

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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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.

Senator Teller is long on manifestos and short on followers.

It is strange how partisan spectacles will magnify the size of a crowd from two to three times.

Senator Pettibrow of South Dakota reaches his level when he declares himself to be a full-fledged democrat.

Before long every candidate for office will have to commission an official photographer for special service during the campaign.

McKinley can make a non-partisan speech when the occasion requires. That is one of the things that distinguishes a statesman from a mere politician.

Bryan's services are too valuable to the silver league for it to consent to give him up and let him take employment as the "head hired man" of the government.

The North Side Improvement club is altogether too precipitate in its advocacy of a particular site for the exposition. Wait until after the money has been raised.

Think of meeting any prominent person, who comes to Omaha on any mission, business, political, social, or religious, on the capacious platform of our sky-parlor cowshed depot.

Mr. Bryan's paper, that has been so vehement in its denunciation of Tammany, has a promise of Tammany support for Bryan with delight. But then, circumstances alter cases.

If a president can be elected this year without the aid or consent of the eastern states, as announced by Bryan's paper, what does Bryan want to waste time stumping New England for?

Well-kept lawns and tidy premises will do more to impress visitors with the substantial character of Omaha as a residence city than almost anything else. And we have visitors in Omaha all the time.

This is to be a great year for political clubs. It is a poor hamlet and a poorer village that will not boast of one or more campaign organizations of this character. In the presidential game of 1896 clubs will be trumps.

The council is meeting half as often as usual nowadays and the meetings extend over half time. If the council could be reduced half and half its pay saved to the taxpayers, the city's business would still be dispatched as usual, if not better.

The acting governor of Nebraska today is a republican, and the state is at least temporarily restored to republican rule. The permanent restoration of republican rule will come with the inauguration of J. H. MacColl as governor next January.

Sugar beet prospects in Nebraska are said to have never been better. The farmers are gradually having the advantages of beet culture demonstrated by experience. They will want to do nothing and to support no candidate that will jeopardize the permanence of the industry in this state.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia has large financial interests in silver mining, but he is radically opposed to it to free and unlimited coinage and he does not care who knows it. Because a man owns stock in a silver mine is no good reason why he should want to pay his creditors in 50-cent dollars.

The attitude of President Miller of the Milwaukee road with respect to the proposed union depot seems to be fair and reasonable, though he might make a direct, official statement to the bridge company to the effect that his road will follow the Union Pacific into the new enterprise providing existing contracts shall not be interfered with.

DISCUSSION INCREASING.

The disastrous effects of the democratic tariff policy, coupled with the agitation for free silver coinage, are becoming more strikingly apparent every day.

According to the latest advices one-third of the cotton mills of the country have stopped and another third is on half time north and south.

Wool manufacture is stagnant. Philadelphia papers announce that the great Jackson mills are to be closed, the demand for their goods having been so light for the past year or two that large stocks have been accumulated and to continue operations is to increase loss.

Not only in manufacturing but in every other department of industry the depression grows and the ranks of idle labor are being steadily augmented.

As an eastern paper says, the chief business fact of the day is that the armies of industry are marching time, while the armies of politics are deciding whether it is to be 100 or 50 cents.

The primary cause of this condition of affairs is the democratic tariff, for which Mr. William J. Bryan is in part responsible. That measure, by encouraging increased competition by British manufacturers in the American market, has forced our manufacturers in several great industries to curtail production, thus throwing into idleness hundreds of thousands of people formerly employed in those industries.

Necessarily it discouraged new enterprises and kept many millions of capital from investments that would have employed labor at living wages. Thus the ability to purchase of a very large body of the people—several millions—has been so reduced that they could buy only the bare necessities of life, many of them not even these, and almost every interest has suffered from this.

When every workman and every working woman is employed at good wages they have in their hands the power to make others prosperous by purchase. Give the people the purchasing power and prosperity to all branches of trade will follow.

By furnishing them with constant and remunerative employment, labor in this country was well employed, at a higher average rate of wages than ever before, when the democratic party was successful in the election of four years ago. That success—due to the blindness of labor to its own interests—was almost immediately followed by industrial contraction and the history of the two succeeding years is familiar to all.

Every workman in the nation ought to be able to see this. Every farmer ought to be able to understand it. The republican party is pledged to such restoration. It promises an economic policy that will give new life to our industries, create a demand for labor and increase the purchasing power of the people.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The Philadelphia Press observes that if the recommendations of Mr. Wannamaker, made when he was postmaster general, had been adopted and if there were now a postal savings bank in every county and in every considerable town throughout the country, "endowed with the two requisites for a savings institution—convenience of access and absolute security—the silver craze would be impossible and the man who proposed to the mechanics and laborers and their wives that the hundred dollars which they had with painful frugality laid by and locked in the postal savings bank, should represent only one-half the amount which they had deposited, would be shut up as a dangerous lunatic or the women would drive him out of town with their broomsticks."

