

Friday, Oct. 8.

THE MODERN FARMER.

His Lot Is Improving Faster than That of Other Men.

The old-time farmer's boy was not serious to blame for striking out for the city. His pathway of life was not strewn with roses, nor were his days a succession of joyous picnics.

In the summer he was expected to hold the handles of a bull tongue plow and tramp adown the rows of corn until long after the chickens had gone to their nightly rest.

Now it is different. The farmer no longer comes to town in his road wagon, sitting on a two-inch plank laid across the top of the wagon, but he rides in his surrey, his horses arrayed in silver-mounted harness.

The time is near at hand when, instead of being the slave of toil, the farmer will be the man of leisure as well as the man of capital.

When that time comes it will be found that the ambition of young men will lie in the direction of becoming landed country gentlemen instead of hard-driven, overworked and smothered-for-air residents of the cities.

Silver Issue Dead.

From all reliable sources it appears that the much advertised 10-to-1 camp meeting in Springfield, Ohio, was a most conspicuous failure. The Cincinnati Enquirer keeps up the semblance of a large attendance and great enthusiasm, but the facts gathered by other correspondents show that it was a failure that will damage the 10-to-1 fad.

In his 10-to-1 speech Mr. Bryan revived his two piles of wheat. Suppose, he said, in effect, that if all the wheat in the world is collected in two piles, and that one of the piles is burned, will not the other pile be doubled in value?

In the first place, the Republican party did not burn one-half of the money in the country. That statement is just a plain misstatement. In 1873 our circulation was only \$751,881,849; in 1896 it was \$1,506,631,125.

The Bogansville Affair. It is said the attempted assassination of Isaiah H. Loftin, the colored postmaster of Bogansville, Ga., will be made the basis of an immediate and vigorous prosecution of all who are connected with the affair.

The Price of Cotton Ties. A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., states that an Illinois manufacturing company offers to furnish the regular flat cotton tie at 70 cents per bundle at wholesale in carload lots, or at 75 cents at retail, and that several carloads have already been ordered for that immediate section.

Gorman law was in force and cotton ties were on the free list, but the price was \$1.35 per bundle at wholesale. This year we have the Dingley bill and a protective tariff on cotton ties and they are offered at 70 cents a bundle at wholesale.

An Object Lesson.

The financial situation in the Southern Republic presents an object lesson which should not be lost upon our friends, the free silver lunatics. Advice from the City of Mexico, in the words of a recent arrival from that unhappy place, paint "a gloomy picture of the future."

All branches of business are paralyzed and Americans are leaving the country in droves. Merchants who have outstanding accounts and who are compelled to collect them in silver are being put to a tremendous loss.

The evolution of a free silver basis in Mexico substantiates every thing alleged by the opponents of Mr. Bryan in the last presidential campaign in this country. It was then said that wages were the last to go up, and that currency inflation of every kind was injurious to the masses.

In Mexico the masses are not responsible for the financial crisis. The Government maintains its silver basis without consulting them. But in the United States, had the free coinage of silver been adopted, the people themselves would have wrought their own ruin.

Free Coinage of Freight Cars. The free silver leaders have contended that what is needed is an increase in the volume of money; but that does not seem to be the trouble just at present.

Have a New Opportunity. Democratic orators who last year were trying to convince the public that the clique of financiers in Europe whom they vaguely denominated "money power" were responsible for the adoption of the gold standard by all the intelligent nations of the earth, will now have an opportunity to make an equally interesting and equally reasonable assertion by charging up to the gold power the failure of the crops all over the world.

Wheat to Bring Golden Dollars. While our wheat production is very large this year, our home consumption is increasing with returning prosperity and we will have to hold the major part of it for our own people.

Absurdity Is Made Clear. The recent statements of Statistician Mulhall, in which he shows that the prairie States are the most prosperous spot upon the face of the earth, make clear the absurdity of the effort which was made by the silver orators last year to induce the people of that section to adopt cheap money as a basis of further prosperity.

Threats Not Carried Out. It is not observed that the countries which were making that terrific protest against our new tariff three months ago are putting any of their implied threats into execution.

Had to Have an Issue. People who are surprised that the three anti-Republican conventions in Nebraska decided to again advocate free silver should remember that they had to have something for an issue.

