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daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1836. (Scal.) Notary Public.

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

indefinitely postponed? No country that has cheap money has

anything but cheap labor. The corn crop is now safe, but the

political crop is still liable to hot blasts and early frosts. When it comes to contradictory claims

one object in life is to contradict themselves. In another column we reproduce an editorial from the Omaha World-Herald -the local Bryan silver organ-which

was published in that journal August 8,

1893. Read it carefully. If Mexico's credit has been ruined by the free coinage of silver, as Mr. Bryan's organ told us only three years ago, why should the United States ruin its credit by following in the footsteps

of Mexico? People who pretend to print quotations from English papers should not mislay the copies from which the extracts are made. The imposture is almost certain to be detected and exposed before it goes very far.

Polk county populists are experimenting with the Crawford county system of direct primary nominations. If the system accomplishes all that is claimed for it it will not be long before its employment in Nebraska becomes more

The democrats and populists of the Eleventh Iowa district have nominated Judge Van Wagenen for congress. Van Wagenen's chief claim to recognition arises from the fact that he was Boies' alternate in the Chicago convention and was the man who withdrew his principal's name after the Boies boom had been managed into the ground.

Bimetallism, according to the definition of the free silverites, is the right to pay one's debts with money of less purchasing power than that which was borrowed. Bimetallism, according to the definition of recognized economists. is the concurrent use of gold and silver as money, each unit of value being kept at par with the gold standard.

Only two short years ago the local Bryan organ, the Omaha World-Herald. was so convinced that 16 to 1 free silver coinage was "dishonest" that it praised Grover Cleveland and commended David B. Hill for their fight against the "fallacy," and berated William Jennings Bryan for his persistent opposition to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

The suggestion is made by a contributor to The Bee that in order to carry the Third district republicans will have to put up a candidate who can at the same time command his full party strength and make converts among the opposition. It is urged further that a strong candidate for con gress can add strength to the whole state and national tickets. These considerations are timely and pertinent.

The numerous "crimes" of 1806, 1834 and 1873 are becoming so common that the word crime is in danger of losing its significance. As a matter of fact there was no "crime" against silver in 1873 or any other time. All the changes that have been made in our monetary system since the foundation of the government were made in obedience to changed conditions of commerce and not for any purpose to injure debtor or benefit creditor. There never was any "crime," or "conspiracy," or "stealth" about our monetary legislation.

The vote of this congressional dis friet will foot up from 25,000 to 28,000. The silver republicans may cast be her people enormously. So long as intween 200 and 300 votes. Populists claim to have at least 3,000 and the democrats anywhere from 5,000 to 8,000. It the time for liquidation arrived there is therefore a piece of sublime cheek came disaster and ruln. Other counfor the sliver republicans to insist that tries of South America have found the one of their number be given the congressional nomination as a composite have abandoned it. candidate. But we shall not be surprised in the least if the democrats

PROTECTION STILL AN ISSUE. avoided any reference to that plank of tion, still protection remains an issue to do so. It is the opinion of some shrewd observers that this question campaign advances and this will inevicontinues to lose ground as it unquestionably has been doing since the Bryan cannot be wholly diverted from the ment to meet its expenses, the security and development of American industries market for American labor. It is im-

ers. Many of these men are thinking about protection now and they will the United States. think about it more intently as the day of election approaches and they see more clearly how utterly fallacious is the free silver contention, so far at least as their interests are concerned. When they shall see, as they will, that changing our money standard can only result in disaster to labor and that the success of the political element supporting Mr. Bryan would bring with Has the Crawford county system been it not only a debasement of the currency but the striking down of such protection to our industries as we still have, they will be heard demanding the policy that will open mills and factories and make an active market for

labor at living wages.

