# MCCLEARY'S SPEECH.

# A Complete Answer to Congressman Towne's Great Speech.

Svery Important Point of Towns Refuted. Ristory, Science and Common Sense All Argne For Honest Money-Clearest Dossible Demonstration That There Is No. Connection Between Silver and Average Prices-Why Some Prices Have Fullen While Others Have Risen-An Excellent Short History of Coinage-Real Interest of Workingmen and Farmers-Need of Good Money Illustrated by a Circus Performance

On Feb. 8 Congressman Charles A. Towns of On Fab. 5 Congressman Charles A. Towns of Minnesota made in congress what is considered by all as one of the best free coimage speeches ever made in the house. On Feb. 12 Congress-man James T. McCleary of the same state made a reply to the speech of his colleague, which, in its tarn, is considered to be the best anti-free volmage speech ever made in congress. Both of these speech ever made in congress. Both of these speech ever made in great demand and are being distributed by the hundred thousand in many congressional districts. The great length of McCleary's speech makes it out of the quos-tion for us to reprint it in full. In a few in-stances we have had to omit whole sections of his speech. His excellent discussion of the exhis speech. His excellent discussion of the ex-



HON. JAMES T. MCCLEARY.

nes of France and the Latin union with percence of France and the Latin union with bimetalliam does not appear here. But most of all do we regret that we could not find space for his exposure of the "horrible crime of 1878" and the Ernent Seyd myth. We advise all who actually believe that silver was the victim of a stealthy demonstration act in 1873 to send for his full memory. for his full speech. It can be had free by ap-plying to Congressman McCleary. The following extracts from Mr. McCleary's great speech will give a fair idea of it. After

complimenting most highly both the speech and the personal qualities of his friend and colleague, and after telling the story of the blind man of Indostan who went to "see" the elephant, Mr. McCleary continued as follows:

Bind hum of indottan who work to "see" the slephast. Mr. McCleary continued as follows:
If a work called upon to characterize in a function of the speech of my colleague. I should swore the speech of my colleague. I should swore the indot of the train of the speech of the constraints grasp of the speech of the constraints of the train of the speech of

#### hilver and Prices.

By means of a chart he endeavored to prove area things: 1. That, beginning with 1870, there has been "unaxampled and ruinous fall" in the

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The Increase In Wages.

The Increase In Wages. There is another scrious omission in my col-modify which stands out by itself so pre-con-next that even his distain of details should not have ignored it, a commodity which is the truest and best measure of value ever discov-ered, surpassing in this respect wheat or cot-ton, iron or couper, silver or pold, and that is a given unit of human labor. And my col-league was e-meshow blind to the fact, though it is exhibited in one of the tables to which he is the ware a fact of human labor have been on the average kargely increased in the last third of a century, the increase from the old "bi-metallic" wages of labor to me of lego being the average kargely increased in the last third of a century, the increase from the old "bi-metallic" wages of labor to me or lego being the average kargely increased in the last third of a century, the increase from the old "bi-metallic" wages of labor to home of lego being the average kargely increased in the metal third of a century, the increase from the old "bi-metallic" wages of labor to home of lego being the average kargely increased in the second the per-tension of the second the per cent in pur-tension of the second the second second to be the second the average kargely increased in the second the per cent in pur-tension of the second the second to be the second the second to be second to be the second to be the second the second to be the second to be the second to be the second to be the second the second to be the second to

108 per cent in money and 73 per cent in purchasing power. In 1882 a day's work of skilled tabor would buy more of any simple commodity of human desire, more and hetter fransportation, more and better totla and machinery, more and better totla and machinery, more and better totla and machinery, more and better totla and indicate and light, more conforts and luminis of every kind, more silver and more gold than at any time before 1873 in the history of the world.

at any time before 1873 in the history of the world. Any hornest and intelligent man who has the prices covoring the last 50 years will find this in the standy in detail any reliable table of prices covoring the last 50 years will find this in the stand in the same amount of labor which anything like the same amount of labor which anything like the same amount of labor inverses of which things, and tress are very unserous, in the making of which labor sav-ounts for the fall in "average prices," about which so much has been raid. The things which anght to have been reduced while the things that ought to have increased in the things that on the source and the things of production. There is not the slightest was teresly and well. The lower prices result from the reduced prive that any thing to do with it. And the prive is that the reducted of oost of pro-side the source. The Cause and Result of Lower Prices. Taking the century as the period for inves-tigation, and reverting again to my chart for the course of prices, let us try to discover the reasons for these mighty changes in the level of prices. We note first of all that there have been in We note first of all that there have been in We note first of all that there have been in this century two periods of very high pitces and two periods of gradual fail in 1 ness. Can any principle or law be discovered in accord-ance with which these changes in price levels took place? If so, it is very pertinent to this

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The Cause and Result of Lower Prices.

