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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1900.

☞ To Subscribers of THE JOURNAL—Please look at the date opposite your name on the wrapper of your JOURNAL or on the margin of THE JOURNAL. Up to this date, your subscription is paid or accounted for.

Republican National Ticket.

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

For Vice-President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor,
C. H. DIETRICH, Adams.

Lieutenant Governor,
E. P. SAVAGE, Custer.

Secretary of State,
G. W. MARSH, Richardson.

Treasurer,
WILLIAM STUEFFER, Cuming.

Auditor,
CHARLES WESTON, Sheridan.

Attorney General,
F. N. PROUT, Gage.

Land Commissioner,
GEORGE D. FOLLMER, Nuckolls.

Superintendent,
W. K. FOWLER, Washington.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress, Third District,
JOHN R. HAYS.

Senatorial.

For Senator 12th District,
JAMES E. NORTH.

Float Representative.

Float Representative, 25th District, composed of Platte and Nance counties,
WM. HAUPTMANN.

County.

Representative, 24 District,
H. B. REED.

County Attorney,
S. S. McALLISTER.

For Supervisor Districts No. 6 and 7,
JOHN E. HOFFMAN.

City.

For Assessor City of Columbus,
O. C. SHANNON.

IT is claimed that gold has been found in sand near Kearney $1.50 to $10 to the ton, and easily got by the Edison method.

EIGHT distinct earthquake shocks were felt at Jacksonville, Florida, Oct. 31 between 11:15 a. m., and 4 p. m., no special damage.

No man who worships at Tammany's shrine and bows in submission to its prophet can ever be president of the United States.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE man who purposely and deliberately obstructs the right of free speech or of a fair election is not worthy of being classed among American citizens.

THE earthquake Monday in Caracas, Venezuela, entirely destroyed San Casimir, Cuba and Charallano. An islet situated at the mouth of the river Neveri has disappeared.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, known in history as the founder of the democratic party in the United States, believed in combating error with truth alone, and not with a greater error.

Is our general government to be Tammanyized? It is to be hoped not. The evidence is overwhelming that Bryan's election would mean, at least that Croker would be dispenser of U. S. patronage in New York—city and state.

WHAT was supposed at first to be Cuban itch has been prevalent for some time on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations and at Decatur, Burt county. A specialist from Omaha has been called in and pronounces it smallpox, similar to that in Nebraska City two years ago and Omaha last year.

If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.—Hon. William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1900.

IT has been known all along that the popocrats were having a great portion of their campaign work of a clerical nature in Nebraska done by clerks drawing pay from the state for doing the work of the public, but it now develops that they are even getting their printing done at one of the state institutions. This is hardly the brand of reform the people of the state have a right to expect from people who make such large pretensions, but is no surprise to those who have kept posted on the doings of the "reformers."—Omaha Bee.

A BURLINGTON man has a few prosperity figures to offer. Nearly a year ago a new scale of pay for switchmen was made effective. Before it went into effect day switchmen, who worked thirty-one days in the month received $65.57 for their labor. Now they receive $80.48. Under the old scale night switchmen received $71.54, while they now receive $86.44. Day foremen received $77.50, but they now get $89.42, while night foremen received under the old scale $82.46. They now receive $95.38. The aggregate amount paid out to laborers in the Lincoln yards this month will greatly exceed the amount paid out one year ago.—Nebraska State Journal.

TOO MANY TO TALK AGAINST.

There is $451,477,404 in yellow boys piled up in the United States treasury. No wonder Mr. Bryan doesn't talk silver.—Washington Post.

The Ticket.

From top to bottom of the republican ticket, there is not a candidate but is worthy of your confidence and your ballot. The head of the ticket, President McKinley, has proved by his very excellent management of affairs, his capacity, his integrity and his patriotism, and deserves re-election.

Theodore Roosevelt, whether as civilian or soldier, has given evidence of remarkable insight into the motives of men; is magnanimous, yet just; has excellent executive ability, and is in every important particular, beyond comparison better than his opponent, Adlai Stevenson.

The state ticket is "business," through and through, each man named being strongly qualified for serving the people of the state. In all the state offices we need men who will not blunder; men who know what the law is, and will not guess at it; men who will be servants of all the people in the general interest, and not merely party "bosses" of different grades, seeking mainly how they may continue themselves in office.

