don't know anything about the question and partly because they are dishonest. In this Mr. Bryan misleads his followers and misrepresents the business men. It may be true that what is called free oilver agitation started first among the farmers rather than among the business men, but later the business men have read the free-silver literature, have read both sides of the question, until at the present time the business men of the hation are thoroughly informed from a asiness standpoint and from a nonpar-It is probably true that the politicians that oppose silver are moved by prejudice and self-interest to a certain degree just as the politicians who favor free silver are moved by self-interest to a certain degree; but the business men, the men who are managing the business concerns of the country, the bankers, and the maneiers have made it a part of their business to read up on the money question, to become thoroughly informed, and they have passed upon the question from a business and not from a political standmont. Mr. Bryan, recognizing the moral force of the business judgment of the country and knowing that this business judgment condemns free coinage as a dangerous thing, seeks to discredit the business mind of the country by denouncing it as ignorant and dishonest on the money question. Mr. Bryan professes to desire a restoration of the industries of this country. At the same time he denounces the business men of the country are afraid of. It is probably true that the politicians

The threat of free trade in the campaign of '92 and in the election of '92, frightened the business mind of the country, first into distrust and doubt and then into a panic, the effect of which is still rightened the business mind of the country, first into distrust and doubt and then into a panic, the effect of which is still on. The question above all others at this time is how to remove this business depression from the business mind. Mr. Bryan says that free coinage will revive the industries, but at the same time he admits that the business mind is against and is afraid of it. The effect of this threat of free coinage is to make every capitalist hide his money, to make every lanker afraid of investments, to make every dollar creep into the darkest corner of the safety vault, and by this process of money hiding and money hoarding which is now going on all over the United States, the circulating money of the country is disappearing from active use fisher than all the government mints could coin new money if they were now under a free coinage law.

Laboring men. are crowding around Mr. Bryan to hear his speeches and many of them appear to be pleased with what he says. He talks kindly to many of them appear to be pleased with what he says. He talks kindly to the laboring man and his words are as sweet as honey. But the thinking laboring man knows that so long as industry, that is, the mind force which is managing industry, is afraid of free coinage, that all plans for the enlargement of industry or the employment of labor are suspended, pending the discussion of the money question, and that these plans will be taken up and carried into execution only when the business mind of the country is assured by the election of McKinley that there is to be a sound ckinley that there is to be a sound business policy in the government of this

George Groot, chairman of the National Silver party, speaking at Lincoln.

Neb., on September 8, from the steps of the state capitol building, with Mr.

Bryan sitting near him, denounced the bankers as the enemies of society, and declared that the financiers of Wall George Groot, chairman of the Nation declared that the financiers of Wall street should be hung to the telegraph poles. On the evening of September 7, in front of the Hotel Lincoln, in Lincoln, Neb., Ignatius Donnelly of Mincoln, Med., denounced the hankers and the luanciers of this country as the enemies the people, enemies of prosperity declared that their influence upon this country ought to be set aside. Now, and to the followers of Mr. Bryan extent to happen to the laboring men and the farmers of this country men and when the common people by a majority when the country has struck down its present business men, its present managers of industries and commerce, when the common people by a majority wote have paralyzed this business power, what other force will take its place and for the management of all the industrial forces which give vitality to the material body of the nation?

On the afternoon of September 8 in tront of the state capitol building at Mincoln, Mr. Bryan, after denouncing the business element of the country because it is against him in this contest, congratulated himself that the laboring men of the country believed in him and that 'enough of the farmers believed in him that these two elements united in him to sweep the country in November. This he characterizes a victory of the people, because it will bring them better times. It may be very pleasing to Mr. Bryan when he hooks out into the faces of laboring men and farmers who applaud such speeches as this, but what reason have these laboring men and farmers to expect betas this, but what reason have these laboring men and farmers to expect better times through the election of Mr. Bryan, when he himself admits that the business men of this nation regard his election as a menace to business and prosperity? Can you revive business by doing that which paralyzes the hope and courage of business men? When the industries of the nation revive, there must be some mind force in the country to bring it about. There must also be can it alists who believe in the future and wide are ready to invest money. There must be banks and these banks must not easy have funds, but they must be willing to invest these funds, and they must believe and have confidence before they can consent. Mr. Bryan admits that they are not consenting now; will they consent after election? consent after election?