Mr. Bryan and the people who are supporting him are opposed to protect tion and would eliminate every vestige of the free silverites, it seems that their of it if they had the power. In a speech in congress in 1802, on a bill to place wool on the free list, Mr. Bryan declared that protection is "the most vicious political principal that has ever cursed this country." He is still of that opinion and were he to become president of the United States, with a congress in sympathy with him, he would be as zealous and uncompromising an enemy of protection as this country has ever had. We should then have associated free silver and practical free trade-currency debase ment and industrial destruction. At one blow Mr. Bryan and his party would rum the credit of the nation and strike down those great enterprises which have been built up during the past thirty-five years and which have made the United States the greatest

industrial nation of the world. Protection is still an issue with every man who wants more work and better oay and who has the intelligence to understand that there is but one way in which these can be obtained and that is by restoring industrial activity and creating a demand for labor. Protection is an issue with every man who desires to see the growth of the American market, so that our producers shall be less dependent upon foreign markets where they are compelled to meet damaging competition. Protection is an issue because it involves the future progress and prosperity of this republic.

GOLD IMPORTATIONS.

Importations of gold would be a hange from the prolonged experience of the country with the outflow of the yellow metal that would be reassuring even though brought about by conditions not likely to be lasting. As we understand the matter, the promise of gold importations to a large amount has nothing to do with trade relations. but is due to the operations of an exchange syndicate, organized recently for the purpose of checking the outflow of gold. It is not, therefore, significant of anything in relation to our foreign commerce, nor can it be regarded as any indication of improved confidence abroad in American securities. None the less the change from continual exports to imports of gold is a reassuring circumstance and appears to be so regarded in treasury circles at Washington, where it is thought lights put up along streets where they the effect will be to materially strengthen the reserve and avert all danger for some time of another bond issue. Doubtless whatever gold shall come here now will remain at least until election and if the result should be a free silver defeat, it would stay and have more added to it. There can be no doubt that republican success in November would be followed immediately by a large inflow of gold, or what would represent gold, and that there would be shown an extraordinary activity in all classes of American investments. We should get very promptly a generous influx of European capital.

THE EXAMPLE OF ARGENTINE.

The experience of South American countries with depreciated currency ought to be instructive to the American people, or such of them as are not de luded with the notion that this country can do with money what no other nation has been able to do. The Argentine Republic has been struggling for years to get from a paper to a metallic basis and the process has cost flation kept up there seemed to be a high degree of prosperity, but when silver standard far from profitable and

This is the case with Chili and Venezuela, the Central American states of by any one by reference to the issue

Although Mr. Bryan has studiously ferring to this the Baltimore Sun remarks that these are agricultural coun the republican platform which de- tries and the American farmer who is clares for protection and it is the looking to free coinage to increase the policy of the free silver party to keep value of his products will find no enthis question away from public atten- couragement in the conditions which have prevailed in South America. The and millions of the American people silver standard would not have been are thinking about it and will continue abandoned by these countries except for the best of reasons. These reasons were the fluctuations in value of their will assume more prominence as the depreciated currency, subjecting them to heavy losses through speculation and tably be the case if the free silver craze | checking the development of their resources. Foreign capital could not be secured owing to the distrust of Infinsco in New York. But in any event vestors. Thus these countries have a very large proportion of the voters been forced in self-defense to desert the silver standard and to place their consideration of this question, in which finances upon the gold basis as the only are involved the ability of the govern- system by which they can hope to be come truly prosperous.

Of course the free silver advocates and the creation and maintenance of a will reply that these relatively small and poor countries furnish no example possible that the millions of wage earn- for the United States, but people who ers whose interests and welfare are de- apply practical common sense to this pendent upon industrial activity can matter will not take that view. The wholly put out of mind that policy demagogic talk about this country being which in the past made the working- powerful enough to overturn all finanmen of this country the most indecial laws and work a miracle in the pendent, the most prosperous and the monetary systems of the world will most contented among the world's toilnot mislead rational men. A currency standard that is not good enough for South America cannot be acceptable to

THE COMING OBJECT LESSON Within ten days the Nebraska State object lesson of the resources and capabilities of this great commonwealth, The exposition of the products of farm. orchard, dairy, apiary and stock range promises to be more complete than any that has ever taken place since the State Agricultural society was organized. In every department of horticulture and agriculture a magnificent showing is assured. The harvest of 1896 has been bountiful in every section of the state. The only difficulty will be to find space for the proper display of all the varied products that will be presented for exhibition.