The great staples of the world are cheaper because it takes less human labor to produce them. "Every new railroad and steamboat, every labor saving machine and improved proc-ess of manufacture, increases the grupp which labor holds on the desirable things of the world."

ess of manufacture, increases the grasp which halor holds on the desirable things of the world." And thus we see, Mr. Chsirman, that the great fall in prices of manufactured erthoes during the last third of a century has been in the main perfectly lepitimate and that its al-timate result will be most temferent. Taken in connection with the rise in wages, it measu-mes mus's savily increased command over the forces of mature. These wonderful results have come as the bondoesn't fruitage of man's itwr twy genius in de ising labor saving mathimetry, of the matrices wonderful results have come as the bondoesn't fruitage of man's itwr twy genius for the service of the human handly, of the matrices and forces which mee are harnesse ing for the service of the human handly, of the transportation and of the stoppage of the transportation and of the stoppage of the transed with the reward of human labor the condition of the people is devated. This is the true test of progress. As prices decline com-tored with the reward of human labor the condition of the people is devated. This is a process of natural law and a planse of evolu-tion. Men struggle against it only because they do not understand it. Like all move-ments enward, it brings temporary bardship to individuals here and there. Exit for the vast mass of humanity if is bringing emancipation from want and the promise of that golden fu-ture when a minimum of time will be required to provide for the people of that golden fu-tures when a minimum of the will be required physical and temporal, thus leaving time and opportunity for the cultivation of thes ele-ments.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE What Southeer's Summary Shows. Pushing this investigation a little further, let us find out what atticles have been most affected by the fail in prices. The price tables of Dr. Addaph Southeer, the great German statistician, are justir reparcied as high authority. Let us use what they show when considered, as he binself sums them up, by groups. The numbers in the following table are his index numbers, with 1847-50 prices as a base or 100 per cent. 1800-1870, 1881-1985. Workld SINCH THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. [From 1495 to 1885 is from a table of averages compiled by Dr. Adolph Southeer. For the years 1504 to 1804 the production's the annual estimate of the bureau of the mint.]

1,511.050 \$1.0 9.809 \$30 8.7

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Closing Out Sale of Clothing ! For the Next THIRTY DAYS I Offer my entire stock of CLOTHING at the Lowest Possible Prices Regardless of cost. W. K. HERNCALL.

President Cleveland reversed the usual order of things during the closing hours of the session of Congress, when it is customary to bury questionable jobs in appropriation bills with the hope that they will be allowed to become laws in order to avoid the inconvenience that might arise from the veto of an appropriation bill, by vetoing the general deliciency bill because it appropriated more than a million dollars for the oldest job of them all, the French spoliation claims, and another smaller job in the shape of an ap-

propriation of not quite \$175,000 to pay a claim for a battery furnished the government during the late war and for which the gov-

ernment holds a receipt in full. Even the republican House admitted that the President was right by voting to sustain the veto and then passing the deficiency bill again without those items. Both of those jobs were put in the bill by the Senate, but, of course, the House became partly re-

sponsible for them when it failed to insist upon having them struck out. In view of the record of the French spoliation claims it seems strange that any Senator or Representative can be found willing to vote for their payment. For

nearly one hundred years they

ALL GOOD REPUBLICANS should make a point of attending the National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Tuesday, June 16th.

The expense is not great-if you take the Burlington.

On the 13th., 14th. and 15th of June, you can purchase a round trip ticket to St. Louis at THE ONE WAY RATE.

Think-isn't it worth a few dollars-a few days time-to see the next President nominated? Full information on application to any agent of the B. & M. R. R. R. or by addressing J. Francis, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

#### ESTRAY.

Strayed from my place six miles northeast of Hemiugford, the last of March, one iron grey bald-faced mare, weight about 1100. A liberal reward will be paid for recovery of same. A. FELDER.

