

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Reasons Why It Will Continue a Leading Political Issue.

The fact that gold exports have begun again after a lapse of two years clearly indicates that the financial question will become a leading political issue in the next presidential election.

For in this movement of gold is involved the question of our ability to maintain the single standard as a financial policy.

As long as our excess of exports is sufficient to offset our annual foreign debts for interest dues, etc., there is no need to ship gold abroad; but when it is not sufficient for this purpose nothing is more certain than that we will have to pay out our specie or sell bonds to make up the difference.

Now, the Wall street magnates don't want to admit that the balance of trade is so much against us that we have to export gold, for that would depress the value of their watered stocks. Hence they seek to bubble this movement of gold in every possible way.

For this purpose they have circulated the story that this gold is not going abroad in settlement of debts. It only represents a loan that we are making to foreign bankers.

This story, however, is flatly contradicted by the very papers that give it circulation. Thus the London correspondent of the New York Times (June 5) reports that the banks there are daily glutted with money that is looking for investment. In another issue of the same paper, which exploits this story under the heading of "Money and Exchange," appear the following news items:

"Money on call, 2 1/2 per cent, closing at 2 1/2 per cent.

"Time money, 3 per cent for 60 days to 4 months and 3 1/2 per cent for 5 to 6 months. Commercial paper rates, 3 1/2 per cent for indorsed bills receivable, 3 1/4 per cent for choice single names and 4 1/2 per cent for others.

"Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 3/4 per cent for short and 2 3/8 per cent for 3 months' bills."

This ought to set at rest all stories about New York bankers lending gold to London bankers.

Another popular yarn that Wall street is circulating is that all the gold now going abroad will come back to us in the fall in payment for food exports.

In opposition to this I contend that these shipments are but the beginning of a movement that will grow in volume until it sweeps away every dollar of gold we have in the treasury.

My reasons for this belief are that owing to changing crop conditions and increasing imports, our excess of exports will not be one-half as large in the next 12 months as it has been in the last. And if this should turn out to be the case it will require the shipment of an enormous amount of gold or bonds to offset our annual foreign debts.

Now, this outflow will not dribble along like that which began in 1889; it will be more rapid and will bring matters to a crisis much sooner.

In the meanwhile Wall street and its allies are trying their best to minimize the effect of the movement. Thus, Matthew Marshall, in the Sun of July 12, says, "The exportation of gold, whether it be little or much, may, therefore, be treated, and indeed is treated, by all sensible people as of no importance in forecasting the course of the stock market during the coming summer."

Against this prediction I will hazard another—namely, that before the summer is over the outflow of gold will be such that Wall street will be shivering in its boots for fear of a revival of the silver issue in the next presidential election.—W. N. Allen in Knights of Labor Journal.

The Spirit of Commercialism.

The prolonged attempt to secure the regulation of public service corporations by means of open competition has made every municipal legislative body the source of a moral contagion which has permeated all departments of public and private life. The corruption of public officials, the blackmail of existing corporations, the waste of duplication and double operation, the utter demoralization of municipal politics—all these are the familiar and universal incidents of the effort to regulate and control public service corporations by the principle of competition. In a word, the result has been the capture of American government, state and even national as well as municipal, by a sordid commercialism. We are but just coming to see that, if these corporations are still to be employed in the performance of public functions, we must wholly abandon the idea of mere com-



There are times of special danger in the life of every woman. The first occurs as she leaves girlhood behind. She may pass safely through unassisted but if she becomes pale and nervous at this time, if she complains of headache or backache and is tired out after slight exertion she needs more strength and more blood to tide over this crisis in her life. The story of Miss Lucy Phillips, Syracuse, Ind., as told by her mother:

"It was two years ago that Lucy first complained of the trouble which became so serious with her. Her muscles continually twitched, and the pale blood often went through her veins in jerks. The case puzzled our physician, and twice he called in counsel. She continued to grow worse. One day a neighbor brought in a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and we gave them to Lucy. She soon regained her flesh, the color came back to her cheeks, her blood was purified by the medicine, and her nerves became strong as ever. The physician agrees with us that she was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips. At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box; 6 boxes \$2.50.

petitive regulation and subject them to a rigid public control.

