TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Bre (Without Funday) One Year See and Sunday, One Year..... Bee, One Year, by Res, One Year, Roe, One Year, OFFICES:

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Thanks. Drafts, checks and pictoffice orders to see made regarder to the order of the company, THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1552. BUSINESS LETTERS

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-

593, CSC offices for anguld and returned 3.83, 476 Net total sales..... Net daily average... GEORGE B. TESCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my wessers this 4th day of July, 1896.

N. P. FEILL, Notary Public.

Parties going out of the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their business office of the Bec. Telephone 238.

Who said that Nebraska belonged to the drouth area?

We suppose a president elected by two political parties would get twice the enjoyment out of a double pressure for political patronage.

Since he has repudiated his sound money associates Hoke Smith will probably have to consider himself the stepchild in the presidential cabinet family.

Nebraska may not be able to dispute with Virginia the title of mother of presidents. But Nebraska will challenge the world as foster mother of presidential aspirants.

Mr. Bryan's paper says it "predicted" that no corn was burned in Otoe county. Mr. Bryan's predictions of things already past were always a great deal more reliable than his predictions of things to come.

If Bryan is so firmly convinced that he is the people's candidate for president he is queerly anxious to have his headquarters established and the agitators enlisted in his behalf. The people apparently do not yet know that he is the people's candidate,

Prospects point to one of the biggest corn crops this year that Nebraska ever produced. When the farmers con- worthy of consideration, vert their corn into cash that is good for 100 cents in any market of the world they will hesitate to vote for any man or any party that threatens to reduce its purchasing power to 50 cents.

sustain it on present footing and it with the police board in the matter, but the captain ought not to sound the fire insurance rates.

Should the Bolln bondsmen make a proposition to settle the treasury shortage for which they are held liable, the through the council under whip and

One of the presidential electors nominated by Maryland democrats has insisted on having his name withdrawn from the ticket because if elected he would not vote for the free silver democratic nominees. The democratic revolt is confined to no section and to no class. Before the election shall have arrived it will include representative democrats in nearly every part of the country.

It is not the clerks, wage-earners or smaller business men who are holding back on their Transmississippl Exposition stock subscriptions. It is the big wholesalers, bankers and heavy property owners whose immediate interest is incalculable. The procrastinators do not seem to realize what valuable time they are wasting. A subscription promptly made is twice appreciated and twice effective.

Bryan and Sewall is a vote for industrial and financial independence of the American people from foreign doma 50-cent dollar, reduced wages, scaled Mexico and China.

It must be a terrible breach of etiquette for any one to talk at a meeting of manufacturers about the tariff. in which every manufacturer has a personal vital concern. But what is it upon the occasion of the law league convention to tell the attending members how much he would like their idea of enforcing the laws?

between silver and gold has constantly one-half in purchasing power. by acts of Parliament, from which the practical experience,

following table is compiled: Year, Statute. 1482.... 22 Edward IV ....... 1 to 11,158 1509. ...37 Henry VIII ...... 1 to 5 1546 .. 1 Edward VI...... 1 to ! 1549. . S Edward VI ..... 1 to 5.151 . 5 Edward VI..... 1 to 11 6 Edward VI..... 1 to 11.050 7560 ... 1004 2 Charles I ..... 1 to 13,346 1626. 1717 1816

1940 value to the money coined out of one between the approved estimate for fire pound of gold. On the continent of department expenses and the revenue Europe the ratio was 1 to 1002, so that from the 5-mill fire fund levy. England undervalued silver slightly. While every step taken by the coun-10.215 of silver should be coined into money pudlate the pledge made to maintain address by leaving an order at the the end of five years, to restore the low itself to be coerced into any course the price of silver kept sliding down. the free silverites carefully omit quoting the ratio between gold and silver before 1687. From that time forward until 1792 it tarried in the vicinity of

I to 15. The thing that knocks out the free sliver theory that 16 to 1 must be a perpetual ratio is the fact that silver had fallen in price 50 per cent before that ratio was ever established, and has fallen another 50 per cent since it was established, notwithstanding its constantly increasing use as money and in the arts all the world over.

#### ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN.

The address of the permanent chairnan of the convention of the so-called national silver party, Mr. W. P. St. John of New York, is likely to be widely used by the free silver advocates. This because Mr. St. John is a banker, until recently the president of one of the largest national banks in New York. and therefore presumed to be an authority on financial questions. He has been doubtedly contributed to the promotion or less prominently his views are

Mr. St. John's address was in part a plea for more money, on the ground that Commissioner Palmer is doubtless is high and vice versa. In other words, right in his contention that the fire de | that an inflation of currency necespartment must have enough money to sarily means an inflation of prices. In flation of an inferior currency might is the duty of the council to keep faith | under certain conditions have this effect. That was shown during the period of government paper inflation alarm and predict another advance in and the experience would be repeated with the proposed free coinage of silver. But increasing the supply of sound money does not necessarily produce a like effect, because then the price movement is rarely, if ever, dependent terms should be carefully considered upon the amount of money in circulaand freely discussed before action is tion, being controlled almost entirely taken on them. All attempts at set- by supply and demand. For example, tlement have been obstructed for over in 1878 the circulation per capita was a year, so there is no occasion for \$15.32, while in 1894 it was \$24.33, an innearly all commodities were considerably lower at the latter date than the former. They had declined because of the great increase in production, a fact which the advocates of free silver find it convenient never to consider when talking about lower prices. The true explanation of the fall in prices of commodities the world over during the past twenty years is to be found in the fact that there has been a great enlargement of production and not in a scarcity of money, which in this country at least has increased in amount more rapidly than population. This is

especially true of the cereals and of cotton and wool. Another of Mr. St. John's assertions was that if we reopened our mints there would be no danger of a flood of sliver from Europe. Against this we who said in regard to the proposed rehabilitation of the old silver dollar: old silver of Germany would be brought Senator Teller says that "a vote for to the American mint for coinage and party. all gold would be exported from America to Europe," and he declared in the ination and control." Senator Teller will become a silver monometallic counsame connection that "the United States should not have stopped with a half try, just the same as English India." vote for Bryan and Sewall is a vote for silver would drive all the gold into re- private, at this time the same as the gold tirement. Mr. St. John said that nearly debts and a single silver standard that all of it is now in retirement. This is will bring us down to the level of open to dispute, but even the gold now in retirement to which he alludes is how or when performing a money function, as Mr. St. John admirs, which would not be the case if we had free silver, because our currency being on a silver basis. gold would become a commodity to be coin, but for the redemption of the speculated in. It would cease to be greenback currency and gold certififor a presidential candidate to se'ze held by the banks as a reserve, for the obvious reason that with a silver stand- the functions of money and have been ard, which would ensue the moment readily exchangeable for gold. Formthe government began redeeming its crty all import duties were payable in

quently be a contraction of the cur-The hardest nut which the advocates rency to the full extent of the stock of ling nedfly all duties in silver and to of 16 to 1 free and unlimited coinage gold coin, while the currency remain- this usquaf silver the maintenance of have to crack is the fact that the ratio ing in circulation would be depreciated the parky of silver with gold coin is

changed in spite of the statutory ratios | It would not be surprising to find such fixed by all the principal nations of the statements as Mr. St. John made comworld and the aid which silver has ing from a free silver politician, but past. Take the English ratio, as fixed should proceed from a banker of long

THE COUNCIL MUST KEEP FAITH. Omaha must maintain an efficient . 1 Henry VIII............. 1 to 11.158 fire department as a matter of selfpreservation. To this proposition every taxpayer in Omaha will agree, That the present are fighting force under Chief Redell is not excessive in I Mary...... I to 11.657 numbers is also generally admitted. ... 2 James I ............. 1 to 12/109 and endanger the public safety. It was for this reason that the full legal limit of 5 mills for the fire fund was Signature 1 to 14:287 levied and 2 additional mills levied it will thus be seen that at the time of for the general fund, with full knowllevied and 2 additional mills levied the discovery of America eleven and edge on the part of the council that one-seventh pounds of silver were the proceeds were to be turned into coined into English money equal in the fire fund to cover the difference

