SUPPLEMENT TO THE
LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

Friday, October 30, 1896.

A PRELATE'S COUNSEL

One of America's Great Catholic Leaders is Opposed to Bryanism.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S LETTER

The Chicago Platform Declared to be a Threat Against Social Order.

The letter of Archbishop Ireland, written not as a prelate, but in his private capacity as a citizen, cannot fail to carry weight with multitudes of voters of his own faith, and it is good reading for everybody. He does not lay special stress upon the financial plank of the Chicago platform, but upon its declaration relating to the federal authority and the integrity of the Supreme court. The archbishop points out in unmistakable language the revolutionary character of that platform. He says: "The movement which had its expression in the Chicago convention and which now seeks, by means of popular suffrage, to enthrone itself in the capital of the nation, is in its logical effect against the United States; it is secession." He quotes the frank denouncement of arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs and observes: "In these words there is the old secession doctrine that states are independent of the national government at Washington; there is the annulment of the Union; there is notice served upon the flag of America that outside of the District of Columbia it is without power of self-assertion or self-defense." And again, "The platform of the Chicago convention threatens the country with destruction of social order, with lawlessness and anarchy."

On the question of government by injunction, the archbishop tells the people of America that "The palladium of American liberties is the supreme court at Washington, the counterpart of which in majesty and in power to enforce absolute justice, does not exist among the nations of christendom. * * And now a convention speaks of the suprem court 'as it may be hereafter constituted,' intimating unmistakably the intention, if the party represented in that convention comes to power, to so constitute the courts as to make it insensible to the stern voice of the law, and responsive to the passing whims of political parties."

The archbishop sees in the platform a sectional and guarded expression of socialism. The convention of Chicago "is the 'international' of Europe, now taking body in America. * * * The war of class against class is upon us, the war of the proletariat against the property holder. No other meaning than this can be given to the appeals to the common people, to labor, to the poor and downtrodden, and to the denunciations against plutocrats and corporations and money grabbers and bankers. Many adhere to the movement who not perhaps [illegible] them because they have not perceived its real aim. My aunt had watched the ware, they are lighting [illegible] that borne in hands of reckless men, may light up in the country the lurid fires of a commune."

Archbishop Ireland thinks that the pamphlet of Archbishop Walsh of Dublin on bimetallism "has no bearing whatever on the situation in America," and that it "is throughout a solid argument against the Chicago platform. Free coinage, he says, "will give us money worth in the commercial market of the world, a little over half its nominal value. * * * Legal tender compelling men to accept against their will money above its commercial value in the markets of the world, is rank injustice." He is "absolutely convinced that the laboring classes will suffer the most of all from free silver coinage?" With respect to the farmer, he pertinently asks, "Will they not receive a higher price for their products? Maybe a higher price, but not higher value. Of what use is it to have a dollar instead of a half dollar, if the dollar can purchase no more than the half dollar. * * * The best market for the farmers's product is his own country, and if his own country is impoverished, if factories are closed, if laborers in cities are penniless, the farmer will receive but little for his harvests." He scorns the absurb explanation of our industrial and financial troubles by referring to the "crime of 1873," and says that "It is the great fallacy of the day to be attributing our hard times to the gold standard." He thinks that "under the silver standard we will have much harder times" and that "one of the chief causes of hard times today is the agitation for a radical change in the currency of the country."

Like all other men who think upon this subject seriously, Archbishop Ireland comes at last to consider the ethical aspect of the question, and asks: "Is it honest to try to pay debts with half the money which we received when we contracted them? * * * That the great American nation will, as a nation, declare to the world that it will now make a law compelling its creditors to be satisfied with half, or a little more, of the money they loaned to it, and go on record in the eyes of the world as a broken-down, bankrupt, repudiating nation, it is not possible to believe."

Holding these views, which are fully and carefully elaborated in this letter, which is too long for reproduction here, it is not surprising to hear him say: "I stand by the platform and the presidential candidate of the Republican convention at St. Louis. I am opposed to the platform and the presidential candidate of the Democratic convention at Chicago."