John R. Hays, candidate for representative in congress, is an ardent and thorough lover of his country, well informed in matters of state, conscientious, able and courageous.

James E. North, the candidate for state senator, notwithstanding the fusion odds, (which would be against him in an ordinary campaign), is very likely of election, as he is well known all through the two counties of the district and has made a personal campaign. When you elect Mr. North, you have a man who has a mind of his own, knows what he wants, and works toward that end. A legislator should be a man of fixed principles and having the courage of his convictions. His principles of action must be such as to energize his thinking every moment of his career, because he must be continually on the alert to secure what he wants in the way of legislation or defeat what he does not want. In other words, he must be for and work for the public good, and can best do that when he stands firm as a rock against what is wrong. He has a mind of his own, and will not be led around or dictated to.

Wm. Hauptmann, candidate for float representative is a young man who is making a splendid campaign. He deserves to be elected, not alone for his speaking ability, but also because his will be another vote for two republicans as United States senators.

Harry B. Reed, candidate for representative of Platte county, manager of the Bismark creamery, is a level-headed farmer, a representative republican of his community, a property owner, and one who can be trusted to help make laws for the people of Nebraska, while at the same time looking after the particular interests of Platte county. There are some things out of the ordinary to be done at Lincoln during the coming session, among the most important of which are the election of two men to represent Nebraska in the councils of the nation, taking the places of Senators Allen and Thurston. Also the re-districting of the state, and technically known as apportionment, for which our delegation, (having the benefit of Senator North's former two terms in the senate, and his large acquaintance with the prominent men of the state) will be very well equipped.

The republican candidate for county attorney, Stephen S. McAllister, is known as one of the best read lawyers in the county; a man of excellent legal ability, who would not be compelled to call in additional counsel (at the county's expense) to help out. He fully knows the needs of the county, and would make an efficient legal adviser for the county officers, and fully and courageously do his duty.

John E. Hoffman is the republican candidate for supervisor. It is a well-known fact that this office is not one of large salary, but of the very first importance to the public in point of usefulness. The body of supervisors are to the county what the congress is to the United States, and what the general assembly is to the state. Mr. Hoffman knows the needs of his district and the county; is a man fitted in every way for work with fellow-supervisors, and will make one of the best supervisors Platte county has ever had.

O. C. Shannon, who has served as city assessor and given good satisfaction in the discharge of its duties, deserves re-election. A vote for him will be given to a competent and faithful man.

CHARLES H. DIETRICH.

This is a very fair representation of the republican candidate for governor. Does he look like a disreputable character?

There is just now, at the close of the campaign, being made an effort to besmirch this man who has for years borne a good reputation as a business man and citizen.

Read the record in another column.

Two Views.

Great is Tammany and Richard Croker is its prophet.—William J. Bryan.

Great is Tammany and Richard Croker is in it—for profit.—Seth Low.

John R Hays for Congress.

The political campaign is now so nearly at an end that the general result of the election can be pretty accurately forecasted.

The polls of the states that have been taken show with reasonable certainty which way the election is going.

There is every indication of a republican victory. The conditions are just right for it and there can be no reasonable doubt that the splendid administration of President McKinley is to be sustained.

The wagering of money is a good index. Wagers are made on the best obtainable information, for men do not hazard valuable things on mere bravado. They bet on their judgment. It is significant that odds of as high as ten to one are given in favor of McKinley on general results. No fusionist is willing to wager except on heavy odds.

This is preliminary to stating the sequence of the foregoing. It being thus assured that McKinley is to be re-elected president it becomes a matter of business to the average voter of this district to have in congress a member who is in accord with the administration. In other words, it becomes a matter of business to elect John R. Hays to represent the Third congressional district.

It is a well-known fact that the usefulness of a member of congress depends very much upon his being in political harmony with the administration. He is better received at the white house; he is granted more favors and requests in the departments; in short, he will have much greater weight and influence at Washington.

Of Mr. Hays it may be said that he will naturally take creditable rank among the members of the lower house of congress. He is genial and popular among those with whom he comes in contact. This is an element of strength not to be ignored. In character he is above reproach. In capabilities he will not be found wanting. He is a good debater and will be competent to hold his own in the forensic duels daily fought in the house.—Fremont Tribune.

Election of 1899.