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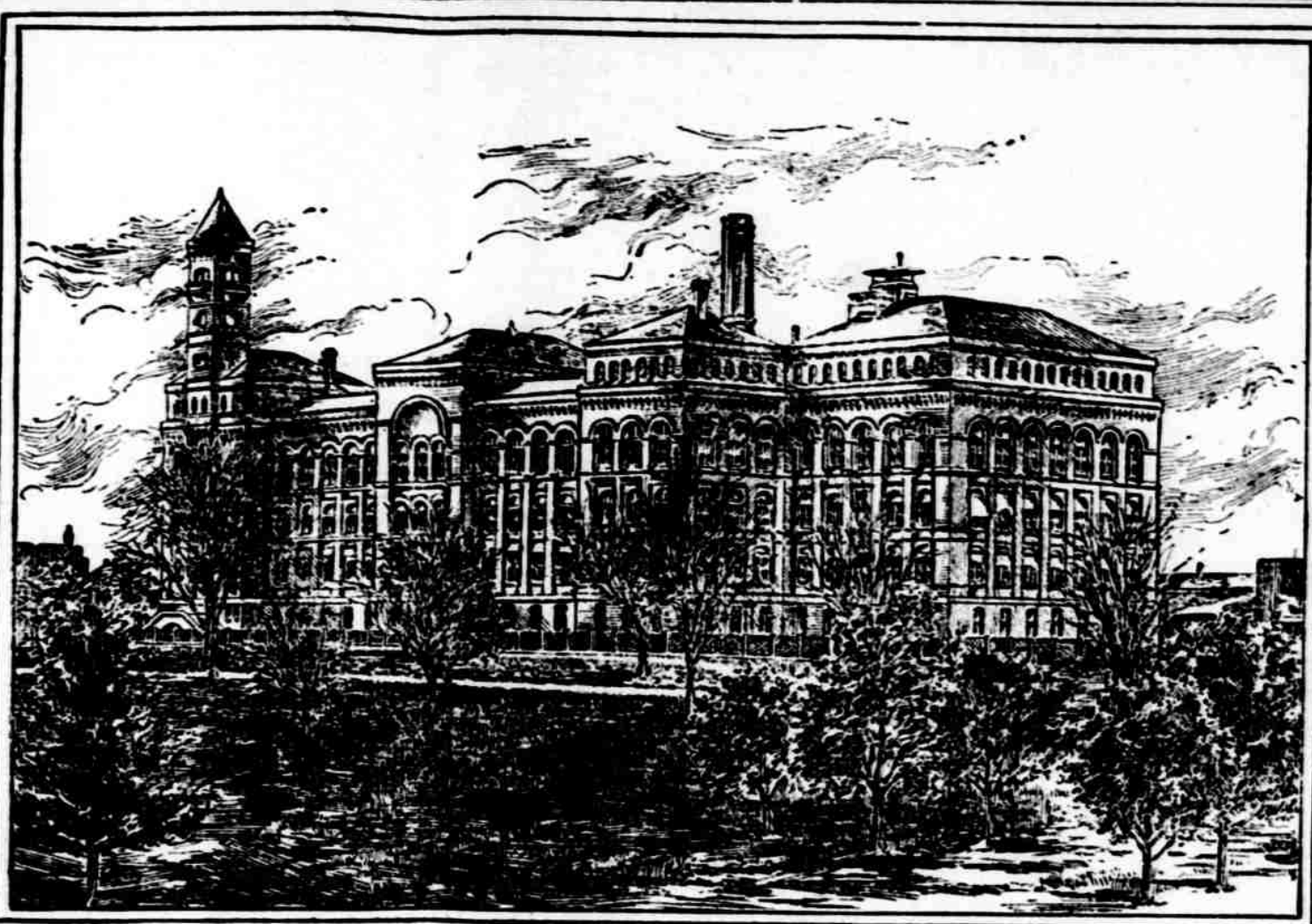
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BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

THE Bureau of Engraving and Printing, situated at the corner of B and Fourteenth streets southwest, is 200 feet long, 135 feet wide and constructed of pressed brick, fireproof throughout, only doors and window frames being of wood.

SOUTHERNS CONTROL.

Cringing Southern Mudills Not in Management of the Party.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, the boss of the Democratic party, appears to be a ready letter writer. He recently sent one to the Democratic State Committee of New York, in which he declared it would be "impolitic" to indorse the Chicago platform.

The result of this veering around is that the Bryanites are incensed with Jones and are saying ugly things about him. Nevertheless Jones is the boss of the party, and feels that it is within his province to go around with the wind and generally do as he pleases.

Not Controlled by Silver.

Russia's exports of grain, according to the latest advices, have amounted to only about 65 per cent this year of those of 1896, the total of all kinds of grain amounting to 143,000,000 bushels during the first eight months of the present year.

Straws from the Post office.

The records of the New York postoffice show that nearly ten thousand more domestic money orders were paid at the general office in the first two weeks of August this year than in the same time last year.

Why They're Paying Mortgages.

It seems now that it is the poor farmers who are being "intimidated." Last fall the Popocrats assumed that the workingmen were professing friendship for the Republicans because they feared dismissal if they did not, but the election showed that there was no foundation for this assertion.

Failures Have Decreased.

Business failures in the United States: Second week September, 1897.....169 Second week September, 1896.....315 Second week September, 1895.....218 Second week September, 1894.....218 Second week September, 1893.....346

Hauling Down the Silver Flag.