Having purchased of J. M. Trout his Shire stallion, "SAXON KING" and his French coach stallion, QUINAULT, I will stand them during the season at my farm, six miles west and two north of Hamingford Terms \$5 to in-Front his Shire stallion, "SAXON of Hemingford. Terms, \$5 to in-

inearly one hundred years they have been before Congress, and only twice before this has Con-gress passed a bill appropriating money to pay them, and one bill was vetoed by President Pierte; the other appropriated was smug-gled through in a general deficien-cy bill on March 3, 1991, and the

J. W. WEHN, JR, Register. NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS

## Final--Proof---Notices

## HON. J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

HON. F. M. BROOME, Receiver. Parties having notices in this colum: are re-quested to read the same carefully and report ( this office for correction any errors that mil-exist. This will prevent possible delay in making proof.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., June 3, 1996, Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM L. CLAPP, of Fairfield, Iowa, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before L. A. Dor-rington, U. S. C. C. Com'r at his office in Chag-ron, Neb., on the lith day of July, 1896, on tim-bor culture application No. 619, for the S % N. E & & N & S S E & of section No. 63, in township 25 n, range 49 w.

<sup>23</sup> n. range 49 w. He names as witnesses: Loyd Herven Pow-ell, Charles W. Minard, Thomas C. Rhyan, of Homingford, Neb. Charles W. Dorgan, of Hough, Neb. J. W. WEHN, JE., Register.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 21, 1894. Notice is hereby given that MATHIAS SOL-BERG, of Clearment, Wyo., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register or Roceiver, at Alliance, Neb., on Jone 29, 1895, on timber culture application No. 596, for the S W is see, 33, tp 29 n, rg 48 w. He names as witnesses: John Barnstead, Peter G. Anderson, of Hemingfrod, Neb., Chris Modin, Peter Sodieberg, of Dunlap, Neb. J. W. WEMN, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Nob., May 30, 1805. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim an d that said proof will be made before E.S. Rickw r. County Judge, at Chadron, Neb., on July 1 1, 1896, viz:

STEPHEN A. GILLETT, of Esther, Neb., who made H. E. No. 4237, ror the S % S W % & W % S E % aso 84, tp 32 n, rg 45 w.

45 w. He names the following witnesses to prove h is continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albion H. Ricker, James B. Kime, Commodore Willis, Robert Fleming, a Il of Esther, Neb. HENRY L. FISHER,

sure. These stallions are too well known to need further description. A. S. ENYEART. Land Office at Alliance, Neb., May 20, 1896. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intentio to make final proof in support of his claim, as that said proof will be made before Register o Beceiver at Alliance, Neb., on June 30, 1896, vis

MARTIN MACPHEE. of Marsland, Neb., who made H. E. No. 1516 fe r the NE 14 sec. 29, tp 29 n, r 51 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cellivation of said land, viz: John Sallsaberger, Edward T. Gregg, William P. Horton, of Marsland, Neb., Morrison Bowchard, of Helmoot, Neb. Also, Notice is hereby given that

### LUTHER L. MAXFIELD.

of Calloway, Neb., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register or Receiver at same time and place, on timber culture appli-cation Fo. 319 for the N E % sec. 34, tp 28 n, rg 49 W. 49 w. He names as witnesses: Geolge W. Sparks. James Pinkerton, ir., Wm. Michaels, W. F. Walker, all of Hemingtord, Neb. J. W. WENN, Jn., Begister.

1. That, beginning with B70, there has been wines and the and rainous fall." in the prove of commodities.
3. That there has been during the same years and that silver is therefore, an almost ideal and that silver is therefore, an almost ideal and the so called "demonstration" of silver, and that silver is therefore, an almost ideal and the so called "demonstration" of the so the source of the two is the source of the source the source of the source the source of the sou

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 Image: A standard of comparison, or you per sense lines is "the average price in Longing to the period with the series of the period series which are exceedent with the period set which are exceeded by the period with the series of the period set which are exceeded by the series the series the series of the series of the series the series of the series of the series of the series the series the series of the series the series the series of the serie

entire argument and of the whole free silver contention. The chart is equally severe on another very souching argument of the free silverities. Sil-very and its advocates are very sympathetic, very anatous is ameliorate the sad condition of men. Silver is chained to be able and willing to "restore prices." But it is well worthy of mote, Mr. Chairman, that during the long pe-rooi from 1500 to 1800, a period marked first by a transmodus fail and than by a great rise in brases of commodities, the price of aliver va-rial fort slightly. Though silver advocates fre-quently least of this uniformity in the price

22	the second size when they consider	Contraction in	
0	Products of agriculture, etc	1881-1985,	1403-
8	roducts of sgrieuliurs, etc 10/.14	124.77	1521-
20	Animal and fish products	150.65	1545-
3	Bouthern products, etc	184.41	1501-
43	Tropical products	119.91	1581-
	Minerals and metals	61.55	1001-
85. I	Textile materials	00.05	16314
10 -	Miscellangous		1641-
1.1	Fourteen British manufactured		
- n	articles	100.28	1661-
		47/01/03	1081-

What Soetbeer's Summary Shows.

