M. K. TURNER & CO., unexplained way illustrating the evils of

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER :

REPUBLICAN TICKE WILLIAM MCKINLEY

For Vice Presid GARRETT A. HOBAL of New Jersey.

STATE TICKET.

PETER O. CHARLE HENRY ttorney General ... ARTHUR S. C. Com. Pub. Lands and Bldgs.... H. Judges Supreme Court.. | ROBER Regent State University W. G. 1 First District. Record District Third District.

Sonatorial Ticket tor Twelfth District SIDN County Ticket.

was held at Omaha Saturday A WATER-SPOUT Struck Sa Texas, Sunday, causing gree tion of property.

With McKinley and tion we shall have more ment, more work, an

now making a tour of Europe and that he has with him a Egyptian independence dr prominent native officials. Ex.PRESIDENT HARRISON I

THE khedive of Egypt is r

a noteworthy article on the Si tion for the October numb Foram. It is probably the tribution to the discussion ve

LEW J. SMITH of Lincoln the campaign for Bentley. that the government has no to monetize gold and silv monetize wheat, and he ter currency a relic of barbarisa

MAJOR Mc KINLEY, literall the stump from now to the campaign. The people have b to him right along and yes stump was expressed to his nessee admirer.- | Canton Re

"THE American Ballot" is a forceful and suggestive p October Forum by the Hot Lusk, ex-member of the No Legislature, Mr. Lusk de workings of the Australian declares that the system not this country is nothing like i

THE Mount Holyoke college Hadley, Mass., the pioneer for the higher education of ceived a severe blow Sunda in the burning of the main with a probable loss of \$15 buildings destroyed cost \$ buildings and contents were

"FREE trade and free silv false friends of labor. The promise of cheap commodities money. The partial trial of has proved that the cheap of promised are dear to labor cost of labor; and cheap me equally dear to them and a their highest and best intere liam McKinley.

THE handsome increase Reed's majority in his re-elec grees is a flattering endorses man and all he represents. thing that a man of even his may be proud of, but the Tri that when McKinley makes inet he will find a place not only in his own state, h out the nation.—[Fremont '

MR. POWDERLY put the ta a nutshell when he sai York speech: "It sounds may that the world is my reservation is the first la as well as of nature." Th an individual, must live and lebts, and there is no hon method than to tax imports ome labor.-Inter Ocean.

Dunne the month of shown by the official redirector of the mint, there 2,650,000 silver dollars, alm especity of the mints. On t the government (which of c whole body of the people) re St of \$822,027, by reason once between the bullion silver and the value as it stamped by the governmen fit under the system prop Bryan party, would have be to the producers of silver bu of as now, to all the people.

The free silver orators have a great deal to say about trusts and combines nies the Minds of Many Mou-Nee and monopolies, as in some vague and

THE MONEY QUESTION IT IS SOMETHING LIKE THE YARD AND THE YARDSTICK

ey. Those pieces ordered must weigh, to the yard at such and such a price. But manufacturers soon found out that if they give full weight of honest material, according to agreement, no profit would result whatever. So, in order to

furrah for Mill and Jack ST R. E. LANGFORD.
"The Wearing of the Green."
nto may sing their songs and

To Chicago and the East.

The Inter Ocean

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LITERATURE

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! Nebraska.

BRYAN'S HOME

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

HIS PLATFORM ANALYZED.

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

question. Mr. Bryan has seen fit to tell his audiences 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 misleads 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 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 upen 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 It is probably true that the politicians dangerous thing, seeks to discredit the business mind of the country by denouncbusiness 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.

The threat of free trade in the cam-paign of '92 and in the election of '92, frightened the business mind of the couninto 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 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 with what he says. He talks kindly to the laboring man and his words are as sweet as honey. But the thinking labor-ing man knows that so long as industry, that is, the mind force which is man-aging industry, is afraid of free coinage, that all plans for the enlargement of in-dustry 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 every will be taken up and carried into execu-tion 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

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 evening of the people. 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, When the country has struck down its present hankers, 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?

acterizes a victory of the people, because it will bring them better times. It may 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 laboring men and farmers to expect better times through the election of Mr. as this, but what reason have these laboring men and farmers to expect better 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 prosperity? Can you revive business by doing that which paralyzes the hope and courage of business men? When the industries of the nation revive, there must be some mind force in the country. Thus the silver money of the country was demonetized; it was deprived of its legal tender quality. Thus the silver money of the country was demonetized; 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 ready to invest money. There must be banks and these banks must not only have funds, but they must be willing to invest these funds, and they must believe and have confidence before they can consent. Mr. Bryan admits that they are not consenting now; will they consent after election?