Public enterprises exist to render public services, not to secure private gain or even public revenue. The quality and cheapness of the service, not the profit or revenue to be derived from it, are the controlling factors. The streets of a city are public highways. They belong to the people. They exist for the people's use. Whatever is permitted under, upon or over them should have for its primary purpose the convenience of the people. That is a perversion which permits the use of the streets for the main or other than merely incidental purpose of private or corporate gain. The question of public administration is not how much the public service corporation may gain for its promoters, but how much can be saved to the people by its employment. How to secure the best service at the lowest practicable rates is the problem.—Edwin Burritt Smith in Self Culture.

The Populist Party.

John W. Breidenthal of Kansas made an address on the People's Party before the recent conference of reformers at Buffalo, in which he said: This country has an aristocracy of wealth, of a few corporations created by law. Men with mortgaged farms hurried to hear the average wealth of the land had increased. He said if he had all the wealth it still would average and the debtors could burrah and remain debtors. Such conditions gave rise to the People's Party, otherwise Populists. He had heard the Populist party was a one idea party, while others said it wanted to reform everything on earth. He was glad it had discovered so many abuses and reforms. Let it undertake now to throttle those evils already shown before unearthing more. The issue today is the corporation versus the people, and the money question is in that proposition, for money is the instrument of commerce. The Populists believe issuing money to be a government function never to be delegated to any corporation; that debt is the great blighting curse of the age, as debt means interest and interest means slavery; that corporations cannot be regulated and should be beheaded; that there should be public ownership of public utilities; that there should be no government by injunction; that there should be a reorganization of the United States supreme court and that there should be direct legislation.

The Iron Reel of the Trust.

The farmer is feeling the iron reel of the trust every day. Everything he needs to build his house or barn with has been advanced in price from 25 to 250 per cent. His land isn't worth any more, though.

The trusts are forcing men out of work every day. Why, my own company, since it has gone into the trust, has discharged four high priced salesmen, besides a number of cheaper men. Prices will go up as soon as the combination is perfected, and, on the other hand, the grower of leaf tobacco will have to take less for his crop because a single buyer will fix the price.—Colonel M. C. Wetmore.

THE SOCIAL REFORM UNION.

CO-OPERATION OF REFORM FORCES FOR EDUCATING THE PEOPLE.

Indorsed by the Buffalo Conference. Organization Effected on Independence Day—Dr. Bliss, President, Outlines the Plan.

The Social Reform Union was organized at Buffalo, N. Y., July 4 as a result of the recent political and social conference held in that city. It was adopted without one dissenting vote. Its aim is to unite the reform forces of the United States. At present the reform forces are politically divided. It is thought by those who have formed this new movement that the speediest way to unite politically is for the present to ignore political divisions and unite for a simple short platform of ideas, believing that when a great union for ideas has been built up it will then be possible to get together politically.

Hence this union is for the present at least simply educational and not partisan. As such it has already received the support of reformers of all parties. Democrats, middle of the road Populists, union reform party men, fusionists and socialists have all agreed to this educational union, hence its hope of success. It is the first step to getting together. Its two mottoes are "Plutoocracy is Combining; Let the People Unite," and "Unite For the Great Idea, and the Great Party Will Appear." Through education it approaches politics. It hopes to do for a great socialistic party of the people, whatever that party be, what the Farmers' Alliance did for the People's Party, but it proposes to make no entangling alliances with any party. It will be independent and will remain so. A great union of the people that will not fuse may prove the nation's salvation. Its platform is very simple. It has five planks:

- 1. Direct legislation and proportional representation.
2. Public ownership of public utilities.
3. Public revenue from taxes on land values and, for the time being, on franchises, inheritances, incomes.
4. Money—gold, silver or paper—to be issued by government only, a full legal tender and in quantity sufficient to maintain the normal average of prices.
5. Antimilitarism.