What Caused the Two Great Falls In

Average Prices.

Prices Not Governed by Volume of Money.

Prices Not Governed by Volume of Money.
Prices Not Governed by Volume of Money.
It is accepted as atlomatic by pany that the volume of money is a country governs prices index, and, at first plance, this seems reasonable. End even a little study of the gubject when we had a period of high prices, who want the transition was then 5.5.4.5.5 when of money in circulation was then 5.5.4.5.5 when do not \$100 per capita. In 1860, when we had a period of high prices, we had only \$4.50 per capita. In 1860, when we had a period of high prices, we had only \$4.50 per capita. In 1860, when we had inflated war prices, we had only \$4.50 per capita.
The volume of money in circulation amount is the volume of money in circulation the volume of money in circulation was \$22 ber capita.
The total volume of money in circulation is not start the prices were much lower, we had the total the prices were when believe that the price believe that the prices were way one believe that the price prices were on the lower is only \$20.5 per capita.
The frame total volume of money in circulation amount is to \$21.7, while the prices were much lower, we had the prices being the prices were believe that the price prices were much lower is a high as in the prices were much believe that the price prices were much believe that the prices believe that the prices

There is not, as far as I have been able to "There is not, as far as I have been able to discover, any single commodity in the when single of articles embraced in the most exten-sive list of prices, the variations of which do not admit of being distinctly accounted for by diremstances peculiar to it. "Circum-siances do frequently operate with such force as to reduce prices in the face of an expand-ing currency and to advance prices when the currency is diminiable. In point of fact, the expansion is frequently rather an effect than a case of exhanced prices." Trices That Do Not Need "Restoring." The United States Statistical Abstract do

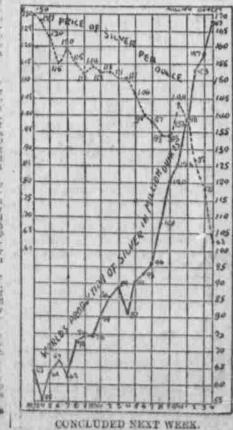
Prices That Do Not Need "Restoring."
The United States Statistical Abstract derively ranks bigh as an authority. Opening the initial states of quoted at 7 cents in 1622, at 8.9 cents in 1822, and a.7 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, and a.7 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, and a.7 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, and a.7 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, and a.7 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, and a.7 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, and a.7 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, and a.7 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, and 5.7 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, and 5.7 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, at 8.9 cents in 1822, at 9.0 cents in 1822, and 5.7 cents in 1822, at 9.7 cents in 1822, at 9.6 cents in 1822, at 9.7 cents in 1822, at 9.6 cents in 1822, at 9.6

Porta whose produce communited w, ds a ton in 1878 and only 255.06 in 1898. Parhays they don't want poor men to be superiod that and would "restore the price" of a log that and would "restore the price" of a log in 1872 to \$1.06 in 1994, and of window stars, which full from \$1.60 a hox in 1877 to \$1.70 in 1881. And possibly their philosont would rebel at the ides of a poor man having a part of the floor, so they would remove to the start of 160 floor in the start of the sould rebel at the ides of a poor man having earpet on his floor, so they would remove to the system of 160 floor in the start of the transformer to the start of a start of the sould rebel at the ides of a poor man having the poor fellow in whose interest is any working is not completely nappy, they might restores the price of his wile a calco dross from 6 conts a yard in 1868 to 12 conts, as it was in 1678.

1521-1544, 1545-1560, 1501-1590, 1581-1600, 1.05 1.01 1.05 1.05 1.11 -1640. 1.28 20,985,891 28,201,779 28,749,929 17,985,758 71.048 6.410.11246,480,202 5,949,582 6,270,066 1850-1860. 85,401,073 48,651,563 66,817,014 866-1870. 1875.... 1880.... 1885.... 78,175,602 92,601,044 98,237,280 96,121,568 ...... .6,120,776 .5,978,790 .5,749,305 120,218,611 .6.320 194 .7.102,180 .7.100,242 .8.706,838 ...... ......

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The following chart, prepared by roy distin uished friend from North Dakota (Mr. John oul, exhibits to the eye the increase in its roduction and the decrease in its price since



cy bill on March 3, 1991, and the 8,749,000 12,952,000 12,450,000 money was devided up among the claimants. During the last term of the U.S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice Fuller said in an opinion relating to Congressional appro-11, 1128, 000 22, 162, 000 27, 163, 000 27, 163, 000 27, 163, 000 22, 479, 000 19, 144, 000 24, 792, 000 22, 460, 000 32, 460, 000 think that payments thus prescrib-BIT, 824, 00 45.772,000 55.003,000 81,804,000

ed to be made were purposely brought within the category of payments by way of gratuitypayments of grace and not of right."