PROM BRYAN'S HOME.

Political Notes and Observations from the Popocrat Candidate's Own City.

MIS PLATFORM ANALYZED.

A Constant Appeal to Class Prejudice in the Interest of Silver Mine Owners.

Business men are studying the money decision. Mr. Bryan has seen fit to the lihis andiences over and over again that the business men of the country are against free silver partly because they are dishonest. In this Mr. Bryan misleads his follow
someone asked. "What about Mr. Sewall!" Donnelly replied. "I know nothing of Mr. Sewall and I don't want anything to do with him. If I had my way he would come off of that it want anything to do with him. If I had my way he would come off of that it can be come off of that it can be downed in general, and the laboring men who heard him applauded his utterances. Now it must have occurred to the more thoughtful of these laboring men who heard him applauded his utterances. Now it must have occurred to the more thoughtful of these laboring men that every day's work and every dollar paid to labor must first be thought out and planned by some business mind. Before labor can begin in any industry there must be some thought force and some business judgment will be thought force and some business indicated his utterances. Now it must have occurred to the more thoughtful of these laboring men that every day's work and every dollar paid to labor must first be thought out and planned by some business mind. Before labor can begin in any industry there must be some thought force and some business judgment which passes upon the planns of that industry and believes that it will succeed. If Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were capitalists and business men, then they themselves might promise employment to labor. Or, if the plans proposed by Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were capitalists and business men, then they themselves might promise employment to labor. Or, if the plans proposed by Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were capitalists and business men, then they themselves might promise employment to labor

better times.

Mr. Bryan and his corps of free silver orators constantly denounce idle capital. Mr. Bryan knows that idle capital is always the result of lack of confidence. He also knows that idle capital makes idle men. If one set of men have the capital and another set of men who are workers stand ready to be employed by this capital, then there must be a condition of harmony between the people who own the capital and the men who stand ready to go to work or there will be no work. If a plan is proposed which makes capital afraid, and if the workers stand ready by their votes and their majorities to carry out this plan, then it is but natural that the men who control the capital, being afraid of his new plan, will hoard their capital and keep it idle rather than risk it under conditions which they believe will be disastrous. Does it then avail anything to the laboring man that this capital is denounced as the enemy of the country? Edison was once a laboring man, but is now a capitalist. When he was a laboring man his opinions and his plans were in a certain degree dependent upon the plans and the opinions of some one else. When Edison was a laborer, employed in constructing machines, whether he was employed or not depended upon his employer. If the employer found by experience that the work in which he was engaged was unprofitable to him, then Mr. Edison lost his job. Now, Mr. Edison, having evolved by his own exertions, out of a condition where he was a worker with his hands only, into a condition where he has become a great mind force which controls industry, is vastly more important to labor than he was before. Then he could consent to the employment of thousands of men, and whether they are employed or not depends more upon his judgment than upon their own. The industries of the world, no matter who is employed in them, have always been and always will be under the control and direction of mind. Majorities have nothing to do with it except as the majorities are in harmony with this mind force and have the

Whether 500 or 5000 men are employed at the Burlington machines shops at Lincoln. Nebraska, during the next four years, depends not upon the political judgment of the men who are employed in these machine shops, but upon the business judgment of those who must furnish money to pay for this labor. And this business judgment, looking always to the financial policy of the government for signs of business safety or of business daker, is inspired with confidence or is inspired with fear as it interprets the business prosperity of the future by the political conditions of the future. If this business mind sees in the election of Bryan and cheap money signs of future stagnation and depression, then it is but natural that it should keep the number of men employed to the very least possible limit. People who ride in the Burlington trains along by the town of Havelock near Lincoln where these machine shops are located, can see the signs of business depression and can interpret the doubt that is in the mind of the directors of the road, when they see the side tracks lined with broken engines which the small force of men employed are not able to repair. If the laboring neonle of the East Whether 500 or 5000 men are employed with broken engines which the small force of men employed are not able to repair. If the laboring people of the East were at work today there would be a market in these great centers of industry in the East for Nebraska's food product, and then these great railroad systems would require every engine and every car which they own to be in repair and all the wheels would be kept rolling night and day carrying the great crops of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa to the food-consuming East. This condition would employ labor and give value to farm products. The whole theory of Western success depends upon the activity of Eastern industry depends upon the faith and confidence of the Eastern business mind.

