## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Bee (Without Eurolay) One Year ....

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

only, Morning, Evening and Sturing the month of July, 1856.

Total deductions for unsold and returned 637, 793 12,523 GEORGE B. TESCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 1st day of August, 1836.
(Seal.) Notary Public. (Sent.)

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.

Men who read intelligently may be relied on to vote intelligently Bryan should have stayed at home

for his notification if he wanted to keep cool and comfortable. I'm not going to say a word until

after I have been officially notified of my nomination-William J. Bryan. Its really too bad that New York and

Its surroundings were not organized into Greater New York before the boy orator got there. The National Retail Butchers' asso ciation is in session at Denver, but ur

to the hour of going to press the price of sausage had not been visibly af fected. Remarkable, is it not, how much more ardent in their advocacy of the free silver delusion the new-made converts

are than the old-time silver and green-

back war horses who have been bred for years on cheap money nourishment Omaha entertains another national convention next week in the Young Peo ple's union of the United Presbyterian Handsome treatment of the church.

visitors will mean a handsome advertise-

ment when they scatter to their homes. If really so anxious to reach the heart of the enemy's country, Candidate Bryan ought not to stop his eastern tour at New York, but press on across the Atlantic and beard the terrible Rothschilds in their Lombard street den

Bryan coddled by Tammany and other similar reform organizations -New York must be a soothing spec tacle to members of that great reform party, the populists, who have nominated Bryan as the embodiment of reform.

The colored free silver man is a rarity years ago he was elected by a plurality in these parts. The colored man is for the most part a laborer who lives from 148.697. It is possible that the repubthe wages of his toil, and he wants the dollar he earns to buy as much as any other dollar that the government has there is reason to believe that the party

Out west Mr. Bryan insisted on accommodating himself to a berth in an ordinary sleeping car. Down east he indulges himself in traveling in a spe cial private coach. This is a new application of the old rule of foraging on the enemy.

The people are eager for information and instruction on the political issues of the day. That is proved over and over every time people are turned away from a public meeting at which addresses have been promised from prominent speakers.

That union depot matter must not be permitted to drop out of sight. Omaha is to be presumed that there will be no must have the depot by the time the delay in opening the campaign and that Transmississippi Exposition opens in 1898 and the sooner the railroads accept to finish, for the leaders undoubtedly this as a basis of negotiations the better realize the necessity for hard and steady

The reappearance of the lightning rod shark is chronicled from several Nebraska towns. The impression was gaining ground of recent years that the lightning rod man was fast becoming a relic of bygone days. Apparently it is the agitation for the restoration of conditions that existed before 1873 that is bringing along with it a resuscitation of the lightning rod man and his old came to the United States for

of the legislatures of this and western general prosperity of that period. There states appropriations to cover the cost is every reason to believe that with a of exhibits by those states. In order to restoration of protection there would insure liberal responses the people of again be a great inflow of foreign capithose states should be informed of the tal, for there would be a stronger in enterprise in detail, so they can intel- ducement than six years ago, since religently tell their representatives in the publican success would also carry with legislature what to do. Up to this it assurance of the maintenance for date the people of the west have only many years of the existing monetary a general idea of the exposition.

Prospective visitors to the fair and capital in Europe and with protection festival are given the assurance that and sound money as the fixed policy of upon application to the Commercial the United States there would be club and to the Young Men's Christian presented here the most inviting field association committee they can secure in the world for the investment of this comfortable and desirable quarters at capital. It is not now being attracted reasonable prices during fair week. It by speculative ventures in remote parts is anticipated that all hotels will be of the earth, its experience in Australia, full, making it necessary for many to South Africa and some other quarters secure lodgings elsewhere. To meet has not been such as to encourage such contingency arrangements have further extensive investments in those

said in a recent interview that he was sources still to be developed and mag- turn up. afraid the campaign would develop into nificent chances for both capital and 1 5 00 a contest between the masses of the labor, would offer just the desired oppeople and the aggregated wealth of portunity if assured the policy necesthe country. He remarked that the sary to development and relieved of the financial question "is ceasing to become danger of currency debasement. The a question between the standards and success of the republican party next gives promise of becoming a question November will effect both of these rebetween the masses and the classes." sults. It will assure a tariff policy un-

colnage has been discussed before the

people by democrats and populists. No

one has contributed more to the creation

and fostering of class prejudice than

W. J. Bryan. He has persistently de-

nonneed the capitalists of the country.

the manufacturers and all classes of

moneyed men, asserting that they are

the enemies of labor and of the agri-

cultural producer and by every plausi-

to build up class prejudice. His

speeches in congress teem with

this sort of thing, while his

free silver addresses throughout

the country continually appealed to

class prejudice by contrasting the poor

with the rich, the debtor with the cred-

itor. All through his public career the

free silver candidate has been playing

upon this string. It has been his stock

in trade as an erator and has been the

principal means by which he has at-

tracted to himself the following he has,

the large majority of whom are imbued

with bitter prejudice against men of

means. Even when taking leave of his

neighbors to go to New York Mr. Bryan

informed them, by way of explaining

the selection of that city for his forma

notification, that he intended to oper

his battle in the heart of the enemy's

country, thus implying that eastern

people and eastern interests are hostile

to the people and interests of the west.