WORLD - HERALD Edited by Ex-Congressman W. J. BRYAN

Is the greatest newspaper west of the Missouri River.

It advocates FREE SILVER at the present ratio of sixteen to one.

Its news service is the best to be obtained.

Daily, \$6.00 per year; 50 cents per month. Weekly, \$1.00 per year.

> Subscriptions for the WORLD-HERALD received at this office

Garage Ville GO Des. Privater Contes, Machineron, D. G.

beaugud, and all Par-

TI IP SAMPERATE + CEP.

The county board of commissioners of Box Butte county will meet as a Board of Equalization priations to pay these claims."We on June 9th 1896 at the clerk's office in the court house in Hemingford, Nebraska, for the purpose of equalizing the assessment

of taxes for 1896 as required by law, the session to hold not less than three, nor more than thirty days. Complaints concerning said assessment will be heard at

at this session. By order of the County Board. F. M. PHELPS,

County Clerk.

L. W. BOWMAN Physician and Surgeon,

ALLIANCE, NEB.

Office rooms and residence in Draver block, up stairs. Special attention given to diseases of children.

#### New Spring and

Summer Millinery Hats of various kinds, Timmings of laces, Ribbons, Flowers, etc., of latest style, and prices to suit the times. Thanking you for past favors, will try to merit a continuance of same. MISS L. ADAMS.

F. E. HOLSTEN, Watchmaker

> -AND Jeweler,

## ALLIANCE, ..... NEB.

(B. & M. Watch Examiner.)

Charges reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the HERALD office will receive prompt attention.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 6, 1895. Notice is hereby given that ENOCH C. HAR-PER, of Ponce City, Ok'ahoma, has filed no-tice of intention to make final proof before Register or Receiver at his office in Alliance, Neb., on the 15th day of Jone 1896, on timber culture application No. 516, for the s w As see 35, to 29 i, rg 50 w. He names as witnesses: John W Pierce, of mmingford, seb., J. C. Wood, Peter Spracklez, of Marsland, seb., John D. Johns, of Reming-ford, seb. J. W. WEEN, JR., Register.

BHIGGS H. WHIGHT, of Hay Springs, Neb., who made H. E. No. 244 for the E 5 N E 44 N W 4, N E 54 A N B 4 N W 4 sec. 11 fp 29 n rg 47 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Albrigh, Hans Kemp, James Chemons, Ellis Garaer, all of Hay Springs, Neb.

of Hay Springs, Neb., who made H E No. 3735, for the W 14 N W 14 & W 14 S W 14 sec. 25, tp 50

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NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE, UNDER DISTRESS WARRANT.

DISTRESS WARRANT. DISTRESS WARRANT. State of Nebraska, Box Butte County, commanding mather of Mox Butte county, commanding mather of the said county to collect from Ellen Schlumpf by distress and sale of moods and chattels of the said county, to collect by and also by virthe of a like warrant command-ing me, the Sheriff of said county, to collect by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said Ellen Schlumpf within said county, the sum of Lighty-even cents with interest hereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of February 1895; the said schlumpf, assessed against her for the years Not and Reis respectively. I have levice upon and caused to be appraised, the chattels herein-and caused to be appraised, the chast in hand, to satisfy said taxes and all costs accuring and free and penalics allowed by law for the collec-tion under said distress warrants. The prop-perty levied upon and to be sold, is as follows, to.wit: One roan mare, six years old, and mare colt.

One roan mare, six years old, and mare colt. One grey mare, eight years old, and sucking

One grey mire, eight years old, and succing colt.
One dark iron grey colt with white strip in forehead, two years old.
One hay horse colt, white star in forehead, one year old.
One black one-year-old mare colt with white strip in forehead.
The sale of raid clustels, to satisfy said taxes.
will be had at the front of Pierce's livery bars, in the village of Homingford, in Box Butts connty, Nebraska, on the Twentisth day of June A. D. 1866, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, where and whon due strendance will be given by the undersigned.
Dated June 5, 1206.
E. P. SWEENEY.

E. P. SWEENEY, Sheriff of said county.

#### ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the undersigned on section 15-23 45, two grey marcs, weight shout 040 to 1000, age about 10 or 12 years, one marc is branded E on laft shealder taken up May 16, 1806. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. M. FISA.