The following are the closing paragraphs of the archbishop's letter:

Here is the popular argument in favor of free silver coinage—we have had hard times under the gold standard. That is true, and what is also true is that under the silver standard we shall have much harder times. It is the great fallacy of the day to be attributing our hard times to the gold standard. The cause of free silver as a cure for hard times is explicable on the same theory that a man who has been a long time sick despite the attentive care of expert physicians, will call for any quack who advertises to cure all the ills of humanity. Hard times have come through the severe and resistless working of economic laws, which go their way in spite of legal enactments of parliaments or congresses. Our hard times have come from the general competition with the countries of the whole globe into which we are forced by cheapness and facility of transportation—from over-production in past years, from extravagance during good times, and from our own social and political agitations. One of the chief causes of hard times today is this agitation for a radical change in the currency of the country. If the American people put down by an overwhelming majority this agitation—bury it out of sight—one chief cause of hard times will be out of the way. Other causes may remain, more or less. That of the general competition with all the nations of the earth must remain. Good times, however, may be expected to come back, even if only gradually. The overproduction that glutted our markets has been used up; capitalists are anxious to do something with their money—if it can be invested safely; our wondrous natural resources invite investments to develop them—and, confidence restored, the outlook is bright. But the essential thing is confidence. Today it is confidence that is needed far more than an increase in the volume of the currency. The volume of the currency is large enough; to increase it fictitiously, surely, will not help us. Ninety per cent. of all business is done without currency—by cheques and [illegible] which the whole foundation is [illegible] who suffer from confidence [illegible] around a [illegible] hard times—and they are [illegible] must hearken to reason, silence passion, turn away from delusive remedies—and the country will be again put on the road to prosperity.

I ask, is it honest to try to pay debts with half the money which we received when contracting them? National or private, debts contracted upon a financial system, such that those who loaned money gave it a certain commercial value, and believed, as they could not at the time have helped doing, that they would receive it back at the same commercial value, should be paid in values of that same financial system. That the great American republic will as a nation, declare to the world that it will now make a law compelling its creditors to be satisfied with half, or a little more of the money they loaned to it—and go on record in the eyes of the world as a broken-down, bankrupt, repudiating nation, it is not possible to believe. No one will say in justification of such a possibility that America is compelled by national poverty to do so. Then, no one should be able to say that she thinks of doing so.

There are a hundred aspects of this question which I do not touch upon. I merely throw out some thoughts, which show reasons for my own present political faith, and which may be of some benefit to others in forming their own judgment.

I may, of course, be mistaken. But I have come to look upon the present agitation as the great test of universal suffrage and popular sovereignty. Can the people defend public honor and the institutions of the country at the polls, as they have done on the field of battle? Can they be so calm and deliberate in their judgment, so careful to weigh all things in the scales of reason and to avoid all rash experiments, that they can be trusted with the settlement of grave social and political problems? That is the question that is before us at the present moment.

Another Popocratic Forgery.

Another "bald, unblushing forgery," as it is called by John C. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, has been put in circulation by the Bryanites.

This forgery is a quotation from an alleged speech by Mr. Lincoln, in which he is made to say that "as a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and the era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed."

The war was hardly over when Lincoln was assassinated. The speech is a forgery on the face of it, notwithstanding the fact that Bryan has made use of it. But Mr. Nicolay, who, in writing the life of Lincoln, had access to all his papers, and who, as private secretary, personally knew of Lincoln's public addresses, is the best possible authority on the subject. When he says that Lincoln "never said or wrote anything that by the utmost license could be distorted to resemble it," there can be no doubt of the forgery. No canvass in this country has ever been marked by such unblushing forgery as Bryan's.—Philadelphia Press.

LIARS MAY FIGURE, BUT FIGURES WON'T LIE.

Bryan tells the farmers that the price of wheat keeps pace with the price of silver; that the gold standard forced down the price of wheat, and that wheat could not rise till silver rose; but the cold facts are that silver has been sinking and wheat rising.

New York Press.

ONE DAY AT CANTON

Continued from First Page.

others from Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Ia. Maj. McKinley said: "You come from three states of the mightiest government of earth. You come representing diverse occupations and varied employments, but you come with a single mission; you come with a common purpose, and that purpose is to manifest your devotion to the great principles of the Republican party and your determination to see that those principles shall triumph on the 3d day of November.

