

ALMOST A BOOM.

EX-CANDIDATE BRYAN'S OWN STATE CONTRIBUTES.

Letters from Editors in All Parts of Nebraska Attest the Gradually Improving Conditions and Growth of Business and Contentment of Farmers.

(Washington Letter.)

That genuine prosperity has struck Mr. Bryan's own state even without the free and unlimited coinage of silver is quite apparent from the following letters which have been received from time to time during the past month by the literary bureau of the Republican national committee from editors in Nebraska:

Wymore, Neb., Aug. 6, 1897.

Business is improving. The fruit and small grain crop in Nebraska was good. The state is well supplied with hogs, sheep and cattle, and the greatest corn crop in the history of the state is assured. Prices are fifty per cent better than last year at this time and are getting better every day. Railroads and factories of all kinds are hiring new men every week and prosperity is here to stay.—J. M. Burnham, Editor Wymorean.

Maddison, Neb., Aug. 3, 1897.

Our section is purely agricultural but there is a general feeling that times are improving and money easier than in many months. There has been shipped from this station within the past 60 days \$75,000 worth of cattle besides a large number of hogs and a great amount of grain. Our old creamery, after lying idle for four years, has been remodeled and is making 300 pounds of butter per day and another one near here will be in operation soon. Even our most calamitous Pops are beginning to see an improvement.—Carl T. Seely, Editor Chronicle.

Ponca, Neb., July 24, 1897.

Our city is putting in an extension of waterworks equal to 80 per cent of the present works, a telephone line has just been completed to communicate with St. Louis. The Milwaukee railroad is talking of putting in a bridge at a cost of \$400,000. There is an apparent ground swell that everybody feels and money is more freely offered for investment.—B. W. Wood, Editor Gazette.

Culbertson, Neb., July 24, 1897.

Business is improving in this section of the country very much. Of course the Pops have control of Nebraska but they cannot last long where there are good crops, so that we will get rid of most of them in time. There is more money in circulation now than for four years; everybody at work here. Any one who wants to see improvement all over the country. The Culbertson roller mills and elevators are being refitted and will start soon.—Robt. J. Cole, Editor Era.

Nelson, Neb., July 23, 1897.

Notwithstanding the continuous wall of our Popocratic friends there is a growing spirit of confidence here. The proprietor of our brick-making concern reports larger business in 1897 than in all of 1894 and 1895. A large portion of our 1896 crop is still here to be marketed and the good crop of 1897, coupled with good prices make prosperity and activity certain.—F. A. Scherzinger, Editor Gazette.

Weeping Water, Neb., July 25, 1897.

This is a farming and stock feeding community and our only other industry is that of stone quarrying. When Harrison was president as high as 300 men were employed but for three and a half years during the Cleveland administration the industry was idle. Work has now been resumed with prospects for good business this fall. There is plenty of work in the country and few able bodied men who want work are idle. Merchants say business is considerably improved.—J. K. Keithley, Editor Republican.

Wilber, Neb., July 29, 1897.

Within the past three months a large steam flouring mill which had been idle for some time, has commenced operations again. At Crete, 10 miles away, a bank has been incorporated by local capitalists with a capital of \$50,000, and all over the county much building is being done.—J. A. Wild, Editor Republican.

Neligh, Neb., July 20, 1897.

Improvement is seen in increased cash sales of merchants, general employment of labor and better collections than one year ago. Heavy shipments of produce are being made weekly. Outside of the Populist's ranks, the feeling is hopeful.—E. T. Best, Editor Leader.

Ainsworth, Neb., July 22, 1897.

Business of all kinds is improving rapidly. Merchants are purchasing more goods and selling almost double the amount sold at corresponding times in the past two years. The Excelsior Lumber and Milling company has doubled its force in the past two months. Manufacturing is not much of an industry here but the general better feeling has reached us without doubt.—J. O. Berkley, Editor Star-Journal.

Blue Springs, Neb., July 20, 1897.