More than local significance attaches to the refusal of the Democratic State Committee of New York to revive the free silver coinage issue for use in the ap-

proaching State campaign.

Despite the air of ingenuously given to the committee's discovery that it was clearly without authority to write a party platform, its failure to express last Wednesday even the smallest opinion on public questions bears all the earmarks of deliberate and studied policy.

"PROVIDED" AND "IF."

Stand in the Way of that Silver and Bank of England Story.

What the Bank of England proposes to do about silver was formally and authoritatively stated yesterday at the semi-annual meeting of the bank by the Governor, who read a letter he had written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating, in substance, that the bank was prepared to do what it was permitted to do by the bank act of 1844, that is, to carry one-fifth of the reserve against its notes in silver, provided, however, that the French mint is again opened to the free coinage of silver.

The Silver Missionaries.

Senators Cannon and Pettigrew are in Japan, where they propose to interview the emperor on the silver question. Possibly they think the emperor has not heard of the fall in silver, or if he has, that he will be unable to resist their wonderful eloquence, and so will immediately comply and all orders looking to the establishment of the gold standard in his dominions.

The manner in which these silver apostles are wandering around the world seeking to gain some support would be pitiful if it were not for the fact most of them are greatly interested in mining and are seeking to foist a depreciated metal upon the world, in order that they may profit personally.

Pettigrew and Mantle.

Nobody has called attention to a great anxiety on the part of the public to know the result of the interview of Senators Pettigrew and Mantle with the Mikado of Japan on the true cause of the demonization of silver. The fact is, everybody except Pettigrew and Mantle understood all about it before they left, or if they did not they could easily have learned it by an examination of the official report of the director of our mint, which shows that the Japanese silver yen, which in 1887 was worth 75.3 cents, had, by July, 1897, dropped to 47.8, while the gold yen had not changed a particle, the prices of 1888 and 1897 being precisely the same, 90.7.

Iowa Democracy and Gov. Boies.

The Democratic party in Iowa is not content to lose the alliance of the other anti-Republicans of the State, but by its latest move it has ostracized the Boies element. The venerable "Uncle Horace" saw fit to advocate the adoption of the commercial ratio between gold and silver, and base free coinage thereon, instead of 16 to 1. He insisted upon it. Thereupon the leaders ordered him to the rear. He is no longer allowed to go to and fro up and down the State preaching the gospel of free coinage at 36 to 1.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Making Our Own Tin Plate.

The free trade theorists are not hunting up just now their assertions made when the McKinley law was enacted, that no amount of protection would enable the United States to make its own tin plate. Not only is the bulk of our tin plate now being manufactured at home as a result of that protection thus given, but our manufacturers of that article are actually invading foreign markets.

Sick of His Own Medicine.

The Ohio-man-afraid-of-his-platform is now presenting a curious spectacle. Two months ago he crammed free silver, and free silver only, down the throat of the Democratic party, and now he is as sick of the dose as were the other people. But he can't get rid of it now. He has made his bed, he must lie in it.

BRYAN REVERSES HIMSELF.

Impertinence and Effrontery that Would Shame a Street Fakir.

A year ago W. J. Bryan was traveling back and forth across the American continent declaring that the law of supply and demand had nothing whatever to do with the prices of American products, and that the only hope for advancement out of the condition of industrial prostration was through the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

It would not be so bad if Mr. Bryan remained content with reversing himself. But with an impertinence and effrontery that would make a patent medicine fakir ashamed of himself he proceeds to reverse all of the American people who did not agree with his highpopalorum theory of a year ago. Everywhere and upon all occasions the Republicans insisted during the campaign of 1896 that the price of products was governed by the law of supply and demand.

Trusts and Free Trade.

Under protection, when business thrives and confidence reigns, men do not wait long to compete with, and break down, a trust which charges exorbitant prices. Under free trade, when business is paralyzed and confidence blasted, men do not put their money into new enterprises, and consequently those who are already established in any business have things all their own way with what business is left to them.

A Marked Contrast.

What a marked contrast exists between conditions in the United States to-day and those of the corresponding period of President Cleveland's last term. Four years ago, with a low tariff staring the manufacturers of the country in the face, business was going to everlasting smash, banks breaking, railroads going into the hands of receivers, factories closing, and workmen thrown out of employment by the hundreds of thousands.

The Shipping Question.

Shipping is the one industry that England protects; shipping is the one industry that the United States does not protect. Last year the total tonnage of new vessels launched by Great Britain was over a million tons; the total tonnage of new vessels launched by the United States was less than one-fifth of that of Great Britain.

Protection in the South.