Talk with a supporter of the popo

cratic ticket and he will inveigh with

vindictive bitterness against capitalists

and bankers, particularly those of the

ast, applying to them the harshest

terms of denunciation. They can find

nothing in this class of their fellow

itizens to commend, but everything to

ondemn. The supporters of honest

money, on the other hand, make no

appeal to the prejudice of any class.

They urge that policy which they be

lieve is best for the interests and wel-

fare of all classes-for the debtor and

the creditor, the producer and the la-

borer. They contend for that which

they believe will best subserve the in-

terests of every section of the country.

recognizing the inter-dependence of all

effect being felt everywhere. Hope of

free silver victory is in making the

contest one of "the masses against the

classes," as Senator Faulkner puts it.

Hope of honest money triumph is in

convincing the people that the welfare

of all will be best subserved by main-

Zining a currency equal to the best in

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

The republicans of Kansas acted

wisely in renominating Governor Mor-

rill. He has made a good chief execu-

tive and is deservedly popular. Two

of over 30,000, his total vote being

lican vote in Kansas this year will not

be so large as it was two years ago, but

will win there, since there is no serious

defection in its ranks and it has a state

ticket composed of men who will make

The platform adopted is in full ac-

cord with the declarations of the na-

tional convention on the currency, pro-

tection and reciprocity. The repub-

licans of Kansas do not believe that the

United States could safely coin silver

at 16 to I and they are for the existing

standard. They believe that the best

interests of the country would be sub-

served by restoring protection and rec-

iprocity and they declare for those

policies. Thus they are in harmony

with the party throughout the country

and should make a winning fight. It

it will be vigorously fought from start

PROMISED FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The statement of a London paper,

that in anticipation of the election of

McKinley a number of English manu-

facturers are projecting branches in

the United States, is entirely credible.

Immediately after the enactment of

the tariff law of 1890 a very

large amount of foreign capital

investment in manufacturing enter-

prises, this having much to do with the

There is an enormous amount of idle

regions. It is waiting for the oppor-

fighting.

standard.

an active and aggressive campaign.

the world.

vocates of honest money.

He deplored this and of course laid der which our industries can grow and the responsibility for it upon the addit will settle the fact that the American people want their money to continue This statement of Senator Faulkner's equal to the best money of the civilized was intended to be misleading, the world, With that accomplished truth being that for years the free sil- foreign capital will come here in greater verites have labored incessantly to cre- volume than ever before, to the benefit ate class prejudice and to array the of all interests and especially the interpeople of the south and west against ests of the producer and laborer. This the people of the north and east. For added to the hundreds of millions of the last four years the sectional and bome capital that would be brought class issue has been the one most fa- into active use could not fail to bring miliar to those who have engaged in on an era of great prosperity for all campaigns where the question of free classes of our people.

## THE RATIO QUESTION.

Mr. Bryan's former paper has become hopelessly involved in the contradiction of its own assertions as to the probable of its own assertions as to the probable restoration of silver when he was in con-effects of 16 to 1 free coinnge. In gress, This is far from being the fact. Mr. answer to a very pointed inquiry, it says that in 1873 "silver was worth uniformly opposed action by the United \$1.32 an ounce and the silver dollar States along therefore worth 103 cents, because and only because France at that time had veto. ble and persunsive sophistry seeking free and unlimited colunge at 1514 to being reprinted for distribution in the It goes on further to explain this difference of 3 cents by asserting that the ratio which fixes the highest market value will prevail not only in that country but will fix values in other countries as well. Prices seek a emmon level. The French ratio fixed the price of stiver all over the world because it placed the highest valuation upon it and silver could not be bought for less than \$1.32 an ounce anywhere as long as France stood ready to accept it at that value for coinage."