But by act of Parliament of 1546 au cll in the direction of economy and attempt was made to double the value retrenchment will meet the approval of silver by declaring that five pounds of the taxpayers, no attempt to reequal in debt-paying power to one the fire force in an unimpaired conpound of gold coin. This was only a dition will be justified. There are gigantic swindle begotten by a dis- places where the council could curtail honest sovereign, who hoped to pocket expenses, but the fire department is the difference and pay his debts in half not the place. While expressing these value money. This debasement of the views we deprecate any threat to coin of the realm naturally created a raise fire insurance rates as needless reaction that caused Parliament, at and uncalled for, Omaha will not almint ratio to the commercial ratio, or policy. It will do what is right and which at that time was 1 to 11. Yet proper because it is to its own interest to do so, regardless of outside pres-By 1604 it had reached 1 to 12, and by sure. Public sentiment will insist that 1626 1 to 13, and by 1666 1 to 1436. But the council shall appropriate the extra 2 mills in the general fund to the purpose for which it was levied.

> PROTECTING THE TREASURY. The bankers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston have united for the present protection of the treasury and will provide a gold fund of \$23,900,900 for that purpose. This has appeared to them absolutely necessary in order to check the manifest drift toward a financial panic. The disturbed situation is not due altogether to the withdrawals of gold from the treasury. though there is no doubt of an appreheusion that if left unfortified the reserve would in a very short time be depleted to an extent that would render necessary another issue of bonds for its replenishment and it is a question bends under existing circumstances.

There are undoubtedly a great many having securities of one kind or another who desire to convert them into good has been accomplished. money which they can exchange for gold and consequently there has been for several years advocating free sliver a great sacrifice of securities, resulting and by reason of his position has un- in a shrinkage of values of such securities, it is said, of hundreds of millions | that Nebraska is to be one of the prinof that cause. As he may be expected of dollars. This development of disto continue to labor in the cause more trust and apprehension, if permitted to is all the greater reason why every go unchecked, could not fail to result active republican in the state should in speedily reducing the treasury gold immediately enroll himself in the ranks reserve to the danger point, if not in of the militant and engage in individual completely wiping it out, and it is to campaigning in a small way on his "the value of each dollar, expressed in avert this that the bankers have come prices, depends upon the total number to the rescue. What they propose to braska republicans should be perfected of dollars in circulation," so that when | do is to exchange gold for greenbacks. the number is great the plane of prices as circumstances shall require. There is also a foreign demand for gold, prindpally from Germany. It is stated hat German bankers are exceedingly desirous of obtaining gold and they withdraw it from this country not be muse they entertain doubts of the staoility of its finances, but because at the present high rates of continental exchange the United States is the heapest market in which to secure the yellow metal. This demand, believed | glad to bear its fair share of the tax to have its origin in Russia, which govenment is negotiating a large loan, may not be prolonged, but it is a factor in the situation. A committee of inter national bankers of New York is considering a plan looking to the checking of gold exports for the next sixty railroading a matter so important crease of almost exactly to per cent, yet days and doubtless some plan will be devised that will be effectual for this

DUITDOSP. There are some reassuring features, The exports of merchandise are in excess of imports and this excess will probably soon be increased by exportations of the new cotton crop, which is maturing about two weeks earlier than shells. usual. Another reassuring circumstance noted in the eastern press is the persistent, though mederate, buying of stocks by London, which has been going on ever since the present decline in prices took place. This indicates what would happen if it were not for the free silver agitation here. But despite these somewhat reassuring facts, the situation is not free from danger, owing to the strong feeling of distrust among our own people. There is reason to hope that the timely action of the set the opinion of a favorite authority banks will have the effect to check the with the free silver men, Cernuschi, growth of this distrust, which threatened to develop into a veritable panie. The country is furnished in this a symp-'All the new silver of Nevada and the tom of what would take place in the event of the success of the free silver

SILVER AS MONEY. OMAHA, July 23, 1896 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Will you please answer the following questions for the information of your truth. He should have added that a In answer to the contention that free and receivable for all debts, both public and readers? First, is the silver dollar money

dollar? 2. Is the gold held in reserve by the government for the purpose of redeeming silver coin or is it redeemable in gold. If so, If the Bryan policy of redeeming our bonds JOHN A. DEMPSTER. To the first question we answer yes,

Second. The gold held in reserve in the United States treasury is not in tended for the redemption of silver cates. Standard silver dollars have all help to put him in the executive chair. paper obligations in silver, there would gold. Now they may be paid in stand-their where he might experiment with his be no necessity for the banks keeping and silver coin or silver certificates. as if the a gold reserve. There would conse- For a number of years past, the im-

porters of foreign goods have been paychiefly due.

