

HOPE OF THE WORLD.

SUCH GEORGE KEENEY DECLARES THE UNITED STATES TO BE.

Says That This People Must Destroy the Gold Trust and Predicts a War With Powers of Europe to Follow a Silver Victory, Which Is Soon to Come.

George P. Keeney, national organizer of the Silver party and all round protester against present unjust conditions, furnished an interview to a party of newspaper men in Washington recently on the political outlook. Mr. Keeney makes the startling prediction that the United States will before many years have to fight several of the leading powers of Europe in combination as a result of antagonisms on the money question, and he thinks we'll look 'em all. That portion of the interview which leads up to the prophecy of war follows:

"Do you expect to elect a congress in 1900?"

"I believe that the congressional election of 1898 will show an overwhelming majority in favor of free coinage," was the reply. "A general and prolonged period of industrial and business depression is a severe but effective teacher. Not only the working class, but merchants will have a rude awakening before that time comes. Many of them have had it now."

"They will realize that political subservience to their bankers means slavery and not relief, and that the only hope of existence as freemen, either as individuals or as a nation, is in the mighty effort to throw off the yoke imposed by the men who control the money of the world."

"How about the proposed antitrust agitation of the Republicans?" Mr. Keeney was asked. "Don't you think they will steal your thunder?" "No," replied the silver fighter. "So long as the Republican party remains in the hands of the Gold trust, the father of all trusts and the most powerful combine of this or any other age, it will be difficult to convince the people of their sincerity in this regard."

"Industrial trusts are but the natural outcome of a prolonged era of falling prices consequent upon a contraction of the world's volume of money. It is possible to assume that a political party whose distinguishing feature is its maintenance of the so called gold standard could or would seek to set up the very men upon whom it depends for its campaign funds and many of its votes. The Republican machine will not be inclined to saw off the limb upon which it sits."

"The present tariff law, which will put about \$160,000,000 into the pockets of the sugar trust during the next three years, may be taken as a fair sample of their intentions in this regard."

"This deal will yield to the Republican party a fund which, when added to the contributions that may be expected from the banks, will make it the largest campaign fund ever used in any election on earth."

"It will be a life and death struggle between an international organization of money and leaders who now control the governments of civilized nations on the one side and the American people on the other. The magnitude of this contest and its far-reaching importance to the whole human race are beyond the realization of the superficial thinker, or those who limit their study of the money question to casual inquiry or a desire for enlightenment upon the subject in its relation to partisan politics and industrial prosperity in the United States."

"The international Gold trust has been compared to a huge serpent whose head lies in London, encircling in its slimy folds the governments of Europe and stretching far across the Atlantic, grasping in its ever tightening embrace the only government that is strong enough or brave enough to take it by the back and break its power for all time."

"When the Republican party has throttled this trust, it can then undertake the task of exterminating its allies and supporters of less importance. It is conceded by the ablest European statisticians that this country has four times the productive energy of any three of the great European powers combined. That means that we have the natural or latent power to sustain ourselves as a nation against combinations of European capital in peace or in war. Hence it is only a question of developing that energy and exercising that power."

"This is precisely what the international Gold trust seeks to prevent, and what it has prevented thus far. Acting through its organized agents in this country, the national banks, allied with the sugar trust, the Standard Oil trust and all combinations of American and foreign capital, it has succeeded in coercing and intimidating not only the laborer but the merchant, and the professional man, the college professor and even the preacher have not escaped the influence of their far-reaching arguments—a reduction of pay, loss of credit, dismissal and social ostracism."

press?" Mr. Keeney was asked. "You must acknowledge from its tone that the British government seems to be taking the matter seriously."

"The British press may reflect the sentiments of the British people," replied Mr. Keeney, "but the British policy is governed by the money power—the international Gold trust—the same trust now in control of our own government. Just as a corporation will not fight itself, so the British government will not fight the United States as long as the international Gold trust is in possession of both governments."

"A declaration of war with Great Britain on the part of the United States would mean the issuance of paper money by this government. We have neither the gold nor silver with which to sustain a war, and the patriotism of the Morgans, the Belmonts and the balance of the bond syndicate would not keep up our gold reserve in time of war. Paper money would be our only resource, and this the money power now in control of both governments would not permit us to use."

"Hence war with Great Britain or any other foreign power at this time is a practical impossibility. The Spaniards may continue their butchery of helpless women and children in Cuba. The money powers hold Spanish bonds, and the international Gold trust knows no mercy."

"May not the influence of the money power in preventing a war between two great nations be regarded as a benefaction to the human race, and hence a power for good in the world?" was asked.