This is a fine specimen brick of free silver sophistry. Whenever one country establishes a ratio, we are told, that value will prevail there and everywhere throughout the world provided it fixes the highest market value. Highest market value of what? Of silver, we suppose, and not of gold. Then how was it possible for silver ever to have fallen. At the close of the fifteenth centur the market ratio of silver and gold was 10 to 1 and free coinage prevailed in all the principal countries of Enrope. If Mr. Bryan's former paper is right, then it could never have fallen below 10 to 1 so long as any one country stood ready to coin it at that ratio. But it did fall. It fell from 10 to 1 to 11 to 1 and from 11 to 1 to 12 to 1 and so on until at the beginning of this century it was about 151/2 to 1. Yet all this time there was free coinage in various countries at the highest market value. But the argument refutes itself. The

original ratio of the United States was

not 16 to 1 nor 151/2 to 1, but 15, to 1. The United States ratio, therefore, from 1792 to 1834 placed the highest valuation on silver, but did it prevail? It did and the obvious fact that no one portion not prevail in France or in any of the of our country can suffer without the European countries which kept on coinng money undisturbed at the lower ratio of 151/2 to 1. It did not even prevail in the United States, because it drove the undervalued gold out of the country and compelled congress to change the ratio. If the highest mint ratio always prevails throughout the world, why didn't the French ratio prevail up to 1876, when France suspended unlimited coinage. Was not the French mint open at the ratio of 151/4 to 1 three years after the United States discontinued unlimited coinage at 16 to 1? If the highest mint ratio always prevails how could the act of 1873 discontinuing American 16 to 1 coinage have had any effect whatever when the higher ratio of 151/2 to 1 was being maintained in France and the Latin union? If the highest mint ratio always prevails throughout the world so long as a single country stands ready to accept it at that value for coinage, why does not the existing Mexican ratio of about 16

> to 1 now prevail? If that ratio will prevail throughout the world that fixes the highest value upon silver, why not also that ratio which fixes the highest value upon gold? If any one nation can bring the market price of silver up by simply establishing a mint ratio and offering to coin all bullion presented, why can't it bring the value of gold up by a similar process? And if so, why restore the ratio of 16 to 1? Why not ask for the highest ratio that prevailed in 1873, the French ratio of 151/2 to 1, and restore the price of silver to \$1.32 per ounce in stead of \$1.29 per ounce? Why not the ratio of 15 to 1 that was given up by the United States in 1834? Why not the ratio of 10 to 1 that prevailed generally in 1492? Why a ratio at all? Why not 1 to 1?

The report of the State Banking board just made shows that on the 30th day of June there was on deposit in saving. banks in Nebraska \$2,406,855,35 in general deposits. This sum was made un of small deposits of the wage carno salaried clerks, women, children, trust funds of societies and so forth. ducing the country to the basis of a 50cent dollar would mean cutting in half the savings of all these people. Would The exposition company will ask remarkable industrial progress and the it be an honest dollar that would defraud every savings bank depositor in the country?

The railroads of Chicago gave threewarters of a million in cold cash in aid of the World's fair. They got it all back with interest as a matter of course, but the money they put up was of incalculable benefit to Chicago and o the World's fair. It goes without saying that the railroads centering here will be the first to receive benefits from Transmississippi Exposition business. What will they subscribe in aid of the

enterprise? It is not quite fourteen months since the shortage in the city treasury was made public. Of course we cannot expect the men who are under bond to make good this loss to decide what they intend to do in so short a time. In the interval the taxpayers are paying interest on the deficit and the city owing to them.

THE APPEAL TO CLASS PREJUDICE. | tunity to go where there is stability authorities, who might be expected to The chairman of the democratic con- and soundness and this nation of 70,- prosecute the city's claim, are, Micawgressional committee, Senator Faulkner, 900,000 of people, with boundless re- ber-like, still waiting for something to

> President Barnes of the State Board of Agriculture gives the assurance that the state fair this year will prove to be 30 per cent larger in extent and variety of exhibits than any former state fair. All conditions seem to point to this conclusion, Satisfied that the state show will excel anything beretofore both gold and silver." Mr. Bryan very done, the people will throng the grounds throughout the entire week,

## Standing by the Platform.

Possibly Mr. Bryan's eagerness to begin istributing postoffices explains the popocratic platform's hostility to civil service

## The collons Bankers."

Missouri democrats who care to be con sistent have a fine opportunity this year manifest their hostility to national banks by refusing to support the national banker whom their party has nominated for gov-

## The Blaine Silver Fake.

igneld (Mass.) Republican Mr. Blaine is being represented by silver men in the west as having favored the Blaine was impressed with the desirability of remonetizing silver after 1873, but he He even voted against the Bland-Allison purchase act in 1878, supported President Hayes' unsuccessful speech on that occasion is now

## If Free Silver Wins.

Landlord-I shall have to raise the rent from \$15 to \$30 a month.

Tenant-Great heavens! I can't stand such a raise as that. Landlord-I'm sorry, but these silver dollars you pay with are worth only half as much as the dollars you paid with when the country was on a gold basis and I have to double the rent to get the same value. Tenant-But my salary has not been doubled and there is no prospect of such

an increase.