Taking stock and grain and averaging them with the prices received last year and the two years prior shows that the farmers are receiving 33 1/3 per cent more for their products.—J. H. Casebeer, Editor Sentinel.

Gothenburg, Neb., July 22, 1897.

All men who desire employment are now occupied at reasonable wages. About 5,000 acres of land in a nearby state was broken up this spring furnishing employment for a good number of men.—W. C. Becker, Editor Independent.

Grand Island, Neb., Aug. 2, 1897.

There is a general improvement in business and employment. The U. P. railroad shops have increased their

forces. There is much improvement of property in this place and vicinity, more building than for three years past. This one city would perhaps be a small item but the same condition is reported all over the state.—Editor Independent.

Sidney, Neb., Aug. 1, 1897.

The business of the U. P. railroad at this point has increased so that the number of men employed has been nearly doubled, and the force is larger than at any time at this season for the past eight or ten years. Our business men all feel hopeful.—Chas. Callahan, Editor Telegraph.

Stuart, Neb., Aug. 2, 1897.

We have no manufactures at this place. Eastern capital, however, is being used in putting up a creamery here and no one is idle; all hands are well employed and there are calls for more than can be supplied.—J. M. Sturdevant, Editor Ledger.

McCook, Neb., Aug. 3, 1897.

This is exclusively a stock raising and farming section. Depending upon crops and having good ones this year, everybody is consequently happy prosperity is with us.—F. N. Kinnell, Editor Tribune.

Greeley, Neb., July 20, 1897.

Farmers have not seen any better circumstances for a long series of years. Sales have brought more cash and crop prospects were never better.—W. B. Morgan, Editor Leader, Ind. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.



WAITING FOR FREE BREAD
Reproduced from the New York World, August 13, 1897.

Democratic Admission.

The crash came in 1893, when for a time the great industries of the United States came to a dead standstill. We should probably have recovered in a few months or a year but for politics.—The Journal, New York.

This is a wonderful admission for a Democratic paper to make. It is true that "the great industries of the United States came to a dead standstill" in 1893. It is also true that "we should probably have recovered within a few months or a year but for politics"—"the politics" of the Democratic party, "politics" that insisted upon compelling the great industries of the United States to come "to a dead standstill" by promoting "the great industries" of Europe. Had it not been for these Democratic "politics" there would have been no check to our prosperity of 1893, no subsequent crash, and no need for a recovery.

The New Sign.



British Tin Plate Excluded.
Before the tin-plate industry was established in the United States by the

McKinley tariff, there were quite a number of Americans in Liverpool who acted as agents for American importers of Welsh tin plate, Liverpool being the chief port of export. Since we have been making our own tin plate, all of these agents have returned home with the exception of one who is expected back this month to take charge of a tin-plate factory in Pennsylvania. This will practically conclude the American trade in foreign tin plate and practically complete the acquisition of the American market by the American tin-plate industry which was established under the McKinley protective tariff of 1890.

A RELIC OF FREE TRADE.

New York Still Feels the Effects of Democratic Legislation.

Mr. Editor: Kindly pass around the following extract taken from the New York World of August 13:

A Summer of Suffering.

From day to day the World has been telling of cases of starvation in this city. There is another index of it—the line in front of Fleischmann's bakery, just below Grace church, on Broadway. Every night at midnight the proprietor gives the bread left from yesterday's baking to all who ask.

Three hours earlier the hungry line begins to form. These poor wretches are willing to wait for hours to get their food five minutes earlier. Some nights the line is two blocks long.

"I never saw it so long before," said the policeman on the beat, "and this is summer, too, when the tramps are gone. The people here are all deserving."

In the bakery it was said the line had never been so long in the summer as this year.