For convenience of JOURNAL readers we give below, by township and ward, the vote on Holcomb, fusion candidate for judge of the supreme court, and Reese, republican candidate:

HOLCOMB.	TOWNSHIP.	REESE.
157....	Columbus, First Ward,....	86
110....	" Second "	79
104....	" Third "	120
118....	Columbus Township.....	67
50....	Bismark..... "	38
62....	Sherman ..... "	40
85....	Creston..... "	80
96....	Shell Creek.... "	30
81....	Grand Prairie.. "	15
103....	Humphrey..... "	37
64....	Butler..... "	32
33....	Loup..... "	19
147....	Lost Creek.... "	99
71....	Burrows..... "	55
175....	Granville..... "	55
119....	Monroe..... "	82
68....	Joliet..... "	39
128....	St. Bernard..... "	30
72....	Woodville..... "	50
61....	Walker..... "	78
1904.....	Total.....	1121

The More of It the Better.

In Cooper Union last night Mr. Bryan said: "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet." He meant to say something nice. He did say something very significant. Mr. Bryan was not in evidence at all anywhere last night, because Mr. Croker was in evidence everywhere last night. Tammanyism was at its zenith. Tammanyism is Mr. Croker. Mr. Croker could have kept Mr. Bryan out of Manhattan occasions just as he has kept Hill and Coler out of them.

For those who like that sort of thing that is exactly the sort of thing they like. The Eagle is convinced that it is the sort of thing which a great many will not like, but which everybody is entitled to know is synonymous with Bryanism, inseparable from it, master of it, and in short, identical with it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WHATEVER may be the results of election in the state of Nebraska, to Hon. E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, is due more than passing praise as: A member of the advisory board of the committee in the management of the campaign; as editor of the greatest newspaper in the state, and as debater advocating the principles of the republican party, and combating with fact and logic the claims of fusion for control in governmental affairs. He is a man of remarkable ability; an incessant worker, and if it shall happen that he be elected to represent the state in the United States senate, Nebraska interests along with those of the country at large will be paramount with him.

Land for Sale.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 17, 1900—To whom it may concern: I have been authorized to dispose of as much of the Augustus Frank Estate lands in Merrick and Platte counties, Nebraska, as I can find buyers for, and I have authorized Mr. John Sides of Carson, Iowa, to represent me in the sale of these lands. And he will receive offers for land which he will submit to me and I will then refer them to the party having charge of the estate for his acceptance or rejection. Mr. Sides is also agent for the U. P. lands. W. J. DAVENPORT.

Headquarters at the Silver Creek State Bank, Silver Creek, Neb.

tf JOHN SIDES, Agent.

Low Rates—West and Northwest.

Every Tuesday during October and November the Burlington Route will sell tickets at the following remarkably low rates:

Ogden, Salt Lake City, Butte, Helena and Anaconda, one way $23. Round trip, $40. Return limit, 30 days.

Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Victoria and Vancouver, one way, $28. Round trip, $45. Return limit, 30 days.

Tickets and information at all Burlington ticket offices. 5t

Personal Mention.

Miss Ida Traynor visited in Omaha Saturday.

Mrs. Leo Gietven of Cornlea, is visiting her parents here.

Mrs. J. D. Williams of Postville visited R. E. Jones' family Friday.

Misses Alice and Hettie Considine of Platte Center were in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Kilian went to Blair Saturday to visit a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hohl started for St. Louis Saturday on a ten days' visit.

Miss Jennie Cox south of the river is the guest of Miss Sarah Fitzpatrick.

Mrs. Raney was in Lincoln last Thursday attending the funeral of a friend.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Butler were passengers on the east bound train Saturday.

Mr. P. Barton of Lincoln, visited his relatives, the Belford family last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farrand went to Fremont Saturday for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. Miller of Council Bluffs, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Allen last week.

Max Sauer arrived here Sunday from Chicago, and will make a two weeks' visit with home people.

Mrs. Benham of Cedar Rapids returned home Saturday after a few days visit to her son, W. H. Benham.

George W. Turner returned today from his season's trip with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, looking in excellent health.

Mrs. James Nelson of Cedar Rapids made a short visit with Mrs. Ernest Rogers Wednesday, on her way to Omaha.

Mrs. Milt. Speice and Miss Raymaker of Kingfisher, Okla., return home today (Monday), after a few weeks' visit with the Speice family.

Miss Clara Brown stopped between trains Wednesday, going to her home at Cedar Rapids, after a trip east among friends in Iowa and Ohio.