Landlord—That's your affair. Of course I'm sorry, but business is business.

### An Editorial Conundrum.

Is Hon. William J. Bryan, formerly of he Omaha World-Herald, now pouring forth sparks from a flame-tipped pen in the litoral rooms of our esteemed conemporary, the Troy Press? Listen and

Youthful, inspiring, and magnetic, and leaping in one brilliant bound to a nomina ion for which eminent statesmen have struggled and plotted in vain during their ripest years of public service, Bryan is projected before the country with a dramatic and meteor-like splendor which captivates the senses and evokes the spontaneous admiration of the populace. The anxiety to hear this modern Demosthenes, the flower and force of whose eloquence riddled all rivalry, smashed all slates, and captured the voices and votes of a mighty and emorable political gathering, would of itself be sufficient to overflow the largest hall n America, and we doubt not the most expansive enclosure of the metropolis will be tammed to repletion unless admission be estricted long before the hour to begin peaking.

Surely, this is he, the expansive one for whom no enclosure can be expansive lates with flowers. Surely only the orator, fammed to repletion with dramatic and meteor-like splendor, can have projected these mighty and memorable words.

#### MUST HIRE A HALL. A Distant View of Political Disense sions in Lincoln.

There seems to be more politics to the quare inch in Lincoln, Neb., than in any other town in the country. Joy over th possession of a Bryan has made tician of every man, woman and child in the place. Lawn fetes, church festivals and picnics have lost their charm in the superior fascination of 16 to 1, and people upon the streets to discuss that interesting problem with a frenzied relish

These gatherings have finally become great and so numerous as to block the and impede business. There was a call for relief, and in response thereto council passed a resolution authorizing the mayor to co-operate with the chairmen various county central committee for the purpose of hiring a hall in which to corral the debaters. When groups begin o form upon the streets it will be the duty of the police to descend upon them and hurry them off to this hall, where they may indulge their mania to the utmost amid the congenial hubbub of clamorous tongues.

The Lincoln plan is undoubtedly a wise one, and it might be adopted here in cago with beneficial results. Although our streets are not blocked by political debaters there is an occasional member of the craft who makes a grievous nuisance of himsel ipon the street cars. He takes a modes stranger for his nearest victim, and with him as an excuse assaults the rejuctant ears of all the passengers. As an orator his chief characteristic is loudness. conceit beams from his countenance as he shouts out brash assertions, largely pounded of lie and ignorance, and when the modest stranger leaves the ear half a mile short of his destination he settles back and glances about with a challenging look all adjant with triumph

For such a one the public hall or pound is the only proper place, and the police pairol wagon could be put to no better use than that of carting him thither.

## HOW WOULD IT WORK! Wholesole Scaling of Debts Wages by Free Silver.

New York Sun

could all repudiate half our debts and if we had no scruple about doing it, how much easier it would be for all of us to get rich The necessity of paying what we own makes a constant drain on our resources; and if we could cheat our creditors out of half our debts, would not our bank accounts grow much faster?

The trouble about this plan for accumu lating riches is that if we pay only half of what we owe to other people, we shall get half of what is owing to us. both ways, you see. The man who pays cent dollars will be obliged to take the also. If you make up your mind that Bryan is the candidate to vote for, you will have deided to take 53 cents of wages for 100 cents work. When you go to your butcher or your grocer with your 53-cent dollar he will give you 53 cents of groceries or meat for it. and no more. He is not going to sell 100 capacity of our mints at about \$40,000,000 cents' worth for 53 cents. He is not in yearly, it would take nearly fifteen business for the purpose of losing money. to replace with new silver dollars the He is working for profits, as you are. Hence, you see, that, after all, the Bryan

is a simple statement of the Bryan plan the silver in the dollar, for increasing wealth. For proceeds on the money might make an art will be popular because the creditors are but with the issue few proportionately to the debtors, and that flation would begin paying them off with money reduced in value about one-half. However that may work for the creditors, he says it will be united States would receive silver from all the world so long as the silver dollar here would exchange for more than the opular with the borrowers, who are in the creat majority.

But that is not true. The creditors are in the vast majority. If you sell your you are a creditor to the amount of the wages you stipulated for. If the savings bank and the capitalist are to lose half the amount of their mortgages, you will as surely lose half the amount of your wages in the reduction of their purchasing ca-If twice the price must be paid for he farmer's produce, who is going to pay

BRYAN ON THE STUMP

Globe-Democrat (rep.): Bryan's speeches on his present tour are chiefly remarkable for their avoidance of the fact that he has a populist nomination on his hands. Chicago Times-Herald (rep.): "I am not distributing postoffices yet, but I hope to be before very long," said Mr. Bryan at Ada,

This is the Bryan lately compared with Abraham Lincoln. Davenport Republican (rep.): Mr. Bryan again showed his insincerity in his Daven-port speech when he said: "I understand ort speech when he said; this is a gold town. But we will give you

he proposes would drive gold entirely out of circulation and would place the country on a silver standard. Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.); Bryan, in the most puerile series of speeches ever made by a presidential candidate, is telling the people that they must study the ques-tion of the currency, and yet he is telling the workingmen that they must not learn anything about this question from others.

