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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber Publishing company, being duly sworn, says actual number of full and complete copie Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee

592,685 10,215

Parties going out of the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at the business office of the Bee. Telephone 238.

Net total sales. 19.4
Net daily average. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

If there is any ism that failed to find a place in the Chicago platform, it may be sure it will not be slighted by the populists at St. Louis.

Bryan won't know officially that he has been nominated until the first part of August. In the meanwhile he will utilize the few remaining hours of blissful ignorance in composing his letter of acceptance.

of superintendent from \$3,000 to \$3,600 a year while cutting the pay of teachers from \$630 to \$585 a year that makes people question the business judgment of the school board.

Superintendent Pearse must have been born under a lucky star. We know of no other salaried man in Omaha who has had his pay increased \$600 a year this year without increase of work or responsibility.

Suppose Bryan and Sewall are nomi-

nated at St. Louis upon a platform in some respects different from that adopted at Chicago, to which declaration of principles will they pledge alle glance, the popocratic or the demulistic?

It is not beyond the realm of imagination that the populists should nominate the head of the democratic ticket and repudiate the tail. A national ticket with one head and two tails would be a unique addition to the political dime

Bryan's congressional record will pan out as a veritable bonanza mine of republican campaign material. What Bryan said in congress and what he professes to stand for now are so irreconcilable that they will keep him busy explaining for some time.

Ignatus Donnelly's cryptogram advises for a middle-of-the-road populist ticket. Four years ago the cryptogram was a powerful factor in the party's national convention. This year the eryptogram will be called into service after the election to explain if possible the supposed causes of the defeat of the free silver candidates.

It is promised for Bryan that should he be elected there will be no stepchildren in his political family. Perhaps not. But there will be relatives of all the different removes. The man who expects first consideration for his claims will have to prove himself to have been an original Bryan man, no matter under what political faith he may have been enlisted.

While agitating the necessity of the early completion of the boulevard to Fort Crook, we should not overlook the advantage that would be derived at the same time from more easy access to Bellevue college, the collegiate department of the University of Omaha. While that institution is essentially an Omaha institution, the absence of a driveway and motor line has up to this time deprived this city of its full ben-

Western range cattle are arriving at the Omaha market fully tifteen days early, as compared with former seasons. This is due to the early opening of spring this year and to the luxuriant growth of grass upon the ranges. It is this movement of cattle to which stockmen and packers look with keenest interest. It is the cream of the year's business. There is every indication that the Omaha market will get the lion's share of those vast herds, as it offers better inducements than any other.

To those who have not yet subscribed to the Exposition fund it is perhaps well to say that soliciting committees are not asking for donations, but they are in quest of stock subscriptions. They offer a desirable investment to the people of Omaha. Most of the money subscribed it is confidently expected will be paid back to the subscriber in the way of dividends on the stock. If, however, but 50 per cent can be returned to the subscriber at the close of the Exposition it will prove a paying investment to every citizen of

Omaha.

THE LATEST MANIFESTO.

The country is likely to become weary of free silver manifestoes, which repeat and reiterate the same platitudes, the same fallacious theories, the same sophistries and the same untruths. The latest of these, that of the men who bolted the St. Louis convention and are now working for the Chicago nominees, is of a piece with those which preceded it. It is a bundle of assertions and claims that will not stand the test of sound reasoning and well known facts. Senator Teller and his free silver ex-republican associates have a perfect right to support Bryan and Sewall. Nobody will criticise them for doing this, although they are indebted to the republican party for every honor and emolument they have enjoyed in public life. But the reasons they offer for their course are proper matter for discussion and criticism. These gentlemen are no less uncandid