Mason Beall and wife leave tomorrow (Tuesday), for a two months' visit in Maryland. They go to attend the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. Beall's parents.

Mrs. Wm. Grove and daughter of Chicago, who have been visiting the family of J. M. Gondring several weeks left for their home Friday morning. Mrs. Grove is a sister of Mr. Gondring.

Mrs. E. V. Clark and son, Arthur Baldwin, were lately in the city, guests of W. W. Rice, on their way home at Genoa. They had been in Texas and Oklahoma, and say the latter is a beautiful country.

Mrs. Arnold Oehlrich and her daughter Olga, returned home Wednesday, after a four months' very pleasant sojourn in Europe. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Oehlrich's nephew, Arthur Cornile.

OMAHA PRICES.

Fitzpatrick will give you goods at Omaha prices. Follow the crowd and see.

BETTER QUIT TALKING.

Bryan Has Degenerated Into a Third Rate Stump Speaker.

If Bryan is not making any better impression in the west than his printed speeches are in the east, he had better quit talking. The general comment one hears about his efforts is that they are worthy only of a cheap demagogue and that Bryan has degenerated into a third rate stump speaker. The paltry trash that he has been turning out evidently shows how hard Bryan finds the effort to talk "imperialism" when his ideas have been trained to free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Speaking of 16 to 1 calls to mind the fact that Secretary Gage has punctured a Bryan demagogic utterance.

Bryan says the government is coining every day silver dollars at 16 to 1, leaving his hearers under the impression that the present administration indorses one of the things which he (Bryan) stands for. Now, the government is coining the surplus silver it acquired under the silver purchase law and coining it by direction of congress into dollars which the government can float as dollars because they can be under the gold standard exchanged for gold. But there is a vast difference between coining this surplus and the free and unlimited coinage of silver which Bryan wants so badly and which the country won't have.

There are unfortunately those among us, few in number, I am sure, who seem to thrive best under bad times and who when good times overtake them in the United States feel constrained to put us on bad terms with the rest of mankind.—William McKinley.

They All Will.

Mr. Bryan declares that "the poor man will furnish sons for the army." They will. So will the rich man, and so will all good American citizens, each in his proper proportion, and all these proper proportions will be the same.

Easy Money.

The Populist candidate for president makes great fun of his own unsuccessful efforts to practice law. But Mr. Bryan would be a great fool to practice law when he can make $500 an hour lecturing to lyceums.

We are not a military government and never will become one; it is against the genius of our institutions and the spirit of the people.—William McKinley.

Too Much to Swallow.

The Richmond Times, the organ of the Virginia Democrats, declines to accept the free silver and antiexpansion mandates of the Kansas City platform.

Turn Him Down Hard.

The constituents of Mr. Pettigrew owe the country a duty, and there is every reason to believe they will perform it in November.

There can be no imperialism. Those who fear it are against it. Those who have faith in the republic are against it.—William McKinley.

The Time to Speculate.

Now is the time to speculate upon the personality of a Bryan cabinet. There will be no occasion for such pastime after election.

Howling Calamity.

Fictitious fears and false forebodings constitute the Democratic stock in trade.

SLANDERERS REBUKED

Citizens of Hastings Protest Against the Vile Slanders Circulated on their Fellow Townsman.

Charles H. Dietrich Endorsed by His Neighbors as a Man of Splendid Character.

Hastings, Neb., Oct. 30.—The people of this city, irrespective of politics, are incensed and indignant over the cruel falsehoods put in circulation by scandal mongers of the fusion party concerning the character of Charles H. Dietrich, Republican candidate for governor, and for more than 20 years a beloved and highly esteemed citizen of this town. There is not a reputable citizen here who does not pronounce the attacks on Mr. Dietrich false and monstrous. As a means of silencing the putrid lips of rumor and exposing the vicious falsifiers who have been imposing upon public credulity with vile and shameful stories about Mr. Dietrich, the following statement, signed by citizens of Hastings, is offered. Among those whose names appear as signers are many of the leading men and women of Hastings, many of whom are prominent in business and religious circles. Here are Mr. Dietrich's neighbors who have lived in the same town with him for many years. Here is what they say of him over their own signatures:

Whereas, Reports have been circulated for the purpose of influencing votes against our fellow townsman, Hon. C. H. Dietrich, candidate for governor, charging him with being addicted to the use of liquor, and also saying that his reputation is that of a licentious man, we, the undersigned citizens of Hastings, Nebraska, desire to make the following statement:

Mr. Dietrich has lived in Hastings for 22 years. We are thoroughly acquainted with him and we embrace this opportunity to repel the vicious attacks on his character. He is not a drinking man, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. He is not a frequenter of saloons, and his reputation is NOT that of a licentious man.