Quite apart from the crop and stock exhibits we shall witness a display of products of factory and mill unsurpassed at any former state fair. While the industrial development of Nebraska is yet in its infancy, it is by no means insignificant. Without much boasting, a great deal of headway has been made within the past few years in many branches of industry and a resumption of general prosperity will witness a revival of manufacturing in Nebraska on a scale more extensive than the most sanguine have anticipated.

All expositions are educational and the coming State fair cannot fail to prove an object lesson that will strengthen the faith of men who have pinned their fortunes to Nebraska and inspire investors and homeseekers with confidence in Nebraska's promising

The city attorney seems bent upon harassing the local managers of the water company in every possible way. record in the courts of its refusal to admit the legality of the franchise of the reorganized company, but it is all wrong for the city attorney to say in effect to all patrons of the water company that it cannot force collection of water renfals. The federal court has sanctioned the transfer of this property and its operation as an Omaha institution by the purchasers. Brushing aside all legal technicalities and exposing the plain proposition, it is indeed strange that the city made no objection to the regulations of the water company respecting rental payments when it was owned by a company of men who took the surplus earnings of this plant to save its Denver investments, but now offers technical objections when the company has been reorganized as an Omaha and not a Denver institution.

South Omaha apparently has no better success in its dealings with the electric light company than Omaha has had. As is the case in this city, there are arc lights scattered over South Omaha where they can be of comparatively little service to the people. The council wants to remove and replace them where they can be of some use to the people. The contract, however, stipulates that such removals must be made at the expense of the city and it is now proposed to discontinue these remote lights and at a later time order are needed. The better way would be to demand a revision of the contract. whereby a certain number of changes could be ordered annually, and thus accommodate the incoming councilmen who soon want are lights in the vicinity of their residences.

The Barber company has made novel proposition to the council, which was referred to the committee on judiciary. Its claim for paving repairs under contract, amounting to \$35,648. has not been paid by the city. The company offers to knock off 2 per cent of the claim if the city will confess judgment, with the understanding the judgment will not be collected for eighteen months. If there were no dispute over this claim it is difficult to see how the city can benefit by a confession of judgment, as in that case 7 per cent interest would accrue, which in eighteen months would amount to not less than \$4,000. If the claim is just the company may be entitled to interest, but if not the city can gain nothing by accepting the proposition of the claimant.

The Bee has been flooded with in quirles asking for further information about the editorials opposing the free coinage fallacy which it has been reprinting from Mr. Bryan's personal organ, the Omaha World-Herald. These editorials are taken verbatim from the World-Herald files and can be verified and populists give up their own preferences to pacify the renegade republicans. Santo Domingo and British Honduras, the Omaha Public library, accessible to the own preference to pacify the renegade republicans. The grant preference is the own preference to pacify the renegade republicans. all of which have adopted or taken every one. The genuineness of the 1834 to 1873?

LIMITS EVEN TO THE POWER OF CONGRESS

THE MARKET VALUE OF SILVER.

(Bryan's Personal Organ, Omaha World-Herald, August 8, 1893.)

The Omaha World-Herald wants "safe bimetallism at the ratio of 1 to 25." Noth ing is safe unless it has stability, and you can't have stability with two money standards, one of which is continually bobbing up and down, like a cork on a choppy sea .-Minneapolis Journal.

There is no reason to believe that the market value of silver would fluctuate if once fixed by FRBE COINAGE UPON A REASONABLE BASIS. As a mere commodity silver will fluctuate, more or less. Gold itself would fluctuate if reduced to the rank of a mere commodity.