The fiext great gathering in Omaha stasm in the will be the State Sunday school con. period of revival in all branches of trade had from unlimited coinage in the it is somewhat astonishing that they vention, preparations for which are will be vention, preparations for which are about complete. It is made up of local to trade throughout the entire west by associations throughout the state, which send as delegates the most active workers in Aire Sunday school. Whatever the worldly man may think of the church as an institution, he is at all times willing to concede the value and importance of the Sunday school. Men without positive religious convictions are glad to have their children attend the Sunday school and it is for this reason they welcome the state convention to Omaha. Quite as much progress has been made in the text books and methods of instruction in the Sunday school as has marked progress of the public school system.

> After having endured the wretched wooden block pavements until the patience of citizens is exhausted, the city fathers of Council Bluffs have about decided to take up the decayed blocks and put down a mixture of gumbo and cinders. Not being able to pay for expensive pavements, the city will try the experiment which the railroad companies have tried with fair success in their yards. Anything is better than the rotten blocks. This fact will be attested by many Omaha property owners who would gladly pay for any cheap substitute that promises to improve existing conditions. The subject of paying repairs must soon engage the attention of the people of Omnha.

The discussions which mark the proceedings of the law league convention embrace subjects of vital interest to the business men, not only of this city, but throughout the country. Many able papers have been read upon topics directly concerning the mercantile element which are of great value. That these discussions will have potent influence in bringing about remedial laws there is little doubt. Our people now fully realize the importance of the law league convention and are more than gratified to know that they in a measure contributed to the success of the present gathering.

While the building inspector has plenty of time on his hands he can profitably employ it in a crusade against the tumbledown shacks which disfigure the city in many localities. Under the laws and ordinances the building board can condemn and cause to be torn down all dangerous firetraps and, the power thus conferred whether the government could sell should this year be enforced. It is a disagreeable task. Heretofore spasmodic effortst have been made to abate the nuisance, but comparatively little

The national campaign will be opened in Nebrasks. In other words, the national committee reedgaizes the fact cipal battlegrounds of the contest. This own account. The organization of Newithout delay.

The table of city taxes paid by insurance companies doing business in this city recently published in The Bee shows conclusively that the insurance companies are among the worst fax shirkers in the community. An interest that is constantly calling for the expenditure of public money for increased fire protection under threats of raising insurance rates ought to be burden.

South Omaha may be consoled by the promise that mail facilities, of which it s about to be deprived, can be restored within a year. A vote for McKinley and Mercer will do much toward that end. Under republican rule the such a one-sided bargain would bring about revenues of the postal department will such a panic as would wreck many of the be largely increased and Uncle Sam can then give Omaha and suburbs a fair show.

First of the "Colnage Crimes." The crime of 1492! When white men setded in this country they dewampumized

### In Line for Sound Money.

Missouri has 125,461 citizens of German irth, Nebraska 72,618, Iowa 127,245, Kansas 46,423, and California 61,472. This makes an almost solid phalanx of 423,219 voters who will work have among the pepcerats west of the Mississippi next November.

Trading the Silver Democracy. Chicago Chronicle (dem.)

The proposition of Senator Jones, chairman of the (Coliseum) democratic national committee, to place representatives of the pulist party on the executive committee entirely mulic and proper, but it is not opulist party likely to cause much enthusiasm among the few democraps who have not repudiated the Chicago ticketh

# Horse of Another Color.

In 1873 the price of agricultural machinery it is now. In Some cases it was quadruple what it is now, What would farmers think what it is now. What would farmers think of a law passed at the request of the manufacturers of far feultural machinery, forcing purchasers 10 pdy as much for it now as they paid in 4873?

### A Sumple Instance.

Gold is at appremium of 190 per cent in Columbia and the working people there on 40 and 60 cents a day, have to buy the necessaries of the at an increased cost on ecount of the depreciation of the currency, thich the government redeems in silver. and currency in silver is carried out, the same or worse state of affairs will exist in this country. There is no escape from the effects of such a policy the effects of such a policy.