They certainly are not learning anything

about it from Bryan. Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.): None of the umerous presidential stumping tours in this country during the past has shown a series of as weak and imbecile speeches as those which Caudidate Bryan has delivered so far on his trips since his nomination. Not one of his speeches has had eloquence A few are barely commonplace. The most are puerile.

like being a man of the people. When Bryan left Lincoln for New York a neighbor reached through the crowd to shake his it once that day. The candidate replied that he hoped that the man would not shake him in November. We are going to have more of this sort of talk before election. New York Sun (dem.): In his speech at Stuart, Ia., Mr. William J. Bryan delivered himself of what might seem to be a commonplace under ordinary circumstances, but which has a direct application to the political campaign. "In the American people," said Mr. Bryan, "regardless of party, there is a patriotism which is never "In the American appealed to in vain." The appeal to patriot. will be fatal to the gentlemen, who, like Mr. Bryan, think there are votes in bamboozling ignorance and inflaming greed, in stirring up sectional jealousies and hostilities and in representing that country of equal laws, equal rights, and equal opportunities there is a war "classes."

### POLITICAL SNAP SHOTS.

Chicago Tribune: It is true that people n enormous numbers gather to se But it is also true that larger numbers assemble at the entrances to the circus tent.

Globe-Democrat: Bryan asserts that he ha ot promised and will not promise an office of rny kind to any person, and yet he might amuse himself by making any number of such promises without any danger of ever being called upon to fulfill them.

Chicago Record: It is planned to have the candidates meet in a Kansas town me weeks hence, and there is hardly a an in the country who would not give up 7 to be present at the auspicious momen when Mr. Sewall and Mr. Watson meet in the crowd.

Indianapolis Journal: That was rather neat word coinage of Secretary of Agricul-ture Morton's when he spoke of the "de-ferryizing" of flatboats in favor of steamoats and of the latter in favor of stee bridges and railroad trains. The monetizing" of a fluctuating and obsolete standard of value was not more a necessity of progress than the "deferryizing" of the early methods of crossing streams.

Memphis Sunday Herald: Tom Watson, in opening his campaign, said to 3,000 admiring Georgia populists the other day: "We will stand by Bryan. He has been with us and fought for our policies." course he has, and is doing so at present. The above is but an acknowledgment of a well known truth. Bryan has never beer a democrat, never will be a democrat and a democrat, never will be a democrat and could not be a democrat if he tried.

# THE SIZE OF IT.

### A Financial Journal on the Resu of Bryan's Election.

In a recent issue of the Financial and Commercial World there is an interesting and probable forecast of the result of the election of Mr. Bryan, with a majority of congress pledged to the free and unlimited silver offered us only 165 for our gold, but coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

The outcome of the election would be mown in the first week in November, but the new president and congress would not come into power till March 4, 1897. There ould be an interval of four months which events would develop rapidly. The gold reserve of \$100,000,000 would nce absorbed, the World thinks, by holders of greenbacks and Sherman notes. eveland would be willing to stay a panic by strengthening the depleted reserve with a new issue of bonds, but in view of the policy of the new administration to pay inerest and principal of bonds in silver 'coin," it would be impossible to get gol-

by a new issue of bonds. country's stock of some \$500,000,000 of gold held now as a reserve by banks and other financial institutions would be withdrawn from this function and hoarded for Over a fourth of our stock o premium. and the best part of it, would thu cease to be available for business. fallen to the silver basis, the value of all our other money would be contracted to nearly one-half. Over \$346,000,000 of greenbacks, \$148,000,000 of Sherman notes and \$398,000,000 of "standard" silver dollars, aggregating \$892,685,000, would lose nurchasing power and sink to about \$446,000,000 of e ective money. The contraction of the cur rency due to the retirement of gold and debasement of silver and greenbacks would be in effect about \$1,000,000,000. To added is the contraction in value of natio bank notes, which would be at par with such money as was to be had. Deposits in banks would shrink in like manner and checks on deposits would have diminished