Mr. Dietrich is a man of large business interests. He has been a potent factor, morally and financially, in the upbuilding of our city. As a business man his reputation is good, and we believe that if elected to the high office of governor, he would bring to the discharge of its duties such thorough business methods, capacity for unlimited work, and devotion to its duties, as would give to the people a wise, safe, prudent, economical administration. As citizens of his town, we commend him to the people of the state.

REV. HENRY SIEKMAN, Lutheran Minister
REV. C. A. FRITZE, Lutheran minister.
REV. C. WILLIAM WERSCHMIDT, Lutheran minister.
REV. A. WICHMANN, German Evangelical Minister.
REV. J. R. WRIGHT, German Evangelical.
REV. A. C. STARK, Presbyterian Minister.
REV. WILLIAM McDONALD, Catholic, St. Cecelia.
REV. A. BRAUCHLE, Presiding Elder, German Evangelical Church.

Mrs. W. H. Dillon	Mrs. M. S. W Miles
Mrs. C. F. Morey	Mrs. H. H. Cherry
Mrs. L. B. Terrill	Mrs. W. J. Comley
Mrs. A. Nelson	Miss Harriet Fyffe
Mrs. A. C. McIntyre	Mrs. Percy Renner
Miss Flora Fisher	Mrs. Dr. Van Sickle
Mrs. Fred Pease	Miss Carrie Renfrew
Miss Addie Renfrew	Jennie Renfrew
Mrs. Mercy Renfrew	Mrs. M. C. Colvin
Mrs. J. A. Townsend	Mrs. Katie M. J. Dutton
Mrs. Wm. Brach	
Mrs. F. C. Follett	Mrs. A. F. Boston
L. Gertrude Tocum	Mrs. N. R. Adams
Mrs. F. B. Dauchy	Mrs. W. F. McCreary
Mrs. W. M. Lowman	Mrs. L. A. Edwards, M. D.
Mrs. John Slaker	
Catherine Slater	Mrs. Allen Brown
Mrs. A. C. Hollow	Mrs. S. N. Tocum
Mrs. T. J. Lawson	Mrs. L. V. B. Holloway
Mrs. T. H. Erikhart	Mrs. B. M. Parmenter
Georgia C. Fowler	Mrs. F. H. Ash
Miss Amy Ash	Mrs. Fred Renner
Mrs. M. L. Jorgenson	Mrs. W. E. St. John
Mrs. Dix Ryan	Mrs John M. Ferguson
Mrs. Geo S. Hays	Edna G. Cramer
Mrs. A. H. Cramer	Mrs. Jacob Bernhard
Mrs. L. J. Cappe	Mrs. F. J. Benedict
Mrs. W. F. Buchanan	Mrs. E. E. Ladd
Mrs. J. H. Spicer	Mrs. C. E. Pratt
Mrs. E. N. Hamen	Mrs. C. J. Miles
Mrs. J. M. Sewell	Mrs. H. W. Scott
Mrs. Chas. Cameron	Mrs. F. Schaufelberger
Mrs. F. W. Drummond	
Mrs. J. J. Buchanan	Mrs. J. J. Belnap
Mrs. W. Ferguson	Mrs. J. B. Smith
Mrs. O. C. Zinn	Mrs. W. E. Andrews
Mrs. W. J. Biles	

The following are a few of the many citizens, business and professional men who have signed the above statement:

