese.

Don't you believe, friends, that we can obtain the balance of trade of the world unless your wages are reduced to the level of those paid in other silver countries. And free silver will not control the markets of the world for the farmer's product any more than it will for the laborer, and we will show you why. Russia is a silver country. She is a great wheat producing country. She also has cheap labor. She will go into the markets of the world and offer her wheat, raised by a man who probably received for his year's work one-tenth as much as the American farmer had to pay his help. Does the farmer believe he could pay ten times as much for help to raise and market a crop as the Russian farmer does, then take his product to the world's market and undersell him simply because we have the free coinage of silver and have given the silver baron twice as much as his product was worth? Does it look reasonable? Take it home. Suppose you and your nearest neighbor each took a load of wheat to market, and that his cost him five cents per bushel to produce, while yours cost you fifty cents per bushel, could you go on the market and undersell him? If you can't do it at home, can you do it abroad?

When you hear a free silver man talk, go home and think the thing over by yourself, and it won't have so rosy a hue.

Let the silver kings of America take their mountains of silver that are waiting for a market; let them take them to the United States mint; let them take their pay in silver certificates, and return to their homes. Have you any of that money? Has your neighbor any of it? Can you get any of it if you do not work for, and can you get work if the shops, the factories and the mills are closed? Can you get any of it unless you have something to sell, and can you sell to those silver mine owners more than you do to-day? You say, "Certainly; they will want to get their money in circulation; they will want it to be earning them something; they cannot afford to have it lying idle." We are not so sure about that. Has not our friend said that the money in circulation had decreased to little more than \$13 per capita because of a conspiracy on the part of the bankers? May not these silver mine owners, who are also bankers and railroad magnates, may they not also conspire, and, in order to get a greater price for their silver than even the face of that silver dollar calls for, may they not hoard their money, thereby forcing the price of money up and the price of labor and of farm products down? This proposition is just as reasonable as that advanced by our friend in his article. It is just as liable to prove true, also. We cannot see where we would be benefited by

pitching the present financiers overboard and taking on a new outfit, more unscrupulous, equally as selfish, and not a bit more honest than are the gentlemen on Wall street. For our part, if we are to choose between Wall street bankers and silver mine owners, we prefer the bankers, because they live and vote in this country, while, unless common report is wrong, a majority of the owners of silver and silver mines are foreign capitalists.

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NOSEGAY FOR MASONS.

A Crusade to Be Made on Freemasonry by the Hierarchy.

Roman Catholics Furnished With a Prayer and Instructed to Fight the Order.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—"As we said last Saturday," says *La Semaine Religieuse*, "an international and anti-Masonic congress will be held on September 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, at Trent, in Austrian Tyrol.

"This congress, let us again repeat, has been organized under the auspices of the holy see.

"On this occasion Christian souls, stirred by the revelations made for some time past concerning the iniquities of all kinds which are inspired by Freemasonry, will wish to multiply their prayers.

"They will ask of God, not only to favor with His heavenly guidance the labors of the congress, but also to grant the grace of a sincere conversion to these poor unfortunates, led astray, and held bound in the fetters of an infamous sect.

"They will apply themselves more particularly to repair so many profanations committed against the sacred person of our Divine Saviour.

"Here is a beautiful prayer, composed for these different purposes, that pious persons, communities, confraternities and brotherhoods may make it their duty to repeat during the period at which the sessions of the anti-Masonic congress shall be held."

The prayer reads:

"Oh, Jesus, word incarnate, really present in the holy eucharist, I protest against the outrages offered you there. You know, when you instituted that divine sacrament, how much it would be blasphemed treated with contempt; profaned; but you wished to give yourself to us, and nothing could stop the course of your love. Divine Saviour, I am at your feet to worship you, to praise you, and to console you. I should wish to repair so many insults, and I should wish to give you a thousand times as much love as the demon and his hosts give you of hatred. To aid my impotence, deign to accept the sentiments of the heart of Mary, your august Mother, the homage of all your saints of heaven and earth. Leave me also, most sweet Jesus, to implore you for all those wandering souls who blaspheme you and outrage you. For them you died on the cross: for them you offer yourself each day at the holy mass. Oh, Jesus, have pity on them; convert them, save them. I beg it of you in the name of your love, in the name of mercy."

In the name of His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau, writes Mgr. Begin in a circular, "as well as in my capacity of administrator of the diocese of Quebec, I hasten to congratulate the Anti-Masonic Union on the happy idea of inviting the Catholics of Canada to take part in this crusade of a new kind undertaken against Freemasonry. Moreover, I formed a diocesan committee, composed of five laymen and three ecclesiastics, all persons distinguished by their virtues and social positions, all desirous of responding to the desires of the vicar of Jesus Christ. This committee placed itself at once in communication with the executive committee in Rome, and assists it as much as it can.

A few weeks ago the president of our diocesan committee received from the central executive committee at Rome the news that our committee was constituted as the Canadian national committee. We cannot, my dear brothers, remain strangers to this movement, from which the holy father expects so much. As his eminence Cardinal Parocchi recently said: 'It is necessary to organize the social and logical defense of our faith against the invasions of Freemasonry. The Freemasons say Satan must reign. We Catholics say Christ must reign. Let us not rest on our arms and cease our struggles until Jesus Christ is conqueror of hell.'

"Here in Canada the bishops have always had a watchful eye to prevent the wolf entering the fold. Nearly all the provincial councils of Quebec have placed the faithful on guard against these secret and shady societies which the followers of Jesus Christ cannot enter. In spite of this great solicitude on the part of pastors, the enemy has known how to make some breaches in our walls, and we have seen too great a number of Catholics enter those societies under different pretexts.

"It cannot escape anyone that Freemasonry, under the different forms which it takes in order to better deceive, exercises a certain influence in our country—an influence underhand, veiled, disguised, hypocritical, which infiltrates like a subtle poison in association apparently very inoffensive. It is for that reason that Catholics ought to distrust their own judgment so much and place their confidence completely in the sentinel whom the church has placed in each diocese."—*American Tyler*.

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Churchmen Speak Out.

The *New World*, the official organ of the Catholic church in Chicago and the northern section of Illinois, contains a scathing editorial denouncing the position taken by Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. As is well known, the *New World* is practically under the management of Archbishop Feehan of the Chicago diocese, and reflects his personal views. It is edited by William Dillon, brother of John Dillon, the famous Irish statesman and reformer. Until this last issue the publication occupied a neutral position on the financial question, and its bold stand for free silver has created a decided sensation in this section of the country. Archbishop Ireland and Edward Lauterbach of New York will have to divide honors as to which is the Burchard of this campaign.—*World-Herald*.

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