believing that their policy means bi-10,682 metallism, when all experience gives assurance that its adoption would inevitably produce silver monometallism and place this country on the same monetary basis as Mexico and other silver standard countries, whose per capita circulation ranges from \$2 to \$5 and where the wages of labor are so low that American workingmen could not subsist on them. They say that values of all commodities measured by gold have gradually and steadily declined since the so-called demonetization Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of July, 1893. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. of silver twenty-three years ago, but ignore the fact that values also declined in the period anterior to the war and paper inflation, when the policy they want restored was in operation. In fact, the recent decline in prices dld not begin in 1873 but sev eral years before, as the statistics of Sauerbeck, Soetbeer and other trustworthy statisticians clearly show. Besides, it is not true that all commodities have steadily de clined during the last twenty-three years, or since the legislation of 1873. A great many articles have ruled much higher in the subsequent period than they did in 1872 and 1873. Another fact which may pertinently be stated in this connection and which the free silver advocates carefully avoid is, that the wages of labor have been on the It is such actions as raising the pay average largely increased in the last third of a century, the increase from the old "bimetallic" wages of 1860 to those of 1800 being 58 per cent in money and 72 per cent in purchasing power. Why is it that the commodity of labor, well described as the truest and best measure of value ever discovered, which steadily advanced under protection and the gold standard-why is it this is always left out of consideration by the advocates of free silver coinage? Perhaps because to refer to it would cause portant figure. the wage earners to look more closely into this question, with the result of demonstrating to them that nothing could be more disastrous to their interests than the adoption of the free silver

policy. It is hardly worth while to discuss the appeal to prejudice which Senator Teller and his associates make, because it can have no weight with intelligent and fair-minded men. It is not a quesion of British gain, but of American integrity and honor that is at stake As to international bimetallism, it may be admitted that the prospect of attaining it is not altogether favorable. but the idea that it could be forced by the free coinage of silver by the United States is preposterous. That is the one thing that would certainly thwart any attempt to secure international bimetallism, for the gold countries of Europe would welcome the opportunity to unload upon the United States all the silver they do not require

for subsidiary currency. Not one of the classes who are appealed to in this manifesto, with the possible exception of the silver miners. who number not more than 20,000-we refer to those who labor in the mineswould be benefited by the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1, for the reason that it would not revive a single manufacturing industry, would not give employment to the great army of idle labor and would not increase the ability of the masses of the people to consumany more than they now do of the products of the farm and factory. On the contrary it would utterly unsettle and demoralize the financial system of the country, increase business depression and inflict upon all classes and interests-except the mine owners and the money brokers-incalculable in-

jury. RECKLESS SCHOOL MANAGEMENT. Twelve months ago Carroll G. Pearse was made superintendent of the public schools of Omaha at a salary of \$3,000 a year. Mr. Pearse was at that time superintendent in the town of Beatrice, services. That was the highest salary he had ever earned in his life and the most exalted position he had ever held as an educator. To jump Mr. Pearse from Beatrice to Omaha over the heads of experienced educators and to increase his salary from \$1,200 to \$3,000 a year when he would have jumped at a chance to earn \$1,500 a year was an exhibition of reckless disregard of the public interest seldom if ever exhibited in this or any other part of the country. The motives that impelled the school board to take this step were notoriously not in the interest of education, but the reverse. Instead of raising the standard of our metropolitan school system it had a tendency to lower it to the village standard.

And now the board has gone one step further. It has raised the salary of Superintendent Pearse from \$3,000 to \$3,600 per year, or from \$250 to \$300 a month, and elected him for three years. Why was he elected for three years? Was there any danger that he would throw up the job, when it is manifest that no other city would offer him half that sum3 Is this the time and occasion to raise the salary of an overpaid official, when the school treasury is empty and its income impaired to an extent that compels us to cut teachers' salaries and double up teachers' work?

How can any member of the board gram outlined discloses the fact that justify himself before this community the most eminent men in the United away \$600 a year for three years to Our people should not overlook the im-