dence of the Eastern business mind.

A hired man cannot be employed upon a farm without the consent of the owner of the farm.

A carpenter cannot get employment without the consent of the builder who is engaged in building houses, and the builder cannot get the house to build without the consent of the men who have the money to build houses. In all lines of industry the man who works with his hands is dependent upon the man who works with his mind and in all countries the mind workers are the controllers of industry. When the mind workers and those who have the making of the plans for industry have confidence that industry will be profitable then there is employment.

William Jennings Bryan and his platform is a menace to industry and Mr. Bryan knows it. The conviction is fastened deep upon him and the leaders of his cause, that the thing which they are trying to accomplish is against the business judgment of the American people. They are condemned by the mind workers of the nation, and because they realize this, they constantly appeal to class prejudice, hoping that there are laborers and farmers who hate the business men and the employers of labor, that when all these haters are organized into one great army there will be enough of them to carry this election for Mr. Bryan and for the mine owners of Colorado, in whose interest his caudidacy exists.

Silver Dollars Are Legal Tender.

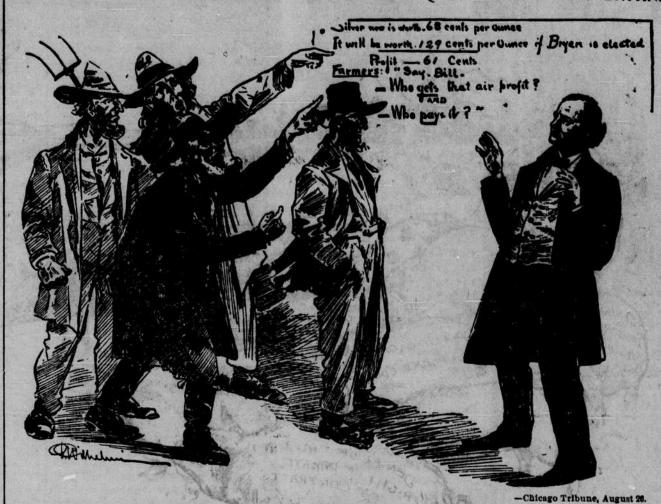
Silver Dollars Are Legal Tender.

Many of the "plain people" of the United States have wondered what is meant, when it is said that Congress in 1873 struck down one-half the money in the country. The figure is forcible but somewhat obscure. The Denver News comes to the rescue. It says: "By the legislation of 1873 the mints were not only closed to silver but the silver money of the country was demonetized; it was deprived of its legal tender quality. Thus the silver money of the country was struck down."

The News is in error. Section 67 of the act of 1873 contained a proviso that "this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is saved." This language preserved the legal tender quality of the silver dollar, since the right to pay one's debts in silver dollars was one of the rights accrued under former acts, which nothing contained in the act was permitted to destroy.

When Ignatious Donnelly was de-monncing the bankers and the financiers the enemies of their country, in his

SOME PERTINENT BUT RATHER EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS FOR MR. BRYAN.



A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

As he comes upon the stage and as the applause breaks forth he smiles. is a pleased smile—properly speaking, a grin. The grin of one to whom the yells of "Hurray fur Bill" and the applause of a gallery is food and drink

yells of "Hurray fur Bill" and the applause of a gallery is food and drink and raiment. Applause, of what kind it does not matter, is what the nature of the man thrives upon. The recognition of him as a great man, a hero, a deliverer cannot but make him smile. He appreciates the joke.