The Press further says that one of the strongest arguments in favor of the postal savings bank is the fact that it gives every depositor a stake in the stability and welfare of the country and makes him, from interest as well as principle, an advocate of honest money, of a dollar being worth a dollar.

The Bee has long been an advocate of the postal savings bank and we fully agree with our Philadelphia contemporary in the view that one of its greatest benefits would be in extending and strengthening honest money sentiment among the people, while it would at the same time be of advantage to the government in giving it the use of hundreds of millions of the people's money at a very moderate cost.

There is no doubt about the merits of the system and we join the Press in the hope for its adoption in the near future. For the same reason that depositors in postal savings banks would be in favor of honest money, of a dollar being worth a dollar, every depositor in private savings institutions now should be in favor of such money. It is estimated that 5,000,000 of our people have nearly \$2,000,000,000 of deposits in savings banks. They expect to have returned to them as good money as they deposited, but with free silver they would get back money worth only half, or possibly less than half, what it is now.

The same is true of all who have investments in building and loan associations, cooperative and fraternal societies, the large majority of whom are wage earners. These, with the millions depending upon them, would all suffer in being paid in money of less value than they parted with. They constitute a great creditor class who would be robbed of half their savings by the policy of free silver. No element of the people ought to oppose more firmly than these every scheme of currency debasement.

TRUST DIFFICULTIES.

There are difficulties in the way of establishing and maintaining trusts and it is well known all of them are not successful. It would seem that present conditions are not favorable to the organization of these combinations, at any rate in some lines of trade, a case in point being the decision of Jobbins in watches not to carry into effect a contemplated pool or combine, on the ground that it would not be expedient, at least until the demand had increased.

Unquestionably the trusts generally are feeling the depression quite as much as business men who are not in combinations, though they are better able, perhaps, to protect themselves than individual merchants and manufacturers. At any rate all of them are holding on and in the very improbable event of the success of free silver they would be enabled to recoup themselves for present losses by the doubling of the value of their products and possessions. This is a consideration which ought to receive the attention of the supporters of free silver. If, as they say, their policy would double the price of all commodities, the trusts would, of course, share in the advance and thus be enabled to exact millions of tribute from the consumers of what they sell.

It is never too late to learn. There are a great many intelligent people who do not understand the money question simply because they have never devoted the time and study to it. They would like to be better informed, but they dislike to ask questions. This is a false modesty. Every man should post himself upon the live issues of the day and he should not feel ashamed to seek enlightenment of those who are able to give it.

ORGANIZE A CENTRAL MCKINLEY CLUB.

Is it not about time for republicans to organize McKinley clubs and fight the battle on the lines of McKinley and Hobart? We do not mean that the republican clubs named after local favorites should be disbanded or changed in name. But for the time being they should be merged into the general McKinley organization, with a central and ward clubs all acting in concert. In other words, it is time to organize a Douglas county McKinley and Hobart club, with auxiliaries in every ward and precinct.

In a national campaign year, all public demonstrations should be conducted under the auspices of the organization representing the entire city and county. This will insure the proper reception of the national speakers, who are to be sent to Nebraska by the national committee, and a general turnout of all active republicans on all occasions that call for it.

SAILING UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Nearly 200 democratic newspapers, many of them the best papers in the towns in which they are printed, have refused to support the republican cause. That is to say, they are putting the democratic label on the ticket nominated at Chicago does not make it democratic in any sense. No sailing under false pretenses.

Teller's Shot at Sewall.

It is safe to predict that Senator Teller will not send to the millionaire vice presidential candidate a duplicate of his letter of congratulation to William Brewster, unless he eliminates from it that part which declares that the issue is "between the people on the one hand and the millionaires and monopolists on the other."

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Nothing so quickly arouses the anger of Spain as for the United States to suggest that "there is a condition of war in Cuba" which should be recognized. What are the facts? Madrid has sent to Havana for the maintenance of the military campaign in Cuba no less than \$19,000,000 from the same date April 19, 1896, to the same date April 19, 1896, 662 chiefs, 4,768 captains and 12,526 corporals and soldiers, 612 companies of cavalry, 61,787-583 cartridges, and 72,326 kilograms of gunpowder.

The Issue in Pure Silver.

Stop bothering your head about the figures 16 to 1. Leave the gold standard out of the question, for there is no direct issue between the silver dollar and the gold dollar. A lump of silver of a certain size, 371 1/2 grains in weight, is today worth 53 cents. The Bryan proposition is that the government should set its printing presses to work and turning out without limit dollars as fast as the soldiers pay, at 13 cents a piece. It is flat dishonesty. It is preposterous with trouble for every man, laborer or capitalist, who lives by industry, and it would do more to ruin the country than any other thing, they have not risen nearly as quickly nor as high. In other words, the price of labor has been the last thing to feel the effect of an increase in the value of the dollar.