purchasing power.
"In the face of such results," says the "maturing leans and mortgage would be called in, foreign investments would be thrown on the market, credit would be destroyed and business stagnation, paniand failure would follow. With such contraction of currency and credit all me With such a chandise, including wheat and cotton, would | hills five miles apart. to the lowest values ever known. Should the new congress be summoned in 4, 1897. A time would elapse before the ise could pass a free coinage bill. There would be resistance to it on the part of the gold standard members, but we may con ceive that the bill would get to the senate In the senate the minority by April 1. would fight it obstinately, so that several months might clapse before the bill would be ready for the president's signature. Secretary Carlisle has estimated the It would take nearly fifteen year that had been driven out of use. Silver men would foresee this, and their free coin scheme of repudiation could not help you to age act would provide for an immediate issue get rich at a rapid rate, but would make of silver certificates at the 16 to 1 ratio (\$1 you poorer. Receiving 53-cent dollars in for 53 cents), and the whole world would wages and paying nearly double for all you share in the rush to get certificates before buy with them is not profitable; but that they fell to the sitimate bullion value of increasing wealth. For proceeds on the money might make an artificial demand for mption that the repudiation of debts a time for such money, as was to be had but with the issue of certificates a new in

price of the bullion it contained. The world's stock of affiver is over \$4,00,000,000, a great part of which would come to take the place of gold. Wheat and cotton would however, continue to sell abroad at gold prices, while our farmers would pay flated silver prices for their supplies. Russia and Argentina would us to increased advantage and farm prices would be worse than ever. After a few years of suffering the United States would tire of the experiment, but would be loaded down with depreciated ailver; its currency would be in sad disorder, its credit would be gone, and there would be a general set it? It must be you, the consumer.

Even if dishonest people want to repudiate half the debts they owe, they are not so cover for the repudiation of half the debts ment the World asks pertinently, "is the game worth the candle?"

#### SILVER IN SALVADOR

Experiences of an Indiana Manufac-Isham Sedgwick of Richmond, Ind., as an object lesson of the operation of the free coinage of silver, furnishes his experiences Central American states. Mr. wick has the anomalous distinction of makng money out of the free coinage laws in those states, of losing money at present on his enterprises in this country, and at the same time being an ardent supporter of the gold standard. He is president of a large company of coffee experiers in Nicaragua and at Richmond; he is president of the Sedgwick Wire Fence company. He re-cently returned from Nicaragua, where he

has been most of the time for four years All the countries of South America said Mr. Sedgwick to a correspondent of the Chicago Record, "excepting Chili and Salvador, bave in operation at the present time the free and unlimited coinage of silver, substantially the same as is proposed in the United States. Chili is now getting of a gold standard, and Salvader, though hav ing free coinage, modifies its materially by imposing a high protective tariff upon the metal to prevent foreign countries from using it as a dumping The duty is at present 65 per cent This modification is really a great way toward the gold standard, and Salvador is in much better condition than are others of the Central American states. I will give you an instance of how the free coinage of silver works in Nicaragua; similar in-stances could be found in all the neighbor-

Brooklyn Eagle (dem.): There is nothing ing states with like laws. "Our company gives employment to be tween 400 and 500 men. The average wages received is 41 cents a day. When we started hand, remarking that he had already shaken in business, nearly four years ago, we paid the same price that we do now. ago gold way worth 165 in silver; today i is worth 217. The 41 cents that our labore received four years ago was then worth 27½ cents in gold. The 41 cents that he receives today is worth only 19 cents. Silver has gone down and wages have gone

down with it. "Have not the necessaries of life gone down correspondingly with silver 'No; commodities have stayed on a gold basis. As gold appeared to go up they went up. The truth is that silver went down and they, along with gold, remained at the same price. Take muslin, for in-Four years ago muslin was worth stance. 25 cents a yard in silver; today it is worth 35 cents a yard. Labor has not varied a cent. The laboring man is not the only one, either, who has lost. Local professional men get less for their services, planters can buy less with the small profit which they "You say that all citizens of the country ose by free coinage and continual depreciation of silver? Then who makes what

they lose? "The wealthy exporters make it. There is a coffee area in Nicaragua forty miles square. Four companies, all composed of foreigners, buy up all the coffee grown in that territory and ship it away. Most all of it is brought to the New York market. Our company is one of them. The companies stand together, so far as the price offered is concerned. We gave the planter for their coffee 18 cents in silver four year ago and we give them the same now. It costs us 3½ cents a pound to have it cleaned and shipped to New York. The coffee has actually cost us in gold about 11 cents a pound. In New York we sell it at the old price, 20 cents a pound. We make 9 cents actually pound. Our dividend last year was 35

per cent. "Competition doesn't interfere much with our business?" 'No, it doesn't; it is this way: There is a steady demand at 20 cents a pound for all the coffee that can be produced. Under those circumstances importers will not sell it for

less. Then, on the plantations there is no competition to speak of, for the planters have their regular buyers and will sell to no one else. That may seem queer, but it is true. The people have thrown away more than a half of their carnings by passing free coinage laws and failing to adjust themselves to the new condition." "But Americans are sharp and could ad-

just their business to cheaper money?" "They could in time, but labor would be slowest to get its proper reward. The money which the laboring men would lose during years of strife would go into the coffers of the capitalists.