It would be well to reproduce the World's picture of the "Hundreds of hungry men" who "gather nightly at Fleischmann's bakery on Broadway, to receive the remnants of the previous day's baking of bread that is given away," and also to reproduce the portrait of the young man, Frank Kanapa, who died from starvation in Bellevue hospital, after losing several positions and then seeking employment which he could not find.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the World will continue to give publicity to the unfortunate fact that Prof. Wilson's tariff law, which the World advocated, succeeded in transferring so many opportunities for work from this country to Europe, that it left our people in misery never before experienced.

If the World will continue to give the facts, until the people recover from the blight of the Wilson tariff law, fewer people will be deceived when the World begins again to curse protection and bless the un-American, blighting principles of the free trade.

EDWIN A. HARTSHORN.

How Sheffield Is "Strangled."

At one time our trade dealings with the United States formed the key-note of Sheffield commerce. That is so no longer. By successive turns of the tariff screw one Sheffield trade after another has been strangled, until the condition of affairs is sharply summarized in the words, given elsewhere, of a gentleman whose firm for many years did a large and valuable business with the states. Things have now come to such a pass in that market, he informed our representative yesterday, that "it was hardly worth while calculating upon as a means of profit."—Sheffield (Eng.) Telegram.

We can sympathize with Sheffield. There was a time, under the McKinley protective tariff, when trade dealings in American goods "formed the key-note" of American commerce. That "key-note" got sadly out of tune just as soon as we were threatened with the Democratic free trade policy. There has been a sad lack of harmony here ever since, because the "key-note" of our commerce was pitched to suit the clamorous voices of our foreign friends at Sheffield and elsewhere in Europe. But turn about is fair play, especially as it should be our privilege to legislate for our own interests. Sheffield knows very well that, while her manufacturers were supplying us with Sheffield cutlery, the American market "was hardly worth calculating upon as a means of profit" to the American manufacturers of cutlery.

Their Favorable Balance.

The fifteen countries from which hints of dissatisfaction with our tariff have come have sold us in the past decade \$4,843,943,523 worth of goods and bought from us only \$3,059,220,782 worth, a balance in their favor of \$1,784,722,841. It is scarcely probable under these circumstances that they are going to take any steps which will embarrass or complicate commercial relations so advantageous to them.—Clinton (Iowa) Herald.

TURN OUT THE POPS.

SENATOR THURSTON SAYS IT CAN BE DONE.

Republicans Should Stand Together and Redeem the State From Misrule—What Animates the Popocratic Party—What Brought About Prosperity in Nebraska.

Thurston on the Situation.

On the occasion of the republican convention at Lincoln, Senator Thurston made quite a lengthy address, but not until now has there been found room to give some extracts therefrom. In part, the senator said:

Our state government is in the hands of the opposition. Some of the republican officials have proven unfaithful to their public trusts, and have brought suspicion and discredit upon the party. It will require united action by all the republican forces of Nebraska to redeem the state. It can be done. If we stand together we can gradually win this year, next year, and for many years to come. So far as I am concerned, so far as my friends are concerned, there will be no factionalism, no division, no favoritism. So far as I am concerned the only test of republican qualification will be loyalty and devotion to republican principles and to republican tickets. All I ask is that the wishes of the rank and file of the republican party may find full and free expression in every convention and in every legislature controlled by a republican majority.

After election the opposition said "Where is your general prosperity?" "Where is your special session of congress?" "Where is your prosperity?" The other day prosperity came—came quickly at the bidding of the republican party, and now they say providence brought it and not the republican party. Did you ever stop to think that providence never gave prosperity to the country save during a republican administration?

Last November one Mexican dollar bought one bushel of wheat. Today one bushel of wheat buys two and one-half Mexican dollars. I am not rejoicing at the decline of silver. I believe the 16-to-1-or-bust party killed silver by insisting on holding it to an artificial place it could not sustain.

Prosperity has come to Nebraska. Did you ever stop to consider that the combined products will make Nebraska the first agricultural state in the union? They would have you believe you are the victims of a great conspiracy, a conspiracy to increase the circulation of gold among farmers. If silver coinage will never again be an issue. The 16-to-1-or-bust people killed it off.