"On the theory that mankind are destined to slavery it might be so regarded," was the reply. "What would you do as the owner of two bands of slaves who began a quarrel likely to result in a serious loss of life to both bands and a loss of property to you? You would stop them as a matter of course, but assuming that one of your bands should succeed in breaking away what would you do then? You would induce the remaining band to capture them if possible."

"That is the solution of the problem. It is the destiny of America to uplift humanity. Her mission is to free the world. This she cannot do without a struggle. The very existence of American institutions is a standing menace to the tottering thrones of Europe."

"The opening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would mean an increase in the world's volume of money. It would mean that with our productive energy we could and would force European nations to the bimetallic standard or force them out of the trade marts of the world. Hence it follows as a logical conclusion that a victory of the silver forces will be followed by a war between the United States and several of the powers of Europe combined, the like of which will be without precedent in the annals of history."

"British statesmen have not been slow to grasp the situation, and the prominent European journals frankly admit the likelihood of the contingency and urge a policy of immediate aggression against the United States, as was shown in recent publications on the sailing question."

"In the light of this approaching crisis it behooves intelligent Americans everywhere to drop for the time being their partisan prejudices and join hands with those who are preparing for this great contest, which will determine for centuries to come the destiny of the whole Caucasian race. Once the dragon is slain, further progress is made possible. Until its fate is determined no further progress can be possible."

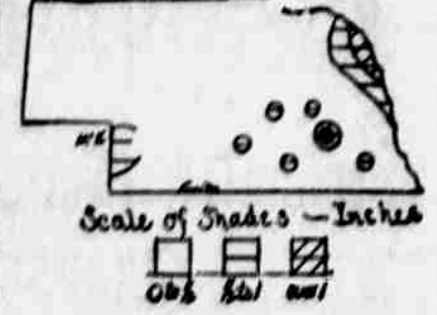
Mark Hannaism. The president is not entitled to the slightest sympathy for the embarrassments into which the senile vagaries of the secretary of state have plunged the administration.

Mr. Sherman is unfit for any office of trust and responsibility whatever. Particularly is he disqualified for one which presupposes the possession of unusual qualities of discretion and tact in its incumbent. The forgetfulness and the garrulity of old age have become Mr. Sherman's dominant characteristics. More than once he has brought the nation to the verge of a diplomatic crisis by his unguarded and irresponsible prattle upon subjects of grave international importance. Serious results have been averted only by the contemptuous toleration of the blunders of our secretary of state by foreign diplomats. The United States is put in the mortifying position of escaping the serious consequences of its chief diplomatic official's eccentricities only by the willingness of the foreign offices of Europe to regard him as feeble minded and irresponsible.

This is a heavy price to pay for the presence of Mark Hanna in the United States senate. It is a price which President McKinley knew perfectly well would be entailed when he appointed Sherman in order to clear the path for Hanna, for even then the secretary's mental infirmities were matter of current notoriety. Emphatically the time has come when the people are weary of their share in the bargain made for them. The situation in the state department is intolerable and should be radically remedied, even if as a result Hanna's senatorial prospects be put in jeopardy.—New York Journal.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Published by the Government Crop and Weather Bureau.



LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 24, 1897. GENERAL SUMMARY.

The past week has been cool, the daily mean temperature being below the normal every day of the week, and the average deficiency being 8°. The daily maximum temperatures were above 90° generally on only two days of the week. The minimum temperatures were below 50°, and in many places were between 40° and 45°. A very light frost, doing no damage, is reported from a few places.

The rainfall was confined to local showers, and was generally very light. The amount of rainfall exceeded 1 inch in Burt and Lancaster counties, and exceeded half an inch in a few small areas scattered through the southern and eastern portions of the state.

The week has been unusually favorable for stacking, threshing and haying. Stacking of small grain is nearly completed. Wild hay is being cut, and the crop is generally good. The third crop of alfalfa is being cut. Fall plowing has continued, but the ground is getting rather dry in most sections, and in many places the ground is too dry for fall plowing to succeed.

The cool week has been rather unfavorable for corn, but it has made fine progress in all sections. Late corn needs more rain in many counties, and all corn needs warm weather.

REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION. Butler—Corn is maturing slowly, the nights being too cool; threshing progressing rapidly; more rain needed for fall plowing; potatoes short crop.

Case—Corn has made good progress, and early planted is beginning to dent. Clay—Too cool for corn to do its best, but good week for general farm work; considerable wheat in shock and being threshed.

Gage—Good week for threshing and plowing; ground in fine condition; corn maturing rather slowly; early corn beginning to ripen.

Hamilton—Threshing in progress; spring wheat and oats yielding well; corn looking well, but most too cool to mature fast.