He composes his features as he remembers what is expected of him. His attitude at once suggests the hero of the melodrama—the "tank show." He looks this way, then that, and then toward the part of his audience from which comes the most hilarious demonstration. He grins again, as he thinks of his side of it. If the noise continues, he turns to those about him and smiles naively. But he is not afraid of it. The eyes glow and gratification shows in every movement, glance and action.

He is introduced and stands erect and again grins. It is not the pleasing, dignified acknowledgment in keeping with the honor to which the man aspires, but the smile of the magician to the audience that cheers because it is mystified. He raises a restraining hand to hush the demonstration. The movement is graceful, nothing more. Like every gesture he makes, it lacks strength. The hands are wcak, hopelessly so. If the applause continues, he waits, posing as if for the camera. He is patient. A dignified statesman's very presence would command silence after the first burst of applause. It would not be necessary for the great man to wait until every uncouth wit had made his joke, but this man lacks the dignity of the position. He plays for the gallery, and the gallery whistles, stamps and claims him for its very own.

He begins his address with a well-turned sentence, which he knows will

whistles, stamps and claims him for its very own.

He begins his address with a well-turned sentence, which he knows will please his audience. In fact, from first to last, it is his effort by skillful retreats never to offend. He is capable of a fair flight in words, but at no time is he an orator. At no time does he bring a known fact to the notice of his hearers: then an argument, then one condihe an orator. At no time does he bring a known fact to the notice of his hearcrs; then an argument, then one condition, and still another, and then, as a climax, as one indisputable, unanswerable declaration, rounded and full, guarded and protected by logic, launch it forth at his listeners. His flight of words—alleged to be oratory—are made to divert the mind from questioning his assertions. He soars in an outburst, the ground work of which is as old as the human voice, to please the ear of his listeners and keep their thoughts on the wing. These flights appeal to all that is emotional. They are seldom original; they express no new thoughts, and they bear his trade mark. He makes assertions while the audience is under the influence of his heroics. He pours forth what he thinks, and declares it to be true, but when the time arrives in the course of his remarks when the facts to back his assertions should be heard, behold another flight in Fourth of July fireworks.

behold another flight in Fourth of July fireworks.

Labor applauds itself, and this man knows it. He recognizes that "sacrifice," "crucified," "down-trodden," "the people," "sweat of the face," and similar words and phrases arouse in the ordinary audience an imperative desire to applaud. For logic he uses heroics, for argument words used by truly great men, but which no more apply to his subjest than to the crucifixion.

He compares himself to the Man of Galliee without a blush.

He defies facts as Ajax did the lightning.

He denes facts as Ajax did the lightning.

He declares that something can be got
out of nothing; that a miner will be able
to get 53 cents' worth of metal coined into \$1 and in the same breath insists that
the miner will sell that metal to anyone
who will buy it for 53 cents and give the
buyer the chance to make that profit
instead of himself. Why the miner will
sell at 53 cents and lose the coined profit,
he explains by a highly colored account
of a "crime" which has nailed "labor to
a cross of gold."

He refuses to believe that captital is of
any use except to starve and grind down

any use except to starve and grind down mankind. Insinuations, that every man should

Insinuations, that every man should have more than enough in spite of his hibits, his drunkenness or his improvidence, he lavishes upon his hearers.

Declarations, that a country is all wrong which gives every man who will work with head and hands a chance to be above those who will not, he belches forth in torrents.

"My friends," he says, and advises those to whom he applies the term as a sane man would hesitate to advise his worst enemy.

worst enemy.

He distributes chaff, coolly predicts a panic, quotes the words of Christ as glibly as the rowdy uses his name, and having directed the eyes of his hearers upon a bubble which floats pleasingly about, he says: "I thank you."

Paul Armstrong.

In all parts of the country women have organized campaign committees, working under the direction of the Woman's bureau of the national Republican committee. They distribute literature and use their personal influence with husbands, brothers and other relatives to secure their votes for the good cause, paying especial attention to first voters.

A CREAMERY LESSON

Effects of Industrial Depression in Cities Brought Home in a Practical Way.