"You come because, as your spokesmen have so well said, you are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the country you love, which you believe will be best subserved by a Republican victory at the ensuing election, now only a little more than three weeks away. You have come because you believe in a protective tariff. You believe in that great American policy established at the beginning of the government of the United States, which had the approval of nearly all the early statesmen of the country and of the first President of the United States, George Washington; a policy that has been pursued for more than half the lifetime of the republic, and during all the period that it prevailed we enjoyed the highest prosperity in every enterprise and undertaking of American people. You have come because you are in favor of the supremacy of the law and because you mean to maintain a government by law and under the law. You are here because you believe in public and private honesty, and because you do not propose that any part of the public debt of this country shall be repudiated in whole or in part.

"You are here to declare that every obligation of this government is as sacred as its flag, and that obligation shall be kept and performed. You are here because you want no depreciating or fluctuating currency with which to do your business. You are here because you believe in an honest dollar for an honest government and for an honest man. You do not want a dollar that is worth less than 100 cents, for you were taught in your childhood in these great states that an honest dollar had 100 cents in it.

"My fellow citizens, the Republican party is an inspiration and an education. I wish every man in this country might read the first platform that the Republican party ever made as a national party in 1856 in the city of Philadelphia. I wish that every young man might read it, and I wish that every old Republican might look up the old record and recall it. It reads today more like an inspired prophecy than the declaration of a political organization. It declared for the unity of the states and the indissolubility of the American Union. It declared for free homes, for free lands, for free speech, and it declared for a protective tariff. It decreed that the two oceans should be united by rail, the Atlantic and the Pacific, and every promise that this great platform made has been kept. How glorious is Republican triumph. There is not a page of Republican history that has been written in the last thirty-three years that any lover of humanity, any lover of liberty, any patriot would strike from the pages of American history today; not one. You can trust the Republican party, for behind it is the great conservative force of the country; behind it this year, as in the days of the war, is the great patriotic heart of the country.

"Democrats and Republicans alike, I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call. This is not a party campaign; it is a patriotic campaign. It is not a campaign for men; it is a campaign for our country. I thank you a thousand times for the long journey you have made that you might testify your devotion to Republican principles. I bid you go back home and say to all the people that this, this splendid old state of my birth, will give to these great doctrines of the Republican party an unprecedented majority this year.

CLEVELAND AND ST. LOUIS.

Flag to the Nominee and a Floral Tribute to Mrs. McKinley.

The next crowd occupied all the available space around the little reviewing stand. It was composed of commercial travelling men from Cleveland and St. Louis. They presented Gov. McKinley with a handsome banner and a beautiful floral emblem for Mrs. McKinley. The flag was presented by a 12-year-old lad in behalf of the children of St. Louis, while the traveling men were introduced as an organization largely composed of Democrats but determined to vote for McKinley and sound money. Mr. McKinley's response was as follows:

"I can turn either way this year and find Republicans. (Great laughter and applause.) It is appropriate and in no sense embarrassing to me to speak jointly to the people of Missouri and Ohio. (Applause.) There is one thing glorious about our campaign this year—it is national in character and represents the best hopes and aspirations of the American people everywhere. You are all commercial travelers, and whether from Missouri or from Ohio, you have had similar experiences. You leave your sample cases at home now. If I should talk a little longer and more directly, my fellow citizens of Ohio, to my friends from Missouri, it is because I more frequently have an opportunity to talk to you than I have to them. (Great cheering on part of the Ohioans.) I love my old state (here three cheers for Ohio were given at the suggestion of one of the Missourians), the state of my birth. I love the public spirit and splendid energy of the people of our city on the lake; and I have always liked Missouri and nothing has occurred this summer in St. Louis to make me change my mind. (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats.)

"I welcome you all here to my home and city. I welcome the commercial travelers of St. Louis, the citizens of Missouri, and I welcome the sound money [illegible] St. Louis, which is composed of men [illegible] all political parties who stand this year for the honor of the government and the integrity of our financial system. We are all citizens of a common country. This year, as in all the years of the future, I trust we have no North, no South, no East, no West, but union and union forever. (Great cheering.)