Jefferson—Most corn will be fully as good as last year; some late corn needs warm weather; large yield of hay.

Johnson—Cool week, not very good for ripening corn; late corn is filling out good, but needs dry, warm weather; large amount of winter wheat will be sown.

Lancaster—Corn crop ripening slowly. Nemaha—Early corn doing well; nights too cool for late corn; fall plowing in progress; grapes plenty, and coming into market; potatoes not more than half a crop.

Nuckolls—Favorable week for corn to mature; fall plowing in progress; some wheat sown.

Pawnee—Continued cold and damp weather keeps corn back; light frost first of week, no damage; fall plowing well along.

Richardson—Corn doing as well as can be expected with the cool nights; late corn needs three weeks of warm weather; wild hay a good crop; a large acreage of winter wheat will be sown.

Polk—Rather cool week for corn, but it seems to be maturing well; getting too dry for plowing.

Saline—Nice dry week for threshing and plowing, but a little too cool for corn; late corn is earing well, but more warmth and moisture are needed.

Saunders—Week too cool and dry; corn making slow progress; pastures suffering; too dry to plow.

Seward—Still very dry, and corn is not gaining very much, crop is bound to be very light; a large acreage of wheat will be put in.

Thayer—Late pieces of corn in roasting ear; early corn getting hard; fall plowing in progress; threshing from shock continues.

York—Ground too dry to plow well; corn is keeping good color but needs rain; corn is two weeks later than usual.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION. Antelope—Week cool and cloudy; not the best weather for maturing corn, but crop doing well; haying in progress; about half the stacking of small grain done.

Dixon—Stacking and threshing in progress; corn improving; hay crop heavy; flax poor.

Dodge—Corn is advancing favorably; threshing from shock about completed; grain in stack in good condition; some fall plowing done; pastures fair.

Douglas—Corn, especially the late planted, has not made much progress during the week because of cool weather; pastures continue to improve; some fall plowing in progress.

Holt—Small grain being threshed, yielding better than expected; corn doing well but needs warm weather, hay harvest drawing to a close.

Knox—More hay being put up than usual; sugar beets doing well; early potatoes fair; threshing in progress; corn maturing well but needs warm weather; much will be secure in two weeks.

Madison—Corn in good condition, but weather rather cool for rapid development of ear.

Pierce—Corn doing well and promises to be out of the way of frost by September 5.

Platte—A good week for threshing and haying; corn doing fairly well.

Sarpy—Much fall plowing being done; rains have helped late potatoes; corn needs warmer weather but is filling in splendid shape.

Thurston—Nights are getting cool and corn is maturing fast, most of crop will be out of the way of frost in two weeks.

CENTRAL SECTION. Boone—Corn ripening up well; stacking nearly all done; pastures needing rain.

Buffalo—Corn is improving as a whole some early corn dried out, and some late corn in same condition; small grain yielding well; too dry to plow; much winter wheat will be put in the corn fields.

Custer—In consequence of no rain, corn has made rapid progress as to ripening; rain needed for fall plowing and late pastures.

Dawson—Stacking mostly done; some threshing from shock yet; corn much damaged except where irrigated; alfalfa good; pastures short.

Hall—Stacking small grain about completed; large crop of hay being cut; corn doing well.

Howard—Corn has made fair progress, but too cool for rapid progress; much plowing and threshing done; many are haying.

Merrick—Some hay cut, crop very short; corn filling nicely but would stand more heat and moisture; potatoes short.

Sherman—Corn very backward and would be benefited by rain; pastures drying up; too dry for plowing; wild grass thick but short.

Valley—Cool and dry, but plenty of moisture for corn; threshing progressing fast, yield good.

SOUTHWESTERN SECTION. Dundy—Corn coming out wonderfully after the heavy rains; the wettest August in thirteen years; corn will be late in maturing.

Frontier—Haying in progress; threshing making rapid progress.

Harlan—Corn growing well; some are cutting the third crop of alfalfa; fall plowing being pushed; wild hay light; peaches a fair crop; pastures good and all cattle doing well.

Hitchcock—Corn doing finely; ground very wet and in good condition for fall plowing; alfalfa, millet and oats doing finely.

Kearney—Too cool for corn to mature rapidly; plenty of moisture and large ears forming; threshing continues, yields better than expected.

Lincoln—Corn growing well generally; parts of county need more rain; potatoes and hay good.

Perkins—Prospect for best corn ever raised in county.

Red Willow—Corn is booming and the prospect is for a full crop; grain all in stack and threshing is going on.

Webster—Corn doing well; weather little cool; ground getting rather dry; oats and wheat being threshed, yield and quality satisfactory.

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