THE POPULIST CONVENTION. All the indications are that the populist convention, which meets in St. Louis

today, will be the stormiest political

a larger number of members than either of the old party conventions and the great majority of them are men whose intensity of zeal is only equalled by their passionate desire to overturn nearly all existing conditions, financial, economic and governmental. The sharp division that has developed in the populist ranks on the question whether the convention shall endorse the Chicago nominees or nominate a straight ticket seems certain to cause a bitter and prolonged factional conflict, with what result cannot now be certainly forethan other advocates of free silver, seen. The faction that wants Bryan They attempt to delude the people late and Sewall endorsed is marshalled un der strong leaders, who urge plausible arguments in support of the course they advocate. The faction that insists upon a straight ticket in order to preserv the "autonomy" of the party and which is composed mainly of southern delegates, also has determined leaders. Thus the conditions are most favorable o a very vigorous contest, with the possibility of a bolt in the end, though probably some sort of compromise will se effected. Of course the convention will adopt its own platform, a portion of which may be expected to echo

the Chicago declaration of principles. A considerable number of populists who are entirely willing to accept Bryan, regarding his general views as in harmony with their principles, nesitate about accepting Sewall, who is a millionaire banker and railroad man and who while in favor of free silver is not known to be in sympathy with any other of the demands or doctrines of the populists. Obviously no true populist could vote for such a man without stultifying himself, but it is safe to say that if the Bryan supporters shall prove to have a majority of the convention the tail of the Chicago ticker will be endorsed with the head. This action would undoubtedly strengthen Bryan in localities, but it would also operate to draw more firmly together the anti-free silver and anti-populistic sentiment of the country and to intensify the apprehension of danger not alone to the financial system of the country, but to the very structure of the government, which such a combination of revolutionary and destructive elements would threaten.

Another convention will meet in St. Louis today, that of the "national silver party," which will endorse the Chicago ticket, but it does not cut a very im-

CHANGES IN RATIO.

ASHLAND, Neb., July 20 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Will you please inform me where you find the authority for the statement "that in 1492, one of gold equalled O. D. HARFORD. The authority for that statement is contained in a number of recognized standard works on money. One of these will suffice. Reference is made to "Silver and Gold," by S. Dana Horton. On page 29 he says: "In Ger many, for example, it (the ratio) was to 10.50 in 1500."

South Dakota prohibitionists are trying to gain a point by contending that the law submitting the question of repealing constitutional prohibition is unconstitutional because it uses the word 'repeal" instead of the word "amend" and have appealed to the courts to assist them. Of course it is a fundamental principle of political science that the power to enact always includes the power to repeal. The prohibitionists have heretofore insisted that the people of South Dakota were overwhelmingly with them. When they have to resort to such pettifogging methods it must be taken as an admission that the people of that state have seen the folly of the system and have been taught by experience that prohibition does not prohibit.

The patrons of the Omaha water works have reason to feel gratified over the selection of Ellis L. Bierbower for the position of general manager of the newly organized corporation which has acquired the Omaha plant. Mr. Bierbower is eminently qualified for the responsible duties devolving upon him. having for the past four years been practically in charge of its business as one of the receivers. He is an Omaha man whose interests are identified with the community and has the faculty of dealing fairly with the public. It is the interest of the owners of the works to maintain friendly relations with the city and the consumers of water and where he was paid \$1,200 a year for his Mr. Bierhower will doubtless endeavor to conduct the works with that object

The coal dealers' license ordinance may have been originated by the large dealers for the purpose of killing the small dealers, but there is no question that the council has the right under the charter to impose such license taxes upon all the classes of business therein mentioned. What the council ought to do, however, is to establish a graduated scale of licenses. There may be injustice in requiring all dealers to pay the same sum, whether they sell by the bucket or by the carload. But if a scale were fixed by which the license were adjusted to the volume of the business or the number of delivery wagons used, or similar indications of ability to pay, there would be no good cause for complaint.

A very important denominational event is booked for this city next month. Conservative estimates place the attendance at 3,000. It is the Christian Union convention, composed of the young people of the United Presbyterian churches of the United States. Delegates from all over the union will be here. The affair is similar to the recent Christian Endeavor convention. lacking only in magnitude. The pro-

on any grounds whatever for voting Presbyterian church will participate. portance of this gathering. In the minds of many it is the most important event of all the year.

The people of Duluth have heard of the strong sentiment among the people gathering of the year. It will contain of this section favorable to the construction of a direct rail line from in its literal meaning. Nebraska to that great lake port. A company has been incorporated, styling itself the Duluth & Southwestern Railway company, having in contemplation a line to our borders. There is little doubt the furnce has in store for us this much-needed outlet for our products. And when the time comes it is not too much to say that the farmers of Nebraska will derive benefits following reduced transportation rates to the great markets of the east that will bring a higher degree of prosperity to all.

