FROM BRYAN'S HOME.

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

PLATFORM ANALYZED.

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

Business men are studying the money question. Mr. Bryan has seen fit to tell his andiences over and over again that the business men of the country are against free silver partly because they don't know anything about the question and partly because they are dishonest, In this Mr. Bryan mislends his followers and misrepresents the business men. It may be true that what is called free silver 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 nation are thoroughly informed from a business standpoint and from a nonpartisan standpoint on the money question. 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 financiers 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 standpoint. 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 and proposes a plan which he knows they 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 mide 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 it and is afraid of it. The effect of this threat of free coinage is to make every capitalist hide his money, to make every banker 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 faster 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 the laboring man and his words are as sweet as hosey. But the thinking laborsweet as hosey. 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
business policy in the government of this business policy in the government of this nation.

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 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 Minnesota denounced the bankers and the financiers of this country as the enemies of the people, enemies of prosperity, and declared that their influence upon this country ought to be set aside. Now, what do the followers of Mr. Bryan expect to happen to the laboring men and to the farmers of this country, when they, by reason of their superior number, have voted out the banker and the business man and have voted in this new system of finance? What force will take the place of this business mind force when it has been displaced? When the country has struck down its present bankers, its present financiers, its present business men, its present managers of industries and commerce, when the common people by a majority vote have paralyzed this business power, what other force will take its place and form plans for the employment of labor, for the carrying on of commerce and for the management of all the industrial forces which give vitality to the material body of the nation?

On the afternoon of September S in front of the state capitol building at Lincoln. Mr. Bryan, after denouncing the business clement 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 this election would enable 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. Hryan when he looks out into the faces of laboring men and farmers who appland such speeches as this, but what reason have these inboring men and farmers who appland such speeches as this, but what reason have these inboring men and farmers to expect better times through the election of Mr. Bryan, when he himself admits that the husiness men of this nation regard his election as a menace to business and prosperity? Can you revive business and prosperity? Can you revive business 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 capitalists who helieve in the future and who are ready to invest money. There must be banks and these banks must out only have funds, but they must be will ing to invest these funds, and they must be villing to invest these funds, and they must be they can entered. Mr. Firyan admits that they are not consenting now; will they consent after election! be very pleasing to Mr. Bryan when he looks out into the faces of laboring men and farmers who appland such speeches as this, but what reason have these inboring men and farmers to expect best for 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 prospecify? Can you revive husiness by doing that which paraiyaes the hope and recurse of the industries of the nation revive, there must be some mind force in the country to bring it about. There must also be capitalists who believe in the future and who are recady to invest money. There must be banks and these banks must not only have funds, but they must be will not be capitalists who believe in the future and who are recady to invest money. There must he banks and there banks must not only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they must be will not be construed to affect only have funds, but they make the funds of the country was demonediated to affect only have funds, but they make the funds of the country was demonediated to affect only have funds and they fund have funds fund hav

speech in front of the Hotel Lincoln, 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 ticket in twenty-four hours." Mr. Donnelly then went into a bitter firade against all lankers and business men in general, and the laboring men who heard him applauded his afterances. Now it must have occurred to the more thoughtful of these laboring men that every day's work and every dolfar 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 plans of that industry and believes that it will succeed. There must be financiers, bankers and capitalists to consent and their consent must be based upon the faith that the industry 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 receiving the endorsement of the business judgment of others who have capital, then it might seem reasonable that free coinase might revive industry and bring better times.

Mr. Bryan and his corps of free silver

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 only one man, himself. Now he can consent to the employment of thousands of men, and whether they are employed or not depends more upon his judgment than ayon 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 a

men employed to the very least possible limit. People who ride in the Burlington 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 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 and the activity of Eastern industry depends upon the faith and confidence of the Eastern business mind.