STORY OF A KANSAS FARMER

Decrease in the Consumption of Food by Laborers Affects the Sale of Farm Products.

A stock-feeder of Kansas, recently in Kansas City, tells a story that is worth repeating for the excellent lesson which it teaches. In a certain town was a creamery. It gathered the cream from the farms within a radius of ten miles and manufactured about 400 pounds of butter per day. Beyond the limits of this circle from which cream was gathered there were a number of farmers who desired to sell cream, but were not able to do so because the wagons from the creamery did not reach their farms. One day a delegation of these farmers called at the office of the creamery to called at the office of the creamery to consult the manager with reference to the enlargement of its business so as to include them and their neighbors. They explained to the manager that by sending his teams a few miles farther in all directions he would double the quantity of cream gathered, double the amount of butter produced and consequently double the profits of the creamery. The farmers were disappointed when they saw by the look on the manager's face that their proposition was not favorably received. There had been a great deal of gossip among the farmer patrons of the creamery that the price paid for cream was too low and that the profits

the creamery that the price paid for cream was too low and that the profits of the concern were larger than they ought to be, and now these farmers could not understand why a business which was making exorbitant profits should not be willing to enlarge itself, to double its output and consequently to double its output and consequently to double its profits.

The manager explained that to enlarge the circle of their farmer patrons would require an additional number of men and teams to gather the cream, would require additional machinery and an enlarged plant with more buttermakers and other operatives, all of which meant an additional investment of money in which he did not feel justified at this time.

He explained that the price of butter was low, that thousands of laboring men in the cities being out of employment were not eating butter, but were buying oleomargarine and other cheap imitations of butter, and because of all these discouraging circumstances he was unable to consider a proposition to enlarge the business of the creamery. The manager went on to explain that a creamery in Kansas, Nehraska or Iowa depended upon the big cities for its customers. In small towns many of the people keep cows of their own, but in the big cities such as Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, where thousands of laboring men are gathered, the farmers find their best customers not only for dairy products but all the other food products of the farm. The families of these laboring men are extravagant eaters and extravagant buyers of farm product when they have the money to buy with. When the laboring men in these cities are employed they coasume vast quantities of butter, eggs, flour, meal, beef and more economical in their consumption of food. In a long conversation with the manager of the creamery, these farmers gathered the idea, as they had never understood it before, that the food-producing farm is dependent upon the food-onsuming city for its market and that the price of food and the d after all these eloquent speeches have been delivered and after all this mis-chievous talk has had its effect

upon the farmer mind, the truth, the great truth, still remains that the mind of the business man must originate all the plans for the employment of idle labor, and whether these industries are little by little enlarged each year, employing more and more men, or whether they are little by little narrowed each year, employing less and less men, depends, not upon the judgment or the political views of the men employed, but upon the judgment of the men who employ. When the farmers in the country and the laborers in the city suffer themselves to be led into some great national movement which the business mind believes is dangerous, then this business mind, in order to protect the interests over which it presides, begins the process of narrowing its operations to suff the new conditions.

A farmer may believe in free coinage and a laboring men mer believe is feree

conditions.

A farmer may believe in free coinage and a laboring man may believe in free coinage, but if the business mind of the country on which both the farmer and the laboring man is dependent is afraid of free coinage, then the threat of free coinage, instead of breathing new life into industry, strikes it with the paralysis of death.

of death.

Every earnest thinking man in this country at this time, whether he be a farmer or a laborer, above all things, above all party or personal preferences, desires to see the industries of the nation revived, because labor can find employment and farm produce find a market in no other way.

revived, because labor can find employment and farm produce find a market in no other way.