One of the reasons why the retail cerchants of Omaha found it desirable to form an organization was that their interests are not always identical with those of the jobbers. This is particularly true with respect to collection laws; that is, the retailer agrees with the jubber that revision of these laws s necessary, but the former will demand amendments which the latter may not. Both however, can occupy the common ground that such amend ments should be made as will make fraud and duplicity more difficult and bring certain, speedy penalties.

Jerry Simpson is out for Bryan. If there are any other freaks who have not yet made themselves heard in favor of the boy orator, they should declare then selves without further needless delay.

Danger Ahend.

Bryan is fond of quoting from Abraham Lincoln's speeches. study them he will take a desperate dislike to the platform he is running on

A Cameronian Shot.

Senator Cameron says: "I am for free silver, but I am not a fool," and by this he explains that he cannot swallow the creeds of anarchy and populism included with sil ver in the popocratic platform, and typified

Bryan's Organ Set the Example.

A dispatch from an Indiana town says "country publishers of free silver paper today received offers of free plate service and pay for advocating the gold standard, the Anderson Daily Democrat was one of That is about the same thing as the Omaha World-Herald, edited by Bryan, did in 1894 Half of its editorial page was sold to the republicans for \$75 a day, and they occupied the space with the grossest abuse of the democratic party.

Maintenance of National Honor.

Harper's Weekly (dem.)
The republican party's success next No ember will mean the maintenance of the national honor and of a truthful money standard, a first step, towards the return of a gen eral prosperity that is dependent, first of all, upon a same currency system. The democratic party's success will mean national tishonor the triumph of ignorance, of a sectional and class war upon vested rights upon all that goes to make for the prosperity the merchant and the farmer, and for ne constant and justly remunerated employment of the laborer. It will mean the exclusion of American securities from the markets of the world, because they will then represent the bad faith of a nation of dis-honest repudiators. It will mean half-pay on savings bank deposits, life insurance policies, trust funds, pensions, salaries and will go up. It will mean the triumph of a ocialism that will exclude from participa ion in its doubtful benefits the thrift and energy of the country. It will mean the plunging of the United States into an age dark that the imagination shudders at he prospect of such a reign of brutal and ignorance as the civilized world has not known for centuries. If anything that can happen in this early stage experiment will demonstrate the failure of he democratic form of government, it will the triumph of the democratic party at he coming election.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The populist convention must have a bolt If it expects to be classed as a genuine national convention.

The Reform club of Massachusetts, which has heretofore devoted itself to the dissem-ination of free trade ideas, has quit the cusiness and declared against the Chicago Mr. William C. Whitney sets an

ample for sound money democrats in these words: "There are no possible conditions or circumstances that would induce me to vote for or assist the Chicago ticket." The New York Herald publishes a fac-

Chicago, of which Governor Altgeld is president and principal stockholders. lease shows that the great champion of free liver in Illinois exacts from his tenants payment of rents "in standard gold of the United States."

Chairman Hinckley of the New York tate denfectatic committee says the sentiment of the party in the empire state is divided into three classes. One-half of the party favors endorsing the Chicago ticket; one-fourth is in open rebellion, and the re-mainder desires further light before deciding which way to jump. An exhaustive in made by correspondents of vestigation New York Herald in every county in the state shows large defections everywhere, rising in some places to as high as 40 per of the party strength. The following table shows the amount of

) from 1872 to 1896 inclusive:

28, 283, 045, 59, 1889 28, 313, 045, 59, 1889 28, 313, 850, 09, 1890 27, 569, 776, 00, 1891 27, 411, 693, 75, 1892 27, 910, 163, 75, 1893 cotnage of silver, how the mints to replace the gold in circulation with silver? Secretary Carlisle answered this question in a speech at Covington, F.S., May 29, 1895. "All the mints in the United States," said he. "if devoted enderly to the coinage of silver dollars, could drocuce only forty millions per annum, and therefore, with free coinage, it would dequire fifteen years to put silver dollars in the place of the gold we now have and give back to the country the

same amount of metallic money now existing. "I was in the gallery of the house of representatives." said Police Commissioner Theodore Rocsevelt to a New York Sun re-porter, "when Bryan first-used the cross-ofsold metacher in his speech on silver. is wonderful how such an old story should have captured a national convention. When Bryan first came to Washington he was more of a populist than anything else, and, being a reformer, he called upon me also as reformer, with two or three friends elected to congress as straight-out populists member more distinctly than anythin an opinion expressed by one of those friends was satisfied that no man could He said he was satisfied that no man could carn \$5,000 a year honestly. In his judgment no man could carn \$1500 a year honestly. I never looked to see whether he drew his salary at Washington."

WHAT SIXTEEN TO ONE MEANS.

A controversy over the meaning of 16 to 1 was submitted on the same day to the World-Herald and The Bee and the answers published on the same day in each of the two papers. We invite every one to read the answers which are here presented.

age of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means-

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

languager hall be as 15 to 1, according to quantity in weight, of pure gold or pure sliver; that h o say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure ilver shall be of equal value in all paynents with one pound weight of pure gold, end so in proportion as to any greater or ess quantities of the respective metals," The ratio of 15 to 1 continued from 1792

antil 1834, when it was changed by act of ongress to 16 to 1, because fifteen pounds f silver would no longer exchange for one ound of gold in the world's markets. The divergence of the two metals is now so great that from thirty to thirty-two pounds of silver are equal in commercial value to one bound of gold. The demand for free and inlimited coinage at 16 to 1, therefore, neans that the government of the United States be compelled to coin all the silver offered at its mints into dollars that represent in bullion value only from 50 to 53 cents, and to make these coins the money standard of the country. The opponents of 16 to 1 free silver coinage favor the retention and maintenance of the existing standard by which all values have been measured and all debts contracted for the last sixty years, excepting during the period when specie payments were suspended by reason of war.

OMAHA, July 18.-To the Editor of The 1 To the Editor of The World-Herald: Hee: Please state to a nine-years' sub- Please state in plain language what the scriber what the free and unlimited coin- literal meaning of sixteen to one, as concerned (gold and silver) means.

C. J. PALMQUIST. The law in force prior to 1872, governing The literal meaning of 16 to 1 is that six- the coinage of gold and silver, provided for seen pounds of silver shall, when coined, the free coinage of both metals at the ratio have the same coinage value as one pound of 16 to 1, that is, that 412% grains of silver, of coined gold. The original coinage act, nine-tenths fine (one-tenth alloy) should approved April 2, 1792, established the ratio equal 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, of gold and silver at 15 to 1 in the following and that the mints should be open to the coinage of both metals at that ratio; or, in "That the proportional value of gold to other words, the owner of gold bullion could silver in all coins which shall by law be take 25.8 grains of gold to the mint and parent as money within the United States have it coined into one dollar and returned to him; the owner of 4121/2 grains of silver bullion, which is rixteen times the number of grains contained in the gold dollar, could take the same to the mint and have it coined into a dollar and have it returned to

Under this law silver bullion could not drop below gold, or, in other words, 4121/2 grains of silver, while admitted to the mint free at that ratio, would always equal 25.8 grains of gold. No one having 412% grains of silver would take less than one dollar for the same as long as he could take it to the mint and have it coined free into a full legal tender dollar.

Prior to 1873 the silver in the dollar was worth 3 cents of a premium over gold, or, in other words, 41212 grains of silver, ninetenths fine, was worth \$1.03, which was the difference between the ratio of 16 to 1 and 15 to 1, the latter being the ratio in the Latin union states. The act of 1873 did not change the ratio,

but stoppped the free coinage of the silver dollar. This destroyed the market for silver in this country and made it a commodity and the price was fixed by the bullion spec ulators of Great Britain.

The opening of the mints to the free coin age of both metals, which means the reenactment of the law in force prior to 1873, would restore the mint value of silver. Six teen ounces of silver, nine-tenths fine, would then equal in value 25.8 grains of gold, nine tenths fine.