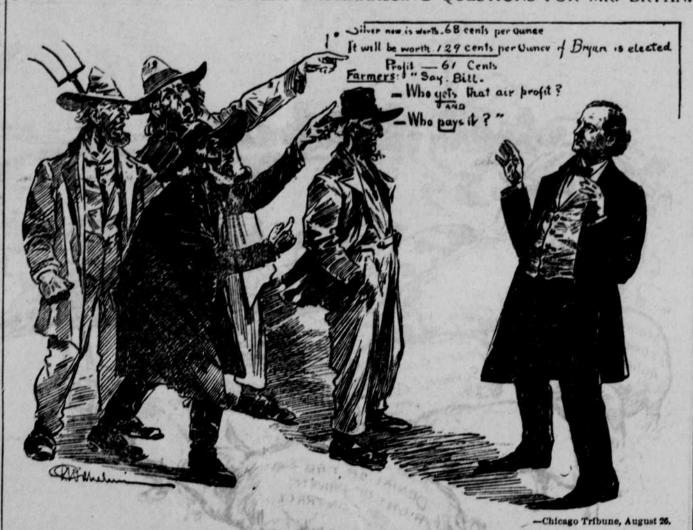
A hired man cannot be employed upon a farm without the consent of the owner of the farm.

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 candidacy exists.

SOME PERTINENT BUT RATHER EMBARRASSING OUESTIONS 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 grin. 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 na-ture of the man thrives upon. The rec-

keying evolved by his own exertions out of a condition where he was a worker with his hands only, into a condition where he was a worker with his hands only, into a condition of the man thrives upon. The recommendation of the man thrives upon. The recommendation is 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 only one man, himself. Now he can consent to the employment of thousands of men, and whether they are 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 approval of its judgment.

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, looking always to the financial policy of the government for signs of business safety or of business danger, is inspired with confidence or is inspired with fear as it interprets the business mind sees in the election of Bryan and cheap money signs of 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 comployed to the very least possible.

It would not be necessary for the great man to wait until every unsouth with a wail.

He begins his address with a weil turned sentence, which he knows will please his audience. In fact, from first 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 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.

Labor applauds itself, and this man

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 Gallice without a blush.

He defies facts as Ajax did the lightning.

Gallice without a blush.

He defies 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 mankind.

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 same man would healtate to advise his worst enemy.

He distributes chaff, coolly predicts a panic, quotes the words of Christ as giliby 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."

Faul Armstrong.

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 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 sendhis teams a few all directions he would double the quanof butter produced and consequently double the profits of the creamery. The 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 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 profits.

double its profits.

The manager explained that to enlarge the circle of their farmer patrons would require an additional number of men

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 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 be explain that a creamery in Kansas, Nebraska or lowa dependent upon the big cities for its customers. In small towns man, of the explex kers and towns man, of the explex kers and a superior went on the explosition to enlarge the business of the creamery. The manager went on be explained to the explosition to enlarge the business of the farman and towns man, of the explosition to enlarge the business of the farman and the explosition to the explosition to the explosition to the explosition to enlarge the business of the farman and the explosition to enlarge the business to be products of the farm. The families of the elaboring men are extravagant exters and extravagant buyers of farm products when they have the money to buy with. When the laboring men in the extiles are employed they consume vast quantities of butter, eags, four, meal, heef and poultry. The thousands of creameries are employed they consume vast quantities of butter, eags, four, meal, heef and poultry. The thousands of creameries are employed they consume vast quantities of butter, eags, four, meal, heef and poultry. The thousands of creameries in Kansas for their product that the cat has two years the demand for its and threw the laboring men and the extension of the food of products have been less and less, showing that the families of the laboring men in the cities are growing more and more economical in their consumption of food. In a long conversation with the manager of the creamer, these farmers gathered the bloom of the extension of the exten

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 suit the new 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.

Every earnest thinking man in this

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.

ment 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 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 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 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.

JONES' SILVER MINE.

The present interest in anything relating to silver recalls James Russell Lowell'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 coinage, to be sure.

To rise and fall with Wall street's temperature.

You wish to treat the crowd; your doilar shrinks

Undreamed percentums while they mix the drinks."

"Jones' mine's quicksilver, then?"—"Your wit won't pass;

His coin's mercurial, but his mine is brass."

"Jones owns"—"Again! your iteration's 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.

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 bureau 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 quarters 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. L. 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 collisted 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 advised how to make their efforts effective. The weapons of the women are personal appeal and literature. 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 Republican party. This conviction assured little doubt remains as to how the votal 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 materialize until free wool had had nearly three years in which to show what it could do. During all that time the wool in dustry went from had 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 existed prior to 1873." says Mr. Teller. Very well; let us tear up all the railroads 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 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 aliver from \$170,000,000 a year to \$60,000,000,000, let us kill off about 20,000,000 of our people, so as to make the population what it was in 1873, let us have a paper hasis for our money, as we had then, and gold at a premium of 15 cents 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.—Coherado Borings Gazette.