hold gold can make money. Three years ago and a little over our company a debt of \$10,250, due and payable in silver We had the necessary gold to pay it. that time the market price of gold was 185. The only man around who had the necessary he said that if we chose he would lend us the necessary amount until we could get our gold exchanged and would charge us per cent a month interest. borrow the silver from him. months we had our gold exchanged and paid him. The same amount of gold that three months before would have paid off the debt providing we could have sold it at 185, paid off at this time, then paid the interest and left us a profit of \$250.

"Is there any gold in circulation there?"
"None whatever; the people hardly know what gold is. I know a fellow who one day got hold of a \$20 gold piece and sold it an American for twenty silver dollars. The neaper money drives out of circulation the dearer money

"You say the 65 per cent tariff on silver in Salvador operates very well as a neutral ing force on free coinage evils?"

Tolerably well only; Salvador will have o give the tariff another lift right away or she will again become a dumping ground. Salvador is in much better shape from the peration of that tariff than are Nicaragua. Honduras, Colombia and other free coinage countries. The wages in all those countries are practically the same and in each case they are on a silver basis. in Nicaragua and the other countries gold is worth 217 The tariff is so worked that gold is worth only 125 in Salvador. It operates this way in wages: The 41 cents of the man in Nicaragua is worth only 19 cents, while in Salvador it is worth 31% cents. We have o pay in Salvador for our coffee 20 cents a sell our gold for 125. We do not make much on Salvador coffee. We buy and sell it be cause it has a standard reputation." "It seems that 41 cents a day is pretty

small wages in either gold or silver."
"It is, and it is due to the character of the people. The wages are kept down largely because of the fact that the people are non-migratory. They live like oysters. They will never leave the immediate locality where they were born. We have two coffee hills five miles apart. The people who work on each of the hills have been born and raised on that hill. Occasionally we wan session it could not meet before March | men to go from one hill and work on the other; oftentimes they won't go. They don't want to leave home that far behind and they can't be moved by offers of extra wages. They will go at the regular wage if they will go at all. When they go they When they go they pack their boxes of clothes and equipment and hurry back in a week or so. sult the planter gives them about what he pleases. But all of them pay about the same wages and pay it year after year.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

It is generally observed that David Ber nett Hill isn't saying a word, General Dan Sickles and General Franc Sigel, two staunch democrats, are leaders of the Union Veterans' Patriotic league, a New York organization pledged to support Mc Kinley and Hobart. The Crawford County (Iowa) Cazette says

Crawford county, which has heretofore been democratic, will go strong for McKinley. This county has a large German vote, and they do not love McKinley more but Bryan less, and anything to beat him.

The alleged "Crime of 1873" was not dis covered by Senator Stewart for months after it occurred. In a debate in th senate on February 20, 1874, the Nevad

senator said: "Gold is the universal stark and of the world. Everybody knows what gold dollar is worth.

The democratic sound money sentime is notably strong in Alabama. There we 250 signers to the call for a mass meeting. anti-silver democrats, held in Birmin am, last Monday. Ex-Governor Thomas democratic clubs have been organized

Enfalia, Mobile, Troy and Montgomery, till latter having a memberahip of 210. Senator Caffery of Louisiana refuses to culldozed into supporting the Chicago plat form. In a recent address in New Orleans No sudden ebullition of popular clusion can swerve me one lota from the onvictions of my whole life. I have no amition to subserve, no purpose to accomlish, outside of the plain duty that lies bere me to keep unsuffied and unimpaired he democratic credentials that I bear. When ich a party as elected me esignation it will be instantly given.

General Heratle C. King, a distinguished York democrat, sharply rebukes the Tammany spoilsmen for endersing the Chicago ticket. In a letter to ex-Governor Flower, he says: "I cannot comprehend how any man who loves his country can hesitate n this emergency or wait for a convention to enable him to make up his mind. These are troublous times, and recall the days. 1 1860 and '61, when Tammany was on the ide of disunion and Fernando Wood, breatened opposition to the troops which should attempt to pass through New York on the sacred mission of saving the union. Fortunately, it recovered its reason, and may we not hope that on sober second thought the rank and file, at least, will discover that it is not in sympathy with the anti-democratic, populistic sentiments counciated by hybrid convention at Chicago?"

