

**THE SECOND BATTLE.**

The friends of Col. Bryan will be glad to learn that work upon "The Second Battle" will commence as soon as the returns are all in. But this will be really and truly an account of a fight where Bryanarchy was as one to sixteen. The Colonel will commence his campaigning for the nomination of 1904 on Thanksgiving day, this year. The cross of gold must be mashed if it takes all his lifetime.

**SLOCUM AND STARCH.**

THE CONSERVATIVE is credibly informed that Smyth, attorney general, declined, a few months ago, to attempt to enforce the Slocum law in Nebraska City except upon petition of citizens. He could attempt to shut up a starch factory without a request—but a saloon was more sacred. It is said that Smyth wrote a letter to a citizen of Nebraska City on this subject. If so, why not publish that letter?

**SILVER DOLLAR.**

The silver dollar circulates at par, notwithstanding the fact that there is less than fifty cents worth of silver in it, for identically the same reasons that nickel five-cent pieces circulate at par, though they contain but a fraction of that value of metal. Silver dollars are essentially token coins, and their circulation at par depends on two things: continued confidence in the government and limitation in the amount in circulation. While there is no specific law providing for the redemption of silver dollars in gold, congress has repeatedly declared it to be the settled policy of the government to maintain silver money and gold money at par with each other and the people have faith in this declaration as long as there is a limited number of silver dollars in circulation. If, for any reason, the United States government should suspend specie payments and paper money should fall to a discount under gold, the silver dollar would keep company with the paper dollar and would not stay at par with gold, showing that its value, in excess of the value of the metal in it, is a credit value, and depends on the soundness of the government finances.

**IMPERIALISM.**

Bryan's friend, cashier and disbursing officer is the king of political pirates for the state of New York and purveyor of supplies for all the Tammany heelers who howl for Bryanarchy. Dick Croker is a real, genuine imperialist. But he wears sixteen silver crowns instead of one gold one and this pacifies "the peerless one." Croker, Clark (of Montana), Altgeld, Bryan & Co. are a purely patriotic combine "to save the republic."

**BRYANARCHY DECLINING.**

Every week the drift of political sentiment is away from Bryanarchy. Mr. Bryan has ceased almost entirely to discuss political principles and appeals solely to class prejudices. He seeks to array the poor against the rich; those who take summer vacations against those who do not; those who loan money in Europe against those who have not any money to loan. In this respect his campaign is not unlike the closing months of the campaign of 1896. The following are a few of his exhibitions of demagogy four years ago:

"My friends, I would rather risk the laboring man to decide what is good for him than to leave his interests in the hands of his ancient enemies."—Hornellsville.

"The restoration of bimetalism is demanded on behalf of those who are the strength of every nation, and the gold standard is desired by those who profit most, as businesses are paralyzed and the masses impoverished."—Ashville.

"I have heard since I came into the state that a prominent member of a corporation has boasted that the republicans have \$300,000 to spend in this state to prevent the electoral vote being cast for the Chicago ticket."—Wheeling West Virginia.

"Show me anywhere a man oppressed, show me a man who has suffered from injustice, show me the man who has been made the victim of vicious legislation, and I will show you a man from whose heart goes up a silent prayer that we may win. Show me anywhere an aristocrat who despises the common people and considers them inferior beings, show me a king who is jealous of the rights of his subjects, show me a man who knows nothing but the thirst for gold, show me a monopolist who lives by the oppression of his fellowmen, anywhere, and I will show you a man who is hoping that success may come to those who oppose us."—St. Louis.

History is repeating itself. Mr. Bryan is now making precisely the same kind of a campaign he made during the latter part of the campaign in 1896. As in 1896 so now with every speech Mr. Bryan's cause is growing weaker. His demagogic outbursts are doing more to keep intelligent thinking men away from him than all the campaigning of his opponents. The following is a fair sample of the kind of argument Mr. Bryan is now advancing to convince people they should vote for him:

"They want to build a fort near every large city and have the army there to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation."

Only twice in twenty years have federal troops been used in connection with labor troubles, once by Mr. McKinley, at the request of the democratic governor of Idaho, and at another time by

President Cleveland, upon the recommendation of Mr. Olney, his attorney-general, to prevent interference with the mails by striking railway employees in Chicago in 1894. In both instances the president was upheld as a result of congressional inquiry, while the action of President Cleveland and the judgment of his attorney-general were vindicated by the supreme court of the United States. This is enough to show how utterly without foundation is the base and slanderous charge of Mr. Bryan. He, who would thus, without reason, attribute such infamy to his fellow citizen who oppose his election to office, is either hopelessly ignorant or desperately demagogic, in either case unfit to be president.

While the peerless declaimer of disaster was haranguing an Illinois audience, almost overcome with the depth of his emotions, he declared:

"As I pass along the street, and as I look into the faces of some of the care-worn women who never get a chance to take a summer vacation at some pleasant watering place, I wonder how the husbands and sons of these women can find it in their hearts to support the policies which are today amassing great wealth in the hands of a few people with a rapidity never known before in the history of the world. I wonder how it is that men who are not interested in getting their hands into other people's pockets, but merely in keeping other people's hands out of their own pockets, can support the republican ticket, while today the republican party denies the principles of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and makes this a government of the syndicates, by the syndicates and for the syndicates."

Of all the inducements held out by ambitious candidates to get votes this takes the prize. Mr. Bryan is not only going to fill the dinner pail, but he promises to "care-worn women" the luxury of a summer vacation, a delightful trip to the sea shore, a few weeks sojourn amid the healthful and bracing breezes of Pike's Peak or rest at some "pleasant watering place." If this is not what Mr. Bryan means what does he mean? If the "care-worn women" are not to enjoy the luxury of a trip to Newport or some other "pleasant watering place," then Mr. Bryan is trying to get the votes of their husbands and sons under false pretenses.

Anticipating defeat he thus apologizes in advance:

"If the election were held today there is no doubt that we would have a majority in the electoral college and on the popular vote. But the republican managers are now collecting from the monopolies a large campaign fund. They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every voter that can be coerced. They will intimidate every laboring man that can be intimidated."

**Corruption.**