### A Two-Edged Binde.

Kansas City Star (dem.) The endorsement of Bryan at St. Louis would work both ways. It would make some votes for the democratic candidate and it would drive some away. The recruits which the annexation of the poput party would bring in would be proba-offset by the desertions in the way democrats who are particular about ir company. Upon the whole it looks if the Bryan boom had reached high NEW ERA OF WESTERN PROGRESS.

Impetus Which the Transmississippl Exposition Will Give the West. Chicago Journal of Commerce The favorable action of congress in ap-repriating \$200,000 for the Transmississippi Exposition has awakened general enthu-lasm in the west. Beginning now with a directly stimulating all lines of industry in twenty-four or more states whose resources

are to be represented at the exhibition. It is not difficult to already ascertain the influence of the project. A general swakening to its full importance has followed definite initial action, and from now until June, 1898, capital and industry is concrete will be attracted all through west by the Omaha enterprise. The Omaha Commercial club proposes to raise \$259,000, the Iowa legislature has already appropriated \$10,000 and Utah is discussing similar ne-tion; the Les Angeles chamber of commerce is urging forward a bill providing for a \$75.090 appropriation. Twenty-two of the states interested held no legislative accessors \$75,000 appropriation last winter, after the exposition enterprise was started, but friendly expressions from all of them indicate substantial appropriations when they again get down to work, while organization has already brought forward numerous state vice presidents who are to co-operate with the local board. Work at Omaha is to be pushed energetically and there is every assurance of entire suc-

At Omaha it is announced that business has been given renewed impulse. The rati-roads will be naturally stimulated to renewed plans for improvements and exten-sions, and the erection of the great union depot proposed for Omaha is now practically assured. The railroads are not slow in discerning that extraordinary preparations assured. must be made to handle a vast tradic, both passenger and freight. Leading lines will pend many millions, not only at Omaha, but a contiguous districts, which means much rofitable work for mills and workmen. 50,000 government building is, of course, nly the nucleus about which scores of ether difices will arise, and local construction or the next two years will draw very greatly i Chicago and other western trade centers or material.

An aggressive stimulation of western manufacturing interests will ultimately fol-low in the train of the exposition. Its diet influences will naturally bring about large demand for manufactured products. which will likewise broaden in all fields tributary to the influence of that enterprise. While it may by no means offer a positive uarantee of success to this and that new dividual venture, it certainly suggests and nforces the great need for more manufaciring enterprises. Both the field and the narket are ready, and never more so than at time when a great home project will have sustaining influence.

The spirit of confidence and enterprise hus awakened throughout the leading westrn states has a very tangible basis for its cercise. When it is considered that the actory product of the transmississippi tates and territories aggregated \$1,384,000.-00 in 1890, and the six states east \$5,000.00,000, it will readily be seen that the nanufacturers of the country generally will ut forth great exertions to make their roducts known to the American people The purpose of the exposition is to exhibit their skill and resources and to urge the practical development of all western indus-

The resources of the region that will aturally be drawn into participation in the progress of the exposition are certainly vast, which is shown by its yearly mineral product of \$195,000,000 alone. Their develop-ment cannot help but be benefited by so opular and universal a movement, bringing o the spot the right kind of visitors and inestors. There was never a period when the western people were more sanguine of the future, and never a better opportunity to invest in industrial enterprise. The Omaha exposition will certainly be the forcrunner of a new era in western progress

#### TO KILL ALL TRADE. Free Coinage of Silver and Our Foreign Commerce. Boston Advertiser

If any business man or wage carner were deliberately to take measures for affronting and offending the customers or tradesmen with whom he dealt, so as to make it ut terly impossible to do business or transact in the future, the unanimous ment would be that such a course was the extreme of folly. The proposition of the free coinage leaders, however, is practically that the United States shall deliberately igore the business laws of nearly all nations which now trade with this country. The chief trade of the United States today with England, France and Germany.

trade with England amounts to \$546,000. 090 annually; with France, \$107,000,000; with Germany, \$173,000,000. This constitutes the greater part of the foreign trade of the United States. Not one of these three European nations today will accept silver in settlement of international balances, as any but its bullion value, which is about 50 per cent of the face value of American silver coin. Free coinage of silver in the United States will not change that attitude on the part of European nations, Out of the \$1,500,000,000 of annual foreign trade \$1,370,000,000, or about 90 per cent, is done with nations which refuse to iliver at any but its bullion value in foreign trade. In the event of free colunge there ore, the United States must pay for cally all its importations on a gold basis and must sell its exports on a silver basis How long could such an unequal bargain

be continued without immense loss to this nation? Of course the United States must suffer fearfully by such an arrangement. The mere work of adjusting great industrial enterprises of the nation, while it would make about all the nations with which the United States deals distrust ul of this country. No sensible man in his fally business would thus set to work to lrive away all his trade and all his cust rs; and in the business of the world the doption of a similar folly would be just as ruinous and just as suicidal.