The eternal spirit of discontent, the spirit of lawlessness, the spirit of hatred and enmity and distrust, the spirit of communism and of anarchy in the United States. The republican party has taught men to love one another as the only key to success. I had rather suffer eternal defeat with a party that teaches hope than share victory with a party of discontent.

The people are satisfied that the republican party keeps its promises. Last fall it promised a tariff. Before five months it kept its promise. Some say it is a tariff for trusts and for syndicates. I am satisfied it will enhance the chances of capital in business, but while it is doing that it will spread its beneficent influence to the people. Wouldn't you rather have a tariff that will open manufactures of this country rather than those of foreign countries? They once said as you lower the tariff to other nations they will trade with us. It was tried and failed. They said one of our troubles was not enough money to do our business. Great God! It did not take much money to do what little business we had. Today it will take millions to move our crops, but you don't hear any cry of not enough money to do it.

What will the other side do now? Every argument of theirs has been exploded, every statement denied by events. I know they are fertile in explanation, pleasant in address, and can state more propositions than any other set of men. I know they can say that certain men have betrayed trusts, but history shows that where one dollar was taken by republican office holders one hundred dollars have been taken by other parties. History shows fifteen democratic defaulters to one republican. When it is discovered that an official has broken his trust, say, as Grant said, "Let no guilty man escape."

Rewards of Industry.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Among familiar assertions is one that the poor are growing poorer. It is heard most frequently in times of business depression. When the real data of the case are taken in hand it is found that the poor are not growing poorer, but decidedly the reverse. No better evidence is available than that contained in the last five national censuses, nor is any one better qualified to search out their meaning than Carroll B. Wright, United States commissioner of labor statistics. In an article on the comparative condition of the poor in this country, Mr. Wright clearly demonstrates that their earning capacity and their comforts have greatly increased within fifty years. His deductions of the official census is that "the rich are growing richer, many more than formerly are growing rich, and the poor are growing better off." The calamity demagogues will scorn the most of this statement, but it rests on the best mathematical proof, and will be accepted by all except those who prefer the guesswork of a wild talker to the dispassionate tables of the census office.

Whenever the stereotyped complaint is heard that the poor are growing poorer, it is in order to demand the proof. A generally is no answer. The most careful analysis of the census reports shows that the workers of this country command larger and not smaller rewards and that average wages have nearly doubled since 1895, with prices of commodities moving downward. It would not be easy to arrest the gradual rise in wages, for it is manifest throughout the world, though not to the same extent as in the United States. No right-minded person wishes to see it arrested. But it is strange that the facts in the case are so distorted by those who call

themselves labor leaders. Not one of them ever goes to the census reports for his arguments, though that is the highest authority as a reflex of the industries of the people.

The Campaign in Nebraska.

Millwaukee Sentinel: The election is to be made a test of the relative strength of the three parties—republican, national democrats and silver democrats. Each of these parties has a particular object. The republicans feel confident of demonstrating that they have regained the upper hand and are anxious to establish the fact. Because Nebraska is the home state of W. J. Bryan, the presidential candidate of the silver party they regard it as of particular importance to obtain a decisive victory. The silver democrats for the same reason propose to get out all the votes they can, while the national democrats entertain the hope of showing a large increase of strength that will bring them forward as the leaders of the democracy again.

This test campaign in Nebraska is expected to be of utility in indicating the present political sentiment of the people of Nebraska. According to republican authority, the free silver party is badly demoralized. The republican campaign will be conducted on the theory that the free silver delusion is a thing of the past. The free silver issue will be ignored or ridiculed. Mr. Bryan and his followers are expected to do their utmost to maintain their position in spite of the discouraging effect that the prosperity with which Nebraska is blessed this year is likely to have on their cause. The national democrats are entering the campaign for the purpose of persuading some of the deserters to the free silver folly to return to their former allegiance. Speakers of national reputation have been secured by all three parties, and the result, it is expected, will determine the status of the silver question as a political issue. The republicans and national democrats of Nebraska and of other states as well believe that the grave is yawning for the reception of this issue and expect to begin the process of burying it with this fall's campaign.