When Ignatious Donnelly was demonetized: it was deprived of its legal tender quality. Thus the silver money of the country was struck down."

The News is in error. Section 67 of the act of 1873 contained a proviso that "this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is saved." This language preserved the legal tender quality of the silver dollar, since the right to pay one's debts in silver dollars was one of the rights accrued under former acts, which nothing contained in the act was permitted to destrace.

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 saything to do with him. If I had my way he would come off of that ticket in twenty-four house." Mr. Donnelly then went into a bitter tirade against all bankers and business men in general, and the laboring men who heard him applauded his atterances. Now it must have occurred to the more thoughtful of these laboring men that every day's work and every dollar 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 coinage might revive industry and bring better times. speech in front of the Hotel Lincoln.

coinage might revive industry and bring

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 nation are thoroughly informed from a business standpoint and from a nonpar-business standpoint and from a nonpar-makes capital afraid, and if the workers stand ready by their votes and their maployer. 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 the melodrama—the "tank show." He consent to the employment of thousands of men, and whether they are employed or not depends more upon his judgment than upon their own. The industries of the world, no matter who is employed in them, have always been and always wil 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 emp at the Burlington machines shops at Lin-coln, 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 of those who must furbusiness judgment of those who must furnish money to pay for this labor. And this 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 prosperity of the future by the political conditions of the future. If this business mind sees in the election of Berran and chean money signs of future Bryan and cheap money signs of future stagnation and depression, then it is but natural that it should keep the number of natural that it should keep the number of 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 market in these great centers of industry in the East for Nebraska's food product, 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 cess 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 upor a farm without the consent of the own 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. r of the farm.

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 Seotember 8 in front of the state capitol building at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan, after denouncing the business element 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 whose interest his candidate and for the mine of the country in November. This he characterizes a victory of the people, because it will being the state army there will be enough of the farmers should for the mine owners of Colorador, in whose interest his candidate and the leders facts as Ajax did the light-ning.

William Jennings Bryan and his plating in dustry and Mr. Bryan and the conduction is fast-end deep upon him and the leaders of his cause, that the thing which they are the content to \$1 and in the same breath insists that the miner will be able to get 53 cents worth of metal coined in-the miner will be able to get 53 cents worth of metal coined in-the miner will be able to get 53 cents and give the who will business that the miner will be able to get 53 cents and give the miner will be miner will be able to get 53 cents and jone to get 53 cents and give the miner will be miner will be able to get 53 cents and in the same breath insists that the miner will be able to get 53 cents and give the who will be able to get 53 cents and jone to get 53 cents and rado, in whose interest his candidacy ex-

Silver Dollars Are Legal Tender.

SOME PERTINENT BUT RATHER EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS FOR MR. BRYAN.



As he comes upon the stage and as the applause breaks forth he smiles. It is a pleased smile—properly speaking, a grin. The grin of one to whom the Effects of Industrial Depression in Cities Brought Home in a Practical Way.

STORY OF A KANSAS FARMER.

members what is expected of him. His attitude at once suggests the hero of the melodrama—the "tank show." He looks this way, then that, and then toward the part of his audience from which comes the most hilarious demonstration. He grins again, as he thinks of his side of it. If the noise continues, he turns to those about him and smiles naively. But he is not afraid of it. The eyes glow and gratification shows in every movement, glance and action. Decrease in the Consumption of Food by Laborers Affects the Sale of Farm Products.

A stock-feeder of Kansas, recently in The eyes glow and gratification shows in every movement, glance and action.

He is introduced and stands erect and again grins. It is not the pleasing, dignified acknowledgment in keeping with the honor to which the man aspires, but the smile of the magician to the audience that cheers because it is mystified. He raises a restraining hand to hash the demonstration. The movement is graceful, nothing more. Like every gesture he makes, it lacks strength. The hands are weak, hopelessly so. If the applause continues, he waits, posing as if for the camera. He is patient. A dignified statesman's very presence would command silence after the first burst of applause. It would not be necessary for the great man to wait until every uncouth wit had made his joke, but this man lacks the dignity of the position. He plays for the gallery, and the gallery whistles, stamps and claims him for its very own. 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 send-ing his teams a few miles farther in all directions he would double the quan-tity of cream gathered, double the amount of butter produced and consequently He begins his address with a weiturned 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 hearof 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

very own. He begins his address with a well-

ers; then an argument, then one condi-tion, and still another, and then, as a

tion, 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 roise to please the ear of his

fireworks.

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.

The manager explained that to enlarge the circle of their farmer patrons would 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

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 larged 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 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 were not eating butter, but were buying oleomargarine and other cheap imitafireworks.