Mere fluctuations in market values of either gold or silver are abolished by free coinage, which affords an unlimited demand for the two metals at an unvarying price. Nothing but stupenduous new discoveries or a revolution in mining could affect silver values if free coinage were once established, PROVIDED THE LAW ESTABLISHING FREE COINAGE PLACED IT UPON THE SOUND BASIS OF MARKET VALUE.

The man who refuses to give silver a chance is as unreasonable as the man who insists on worshipping a silver idel.

GOVERNMENT MAY NOT BE ABLE BY LAW TO MAKE THE BUSI-NESS WORLD ACCEPT 60 CENTS WORTH OF SILVER AS THE EQUAL OF 100 CENTS WORTH OF GOLD, BUT GOVERNMENT IS ABLE TO LEGALIZE AN AVERAGE VALUE of sliver, which experience has shown to be fair and WHICH THE MARKETS HAVE RECORDED.

articles is not to be disputed. On the contrary it was editorially admitted in the World-Herald of August 16 last. Our readers therefore need have no hesitation in quoting these articles denouncing "the dishonest ratio of 16 to 1" fair will open its gates and furnish an as the editorial expressions of the Bryan. silver organ.

The smelting company has submitted plans for the proposed dyke and slag dump at the levee above its plant and the city officials will be able to pass upon the merits of the case. The smelter asks authority to extend Its and the greater share of it will be acquired by the city at no expense to the ton. taxpayers, while the solid embankment against the ravages of the river. The matter is one of considerable importance to the city.

Railroads are the greatest immigrawell-to-do citizens. This year, however, position. the railroads are attracting people from are from foreign ports. It makes little difference to Nebraskans whence come these people, but there is nothing so essential to the welfare of the state as heavy and constant immigration of desirable people.

Wholesale and retail merchants have arranged with the State fair managers wholesale rates in lots of not less than vitation that they attend the fair. It is safe to predict that every ticket sent by some one at the fair gates. No better means of advertising the fair and swelling the crowds could be de-

If the people of Mexico only had votes in the United States they would cast them to a man for Bryan and free silver. Bryan proposes to make every 53-cent Mexican dollar worth as much as an American dollar. In Mexico he might pose as a public benefactor, but how his scheme to enrich the Mexicans at the expense of the American workbegins can commend him to the suffrages of citizens of the United States passes comprehension.

The Omen of Nature. Chicago Times-Herald.

The silver-petaled daisy has withered in the fields just as the golden rod appears to

an -omen? Makes the Poor Man Poorer.

Silver is the money of the poor man, say he popocrats. So it is. It is the money o he poor man of Mexico, of Japan, of China, of India-and you won't find a anywhere than the poor man of those countries.

Governor Stone's "allmy and poisonou snake which has laid a foul and corroding hand" upon the welfare of the nation is still at large. Who is the summer resort keeper that will make a fortune by first discovering it?

Lincoln's Windy Fame.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Every able-bodied man in Lincoln, Neb. nd some few women, are said to be trying to rise to fame on the wings of oratory and the result is that the sidewalks are far blocked with crowds engaged in discussing the silver question that the city at thorities have joined with the political mittees in hiring a hall where people can meet to exchange views and exhibit their great gifts of speech with traffic in the public streets. without hindering

Tributes to Statesmanship.

To the partisans of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan who point with awe to his famous legislative achievement of getting an elevator for the Lincoln postoffice, at an elevator for the Lincoln postoffice, an achievement dufy commemorated on the elevator by a silver plate bearing the law-giver's name, the partisans of the Hon. Tomtom Watson Poly with a just pride in the great Georgian's fame: "Look at the Watson dog law?" And it is true that the Watson dog law may still keep the name of its maker green long after the Lincoln elevator and the Bryan plate on it have mouldered and crumbled. mouldered and crumbled.

What 16 to 1 Has Never Done. New York World.

has never once given us, under fre coinage, practical bimotallism—that is, the concurrent circulation of gold and silver. The ratio of 15 to 1 was adopted in 1834. It represented the then commercial ratio, the market values of the two metals. In the forty years following the adoption of this ratio, and up to 1874, there were coined less than 7,000,000 silver dollars, or not so many by 500,000 as were coined from January 1 to July 1 in this year.