Oswald Oliver	Mark Levy
Leopold Hahn	John H. Flynn
Harry Klein	F. A. McDonald
F. A. McElhaney	C. E. Lawson
F. J. Benedict	Geo M. Kimball
J. A. Campbell	Wm Madgett
H. C. Kerr	Gen. A. V. Cole
E. S. Fowler	Haynes Bros.
C. B. Bigelow	C. A. Tisdall
C. G. Slater	W. H. Ferguson
J. M. Eaves & Son	E. C. Webster
E. M. Marquis	A. H. Cramer
E. A. Blenkhron	H. S. Brown
Carl Kauf	H. W. Main
Arthur M. Edwards, 1st Lieut.	Egra Langevin
Adam Breed	Wm. M. Lowman
Clarence J. Miles	John M. Hiner
J. B. Casna	John M. Ragan
L. J. Cappe	Jacob Bailey
J. H. Fleming	S. C. Hiccox
Harry Klein	J. R. Barnett
M. A. Perkins, M. D.	T. A. McDonald
H. C. Haverly	John Slaker
R. R. Morledge	M. H. Cutter
R. A. Ramsay	A. Monsu
C. W. Staley	G. E. Wilson
C. H. Wanzer	A. W. Richardson
Mulford Haynes	Chas. Rich
C. W. Wilson, Jr.	E. P. Haynes
Henry Ralenburgh	E. J. Siekmann
L. J. Loeb	J. D. Slater
Wiley Williams	Frank Kealy
C. N. Arts	T. S. Ingles
S. C. Hegacox	J. R. Sims
C. W. Wilson	Geo. H. LaMonte
Percy E. Gould	O. P. Howetnell
W. P. Buchanan	Ed Burton
Jacob Bailey	T. L. Johnson
E. E. Marquis	C. P. Webster
J. D. Minor	J. R. McLaughlin
John M. Bord	J. C. F. Milliken
H. E. Houghtoling	James Winne
Wm. Croft	Silas Clark
W. E. St. John	E. J. Pease
	Harry Heartwell

Senator Hanna Nails a Falsehood.

Chairman Hanna of the Republican national committee pinions another fusion campaign falsehood in the following dispatch to the press bureau of the Republican state central committee:

Chicago, Oct. 29, 1900.—My attention has been directed to a statement published in democratic newspapers of Nebraska that I had during my recent visit to that state expressed a preference for the election of United States senators in Nebraska. This statement is utterly false and without the slightest foundation. My only desire is for the success of the whole republican ticket in Nebraska.

M. A. HANNA.
Chairman Republican National Committee.

BEWARE OF INACTION

THE CONSERVATIVE VOTE NEEDS SHAKING UP.

Faking Campaign Methods of the Democrats Must Be Counteracted. Dangers of Inciting Class Prejudices.

[Special New York Letter.]

The result in Maine is satisfactory to Republicans here for the same reason that the result in Vermont was, only it is more so. That is because the proportion of Republican apathy is manifestly smaller. Many Republicans staid at home, however, and for that reason those best qualified to judge of the exact situation feel even more certain than before that there is not a Republican or expansionist or sound money man or loyal supporter of prosperity, of law and order, but needs to do his utmost to win over to the side of the right cause as many voters as he can. The uncertain element is the really independent vote—the class of thinking, quiet, conservative business men, who are very busy making money now and have little time for politics, but who usually decide a contest, in a close state at least.

This kind of thinking, quiet, conservative business men—and this class includes all of the clerks, wage earners, etc., who depend upon business for their occupation—would reflect that present conditions of prosperity are good enough for them; that McKinley is tried and has been found true; that Roosevelt represents the aggressive American sentiment which, whatever they may say, is exactly what they like; that in state as well as national affairs they had better place control in the hands of those who from experience and wisdom, not to say from a superior stock of patriotism, have proved all right.

Yet work needs to be done among all such voters.

It is expected that this work will be done. It has not been done thus far. The Democrats are not inactive. They are neglecting no opportunity. It is even more evident than before Senator Jones came here this time that his campaign chest is well filled, partly because his own turn for business since becoming a millionaire within a year has "put him on" to certain new methods, partly because he is undoubtedly getting the financial support of certain gold Democrats who want to crawl back into their party and who are willing to pay for it, and who consider that a business panic, which they admit to be entirely possible, is a "small price to pay."

There is another interesting thing that every antagonist of Bryanism ought to know. It is that the most socialistic and incendiary utterances of the Populists are now being repeated in hundreds of places and are likely to be repeated in thousands of places before this campaign is over, not merely in the socialist and incendiary newspapers and on the stump of the Bryan orators in the usual way, but in hundreds of unusual ways and in thousands of unusual places. It has been Mr. Bryan's plan, which he is taking pains himself to execute, that his wild charge that "the laborer is not receiving his share," and "where do you come in, my poor workingman?" and all that sort of thing, shall be taken from person to person in the workshops, mills, offices, barber shops, saloons, in short, everywhere that there is a listener.