### CAMPAIGN NOTES.

A McKinley and Hobart club composed of lemocrats has been organized at Plainfield,

Sidney A. Perkins, president of the Naional Republican College league, says that the league now has a membership of more The Davenport Democrat reports that there are hundreds of democrats in Cass

ounty, Iowa, who openly repudiate the Chicago ticket. Mr. Randolph Barton, a prominent lawer of Baltimore, Md., has withdrawn from the democratic state ticket as elector at large. He announces his intention to vote large. He announces his inten-for McKinley and sound money.

The reporters of the Courier-Journal cancassed the manufacturing establishments of Louisville and secured the opinions of 400 lemocratic workingmen. Of this number 229 expressed themselves against the Chi ago platform, 136 said they would support t and 41 were non-committal. With fifteen counties missing the New York Herald's poll of New York shows

stimated democratic losses from the vote of 1892 of 118,420, and a republican less of 166, a net democratic defection of 113,254. It is believed that the counties not esimated will increase rather than lessen the democratic loss. Colonel John R. Fellows, a leading Tam

manyite and lieutenant of Senator Hill, says: "New York will go for McKinley by 100,000 to 150,000 majority. The state is overwhelmingly for sound money. I believe McKinley will sweep the whole country and be elected. Some of the western states may give a majority for silver, but the conservative common sense of the country will assert itself and prevail. Senator Stewart of Nevada, the free sil-

ver champion, who is in St. Louis urging populist workingmen to rally around the democratic standard, owns a paper called the "Silver Knight," which is published at Alexandria, Va., though edited in Washing-ton. It may interest workingmen, particuarly printers, to learn on the authority of the Buffalo Express, the reason for publish ng the Silver Knight across the river from e national capital. The reason is that e typographical union enforces good wages in Washington. Stewart hires compositor for about \$9 a week, something like 50 pecent less than the Washington scale. Tha water mark immediately after the Chicago is the way this silverite proves his devotion to the workingmen.

#### POLITICAL COMMENT.

Detroit Free Press: There is a lull in the currency controversy, many of the cham-plons of free silver having gone to the bank

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The real signifi cance of the term "poor man's dollar" is to be found in the fact that with the silver dollar as a standard we should all be poor. Chicago Times-Herald: Would silver mine wners raise wages if they could get the government to resume free coinage at two follars for one? Have they anywhere gone n record on this point?

Philadelphia Ledger: Senator Gorman is another man who "never bolts," and, therefore, he will support the Chicago ticket. Politicians who put the party name above party principle need not be surprised if, in turn, the people prefer principle to them. Indianapolis Journal: Will those demo cratic organs which denounce monopolies calmly inquire if that is not something of a nonopoly which asks congress to increase be value of its property 100 per cent and reduce the value of every day's labor in the land 50 per cent?

New York Sun: On March 17, 1896, the ion. William J. Bryan declared, in a speech at Mount Vernon, Ill., "I am not a demo-crat." It was true. He had been spouting free silver and coquetting with populism for two years or more. He had induced the Nebraska democrats to endorse the Neoraska populist state ticket in 1894. not at that time a democrat, and he was frank enough to say so. This young populist, nominated upon a populist platform is no more a democrat now than he was, his own admission, last March. should any democrat feel himself bound to vote for a man who was ostentatiously proclaiming four months ago that he was not a democrat?