We have but one flag, too, like the one brought to me by my young friend from Missouri. (Maj. McKinley here exhibited a small flag, which was followed by tremendous cheering.) It is the flag we all love, and which we mean to transmit to future generations, unsullied and stainless."

Touchstone of Confidence Needed.

"Missouri, like Ohio, needs protection, sound money and public confidence. You have a hundred and fifteen counties in your state, and I understand that there is not a single county that does not produce zinc, iron, coal or lead beneath its soil. (Cries of "That's right.") What you want is the touchstone of confidence, which will bring business activity and send every miner with his pick to dig out from the bowels of the earth those treasures of wealth. (Applause.)

"We want in this country a tariff policy which will supply the government with sufficient revenue and protect every workingman. Why, Missouri, away back in the days of Thomas Benton, was called the bullion state. Has she deteriorated since then? (Cries of "No, no!") Will the great commercial city of St. Louis, with its intricate and delicate threads of trade and commerce, vote for a policy or for a party that will destroy confidence, unsettle values, impair the city's welfare, and produce panics of unprecedented severity? (Loud cries of "Never!") I do not believe it will. (A voice: "We will give you 30,000 majority in St. Louis," followed by great applause.) A friend from Missouri says that Missouri will give our ticket 30,000 majority. (Cries of "No! St. Louis will give you 30,000 majority.") What answer will Ohio make to that? (Cries of "150,000.") Ohio answers 150,000. Tremendous cheering.) Thirty thousand in Missouri is a greater majority than 150,000 in Ohio. (Cheers.)

"This year patriotism is above party. Men love their country more than they love their old political associations. Men this year would rather break with their party than break up their business. (Tremendous cheering.) I cannot imagine anything that could happen to strengthen the American union more than to have the men of the South and the men of the North come together and jointly administer the government. (Applause.) Let your verdict this year be for honest money, public security, national tranquility, a protective tariff, and reciprocity. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "We will vote right.") And above all, let there sound forth a verdict for the Nation of law and order and its enforcement in every corner of the republic. I thank you all, and bid you good afternoon." (Great cheering and three cheers for McKinley.)

RISES WHILE WHEAT SILVER WHY FALLS

Great Natural Demand for the Cereal, but the White Metal Is a Drug on the Market.

While silver for weeks has been dropping practically without interruption from about 70 cents an ounce to less than 65 cents, wheat has been shooting up as if it had wings.

It is peculiarly interesting at this time, when Mr. Bryan and the other soon-to-be-snuffed-out lights of the free-silver heresy have been cramming a variety of pleasing fictions down the throats of farmers, to call attention to the practically simultaneous rise in wheat and drop in silver.

Probably the free-silver folk will say in regard to the remarkable rise in wheat—about 11 cents a bushel in a month: "What did we tell you? It's as clear as daylight; everybody knows that free silver will succeed, hence they are buying wheat now, as it will go to a dollar at least after Mr. Bryan's election. That's why Europe is buying such quantities of wheat."

Won't Work Both Ways.

If this is the free-silver argument for the advance in wheat, why is it that Europe is not buying silver at 64¼ cents an ounce if Mr. Bryan's election will raise its price to $1.29?

Mr. Bryan's contention has been that it was impossible for wheat to rise as long as the gold standard prevailed. Mr. Bryan knew as well as any of us that he was lying when he said that. What does he say about it now. His silence on the subject is most expansive. Possibly he is racking his brains to account for it, and it is probable he may get off something equally illuminating as his explanation of the gold import movement.

The fact is, this advance in wheat, wholly due as it is to natural causes, is a stunning blow to the free silver fallacy. It is useless to tell the farmer that he cannot get more for his wheat while we remain on a gold standard, when he is receiving 10 cents a bushel more for it than he was a month ago. Considering that this has been one of the stock arguments of the free silverites, it is well to point out again and again just why wheat has advanced.