And never during the whole period did cold and silver circulate freely together as

gold and silver circulate freely together as equal money. What reason has Mr. Bryan for his "firm conviction" that they will do

AS A PROMOTER OF BOLTING. Excerpts from the Silver Candidate Writings and Speeches.

nsville Courier-Journal (dem.) In a speech August 7, 1896, at Stuart Ia., Hon. W. J. Bryan said: "Parties are but instruments, and when people say that they owe something to a party, let them remember that parties owe higher duties to the people than people can owe to parties.'

At the Nebraska state democratic con vention, October 4, 1893, Mr. Bryan labored for the insertion of a free silver plank in the platform. The free silver plank was defeated by a vote of 383 to 106. A gold standard plank was adopted and a ticket dump out into the river and reclaim nominated. Mr. Bryan declared to the conabout thirty-two acres. Part of this vention that if the state democracy would made ground the company will use not reverse the action of the convention he and the greater share of it will be acbanner. Mr. Bryan returned to Washing Judge Frank Irvine, the state convention for the supreme bench will be a protection to the city as would throw its support to Holcomb, the contending populist nominee. He wrote to Mr. Bryan, urging him to acquiesce in the decision of the state convention and to support him for judge. In his reply Mr. Bryan sald, October 10, 1893;

"I would make any sacrifice to be o Railroads are the greatest immigration agents in this country. During the years when foreign immigration was heavy the land agents of Nebraska railroads brought thousands of settlers into democratic party and its principles. So far the state, most of whom are prosperous, tion expresses my convictions and states my

At Jackson, Miss., June 11, 1895, when eastern states and it is estimated that only a small proportion of newcomers the support the ticket of the democratic national convention if the convention should put a gold plank in the platform, Mr. Bryan "So help me God. I will die before I will support it.

> In answer to a similar question from Prof. Burris, at Birmingham, Ala., Mr. Bryan said: "All the powers on earth, under the earth and in the heavens above couldn't make me support a candidate on a gold platform.'

J. H. McDowell, the populist leader of arranged with the State fair managers Tennessee, in a speech to the Tennessee for the purchase of admission tickets at populist convention: "I believe Mr. Bryan is a middle-of-the-road populist. 100. These tickets will be sent to their populist doctrine, and said he would leave the democratic party populist platform.

In a letter written to George M. Carde of Dallas, Bryan said: Tex., February 18, 1896, M1

'As early as 1892 when the democrati state convention of Nebraska, controlled by condidates for the (ederal offices, indersed the president's financial policy, I stated that would not follow the democratic party to gold standard.

"Directed by my conscience and by m best judgment. I shall use that vote to de fend my rights, protect my family and advance the welfare of society. No conven-tion can rob me of my convictions, nor can any party organization drive me to conspir against the prosperity and liberty of my 'Men who honestly differ upon the para

mount public questions cannot afford to be harmonized by a national convention. Mr Cleveland would not support a free candidate for the presidency, and he should not do so if he really believes that free coinage would ruin the country, man's duty to his country is higher than his duty to his party."

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): Senate Sherman in his great speech at Columbu brighten all the country lanes. Is this not on Saturday gave a concise and connected history of coinage legislation in this country from the foundation of the government, which will be valuable for reference throughout the campaign.

Boston Journal (rep.): As good as s every line and paragraph of John Sherman's speech. The only answer the silver-ites can make is cpithets, and Mr. Sherman s accustomed to the denunciations of the shallow demagogues whose inconsistency b has exposed. They do not hurt him.

Philadelphia Times (dem.): Every vote in the United States regardless of party should read Mr. Sherman's speech, the utterance of a trained financier, an inexperienced theorist. Fortunately it is not so long that anyone need to be weariein reading it. No utterance of the campaign will better repay a careful perusal.