Populist Oversight.

York Times: In their platform the populists denounce the republican party for electing a defaulter as mayor of Omaha. So far as we can learn Mr. Moore has never been convicted of any crime and claims to be able to show that the county owes him instead of being himself indebted to the county. However that may be the municipal affairs of Omaha are hardly a proper issue for a state campaign. But if our populist friends are going into the business of denouncing local defaulters they might mention the populist district clerk of Lancaster county, who is a defaulter to almost the full amount of the fees collected by him. They should not forget the defaulting populist county treasurers of Custer, Harlan, and Gosper counties, the latter of whom burned up the court house and fled the country. Out of half a dozen or so township treasurers elected by the populists in York county, four at least are defaulters. While our populist brethren are diving into municipal affairs it might not be out of place for them to express their opinion of these several defaulters, and many others not here enumerated.

The Hated Money Power.

Minneapolis Journal: The Nebraska silverites of all kinds are again trotting out in convention. It is a pretty badly demoralized crowd. They haven't anything in particular to complain about now, but must fall back on the general calamity howl about "the money power." What this "money power" is has been very well set out recently by William Cornwall of Buffalo in his Sound Money Monographs, in which he shows that the money power in this country consists of 4,875,000 people, who have \$1,810,597,000 in the savings banks, an average of \$371 each; 1,500,000 people who have \$1,340,888,000 in state banks and trust companies, an average of \$900 each; 1,929,000 people who have \$1,701,653,000 in national banks, 1,724,000 of whom have less than \$1,000 each to his credit; also 1,800,000 persons who have \$500,000 in building and loan associations, an average of \$280 each. These are the people at whose hands the populist hatred of accumulated wealth is clumsily directed.

Republicans Can Carry Nebraska.

Globe-Democrat: We are told that in their canvass this year the Nebraska pops are going to make the campaign of their lives. Nothing short of this will give them any chance to win. Bryan, Teller, Tillman, Altgeld, Weaver and other chiefs of the silver party are, it is said, to stump the state. The Bryanites know that if their leader's state forsakes them, their career as a party is ended, and they will make a desperate attempt to hold their own. The chances, as they see them, are overwhelmingly against them. Last year their lead in Nebraska was only 13,000, while the many millions of dollars of extra money that are going into that state's farmer's pockets this year on account of the increased wheat and corn product and the increased prices will turn thousands of votes to the republicans. If the republicans take intelligent advantage of their opportunities they will carry Nebraska by a routing majority.

Lost the Charm.

Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye. The silver fetish has lost its charm and its scars and its champion, who posed as an enemy of corporations, has been found guilty of accepting their favors. Truly, there has been a great change in the influence that impelled the voters of Nebraska last year and we look for a marked change in the balloting this year. We reason from cause to effect, and so reasoning, we conclude that a great political battle is to be fought in Nebraska in which sound money and common sense will prevail. To make the victory complete it is desirable that the job lot of political gorillas who joined forces at Lincoln matinee and be "whipped out of their boots."

Ought to Be Happy.

Cleveland Leader: Democratic tariff reform plunged the country into misery and idleness. Protection is putting the people to work and making them happy and contented. If nature is helping the republicans in the grand work of restoring prosperity, then the republicans and everybody else ought to be supremely happy.

THE BUSHMAN'S TACTICS.

How the Apache of Africa Hunts the Ostrich.