It is all summed up in this: The crops here and abroad have been short, the total decrease for the world, according to foreign trade estimates, from last year's crop being more than 100,000,000 bushels. Last year the total crop was more than 535,000,000. This year Thoman estimates it at 435,000,000. The main loss has been outside this country, so that the demand for our wheat abroad has been exceptionally heavy. Bradstreet's reports total exports of wheat and flour for last week at 4,215,794 bushels (the largest since September, 1893), against 3,930,466 the week before and 2,613,866 in the corresponding week last year. Here is an increase over last year of 1,601,928 bushels. In the month of September we exported 1,511,727 bushels; in September, 1895, 10,113,897, an increase of 5,397,830 bushels. This will explain to everyone except chuckle-headed idiots why wheat has risen.

No Manipulation.

There has been no manipulation about it. In fact, the speculators have been positively dazed at the advance. Another thing which has indirectly made wheat rise is the fact that the export demand has been so heavy that it has been found impossible to send all that was required. All the freight room on European steamers has been engaged up to January.

The explanation of the decline in silver is as easily accounted for as the rise in wheat. Soon after Bryan's nomination the free-silver shouters kicked up such a rumpus that speculators both here and abroad thought there was some chance of his success, and silver advanced on speculative buying to about 70 cents an ounce. It was not long, however, before the holders became convinced that Bryan's chances of success were hopeless, and they at once began to get rid of their loads. Consequently, as more and more holders of silver saw that they had paid a good price for a white elephant, and sickened of their bargain, the price of silver gradually sank until today it is quoted at 64¾ cents an ounce. This is considerably lower than it was early last summer, when it was thought improbable that the Democratic party would come out flat-footed for the free-coinage of silver.

The day will come when Mr. Bryan and his ilk will learn that natural causes alone govern the prices of all products.—New York Press.

ALADDIN'S LAMP OUTDONE.

Increase in Value of Wheat, Corn and Oats Alone Estimated at $175,000,000.

	Oct. 13.	Sept. 12.
Wheat, Dec., bus.	$ .70⅞	$ .59⅝
Corn, Dec., bus.	.25⅝	.21½
Oats, Dec., bus.	.19⅛	.16½
Rye, Dec., bus.	.39	.33
Barley, malting	.36	.32
Flax, No. 1, bus.	.76	.65
Clover, 100 lbs.	8.25	5.00
Pork, bbl.	8.50	6.57½
Lard, per 100 lbs.	4.82½	3.60
Ribs, per 100 lbs.	4.27½	3.27½
Butter, lb.	.20	.15
Eggs, doz.	.15	.13
Cheese, lb.	.08 @ .08¾	.07 @ .07½
Potatoes, bus	.18 @ .24	.18 @ .30
Beans, bus.	1.02½	.82½
Beans, bus.	1.05	.85
Hides, lb.	.09 @ .09¼	.08½

Americans are in the midst of a marvelous era. Several hundred million dollars have been added to the value of American products in the last ninety days. The magic of Aladdin is tame by the side of the sober truth of modern trade. The wildest dreams of the apostles of fiatism pale into insignificance in comparison with the simple fact of today. Nature is making money for Americans faster than any printing press could do it. The rise in the prices of the products of American farms means the beginning of a prosperity that needs only the success of the honest dollar at the November election to guarantee its permanence.

Most of the chief farm products share in the advanced prices. Most of these commodities are being exported in enormous quantities, and in exchange America will get European gold. No one can say truly how much has been added to the wealth of Americans by the rise, but a few figures will give the reader an inkling of the mighty force at work for American weal. Corn has risen 5 cents a bushel, wheat 14 cents and oats 4 cents. Competent grain men estimate that those advances have added to the value of the holdings in this country on the three cereals alone the following enormous sums:

Corn	$100,000,000
Wheat	50,000,000
Oats	25,000,000

Appreciation on Other Products.

To these must be added an aggregated appreciation of many millions on other commodities. Pork, for instance, has advanced from its low point by $1.85 a barrel, and ribs have advanced nearly 4 cent a pound. Lard has gone up more than $4 a tierce. Rye has been advanced nearly 10 cents a bushel, flaxseed 15 cents and barley 8 cents. Cloverseed has scored an increase of $3.25 per hundred weight.