What is going to be done to meet this kind of faking? Shall the Republicans try to send around their insinuating talkers with every kind of argument, and right ones, so that they may be effective? Manifestly this ought to be done.

This new method of Bryanite campaigning (for which it is known Mr. Croker is going to furnish the money in New York) is of a piece with the now admitted successful efforts of certain Democratic leaders to incite a strike among the coal miners. No one can tell what will come out of that situation except that untold misery will come out of it, with a chance against the success of the strike. Why not? Parenthetically what shall be said of those strike leaders who have led tens of thousands of their deluded followers into this thing, when according to the figures not 15 per cent of the coal miners of the country belong to the union? It would seem unless our whole theory of government is wrong, unless the whole sentiment of our people is socialistic and incendiary, that such reckless and desperate efforts to incite class prejudice ought to fall not merely among those who do not sympathize with such procedures, but among the very ones who have been led by false prophets into the general misery.

TREASURY POSITION.

NEVER STRONGER THAN AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Surplus More Than Sufficient For All Purposes, and at the Same Time Money Is Being Put Into the Market to Facilitate Business.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The treasury was never in a stronger position than at the present time both in its relations to the money market and in its resources for meeting expenses. The wise and farsighted measures of Secretary Gage have put back into the market much money which would otherwise be locked up in the treasury surplus. This will give greater facilities for obtaining funds for moving the crops than have been witnessed for many years.

The gold in the treasury is near the highest point ever attained in the history of the country. This point was touched in August, when the combined gold held by the treasury on government account and that held against gold certificates was $435,000,000. The amount held on government account on Monday, Sept. 10, was $219,381,927, and the amount held against gold certificates in circulation was $213,293,659, making a total gold fund in the treasury of about $432,000,000.

When to this amount is added the $179,291,900 in specie in the New York clearing house banks on Sept. 8, there is a visible gold fund in these two centers alone of nearly $600,000,000. A part of the gold held by the New York banks is in treasury gold certificates, but the allowance for them would impair only slightly the total gold holdings in Washington and New York and would be offset many times by the fund of gold in the banks, in circulation and in private hands outside of these centers.

Secretary Gage soon perfected a series of important measures by which the surplus was kept under control and money released for the use of the people in moving the crops and carrying on production instead of permitting its congestion in the treasury. One of his first steps was to resume the issue of gold certificates, which was suspended by Secretary Carlisle in 1893 when the gold reserve dropped below $100,000,000. The issue of certificates did not affect directly the volume of money, but afforded great relief to the market because it enabled the public to get the use of convenient paper currency in place of gold coin.

The bank note circulation stood on Jan. 1, 1900, at $246,195,523. The increase began while the refunding law was pending in congress in anticipation of the benefits of the new law, but became marked during the spring and summer after the law was enacted. The circulation rose on April 1 to $270,953,068, on June 1 to $300,488,889 and on Aug. 1 to $320,015,356. The amount on Saturday, Sept. 8, was $325,339,765, showing an increase of almost $80,000,000 since the beginning of the year. The banks are still entitled to about $4,000,000 of additional notes upon bonds recently deposited, which they will receive within a few weeks.

The combined efforts of the operations already described, including the disbursements for bonds amounting to $72,000,000 and an increase in the bank note circulation amounting to $80,000,000, have increased the money at the command of the people for moving the crops and keeping in motion the wheels of industry by an amount of more than $150,000,000.

This policy has not prevented the maintenance of a large surplus in the treasury, more than sufficient to insure confidence in the maintenance of the gold standard and in the ability of the government to meet all legitimate demands. The surplus of receipts over ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year which ended on June 30 last was $81,229,776. Most of this amount was paid out in reducing the debt in the manner already set forth. The result was to keep the balance of cash left on hand from becoming unwieldy without reducing it below the point which would afford ample funds for all demands.

The cash balance stood on Monday, Sept. 10, at $136,288,297. This is exclusive of the big gold reserve of $150,000,000 provided by the gold standard law as a guarantee of the sincerity and ability of the United States in maintaining gold payments. It is this reserve which would suffer first and most heavily in case confidence was disturbed by the election of a president pledged to destroy the gold standard. The general balance of $136,288,297 is not all lying idle in the treasury vaults. The necessity of preventing stringency in the money market led Secretary Gage in the autumn of 1899 to increase the sums intrusted to national banks, but absolutely secured to the government by the pledge of United States bonds.

