

the delusion that the senate will surely remain gold after March 4, 1901. If Bryan and the democracy carry Illinois and other Central states now claimed by them, nothing is more certain than a free silver and greenback senate, as well as a house of representatives devoted to the fulfillment of the pledges of the Kansas City platform; to the establishment of free silver in place of the gold standard or the alternative of an increase of greenback currency.

"The two wings of the democratic party in 1892 polled for Cleveland and Weaver more than 55 per cent. of the total vote. With the machine leaders of both wings united as democrats under Bryan, their success this year would mean the complete control of both houses of congress, as well as the presidency; with power to alter both the standard of money and the currency of daily payments. Will the American people indorse free silver as a relief from the scare of 'imperialism?'"

GOLDBUG MALICE. While Bryan-archy and all its prophets have been busy sweating jaws and working mouths for the wages of candidature, some of the virulent and malicious goldbugs have been very predatory in Nebraska.

Perhaps nowhere in this state has the wickedness of the gold standard been so pronounced and viciously prominent as in Nebraska City and Otoe county.

An Instance. A secret and incorporated lodge of factory builders since 1897 have converted one million and five hundred and forty-three thousand bushels of corn into some millions of pounds of starch at Nebraska City. And the rascals paid in gold standard dollars for that corn more than three hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

The same diabolical squad of men bringing money into Nebraska, during the same period paid out for coal to make steam, to turn the stones and run the machinery to chew up Nebraska corn thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

Mean and measly as those plutocrats are pronounced by Bryan and his helpers, they have paid in wages to men and women in Nebraska City during those three years more than one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars of one hundred cents each. To stop these incursions of the money power and to pulverize these plutocrats and wage-payers in Nebraska, vote for Bryan. His election will give us panic, pause in manufacture and death to trade. He has promised and sworn to throw the gold standard.

THE NATIONAL PARTY PLATFORM.

We find our country threatened with alternative perils. On one hand is a public opinion misled by organized forces of commercialism that have per-

verted a war intended by the people to be a war of humanity into a war of conquest. On the other hand is a public opinion swayed by demagogic appeals to factional and class passions, the most fatal of diseases to a republic. We believe that either of these influences, if unchecked, would ultimately compass the downfall of our country, but we also believe that neither represents the sober conviction of our countrymen.

Convinced that the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of holding foreign people as colonial dependencies is an innovation dangerous to our liberties and repugnant to the principles upon which our government was founded, we pledge our efforts through all constitutional means:

1. To procure the renunciation of all imperial or colonial pretensions with regard to foreign countries claimed to have been acquired through or in consequence of military or naval operations of the last two years.

2. We further pledge our efforts to secure a single gold standard and a sound banking system.

3. To secure a public service, based on merit only.

To secure the abolition of all corrupting special privileges, whether under the guise of subsidies, bounties, undeserved pensions or trust-breeding tariffs.

SALT PRICES IN GERMANY.

The United States consular report, dated Aug. 29, 1900, says:

"Consul Warner reports from Leipzig, July 21, 1900, that on the 1st of July, 1900, the price of salt in Germany was advanced from 8 marks to 8.70 marks (\$1.90 to \$2.07) per 120 pounds. The salt mines of the country are owned and operated by the government. The increase is attributed to the rise in the price of labor."

The above shows that German salt costs \$1.72½ per 100 lbs., that price being exacted from consumers by the German government. In this country salt is handled by private individuals or corporations, who are selling it today in Chicago in barrels, barrels included, at 35 cents per 100 lbs., as compared with \$1.72½ per 100 lbs. as shown by above report. The difference in the price of salt in the two countries indicates the advantage of private ownership and management over socialistic ownership.

THE SOUL QUESTION.

By tongue and pen throughout the present season Mr. Bryan has been proclaiming that the great issue of this year's struggle, the true paramount which included all lesser mounts, was whether the man or the dollar should be uppermost; a large portion of his countrymen, amounting as it may seem to a majority of the whole, maintaining the supremacy of the dollar,

which is therefore likely to be established by this fall's election. If the value of man is then to be measured by the dollar, and to the advantage of the latter, an idea for which we are expressly indebted to Mr. Bryan, has any one heard him mention which dollar? The existing standard, or the one he favors, and has always been telling us that even that majority really favors? If our souls are to be rated at something less than a dollar apiece, at least it will concern us to know whether the amount be so much or only half so much.

KANSAS CROPS.

Asserting that it would require 5,205 trains of 25 cars each to carry this year's wheat crop of Kansas, the Kansas City Journal illustrates this by an outline map of that state showing it almost completely framed in by these cars. The trains, it says, would stretch a distance of a little over 985 miles, while the distance around the state is a little more than 1,200 miles. A solid train on the Santa Fe from Wichita to Galveston would not carry all the Kansas wheat. These comparisons help to an understanding of the difficulties that are confronting the Kansas roads in trying to move the vast tonnage now offered them, of which wheat is not the only constituent. Great crops and high prices for them, an unusual combination, have brought good times to the Kansas farmer, and so to all other interests, and the people are not now begrudging the railways some share in the general prosperity. The calamity howler who was laying upon the railways the burden of drouth, grasshoppers, chinch bugs and other evils is now too busy selling wheat at 70 cents a bushel, corn at 40 cents and cattle and hogs at \$5 or so a hundred to think of anything to howl about.—Railway Age.

MINNESOTA RATES.

The Minnesota Railroad Commission recently prepared a freight tariff for that state making reductions varying from 10 to 50 per cent, and ordered the roads to put it into effect. The roads declined, and the commission now asks them to furnish detailed information concerning their traffic—indicating that the board has adopted a tariff without having information necessary to show whether or not its rates are reasonable. The roads reply that it would take several months and large expense to prepare the desired statements, and that they do not wish to present further evidence. As the railroad commission goes out of office on December 31, it is not likely to succeed in putting its revolutionary rates into force, though it is evidently expected that its action will have some political effect.—Railway Age.