This platform is unique. It was adopted at the Buffalo conference composed of representative men and women in reform of all sections of the country, of all schools of reform thought, of every political party, and yet after five days of full discussion was adopted by the convention without one dissenting vote. It represents, therefore, to a remarkable degree the consensus of opinion of the reform forces of the United States. It stands as the judgment not of any one man nor of one set of men, but of what all men can agree upon as a reform platform. Different men would put different things first, but on this brief platform all can agree.

The full list of officers and the national committee elected at Buffalo is over 100 and includes every state and party, but among them are the following: President, W. D. P. Bliss, Alhambra, Cal.; secretaries, Elwood Pomroy, New Jersey; Professor Frank Parsons, Massachusetts, and Ed W. Bemis, Illinois; treasurer, the co-operative merchant, N. O. Nelson, St. Louis. Among its vice presidents and national committeemen are: Henry D. Lloyd, Chicago; Professor George D. Herron, Grinnell, Ia.; Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo, J. R. Sovereign, the labor leader, now of Idaho; Governor C. S. Thomas of Colorado; ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, Bishop F. D. Huntington of central New York, George F. Washburn of Massachusetts, William Dean Howells of New York city, B. Fay Mills of Massachusetts, J. H. Ferris, the middle of the road Populist of Illinois; Governor J. R. Rogers of Washington, the Hon. J. J. Lentz of Ohio, John S. Crosby, the prominent State Taxer of New York; Joseph R. Buchanan of the American Press Association; Mrs. Annie L. Diggs of Kansas, the Hon. R. A. Dague of California and J. A. Parker of Kentucky.

Such a union, starting out on such a platform and led by such men and women ought to prove an effective basis of union. The movement proposes active work. It plans to put into the field at once four paid national organizers, one in the east, one in the south, one in the central west and one west of the Rocky mountains. These will be strong men, paid as to be able to give all their time to the work. This movement must take time and work, or it will mean nothing. Around these men will be gathered national committeemen and organizers in every state of the union, and as rapidly as possible in every county and district.

It is proposed to use the press. Arrangements are being made in each large city to have at least one large daily and in the country, as many weeklies as possible, to say nothing of the reform press who will agree to publish from time to time the matter of the union. Thus the union can speak to the whole land. A monthly bulletin of the union will also be published to keep the workers and members informed of what is going on and to contain suggestions and directions of the work. Besides this monthly studies of the principles of the union and popular leaflets will be published, and the preparation of these has been intrusted to the men connected with the new college of social science voted by the Buffalo conference and for which \$15,000 has already been raised, such men as Professors Bemis, Commons, Parsons, Ward and Will.

THE NEW COLLEGE.

The Movement For Academic Freedom Started at Buffalo.

Professor Thomas E. Will, late president of the Kansas Agricultural college, and who will probably be at the head of the new college which got its start at the recent Buffalo conference, said concerning the new enterprise: "It was resolved to establish a college of social science, the foundation principle of which shall be a guarantee of the most absolute liberty of investigation, teaching and publication. Representatives of liberal thought have been offered positions in the new college, and Wall street, the railroads, corporations, monopolies and trusts will be invited to send representatives of their doctrines to lecture and teach in this college, thus making sure that both sides are given the fullest opportunity.

"The institution will provide the following departments: "First.—Teaching; that is, classroom work with students who attend the institution. "Second.—Correspondence. Through this many who are unable to attend school or college will find an opportunity to study under the direction of specialists. "Third.—Extension, sending the lecturer to the people when the people cannot come to the lecturer. "Fourth.—Research. The growth and ravages of municipal monopolies and of trusts demand that the facts concerning these vast economic aggregations shall be put into intelligent shape. Experts will devote themselves to this work. "Fifth.—Publication. Plan whereby the facts brought together by the investigators can be promptly given to millions of readers through the press. "Such advanced thinkers as Professor Frank Parsons of Boston, Professor E. W. Bemis, late of the Chicago university; Professor John R. Commons, who was ousted from Syracuse university for hostility to monopolies, and Willis J. Abbot of New York will be on the college faculty.

"The headquarters of the college will be in Boston, although research and extension departments will necessitate much work elsewhere, while the correspondence work will reach the entire country as well as foreign countries."