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 lighttions of butter, and because of all these tions 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 to explain that a creamery in Kansas, Nebraska or Iowa depended upon the big cities for its customers. In small towns many of the people keep cows of their own, but in the big cities such as Denver, Kansas City, Omaha. St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, where thousands of laboring men are gathered, the farmers find their best customers not only for dairy products but all the other food products of the farm. The families of these laboring men are extravagant caters and extravagant buyers of farm products cows of their own, but in the big cities such as Denver, Kansas City, Omaha. St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, where thousands of laboring men are gathered, the farmers find their best customers not only for dairy products but all the other food products of the farm. The families of these laboring men are extravagant eaters and textravagant buyers of farm products when they have the money to buy with. When the laboring men in these cities are employed they consume vast quantities of butter, ergs, four, meal, beef and poultry. The thousands of creameries in Kansas, Iown and Nebraska had more orders for their product than they could supply before the Democratic panic stooped the industries in the cities and threw the laboring men out of work. In the last two years the demand for food products have been less and less, in this country, and the man who attempts to make such a classification is unworthy the support of the free American sovereigns. Every man is a prince and no man is a peasant typic of the panic stooped the industries in the cities and threw the laboring men out of work. In the last two years the demand for food products have been less and less, increased the percentage of idle mills and so narrowed the outlet and crippled the financial resources of Eastern distributors of wool wool wool that the latter have practically ceased purchases of the staple in the country and the man who attempts to make such a classification is unworthy the support of the free American sovereigns. Every man is a prince and no man is a peasant typic transport of the paper of the paper of the product supply before the Democratic panic stooped the industries in the cities and threw the laboring men out of work. In the last two years the demand for food products have been less and less, 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 man is a prince of He defies facts as Ajax did the lightshowing 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 creamery, these farmers gathered the idea, as they had never understood it before, that the food-producing farm is dependent upon the food-consuming city for its market and that have more than enough in spite of his hibits, his drunkenness or his improvimen in the cities are growing more and more economical in their consumption of food. In a long conversation with the manager of the creamery, these farmers gathered the idea, as they had never understood it before, that the food-producing farm is dependent upon the food-consuming city for its market and that the price of food and the demand for it depends upon the employment at good dence, 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 sane man would hesitate to advise his worst enemy.

He distributes chaff, coolly predicts a panic, quotes the words of Christ as glibly as the rowdy uses his name, and

ploying more and more men, or whether they are little by little narrowed many

-Chicago Tribune, August 26.

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.

revived, because labor can find employment 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 and even be enthusiastic, but if the mind of the business man 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 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 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 mas by including 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 remain forever, that mind, and not ma-jorities, 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 com-munity than the judgment of many men who work with their muscles on the farm and in the factory.

JONES' SILVER MINE

The present interest in anything relat-ing to silver recalls James Russell Low-ell'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 why, Jones is Senator, and so he strives o make us buy his ingots all our lives it a stiff premium on the market price, silver currency would be so nice?" "What is Jones' plan?"—"A coinage, to be

To rise and fall with Wall street's temperature. Tou 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

Remember This.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGE.

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,

portant 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 women—women 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 illu-mine 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.

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 ploying 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

In the Chicago headquarters Mrs. Fos-ter's chief assistant and secretary is Mrs. Alice Rosseter Willard, who has wide 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

During the many weary months after

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 to some other person's free silver theory would, if transferred to the money

"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 the price of food and the demand for it depends upon the employment at good wages of the laboring people of the cities. This much the farmers had already understood in a general way, but they had never stopped to realize the farmore important truth, that the management of these great laboring employing industries devolves entirely upon the trained business minds of the heads of these industries whom the Popocratic orators now denounce as plutocrats, and enemies of the common people. It is very fine sport for eloquent office-seeking politicians to denounce the men who manage the labor industries, to call them "plutocrats," "goldbuga," "robbers," "oppopressors" and other offensive names, but after all these eloquent speeches have been delivered and after all this mischievous talk has had its effect

In three states of the Union, Wyo-ming, 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 im-

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red and Ninety-Siz. nce of the United indred and Twentystate the Thirtieth. J. A. PIPER. Secretary of State. CASSIN. and

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having directed the eyes of his hearers upon a bubble which floats pleasingly about, he says: "I thank you."

In all parts of the country women have

organized campaign committees, working under the direction of the Woman's bu-

reau of the national Republican commit-

tee. They distribute literature and use their personal influence with husbands, brothers and other relatives to secure their votes for the good cause, paying especial attention to first voters.

Paul Armstrong.