Will Mr. Bryan and his paper be good enough to reconcile a few of their assertions. They say that under the free coinage law silver bullion weighing 412% grains would always equal 25.8 grains of gold. In other words, they assert that under free coinage six teen ounces of silver will always equal in money value one ounce of gold,

Yet in the face of this assertion Mr. Bryan and his paper tell us that prior to 1873, when we had free coinage, the silver in the dollar was worth \$1.03. Let Mr. Bryan and his paper explain why prior to 1873 25.8 grains of gold were worth 3 cents less than 4121/2 grains of silver. According to Mr. Bryan's paper this divergence was due to the difference between 16 to 1 and 15 to 1, the latter being the ratio of the Latin Union. If the 3-cent difference is due to the ratio established by the Latin Union, how is the United States to maintain a separate ratio of its own at 16 to 1, without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth now that the market value of the silver in the dollar is only 53 cents?

Incidentally, let Mr. Bryan's paper correct its statement that the ratio of the Latin Union was 15 to 1 in 1873. The ratio of the Latin Union was 151/2

WHAT FREE COINAGE MEANS. Real Significance of the Declaration

of the Chicago Convention. The platform adopted by the Chicago con-

vention declares among other things: We demand the free and unlimited coinage f both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full thither. ublic and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

xplain what the free coinage of silver menioned in this declaration means; and, genwhat effect legislation establishing erally, it would have upon the business of the ountry. We answer, that it means that very owner or purchaser of silver bullion shall be permitted to bring it to the mint in unlimited quantities, and have it coined free of charge, into dollars, each containing 37114 grains of pure silver and 4114 grains copper, or 4121/2 grains altogether, which dollars shall be a legal tender equally with gold coin. As the gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold, and, with 2.58 grains of copper alloy added, 25.8 grains, the silver dollar weighs sixteen times as much as a gold dollar, and the ratio between them is, therefore, said to be 16 to 1.

The effect upon business of the adoption of this coinage scheme would be to make dollars containing a little over three-quar ters of an ounce of pure silver, each, equal in debt-paying power to gold dollars. ounce of pure silver containing 480 gmins can now be bought for about 69 cents. Hence the silver dollar would cost only about three-quarters of that amount, or say, 52 to 53 cents. While it would pay ebts as well as the gold dollar we have now, nobody would take it on the same footing in payment for fresh purchases of goods or for labor. Nor could we use it abroad on equal terms with gold in purcosts 10 cents per pound, would ents; raw sugar would cost 6 cents instead of 3 cents and refined 10 cents instead of 5 ents. For tea, for which we now pay 25 we should pay 50 ents per pound, price of articles exported would also Wheat and wheat rise in the same way. flour would double in price and so would beef, butter, lard, petroleum and all Hence, a readjustment other necessaries. of prices would have to take place in every ommodity that is bought and sold, onsequently, in wages and salaries. While the adjustment was going on endless confusion and conflict would prevail, and in the end nobody would be benefited except the men who happened to owe money who and what they gained would be so much loss to their creditors. CAUSE OF LOW PRICES.

Overproduction and Competition in Agricultural Products. Chicago Times-Herald.

It is an interesting circumstance that at a time when the silverites are attempting to convince the farmers of this country that the low prices of grain have been caused by the gold standard the people of England are celebrating the jubilee or fiftieth anni versary of the repeal of the corn laws. That repeal took the tariff off grain and gave the people of England cheaper food, though for a time it was prejudicial to the farming class. But the statesmen of England saw that it was better that the people should fed than that one class of should receive exorbitant prices for their grain. It was the repeal of the corn laws that lowered the price of English wheat for the English farmer could not compete with the product of the new and chear wheat lands of the United States. He was therefore, obliged to abandon to a grea extent the cultivation of wheat and use his lands for grazing, cattle and sheep raising and in other ways that would pay better. 1860 the English tarmers elt and suffered from the competition the farmers of New England and of the middle states. From 1860 until 1885 the farmers of the New England and middle states in like manner suffered from the competition of the farmers of Ohio. Indiana Michigan Illinois Wisconsin.

of Argentina, India, Australia, Russia and Siberia, where wheat lands to an enormous extent have been opened to cultivation.