When all the arguments have been exhausted on both sides, the whole question narrows into this proposition, that activity in industry is dependent upon the confidence the business men have in the financial and tariff policy of the national government. Farmers may have confidence in some untried and catchy proposition, and the laboring man may have confidence and even be enthusiastic, but if the mind of the business man hesitates then industry languishes. A thousand laboring men may stand ready to go to work in a factory. And the farmers may stand ready to provide these laboring men with food, but if the managers of the factory are afraid to start it, then it will not start. It may appear to these thousand laborers and to these farmers that the managers of the factory are unreasonable, and that they have more power in the nation than they ought to have, but the truth will they have more power in the nation than they ought to have, but the truth will remain forever, that mind, and not majorities, is the controlling force upon which the industry of the nation depends and that the judgment of one trained business mind is worth more to a community than the judgment of many men who work with their muscles on the farm and in the factory.

JONES' SILVER MINE

The present interest in anything relating to silver recalls James Russell Lowell's witty rhymes of twenty years ago:

ell's witty rhymes of twenty years ago:

A DIALOGUE.

"Jones owns a silver mine"—"Pray who is Jones?

Don't vex my ears with horrors like Jones owns!"

"Why, Jones is Senator, and so he strives. To make us buy his ingots all our lives. At a stiff premium on the market price, A silver currency would be so nice!"

"What is Jones' plan?"—"A colnage, to be sure,
To rise and fall with Wall street's temperature.

perature.
You wish to treat the crowd; your doilar shrinks shrinks
Undreamed percentums while they mix the drinks."
"Jones' mine's quicksliver, then?"—"Your wit won't pass;
His coin's mercurial, but his mine is brass."
"Jones owns"—"Again! your iteration's worse

worse
Than the slow torture of an echo-verse,
I'll tell you one thing Jones won't own—
that is,
That the cat hid beneath the meal is his."
—Cleveland World.

He is Mistaken.

He is Mistaken.

In his speech at Springfield, O., on Wednesday, Candidate Bryan spoke of "the nation's peasantry." There are no peasants in this country, and the man who attempts to make such a classification is unworthy the support of the free American sovereigns. Every man is a prince and no man is a peasant. With the ballot in his hand, the voter ranks with Vanderbilt. The rich man of today may be the poor man tomorrow, and he who is not endowed with wealth at this moment may be a millionaire before the close of a decade. This arraying of the people of the United States into classes is the most pernicious thing that has ever been attempted in this country, and the demagogues who are engaged in the unrighteous attempt deserve the contempt into which they are sure to fall.

Remember This.

Remember This.

When Bourke Cockran, in his recent great speech in New York, uttered the following sentence, he uttered a sentence which should be posted over the door of every honest laboring man, whether Republican or Democrat, in this country: "I can take a \$10 gold piece and defy all the power of all the governments of this earth to take 5 cents' value from it. I can go to the uttermost ends of the earth, and wherever I present it, its value will be unquestioned, unchallenged. That gold dollar the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party this country, without distinction of party divisions, demand shall be paid the laborer when he earns it, and no power on earth shall cheat him out of the sweat of his brow."—Galesburg Evening Mail.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN

Never was there before a presidential campaign in which the women of the country have taken such an active part as in the present struggle.

In three states of the Union, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, women have the same voting privileges as men; but feminine interests in the campaign are by no means limited to those states. Intelligent women all over the country seem to feel that the contest has an important bearing upon the welfare of their households. They think that the cause of protection and sound money is bound up with the prosperity of the family, and they feel a great interest in the Republican presidential candidate because of the nobility of his character and his devotion to his home life.

The Woman's bursau is under the direction of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the well-known orator and political writer of Des Moines, Ia., for several years president of the Woman's National Republican association. The bureau is established in commodious cuarters in the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, quite away from the noise and activities of the national committee, where Mrs. Foster is provided with every convenience, and assisted by capable aids.

The Woman's Republican association is composed of thinking, active womenwomen intensely alive to the best interests of their country and homes. The Woman's association is not a suffrage association. Many of its members do not believe in suffrage at all. It is not a moral reform association, although many of its members are engaged in the philanthropies and reforms which illumine this decade of our national history. They do not seek to utilize the Republican association to advance any of these reforms. Its members are simply, and all the time, Republicans, laboring for the support of the principles of that party and for the election of its candidates.