The growth of protective sentiment in the South, shown by the election of Senator McLaurin in South Carolina, is no surprise to those who have studied the situation in that section. The New York Sun, whose editors scan the political horizon pretty closely, in a recent article points out the growth of Republicanism in that section, and says it is to be an important field for the party in future.

ONLY A MINUTE.

It Doesn't Take Long to Read these Snap-Shots.

Advices from Mexico show that silvermen there are urging steps looking to the adoption of the gold standard.

Mr. Bryan is so busy studying Spanish that he has not had time to explain the advance in the price of wheat.

Ex-Candidate Bryan, in an article in the New York World, says: "Those who favored free coinage may be wrong." Can it be possible, Mr. Bryan?

The advance in the price of wool and sheep will soon bring back to the farmer the 75 million dollars loss in the value of sheep which befell them under the Wilson law.

The more the coal strike is studied the more apparent it becomes that the reduction in coal tariff by the Wilson law is responsible for the low wages which caused it.

If anybody croaks about the light receipts in the first month of the Dingley law, remind him of the enormous importations of the months which preceded its enactment.

Did Mr. Bryan demand that \$1,500 be to get for his Ohio speech in "good coin of present standard weight and fineness"? That is the habit of his masters; why not Bryan, too?

The farmers are too busy to listen to free silver speeches now. That species of pastime may get for free trade times like those of the past three years, but not under protection.

It now takes two ounces of fine silver to pay for a bushel of wheat. One year ago one ounce of silver was equivalent in the markets of the world to just about one bushel of wheat.

"Comrade McKinley" was cordially greeted by the old soldiers at Buffalo. He is the first President who served in the ranks as a private soldier and will probably be the only one.

Why don't Professor Debs and his associates call on the framers of the Wilson law to help out the miners? It was clearly the reduction of the tariff that caused the reduction in the miners' wages.

Oh, by the way, have the Ohio and Iowa and Maryland and Kentucky and Nebraska and New Jersey and New York Democrats forgotten about the tariff? They seem to be strangely silent on the subject.

Advices from abroad show that the foreign rye crop is as badly off as the wheat crop, and as rye is largely used for bread in European countries, this development indicates a still greater demand for American wheat.

The calamity strikers of last year have not told the farmers yet how it is that wool and wheat have advanced 50 per cent in price since their shrieks of last year while silver has meantime industriously fallen 25 per cent.

The British goldbugs again have the American farmer by the throat. This time it is in the shape of 450,000 English sovereigns, or over \$2,000,000 coming into San Francisco from Australia in exchange for American wheat.

With an increase of 50 per cent in the value of wheat in the past year, and a fall of 25 per cent in the value of silver meantime, the gentlemen who were exporting the wheat and silver theory last year are now seeking for new occupation.

Professor Wilson does not seem to be much in demand as a campaign orator among the Democrats this year. His name is a little too suggestive of the recent bitter experiences of the workingmen and farmers of this country.

The old Democratic "rag" about increased prices under the new tariff law is not being heard this time—the reason is that the average Democrat knows that protests against protection are not longer popular with the people of this country.

One remarkable development of the opening months of the new tariff law is the general gratification with which it is accepted irrespective of party. Even the Democrats are omitting the usual talk about increase in prices under the new law.

"Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached the point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."—Bismarck.

With several shiploads of gold coming in at the western ports from Klondike, others from Australia, and many more coming in at the East, in payment for their golden grain, the farmers are not spending much time listening to free silver speeches this fall.

That little group of despairing statesmen who sailed for Japan some weeks ago in search of the true facts with reference to the demonization of silver by that country have not yet favored the people of the United States with the result of their investigation.

The continual fall in the value of silver is causing great distress among the laboring people of Mexico. The dollar in which they are paid is now worth only 40 cents, and they get only about half as many of them for a given amount of work as workmen in the United States.

The calamity orators are in trouble again. The recent statement of the condition of the national banks of the United States shows the individual deposits to be the largest in their history, amounting to the enormous sum of \$1,770,480,536. If this is McKinley calamity, let's have more of it.

"Blessed is the country whose soldiers fight for it and are willing to give the best they have, the best that any man has, their own lives, to preserve it, because they love it. Such an army the United States has always commanded in all her history."—President McKinley at Buffalo.

Get Good Money for Wheat.

The farmers are now getting just two and a half times as much for wheat as Mr. Bryan and his followers promised them if they adopted free coinage. They promised \$1 per bushel for wheat in silver dollars, and admitted that they didn't know what the silver coins would be worth. They are now worth 40 cents under free coinage, while the farmers are getting two and a half times that in good American 100-cent dollars.—Exchange.

Not a Safe Money Metal.

A fall of 20 per cent in value in a money metal in ten months would seem to warrant the belief that it is not very safe as a money metal. Yet that is just the fall in the value of silver since last November. It was worth 65 1/2 cents per ounce in New York on Nov. 3, 1896, and is worth only 51 cents to-day.