The yearly sales of butter and eggs exceed in cash value all the other products of the farm. Butter has advanced 25 per cent. and eggs 45 per cent. The price of cheese has risen 25 to 30 per cent. White beans are 45 to 50 per cent. higher. Most of these products are in active demand in Europe. They are pouring across the sea in such streams that there is not shipping enough to move them promptly. Even Australia and India are sending for the good things of the American farm. The seas are covered with regular liners and with tramp steamers flocking to America shores for the rich freightage.

Orchards Fall in Line.

But this list does not exhaust the names of the staples that have scored sensational gains. The American orchard is coming in for a share of the good times. To the list may be added California dried fruits, such as raisins, prunes, apricots and peaches, which have gained from 15 to 50 p[illegible] and are still going up. Canned goods, such as tomatoes, corn and peas, now an important part of the world's food supply, have shown material improvement in prices. The average man may be blind to the import of higher prices, because of limited information. A slight advance in the value of one or two articles in which he may have a personal interest may have little significance, and when there is such a general rise as is now going on it requires a comprehensive survey of the situation to grasp the vastness of the addition to the value of the products of the farmer.—Chicago Times-Herald.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN—POTPOURI 1896.

(*Tune—"Here's to Good Old Wines, Drink Her Down."*)

We want an honest dollar, so we do,
We want an honest dollar, so we do,
We want an honest dollar and for it we will holler,
If we have to burst our collar—
Now will you?

Free silver'll never do, don't you see,
Free silver'll never do, don't you see,
Free silver'll never do, only for a shabby few,
A repudiating crew—
So they be.

Protection is our cry, so it is,
Protection is our cry, so it is,
Protection is our cry, and we'll shout it loud and high,
For election it is nigh—
So it is.

We're after Bryan's scalp, so we be,
We're after Bryan's scalp, so we be,
We're after Bryan's scalp, and we'll make him whine and yelp
After Populistic help—
Don't you see?

Now, Sewall he is sad, down in Maine,
Now, Sewall he is sad, down in Maine,
Now, Sewall he is sad, and Watson he is mad,
And it makes us awful glad—
Out of Maine.

We'll vote for honest money, so we will,
We'll vote for honest money, so we will,
We'll vote for honest money—not for Nebraska's money,
But McKinley and Hobart—
As we will.

—Judge F. J. Hamilton.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

BRYAN'S GREAT SILVER TRUST.

Conspiracy of Multi-Millionaire Mine-Owners to Rob the American People.

New York World (Dem.): The World showed yesterday that some of the mines produced silver at a cost of only 38 cents an ounce. The cost in other mines ranges upward to about 63 cents an ounce. As this silver is worth in the market 66 to 67 cents an ounce the margin of profit is easily seen to be a very heavy one—10 to 20 per cent.

Moreover, some of the mines represent no actual investment whatever. Counting "water" and all, the Elkhorn mine has a nominal capital of only $1,000,000. It has paid dividends amounting to $1,212,000. The Granite Mountain is nominally capitalized at $10,000,000. It has already returned in dividends to its stockholders $12,120,000. Other mines show enormous profits on investments that are largely fictitious.

Yet the multi-millionaires who own these properties coolly ask the people of the country to pay them incalculable millions of additional profit by coining each 66 cents' worth of their product into $1.29 worth of legal tender money. They ask the country thus almost exactly to double to them the market price of a product already so profitable that it pays them millions every year to produce it.

So far as they are concerned free coinage would do precisely this. It would enable them to pay a dollar of wages or debt with 51 cents' worth of silver. How far the process would enhance the general value of the silver dollar no man can know. But this much is clear: Every penny of the advance, be it much or little, must be paid out of the people's earnings, while every penny of the difference between the new price of silver and its mint price will represent so much of robbery from creditors and toilers.

In brief, this great silver trust is a conspiracy among a hundred or so multi-millionaire mine-owners to rob the public and to levy a tribute upon the wages of everyone who works.

Is there any conceivable reason why any workingman, any savings bank depositor, any holder of a life insurance policy, or any other honest man should vote for this ring's programme?