Take Argentina for instance. In 1

the entire product of wheat was only 11;

350,000 bushels. Last year it was over 80,000,000, of which 50,000,000 was exported

Now it is the exportable surplus of grain

that fixes the price, and that is settled in Liverpool, and the American farmer can only obtain the Liverpool price for his wheat, less the cost of transportation of transportation In that market he comes in legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, competition with all the world, and he must be satisfied with the price there or he must quit raising wheat. Cheap lands, machinery. and improvement in transportation facili ties have lessened the cost of wheat grow Several correspondents have asked us to ing the world over, and it consequently must be sold for low prices. The American farmers must do as their English brethren commenced to do fifty years ago-diversify their industries.

DANGEROUS LEADERSHIP.

Democracy's Wild Orgy and Utte Madness. New York Independent.

It is a wonder that Tillman was not selected as the leader of these mad hosts. Altgeld might have been, but he is alien born, and there is a constitutional bar Bland is a silver monomaniae, but withal an able and respectable man. He has devoted his whole life to the cause of free silver; him they set axide, and took the "Bo Orator of the Platte," the young demagog who has a voice, a manner and a rhetoric more refined and attractive than those of Fillman to preach the gospel of irresponsible What pledge has the short public mulism. of Bryan given us that he has ability judgment and dignity of character to serv him as chief magistrate of the nation? It is as though the great democratic party had been led into some wild orgy in which it made its excesses its policy, threw all that is honorable in its history to the winds, and started on a career of utter madness. We do not wonder that decent democrats north hasing goods to import. Coffee, which now and south, east and west, turn from th convention at Chicago with anger and disand repudiate what the people will do in November. danger is akin to that which confronted the people in 1860; but we have the most perfect confidence as to the outcome. sense, common honesty, and common de votion to our institutions will triumph a they have triumphed before, and save to us our honor, our institutions, and our government. The Three Bs of 1896.

The Chicago platform declares for a 53-

ent dollar as a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and, conse quently, for the forcible obliteration of 47 per cent of all indebtedness, private or pub-That is Repudiation.

The Chicago platform also demands a renewal of the attempt to impose an income tax, a class tax levied against the accumuions of industry and thrift, confiscating the earnings and savings of the few for the enefit of the many.

Again, the Chicago platform threatens curtailment of the powers of the judiclary, the bulwark of life, property, and our nstitutions against the enemies and it likewise threatens to pack the bench of the supreme court of the United S in order that the projects of populism United States not be checked hereafter in that quarter,

That is Revolution. Mr. Bryan stands for all three, Repudia tion, Robbery and Revolution.

What's the Matter with Pewter? Silver for a money standard?

Not much. it is the metal of the baldcaded old robber capitalists who have more sweat-shop mines and more millions in bonds than they can count.

Give the poor man a show. Pewter is the standard for the poor man. So long as we are out to soak Wall street and men with dust, let us be impartial and allow every man who has untold millions to join the lodge and look at the guillotine. Souk the bonanza kings, too! Down with silver! After it gets a cinch, it, too, will be used to oppress the people as has gold Look at the wages in silver countries. See Iowa and Minnesota, who could raise still cheaper ow the robber barons plunder the people nere! The people want the pewter standard wheat. They in turn are suffering from he competition of the rich wheat lands of he Dakotas and the great northwest, where After the pewter standard has been it office for a season, and after men with un holy wealth, got by working, have begun to one man with the aid of machinery can de the work of ten under the old system And not only do they have the competition oppress the poor man by getting all the pewter into their hands, the thing to do will be to change to the mud standard. of our own lands, but also the competition

THE "CRIME OF '73."

The Searchlight of Truth Turned 0 a Political Pabrication.