Effects of the Silver Coinage on the Income of War Veterans.

The total number of names borne on the pension rolls is about 560,000 and the pension fund will amount to nearly \$140,000,000, but the sum will be heavily reduced as death occurs in the ranks of the veterans. While nearly all the pensioners are old men, many have children, who can exercise no direct influence upon the ballot, they have all an interest in the pension fund and the government enables him to continue to live. Every pensioner who shall vote for the free silver presidential candidate will vote not only against himself, but against the widows and children of his deceased comrades.

No intelligent veteran has need of any more experience concerning the effect of the depreciation of the currency. When gold rose to a premium during the war and the greenback fell to less than 50 cents upon the dollar, the soldier's pay, a \$13 a month lost more than half of its purchasing power. The soldiers and their families were compelled to pay more than twice as much for all they consumed as they paid when the greenback was at par with gold. Bills have frequently been introduced in congress to compensate the soldier for the loss of his money in depreciated currency, but there would be no such bills and no justification for them if their pensions should shrink to the present value of the dollar. The operation of free silver coinage, the veterans who shall vote for this policy of repudiation will walk into the trap with their eyes open.

JAMES G. BLAINE ON SILVER.

Garbled Extracts of His Speeches at New York, Minnneapolis Tribune.

For some time the free silver papers printed at the head of their editorial columns a garbled extract from a speech of the late James G. Blaine, made while he was in congress. During the past few days the paper has been taken down and no longer appears in the populist and free silver papers.

The disappearance is owing to the exposure of the fact that the extract was garbled. By minutely eliminating and connecting sentences Mr. Blaine was made to appear as an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone at the rate of 16 to 1, showing the actual fact is exactly the contrary. What Mr. Blaine really said was: "To renounce silver now, as though essential conditions had not changed, is to willfully and blindly to deceive ourselves. If our demagogue were the only cause for the decline in the value of silver, then renouncing it would be its proper and effectual cure. But other causes, beyond our control, have been far more potentially operative than the simple fact that congress prohibited its further coinage. As legislators we are bound to take cognizance of these causes."

Mr. Blaine said: "If we coin a silver dollar, we will lead under the current value of the gold dollar, and we are simply opening our doors and inviting the people to buy our gold with our silver flowing out from us. We shall be forced to the single silver standard, and our relations with the leading commercial countries of the world will be seriously and irretrievably crippled. What gain should we make, therefore, for the circulating medium if on opening the gate for silver to flow in, we are to be obliged to buy our gold with silver? If I were to declare that until Europe renounces silver we cannot afford to coin a dollar as low as 42 1/2 cents, would you be exactly the position held by the republican party today, and embodied in the St. Louis platform? In favor of international bimetalism, Mr. Blaine also uttered the following remark, which we commend to the exceedingly smart people who for so long industriously engaged in the delicting that free silver coinage would at once raise the market price of silver to \$1.25 per ounce: "Assurances from empirics and clairvoyants," said the great statesman, "that renunciation of the former dollar will at once permanently advance its value to a par with gold, are worth little more than the face of opposing and controlling forces."

EVILS OF CHEAP MONEY.

Macneely Sketches the Ruin Wrought by Cheap Money in England.

The mismanagement of Charles and James, gross as it had been, had not prevented the business life from going steadily on and prospering. While the honor and independence of the state were sold to a foreign power, while chartered rights were violated, while the fundamental laws were trampled upon, hundreds of thousands of quiet, honest and industrious families labored and traded, ate their meals and lay down to rest in comparative security. Whether wharves or towns, the harvest home was celebrated as joyously as ever in the hamlets; the cream of the population gathered in the market place, the streets of the cities were thronged with the people, and the harvest home was celebrated as joyously as ever in the hamlets; the cream of the population gathered in the market place, the streets of the cities were thronged with the people, and the harvest home was celebrated as joyously as ever in the hamlets; the cream of the population gathered in the market place, the streets of the cities were thronged with the people.

Speaker Reed's Re-Election.

Speaker Reed is glad to know that Thomas B. Reed has been elected to re-election to congress. His services to the country at the last session were of the highest order and he can be spared from the national house. His election is of course practically assured.

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WEDDING OF PRINCESS MAUD.

Ceremony Taken Place in the Private Chapel of Buckingham Palace.

Third Daughter of the Prince of Wales United in Marriage to the Future King of Denmark.

LONDON, July 22.—Princess Maud, third daughter of the prince and princess of Wales, was married at 12 o'clock today to Prince Charles, second son of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Buckingham palace. So far as the general public of London is concerned the wedding did not attract as much attention as had been expected upon other royal marriages of recent years. With the exception of St. James street and a few houses in Pall Mall and Piccadilly the decorations were very poor. Inside the Marlborough house grounds at the Pall Mall corner the prince of Wales had erected a stand for those of his friends who were unable to get to the palace.