The Bushman divests himself of all his incumbrances; water vessels, food, cloak, assegai and sandals are all left behind. Stark naked, except for the hide patch about his middle, and, armed only with his bow, arrows and knife, he sets forth. The nearest ostrich is feeding more than a mile away, and there is no covert but the long, sun-dried, yellow grass, but that is enough for the Bushman. Worming himself over the ground with the greatest caution, he crawls flat on his belly toward the bird. No serpent could traverse the grass with less disturbance. In the space of an hour and a half he has approached within a hundred yards of the tall bird. Nearer he dare not creep on this bare plain, and at more than twenty-five paces he cannot trust his light reed arrows. He lies partially hidden in the grass, his bow and arrows ready in front of him, trusting that the ostrich may draw nearer. It is a long wait under the blazing sun, close on two hours, but his instinct serves him, and at last, as the sun shifts a little, the great ostrich feeds that way. It is a magnificent male bird, jet black as to its body plumage, and adorned with magnificent white feathers upon the wings and tail. Kwanee's eyes glisten, but he moves not a muscle. Thirty paces, twenty-five, then twenty. There is a light musical twang upon the hot air and a tiny, yellowish arrow sticks well into the breast of the gigantic bird. The ostrich feels a sharp pang and turns at once. In that same instant a second arrow is lodged in its side, just under the wing feathers. Now the stricken bird raises its wings from its body and speeds forth into the plain. But Kwanee is "quite content. The poison of those two arrows will do its work effectually. He gets up, follows the ostrich, tracking it, after it has disappeared from sight, by its spoor, and in two hours the game lies there before him amid the grass, dead as a stone.

GENERAL BLISS AS A HUNTER.

Believes in Snake Poison Antidote and Its General Diffusion.

Col. Zenas Bliss, who has just been made a brigadier-general in the regular army, was for several years commander at Fort Hayes, Kansas, where he is well remembered for his many exceptional qualities. He was an enormously fat man, weighing more than 300 pounds, and had a proverbial good nature that lurks in avoidpious. He was a great sportsman, and a fine shot with both shotgun and rifle. He loved to hunt prairie chickens, and always went into the fields seated in a low barouche, with a soldier for a driver. When his dogs came to a "point" he would have the driver put his horses ahead of the dogs and flush the game at which he would shoot without dismounting from the carriage. It was a great privilege among the private soldiers to be permitted to go with the colonel as a driver. He invariably had a comfortable supply of snake antidote under one of the seats, and was always careful to antidote the driver every time he antidoted himself. At short distance off-hand shooting Col. Bliss was undoubtedly the champion of the army. The writer once saw him win every dollar in the pockets of the officers of his regiment at a picnic, where shooting was made part of the program. He put a silver half dollar up in a forked stick at a distance of seventy-five yards and offered to wager that he could hit it with an ordinary army rifle. The young lieutenants fell over each other in covering that bet, and when the gun cracked they lost. It tickled the colonel so immensely that he spent all he had won and twice that sum over in getting these officers and certain friends from Hays City a Mummy's extra dry supper. There never was a regular army officer who possessed so much of the love of his subordinates as Col. Bliss.

Staving Off Consumption.

An Indiana man who claims to be 115 years old and in the enjoyment of robust health has informed a reporter that his parents died of consumption before they were 30 and that he has used whisky and tobacco exclusively for fifty years.

FOR CYCLISTS.

A good and cooling beverage is made by straining and beating a fresh egg and adding to a bottle of ginger beer. Water-proof road maps are now to be obtained and if one is caught in a sudden shower they make a good protection for one's head. When the muscles are tired and lame a fine liniment to use is made of 5 cents' worth of castor oil added to 5 cents' worth of hartshorn. Shake well and keep tightly corked. Soap is sold in book form and when needed a leaf can be torn out. This is a handy and almost necessary article for bicycle tourists to take if a long out-of-town run is contemplated. The latest novelty in handle-bars is made hollow and contains those articles usually relegated to the tool bag. This removes the fear of having the bag stolen if the wheel is left alone by its owner. Dust is worse for a bicycle than mud, for the latter can be cleaned off at once, but dust gets into every corner and hides. A pair of good bellows can be used with marvelous effect after a run over country roads. The Japanese begin building their houses at the top. The roof is first built and elevated on a skeleton frame. Then it affords shelter to the workmen from storms.