A Panic Coming. The country is gradually working up to a panic. It will arrive within the next two years. People are becoming careless and extravagant. A panic may be depended upon in this country every seven or eight years, followed by dull times and then a return of prosperity. If the panic arrives before the next presidential election, nothing will save McKinley. The people are already grumbling about his war policy and his lack of backbone, and a panic would defeat him without question.—Atchison Globe (Republican).

Municipal Ownership.

Cumberland, Md., has operated its municipal electric light plant just six months, and the report shows that the cost of an arc lamp per year is \$24.20, which is the lowest on record. Under former contracts with a private company Cumberland paid \$21.25 for each arc light, or nearly three times as much as under municipal operation. Of course, municipal ownership is no good, but the citizens of Cumberland sing a different tune.

The Greatest Opportunity OF YOUR LIFE.



IRA G. LEE

Son of Clinton R. Lee, president of The Lee Broom & Duster Co., of Lincoln, who lives at No. 1944 E street had his eyes straightened by Dr. Oreal two years ago, and they are as perfect now as the day it was done. His eyes were badly crossed and very weak. He was wearing glasses and hadn't been able to go to school for four years. After treatment by Dr. Oreal he THREW HIS GLASSES AWAY, and his eyes are now as strong and perfect as anyone's.

PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Edward Daugherty, who works at the State Journal office, and who lives at No. 325 South 20th street, Lincoln, had his daughter's eyes straightened by Dr. Oreal June 26.

Ray the 10 year old son of C. L. Embury, 2980 Dudley street, Lincoln, had his eyes made straight by Dr. Oreal this week. He was born badly crossed.

J. E. Gibson, of Cheney, Neb., was badly cross-eyed for 21 years. He also had a cataract on his left eye which was fast destroying his sight. Dr. Oreal straightened his eyes and removed the cataract at the same time and he went home cured the same day.

THE BEST YET

W. P. Hanley, a merchant of Dorchester, Neb., says "Dr. Oreal fitted me with glasses in 1890. I still wear them with perfect satisfaction. I have tried others but without any good results and always had to go back to using the glasses I got from Dr. Oreal nine years ago."

LIVES IN LINCOLN

Mrs. Thomas Kenney who lives at 828 R street is the grandmother to little Helen O'Shea of Missouri Valley, Iowa, who had her eyes straightened by Dr. Oreal about a year ago. Mrs. Kenney says her grand daughter's eyes are perfect and satisfactory in every respect.

Well Known In Lincoln

Lloyd Stamm of McConnell, Ill., whose eyes were straightened by Dr. Oreal over three years ago and whose testimonial is published elsewhere in this paper, is a cousin to Mr. Rokey, the editor and proprietor of the Nebraska Post, Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Rokey is well acquainted with Dr. Oreal's work in Illinois, as the statement below will show.

Performed Some Marvelous Cures

Dr. Oreal Oreal, the well known eye, ear and catarrh expert, now at the Lindell hotel, has had many years of experience and has performed some marvelous cures. The editor of this paper is familiar with the wonderful work he performed at Freeport and other points in Illinois and it was of such a character as to recommend him to any community in which he may locate. Dr. Oreal always does exactly what he says he will do.—Daily Post June 24th.

A WONDERFUL CURE.

A Deaf and Dumb Child Made to Hear and Talk.

Will wonders never cease? This is the exclamation of all who know of the great work being done in Ottumwa by Dr. Oreal Oreal. Many of his cures approach very closely to the marvellous, but the doctor does not claim to work miracles, or to possess superhuman power. What he does is based on science, but it must be said that it is a science that few besides himself understand. The Courier has published some of his wonderful cures before, but the greatest of all is the one now made known, that of the 4-year-old child of J. B. Collins, of Ash Grove, Davis county. This little girl was born deaf and dumb, think of that! Mr. and Mrs. Collins had the little girl at the Ballingall hotel this morning. "Yes, Sir," said Mr. Collins, "my little girl was born deaf and dumb. I brought her to Dr. Oreal in March and he explained the cause of her trouble and told me he could cure her, and I had him begin treating her as you see. Now she can hear and is learning to talk. Dr. Oreal is certainly a wonderful man and we are of course very happy over what he has done for our little ones."—Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier.