Mrs. Foster's immediate associates and assistants in the work are women of capabilities in various lines. Mrs. Thomas W. Chace, the general secretary, resides in East Greenwich, R. I., and from there exercises a watchful care for the work in the New England states, Mrs. Chace has an extensive acquaintance and is identified with many great charities, philanthropies and societies, aside from her political duties. The national treasurer, Miss Helen Varwick Boswell of New York city, has supervision over the headquarters of her state, located at 1473 Broadway. Miss Boswell has inaugurated the plan of personal visits among the women in the tenement districts of New York, for the purpose of showing the women the meaning of the free coinage of silver and how it will affect the purchasing power of their dollars. She finds these women with well-defined views on the currency question and ready to defend them, as they do in insisting that the voters in their families shall maintain them at the polls. Miss Boswell has enlisted a large number of young business women to help spread the doctrines of sound money and protection and to help secure votes for the Republican candidates.

In the Chicago headquarters Mrs. Foster's chief assistant and secretary is Mrs. Alice Rosseter Willard, who has wide experience in general business and newspaper work in this country and in England. Next to her comes Miss Anna Brophy of Dubuque, Ia. Miss Brophy is not only valuable for her education and wide general knowledge, but because every piece of work which passes through her hands receives her critical attention as to its correctness, its accuracy. Miss Brophy is chief stenographer.

Almost the first thing done by Mrs. Foster after opening her headquarters, was to issue an appeal to the patriotic women of the country, urging them to organize committees or clubs for study of the issues of the campaign, and to help promote the cause of national unity and protection. The responses have been most gratifying, coming as they have from Oregon to New Jersey. These women are directed in their work of organizing and havised how to make their efforts effective. The weapons of the women are personal appeal and literature. women are personal appeal and litera-ture. These are used to convince the women that their own personal welfare, including the interests of children and of the home, are on the side of the Repub-lican party. This conviction assured little doubt remains as to how the vote influenced by these women will be cast.

Free Wool and Free Silver.

During the many weary months after the Wilson-Gorman tariff had given the death blow to the wool industry free trade journals assured their readers that the blow would not be fatal. In time the industry would revive. Considerable prudence was manifested as to dates, but the prediction was confident that in the course of time the industry would recover from its paralysis. The Philadelphia Record was one of the most sanguine of these free traders. That journal simply knew that its theories could not be wrong. Free wool must and would enable our manufacturers to recover the home market for woolen goods and gradually get a good hold on the markets of the world. In a recent issue the Record threw up the sponge. It admits that free wool is not strong enough to carry free silver. The confidence with which it attributes the failure of its free wool theory to some other person's free silver theory would, if transferred to the money market, revive business even in these free trade times. Says the Record:

"The distrust engendered by the silver craze has checked sales of manufactured goods, increased the percentage of idle mills and so narrowed the outlet and crippled the financial resources of Eastern distributors of wool that the latter have practically ceased purchases of the staple in the country markets, and in many cases have refused to make even reduced cash advances on consignments."

The silver craze did not materialise until free wool had had nearly three years in which to show what it could do. During all that time the wool industry went from bad to worse. Now the people are asked to believe that free silver did all the mischief.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

Give it to the Indians.

"Let us restore the conditions that the

Give it to the Indians.

"Let us restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873." says Mr. Teller. Very well; let us tear up all the rall-roads that have been built since then; let us, reduce the acreage of wheat and corn and cotton to what it was then; let us send back to barbarism those parts of us send back to barbarism those parts of the world that have since been reclaimed to civilization; let us plug up the Russian oil wells and destroy the wheat fields of India and the Argentine; let us smooth over the hills of Leadville and Cripple Creek, and fill up the mines, and reduce the production of silver from \$170.000.000 a year to \$60.000,000; let us kill off about 30,000,000 of our people, so as to make the population what it was in 1873; let us have a paper basis for our money, as we had then, and gold at a premium of 15 ceuts or more on the dollar—in short, let us try to turn back the hand on time's dial, and make everybody as happy and wealthy as all the people are now alleged to have been before 1873.—Colorado Springs Gazette.