Crowds began to assemble in the streets at an early hour and all points of vantage along the route from Marlborough house to Buckingham palace were quickly pre-occupied. At 11:30 o'clock, with subalterns and an escort of the Royal Horse guards, the bridegroom, Prince Charles of Denmark, accompanied by his daughter, the lady-in-waiting and Prince Harold, and three supporters, left Marlborough house in state carriages. As they appeared a few cheers were sent up by the people and there was a general waving of handkerchiefs. Then the princess of Wales and her second daughter, Princess Victoria, accompanied by the duke of Albany, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and a large suite, emerged from Marlborough house and there was great applause. The prince bowed to the right and left in recognition of the greetings he received. The party was escorted by the captains of the escort of the Life Guards.

At 12:10 o'clock the prince of Wales with the duke of Albany, the lady-in-waiting, gentlemen in attendance and the captains of the escort of the Life Guards started for the palace. As they departed from the Marlborough house they were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. On arriving at Buckingham house, the bride's party was received by the lord chamberlain, the lady-in-waiting, the lady and Prince Harold, and three supporters, left Marlborough house in state carriages. As they appeared a few cheers were sent up by the people and there was a general waving of handkerchiefs. Then the princess of Wales and her second daughter, Princess Victoria, accompanied by the duke of Albany, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and a large suite, emerged from Marlborough house and there was great applause. The prince bowed to the right and left in recognition of the greetings he received. The party was escorted by the captains of the escort of the Life Guards.

The queen walked into the chapel leaning heavily on the arm of Prince Christian of Denmark and was conducted to a chair at the left of and facing the altar. Her majesty was dressed in black silk and wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and other decorations. A white and gold dress mounted with a diamond tiara covered her head. The bride entered, leaning on the arm of her father, the prince of Wales, and after bowing to the queen and to the archbishop of Canterbury she advanced to the altar.

QUEEN'S PROCESSION.

In the meantime the queen had been conducted privately from her apartments to the vestibule of the chapel of St. James's palace. The queen's procession, which was headed by the archbishop of Canterbury, entered the chapel. It was composed of heralds, ushers, women of the bedchamber, bearers of the state and other members of the queen's household. With the queen walked her sons, the duke of Connaught and Prince Christian of Denmark. As soon as her majesty had entered the chapel, the archbishop of Canterbury, who had preceded her, retired, but immediately reappeared with another imposing procession, composed of all the royal household, the lady-in-waiting and the crown prince of Denmark, her brother, and father of the bridegroom bringing up the rear. When these had been seated at the bride's table, the prince of Wales, the duke of Connaught and the crown prince of Denmark, her brother, and father of the bridegroom bringing up the rear. When these had been seated at the bride's table, the prince of Wales, the duke of Connaught and the crown prince of Denmark, her brother, and father of the bridegroom bringing up the rear.

FREE SILVER AND WAGE EARNERS.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The workman is paid in silver dollars, and he never objects so long as they are as good as every other dollar and will buy just as many comforts. He will rightfully kick when they cease to do that.

Chicago Post: Every man should bear this conclusive statement of an eternal truth: When the working man is paid in silver dollars his wages are doubled.

THE ARMY ON BICYCLES.

Dedicated to the Twenty-second Infantry Bicycle Club at Fort Crook, Neb. Awake, ye drowsy muses, awake! Sing us a song on the bicycle. The army bicycle and in measure strong, in quick and double time to drive along. The march is ever ringing on in line. By companies, by platoons, By battalions in columns, By the Twenty-second.

Wielder of the Twenty-second's magic, Lead us on a march on the bicycle. Pantomime first, then piano, piano, Anon, crescendo-pronto, presto! And press the volume of martial air. Then, when ever rising comes in line, And deafening clash and bang, Lead us in a charge on the bicycle!

Highest of all in Leaving Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Advertisement for 'The Army on Bicycles' featuring a large illustration of a bicycle and the text 'The Army on Bicycles' and 'ABSOLUTELY SAFE'.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

It may be remarked that there is not a crowd of any kind in the hall. It knows anything about the game of golf. Eunice Smith of Lake View, N. H., undoubtedly holds the clover record of New England, with forty-one four-leaf and four-leaf clovers. People who sympathize with the presidential candidates, besieged on every side by reporters for sensational journals, are reported to be in a state of nervousness. Reporters, who must do this work or lose their jobs. Hereafter when any one asks where in the United States the heaviest rain fell in the week ending July 20th, the answer is the official measurement of the rainfall at Concord, Friday and Saturday in thirty-six hours was 7.62 inches.

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