#### FAITH OF THE FATHER.

Vigorous Rebuke of Repudiation by Horatio Seymour. Philadelphia Ledger

Horatio Seymour used to be considered a rather orthodox sort of democrat. He presided over the national convention of 1868. and, despite his protest, was made the candidate of his party for president. mour's ideas are rather old-fashioned, however, for the new school of democracy. He believed in honesty and fair dealing and had no patience with those who seek to set the masses against the classes, so called, in order to make profit for themselves in the operation. The New York Sun does well at this time in reprinting a message to the legislature, sent on April 22, 1864, by Seymour, when he was governor of New York. in which message that great democrat and statesman took firm ground in favor of paying the state indebtedness in gold, as had been agreed to in the contract,

We gather from the message that the New York legislature had passed a concurrent resolution as follows:
"Whereas, All the stocks issued by this state were payable and negotiable in this

state; therefore,
"Resolved, That ne distinction should be made between the foreign and domestic holders of such bonds as to the currency in which the principal and interest thereon

should be paid."

During the preceding year the legislature had adopted a concurrent resolution setting forth that the interest on the state debt held by persons residing out of the United paid in gold or its equivalent. appropriation was made for the purchase coin to pay in gold the interest on the bonds of New York held by persons residing abroad. While the resolution did not recite that creditors in this country should not be paid in gold, in the absence of an appropriation the comptroller could not make such payment. Governor Seymour declared that, while this kept faith with the stranger, it broke faith with our own people. Here are some further extracts from Govrnor Seymour's message:

"The effect of the resolution of this year. the absence of any appropriation, will b that no part of the interest will be paid, as was promised to be paid, in coin or its equivalent.

When we sought the markets of the world with our securities we pledged ourselves to redeem them in the currency of the "I look upon this matter as of so much

moment to the welfare and to the character of New York and its people that I feel conto ack you the give the subject a reconsideration, and to urge you to pass a con-current resolution that shall enable the omptroller to pay all the interest which may fall due before the next session of the

The refusal to pay in coin to our own itizens may justify itself to some minds. lthough not to mine, as a measure of quasi axation, special, discriminating and unfair, out excused by our present extraordinary condition. In dealing with our creditors in other countries no such consideration can ome in. We have over them no legitimate lower of taxation; these creditors of ours have no voice in nor part in our political action; we have no claim upon them that they should take a share in the misfortunes that befall us in our career. They are not of our household nor bound to take part of our mestic calamities upon themselves. The urdens and misfortunes of this war belong o us: it is ungenerous to shift any portion of them upon others who are not a part of These foreign creditors of ours are grangers who lent us their money when we ranted it upon no security but our word of ionor. If we do not pay them back their

noney to the strict letter of our bargain we incur a shame that can never be removed "Aside from the consideration of interest er policy our duty, in my judgment, is plain. It is to pay the debts of the state; to pay them in precisely the mode in which they were promised to be paid; to keep the honor of the state unsullied, and to this plain duty we should be true, cost what it may.

These patriotic words of Governor Sey-mour were written during the dark days of he war, when many citizens, groaning under burden of taxation, sought to repudiate part of their obligations. The logic of his message fits the situation as it exists today, when a considerable part of the community is making an effort to pay off a debt of 100 cents with a silver dollar which, under free coinage, will have a purchasing power of 53 cents. The party which nearly thirty The party which nearly thirty cars ago made Seymour its candidate for the office of president has been captured by the advocates of debased currency. Where would Seymour stand in the present crisis. and where would Samuel J. Tilden and Samuel J. Randall stand? Surely not with Bryan and Altgeld and Tillman and the socialistic host who have compelled (as de- N mocracy to discard its time-honored princi- B ples and accept those upon which the populists stood four years ago.

#### BREEZY LINES.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Chartle Baybe" wife dropped onto a good thing today." i "What was that" "The new pavement on the avenue, got off the car the wrong way."

Indianapolis Journal; "My boy, it high time a check was placed on yo performances."
"Thank you, father. Please make payable on sight."

Brooklyn Life: He-I came within an a of running over a lady this morning wh

of running over a lady this morning wh.
I was on my wheel.
She That was lucky.
He Wasn't U' II was only the other dithat I had it freshly enameled.

Philadelphia Record: Tommy—Pop, what is the difference between a political collected and a screed?

Tommy's Pop. Well. If it favors your political party it's an editogial, and it it favors the other side it's a screed.

Chleago Tribune: Young Lightnayte— How long does a man have to study if he wants to be a good lawyer? Lawyer Sharpe—Why do you ask that Detroit Free Press: "I am tired to death," declared Mrs. Matronly as shr teached home from down town the other ovening.

vening.
"What's the matter?" asked her hus-and.
"Been having baby's picture taken. They ave a way of taking them instantaneously ow, you know."
"How long were you at it?"
"Three hours and a half."