Dr. Oreal wants to see and Examine Free of Charge every case of deafness, head noises, catarrh and cross eyes in this vicinity. He can tell you in one minute whether your case is curable or not. If incurable he will not treat you or take your money.

Office at Lindell Hotel Parlors, July 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

If you are deaf, or blind, or cross-eyed, or have any disease whatever of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, or Throat, you should consult the noted Chicago Specialist,

Dr. Oren Oreal, at the Lindell Hotel, Lincoln, Nebraska

Free consultation and examination Monday, July 24th until Saturday, July 29th.

Act wisely and promptly while the opportunity lasts. It is here—it is yours. Do not delay and be sorry when it is too late. Read what others say. Go at once and investigate.

WILL THEY STAY STRAIGHT?

This is a question often asked by those who are cross-eyed. In reply we will say that with the old methods of straightening eyes a large percentage are failures, but with Dr. Oreal's improved method they are straightened to stay straight.

Was Cross-Eyed Forty Years

J. O. Parbaugh of Denton, Nebraska is a well known farmer and stock dealer, having lived in Lancaster county for fifteen years. Mr. Parbaugh has a large circle of friends and acquaintances who will be pleased to know that he has been cured of a deformity of over forty years duration.

He was badly cross-eyed in both eyes until July last when Dr. Oreal straightened them perfectly and painlessly at the Lindell hotel in Lincoln.

HIS SUFFERING STOPPED.

James Heeney, well known about Hubbard, Neb., where he lives, came to Dr. Oreal suffering almost death with an ulcerated eyeball, which had been affected for a long time. Other so-called specialists had tried to help him but failed. He could not stand the least particle of light. Dr. Oreal relieved him at once, and he never had a pain after the first time he saw Dr. Oreal, and his eye can now stand the light as well as anyone's. Of course he feels very grateful to Dr. Oreal and praises him highly.

Mrs. S. Davis of Niobrara, Neb., was here last week taking treatment of Dr. Oreal for deafness. She was so deaf when she came that you had to yell in her ears to make her hear. She had terrible noises, headache and a very sore throat. Dr. Oreal's treatment soon helped her. Her ears stopped discharging, the noises stopped; her head cleared up and quieted; and her throat was cured. When she left for home she could hear quite well, and she was, indeed, happy.

His Friends Noticed It

G. R. Betts, a farmer living near Malcolm this county has been taking treatment a short time of Dr. Oreal for deafness. He says: My friends all noticed an improvement in my hearing at once."

GLAD HE ADVERTISED.

Levi H. Dye, of Bloomington, S. D., is a well known and highly respected citizen, and his word will go as far as any man's in the country. "Yes, sir," said Mr. Dye, "you can publish my name as recommending Dr. Oreal. I am glad that he came to Sioux City and that he advertised what he could do, for through his advertisement I came to see him. I had had eyes for many years—chronic granulated lids. I had used many treatments in vain. Well, sir, Dr. Oreal helped my eyes as soon as he touched them. I regard him as a wonderful specialist, and thoroughly honest in all he says and does. Go and see him he will treat you right."—Sioux City Journal.

HER EYES ARE STRAIGHT NOW.

John Hagerty, who lives in West Lincoln, is an old soldier and has lived in Lincoln for fourteen years. Mr. Hagerty says: "My daughter, Teresa, was born cross-eyed and she is now 13 years old. Both of her eyes were badly crossed. We took her to Dr. Oreal at the Lindell hotel yesterday morning, and in less than an hour it takes for me to tell it he had her eyes perfectly straight. There was no pain about it, and we took her home in a few minutes without a bandage or any inconvenience whatever. I am an old man and an old soldier, and have been around a great deal, but I never saw or heard of anything so wonderful as that. We all say 'God bless Dr. Oreal!'"

SILBERMAN The Most Money For Your Wool. We are the Largest Wool House in the West, handling annually over 15,000,000 lbs. of wool. SILBERMAN BROS. 122-124, 126-128 Broadway, N.Y.