For eighty-one years, from 1792 to 187 when the United States mint was open to the free columns of silver, the demand for silver. was so great in proportion to the supply the little or none was offered for coluage, was worth more as bullion than as coin, apwhat little did happen to get through the mint was promptly melted up again. Durin that period the price fluctuated, just as

has since, in proportion to the supply, with a gradual downward tendency as the supply increased. In 1855 the world's output of silver was 31,300,000 fine ounces, and the average price that year was \$1.344 an ounce In 1865 the output was 39,800,000 ounces, and the average price was \$1,338. In 1875 the and the price had dropped to \$1.248. By 1885 the output jumped to 91,652,000 ounces and the price fell to \$1,0645, while in 1895 the output was 165,000,000 ounces and the price \$0.6549 During the twenty years from 1855 to 1875

the United States mint was wide open 40 silver for the greater part of the time, but only a few hundred thousand silver dollars were coined. During the twenty years from 1875 to 1895 the mint was partly open to silver for the greater part of the time and the whole credit of the government was exwithout avail. It was only when the credit of the government was on the very verge of collapse that the effort was given up. In that time 420,000,000 silver dollars were coined, and additional silver bullion to the amount of over 140,000,000 ounces was pur-chased, which is represented in circulation by treasury notes. Yet in spite of all this the price of silver has continued to decline as the production has increased.

In 1870 the population of the United States was a little over 38,000,000 persons; in 1890 it was about 70,000,000. In 1870 the total supply of money in the United States was \$722,868,461, or a per capita supply of \$18.73; but none of this money was coin except a few million dollars in gold on the Pacific coast. In 1895 the total supply of money was \$2,398,290,534, or a per capita supply of \$34.32, of which over one-half is gold and silver in about equal proportions. How the "crime of 1873" did contract the money

LAUGHING GAS.

Somerville Journal: The man who can dways spell every word correctly usually as some other vices.

Harper's Bazar: "I see now." Popp, dejectedly, when he was informed that triplets had arrived, "why it has come about that three of a kind are supposed to be better than two pairs." Chicago Tribune: "No!" sighed the young

Chicago Tribune: "No! signed the young man."! can never hope to attain her hand! It is far, far beyond the reach of a poor fellow like me!"

He had the rheumatism in his right arm and the young woman had met him with the high handshake. Washington Times: Mrs. Wigbald-No, ny husband hasa't done much for twenty-

years. s. Oldbrain-Has he been an invalid all that time?
Mrs. Wigbald-No; he's been a government employe. Texas Siftings: Poet—Have you read my poem beginning: "Behind the cloud the sun

Perspiring Friend-Hush! Keep quiet! Let the sun keep on shining behind the cloud. It's hot enough as it is. Chicago Record: In the surf: She (coming up suddenly)-Where did that wave go? He (coughing and strangling)—I swallowed

Detroit Free Press; "Are you a Daughter of the Revolution?" he asked, "I think I am," she answered, feelingly; "I ride a wheel."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "You see, Mrs. Go-lightly, the new silver dollar wil be called a dollar, but it will really be worth only half a dollar,"
"Well, then, why don't they call it two
dollars, so it will be worth a dollar?"

Mineapolis Journal: "Glad to meet you," said the cockatoo. "You are the author of that celebrated bon mot, I understand." "I suppose you mean that little remark I made after my go with the monkey," said the parrot. "The fact is that I did not us the profanity attributed to me. I merely said that the simian and I had been holding a silver convention."

HUMAN NATURE Washington Star. A man'll kick 'bout gittin' up ter lock the

Ef baby's sick he'll scold because he has
ter walk the floor;
But when there's votin' goin' on
He'll hang around clean up to dawn,
A-ketchin' cold an' hollerin' ontel his throat is sore.

THE SUMMER GIRL

Somerville Journal. The summer girl is sweet and fair, We see her round us everywhere, In fine array.

She rides a wheel with airy grace, On tennis courts she holds her place, And who at sight of her sweet face Would turn away? plays at golf, she sails a yacht, And any place where she is not Has no delights.

She gives to life a charming zest Where'er she is, but at her best She is when in a hammock's nest, On moonlight nights,

Curled in the swaving mesh she swings, s cool defiance flings, Her rule asserts,

And flirts, and flirts

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