Washington Star: "Which would you say -that a young woman has a pug nose, of that her nose is retrousse"." "How much is her father worth?"

Detroit Tribune: "Pythias, old man," said Damon, his voice trembling, "you know how it is. I would die for you willingly, nay, gladly. But when you ask my to admit that your wheel is superior to mine you ask more than I can yield." For the nonce neither of them did a thing bu sob loudly at the bitter exigencies of the occasion.

#### THE COLONEL. Louisville Times.

A gentleman from Georgia
Has lately struck the town.
He wears a damly suit of green,
With big stripes running down.
Sometimes he has a seedy look,
And blushes red, you bet.
But, though he get the cut direct,
He moves in the swell set—
This gentleman from Georgia, no dead beat
or no felon,
Who bears the name upon his card of

or no felon,
or bears the name upon his card of Colonel Watermelon." Who

#### CAMPAIGN POETS.

The Salem Boy. San Francisco Cati.

In tears, with husky voice, he talked To people of his native town.

His childhood memories broke him wand nearly broke him down.

He talked of virtues that were drilled into his boyhood's being there; Of greatness, the first draught he got Was breathed in Salom's air.

At railway towns and water-tanks The curious gathered, as a rule, To see the tonguist who beslew The democratic mule, And o'er the country by the mile. He strewed the talk that practice lon; Had made off oily tongue to flow, Just like a liquid song.

And people, having heard that voice And started on their homeward walk, Had this much satisfaction—they

Had heard young Bryan talk, But what he meant or what he said That, analyzed, would something mear They couldn't tell. The Salem boy Had just been heard and seen.

We'll ring a change November next; Rung out will be that boy absurd, Rung out will be that boy absurd 'Neath reason's sway the Salem boy Will not be seen nor heard.

And Salem schoolboys on the board

#### This simple maxim then will chalk; You can't get to be president By talking empty talk." An Exhortation.

New York Sun.

Shall a bunkum pairiotic,
Narrow-minded and despotic
Crazy gang of gabbling drivellers
Who say they're democrats,
Clutch our pairty by the throttic,
As they would a whisky bottle,
And shake it as a mongred cur
Shakes drowned or poisoned rats?

Answer no, in tones of thunder, lid the schemers stand down under, let them know that now, as ever, Honest men are on the top; And dissemble your dejection At the thought of more "protection," And "take it out" in waiting for The "thud" of Bryan's drop.

## Assaulting Poetic License.

A campaign poet who has not been ru in by the police sends this: Mine eyes have seen the coming of populatic host. For a week or more they filled the at populatic host, or a week or more they filled the at with loud-resounding boast, id they slew the deadly goldbug at threw dornicks at its ghost,
But the bolting still goes on. And

I have read a flery speech on golden cros and therny crown. It had been worked off on congress and o some Nebraska town. Its third delivery nearly brought th collectum down.

colliseum down, But the bolting still goes on.

Wars River (Mass.) News.

Oh, have you heard of the famous Boy
From the far Nebraska lea.

Whose tongue is poised on a silver point
And wags right merrily.

When he mounts his long-eared hobby
horse

When he most horse, horse, Free coinage, and all that.

Great Scott but oh, how the numbers flow While he whoms it through his hat—
This Orator of the Platte! From the stricken land of "waving corn".
The Boy and his boomiet comes,
To the City of Wind where Aligeld reigns.
And the streets are paved with bombs.
One marie swoon of his silvery voice
Lays Eland and Une Hod flat;
Alas! what show has a hayseed now
With a Boy that talks through his hat—
With the Orator of the Platte?

He gives them the silver cure-all straight, And his voice takes a mournful tone. While he pictures the new Helena's isle And the "little Nu-pol-e-on." The ancience how! till their throttles

crack At comparisons so pat. And the Dedham "pop" makes a wonderful While the Boy talks through his hat— This Orator of the Platte,

They hall him a sunflower from the plains
By the cyclone of fortune blown.
But the "goldbugs" will teach him a trick
or two
Ere his panties are outgrown.
November days will prove long and drear
To many a democrat,
But especially so to this crude Cleero
Who is blustering through his hat—
This Orator of the Platte.

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