The policy of Secretary Gage has been steadily directed to keeping the treasury in the impregnable position which will insure public confidence, employing the surplus as far as good judgment permits in the reduction of the public debt and putting the remainder at the disposal of the money market for the encouragement of ample funds and low interest rates in the conduct of the present great volume of business in the United States.

CHARLES A. CONANT.

REPUBLICAN FIGURES.

They Are the Official Figures of Trade and Prosperity.

Two drummers were discussing the issues of the campaign in the corridors of a hotel. We will call them Smith and Jones. A group of interested listeners gathered around, and the conversation became more and more animated. Every little while Jones would ask, "Can you prove that?" and Smith would pull out from his pocket the Republican campaign textbook or the "Tariff Facts" of the American Protective Tariff league, and every time he did so Jones would take a tack.

Finally, after Smith had proved all his assertions and Jones was left high and dry without an argument, a bystander said:

"Jones, where is your textbook? Where are your figures? Why don't the Democratic national committee furnish you with ammunition? You are handicapped in an argument with Smith and all his figures."

Jones said he had sent for some, while Smith said:

"Gentlemen, these figures I have here belong to Jones as much as they do to me. If the Democratic committee had a textbook, it would contain the same figures that my textbook contains. These are the official figures of the government, of the commercial agencies, of different authorities on the subjects named. There is only one set of such figures. The Republican textbook contains the platforms of all parties. It contains Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance as well as Mr. McKinley's. The simple fact of the matter is that the Republican strength lies in publicity of the accomplishments of the past. The Democratic strength lies in promises for the future. If my friend Jones had a book of figures and tables, they would be identical with my own if they were honest, official, authoritative figures. The figures of the government, of trade and industry for the past ten years are and can be nothing but a Republican argument. They are Republican figures simply because they are favorable figures. Had the Democrats been in power in 1890-2, the Republicans from 1893-7, and the Democrats since then, and the same figures prevailed, then Jones would have a textbook in every pocket, and the Republican party would expect to be defeated in this campaign."

The argument was complete, and Jones had to retire to be ready for an early train.

The people are doing business on business principles and should be let alone—encouraged rather than hindered—in their efforts to increase the trade of the country and find new and profitable markets for their products.—William McKinley.

A POLITICAL STRAW.

Not Encouraging For Mr. Bryan and His Followers.

For the purpose of ascertaining the political make up of their "house" some of the employees of the firm of Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale department in Chicago had a paper circulated the other day asking for signatures to the membership roll of a McKinley Commercial Men's club.

There are approximately 1,000 voters in the department. The paper was passed around with the consent of the management of the house, but with no coercion whatever to sign or not to sign, the test vote being purely an affair of the employees who wished to secure only voluntary expressions from among their number. As a result of this test vote the poll showed:

For McKinley	851
For Bryan	149
McKinley's majority	702
	Per cent of total vote.
For McKinley	85 1-10
For Bryan	14 9-10

The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit and the honor. To doubt our power to accomplish it is to lose faith in the soundness and strength of our popular institutions.—William McKinley.

Stimulation Better Than Stagnation.

Bryan says that the present prosperity of the country is due to "an unusual and unnatural stimulation." Is it not better to continue the party in power capable of producing unusual stimulation rather than change for one which produces unusual stagnation?

A Splendid Business Record.

Already the census man has found over 528,000 manufacturing establishments, as against 322,638 in 1890. This looks as though the trusts were not crushing out individual enterprise at such a great rate.

No political outcry can abrogate our treaty of peace with Spain or absolve us from its solemn engagements.—William McKinley.

The Republican Mission.

The Republican party is not trying to combat the theory that strikes make Democratic votes. The Republican party has devoted its time and attention to the work of removing the Democratic causes for strikes and commercial depression.

We are just as strong for country as we ever were, and we are just as sensitive of national honor as our fathers were, and we are just as determined to keep unsullied the American name as those who created us a nation.—William McKinley.

New York For McKinley.

A Bryan paper claims to have taken a straw vote among 4,376 men crossing Brooklyn bridge, and its figures indicate that McKinley will carry Greater New York by 27,000 instead of 61,000 as in 1896. A Republican majority of any size in New York city is a good enough straw for the rest of the country.

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