Dr. Robert Nourse of Falls Church, Va., village just outside the city of Washington, recently attended a Bryan ratification meeting in that locality at which Senator Stewart was the principal speaker. "I hearf the senator deliver a speech an hour and twenty minutes long in behalf of silver," says Dr. Nourse. "He said a republican in that locality would be a curiosity to him; and that gold men were scarce. I told him-I was a gold man, I told him I had the courage of my convictions. He said I had-no convictions. I then retorted and told him he certainly had none, and at once charged, him with talking free allver and of making his mortgages payable in gold. He was much taken back, and said that be had mortgages in California; that the lawyen who arranged the mortgages had used blank of his own, and that payments, both principal and interest were paid both principal and interest were paid in gold. He said he had nothing to do with whatever; it was all left to his attorney, learned that the silver forces of the whole Partic coast, the part of the country most vociferous for silver, demanded all pay-ments made to them should be in gold, and is till further amounted to this; They In-sisted that all the money that they cared to receive should be gold and all the money wanted to pay out should be depre

#### HE LEFT A LASTING MONUMENT Death of the Man Who Built the

ciated silver.

Dome of the National Capitol. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 .- The builder c the capitol dome is dead. He has left behin one of the most conspicuous monuments of this continent, and an example of archi tectural skill famous the world over. Thi man, notwithstanding his achievement, wa little known. His name was George H Miller. He entered the office of the architect of the capital in 1852 and continued there until his death yesterday. He was a native of Baltimore. As first assistant to the architect of the capitol, Mr. Miller has work. He built the great white dome that surmounts and completes the vast building, and in doing so took a deep person: interest and continuous risk in the worl He superintended placing the bronze figure of Liberty on the dome, an was the last man down, retreating step h step as each board of the scaffolding wa

Another work which he performed of die tinct importance, architecturally, to the capitol, was the construction of the beaut ful marble terrace on the north, west an south fronts, an undertaking which pract cally reversed the frontage of the great build ing and dovetailed into practical connection "The condition is much the same in all the free coinage states, and I will give you an instance of how men who can afford to of the building, as its original designe building, as its original designe expected would be the case. Mr. Millei was an expert in all lines of architectura engineering. At the time of his death hi was 72 years of age. His death is undoubt edly due to the excessive torridity of th last few days.

## FLASHES OF FUN.

Texas Sifter: A hog may be a squealer but he never gives anything away.

Chicago Record: "People seem to pay great deal of attention to Pilker's opinion n politics."
"Yes, he has such a deep, base voice." Cleveland Leader: Osgood—I guess Ma thews intends to run for office this year. Wawman—What makes you think so? Osgood—He's removed the lence fror around his beautiful lawn.

Washington Star: "I don't see why yo asked Mr. Bohr to sing," said the popula girl's sister.
"I hated to do it," was the reply. "Bu' it was the only way to make him sto talking."

Indianapolis Journal: "It is hot, sal-and no mistake," said the colonel "but i "50 or thereabouts I remember, sah, tha-it was so hot, suh, that I went without a drink for two whole days rather than walk a matter of five miles or so to the still-house, sah,"

Harper's Bazar: Miss Chilledame—Don't you know that nature rebels against lazi-ness? A man can get nothing in this world without labor. Wresting Offen-Humph! Can't he? He

Truth: "Why do you laugh at his stale If I did not hough he would think I did not understand the jokes, and would try to explain them."

New York Recorder: Clerk-Mme, Bel-leanto wishes to endorse our pianes.

Piano Man-Rui she has endorsed them, and she has endorsed all the leading planos. Clerk-But she is willing to state that ours the best plane she has ever endorsed.

Buffalo Courier: "Well, old man, I've spent every cent of money I have in the world on my doctor."
"Does he know it?"
"I guess he does. He has proncupeed me I guess he does. He has pronounced me well man.

NOTE BY THE WAYSIDE. Atlanta Constitution.

The sweetest peach
The highest grows;
The sharpest thern
Lurks near the rose.
But no man any
Pleasures reaches
Who shuns the rose Or scorns the peaches. Detroit Tribune

Trilby and the X rays now Retire with the bloomer, And leave 16 to 1 to be The punching bag for humor.

OUTDOORS IN THE COUNTRY. James Whitcomb Riley.

I really don't 'xactly understan'
Where the comfort is fer any man
In waikin' hot bricks an' usin' a fa
An' enjoyin' himself, as he says he c
Up that in the city

It's kinder lonesome, maybe you'll say, A-livin' out here day after day in this kinder easy, careless way, but an hour out here is bettern a day Up that in the city.

As fer that, jus' look at the flowers aroun" A-peepin', their heads up all over the groun', An' the fruit a-bendin' the trees way down. You don't find such things as this in town, Or ruther in the city.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U.S. Gov't Keport