Chicago Journal (rep.): Mr. Sherman'r meech is a distinct encouragement to the democratic bolters, who claim that they are the conservators of the true democracy. The line of argument adopted will cause the silver democrats more trouble than any other that could be devised, since there is no surer way to victory than by a division in the enemy's ranks.

Philadelphia Press (rep.): Senator Sher-man's speech should be widely distributed. It is made for plain people, is easily under-stood, and is full of information, sound doctrine and saving common sense. We need such speeches-many of them to be heard by thousands and to be read by hun-dreds of thousands. The campaign of education is progressing.

Chicago Post (rep.): Any one who wishes to arm himself with a brief, clear and convincing summary of the history of gold and silver in this country should read and pre-serve for reference the speech made by Senator John Sherman at Columbus last Saturday. For succinct statement of the relation of gold and silver to each other and as the measure of all other things it is unsurpassed in the accumulated literature of this vexed question.

Indianapolis News (dem.): man's quotations from speeches made in congress by Senator Jones of Nevada during the debate on the subject makes it clear that the act of 1873 was not regarded as a crime at the time of its passage by one of the leading men of one of the greatest silver-producing states. Mr. Sherman treated the currency question not only in its economic, but in its moral aspect. His speech is a very simple and forcible exposi-

New York World (dem.): Senator Sherman declares the historic fact heretofore established by the World that "from 1801, Jefferson became president, to the close of Buchanan's administration in 1861. the democratic party was a gold party, op-posed to silver and all forms of paper money." It was likewise a sound money party under Tilden in 1876, and for and actual bimetallism to and including 1892. Never until this year has it been committed to a fictitious ratio certain to produce, if adopted, sliver monometallism. MANAGERS OF THE MENAGERIE.

Chicago Tribune: The only reason Stryan that it is being conducted by Jones of Ark Chicago Record: Who says that the rabcharm? Mr. Bryan received a rabbit's foot and Senator Gorman quit actively supporting his campaign.

Globe-Democrat: A good objection to Senator Gorman as manager of the demo-cratic campaign is the fact that he has not been able to prevent the republicans from capturing his own state,

Buffalo Express: Bryan was very glad to get the aid of such practical democrats as Gorman and Faulkner, but, as was to be expected, his populist friends are jealous. It was too much to expect that so mixed a crowd as the Bryan following could be held together even through one campaign.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Gold money take in on mortgage payments, principal and interest; silver money to pay out wher ever they have a debt to meet-these are like Schator Stewart. But the latter says he had nothing to do with the drawing up of the mortgages he holds, with the gold payment clause. Oh, no! it was all left to his lawyer.

Minneapolis Journal: They say the rich are all for the gold standard, while the poor are for silver. So they are. There are those poor men Stewart and Jones of Nevada, Congressman Newlands, Moffat of Den-ver, Hearst, Marcus Daly and all the rest of those poverty stricken people who only have a few millions apiece left—some of them not over fifty millions, and some as little as two or three-they are all for silver. Philadelphia Record: The selection of Chicago as the headquarters of the Bryan party means that Aligeld is to manage the campaign of the repudiators. He is the real leader; all others are followers. But as Altgeld is unamerican and anarchistic, he is to keep in the background while he pulls trade secrets. the strings. The very fact of Altgeld's potentiality among the populists of the middle west should warn all true Americans from a course which cannot but lead to disaster, dishonor and humiliation

A CAMPAIGN MYSTERY.

Why Doesn't Silver Advance?...Where Are the Speculators?

Kansas City Star. There are thousands of individuals in America with a speculative disposition who are quick to invest money in any sort of commodity which appears to be likely to advance in value and afford them a profit. The mere suggestion of a crop failure any where in the world leads many of them to buy wheat for an advance, and this speculative demand advances the price of wheat at least temporarily. They go into the petroleum market, and the cotton market, and the stock market, wherever there appears to be a prospect of an advance in these markets. But with this country face to face with the possible adoption of silver standard there is not even enough speculative buying of silver to maintain stable price for the metal. There are three possible explanations of

this interesting circumstance. One is that people who possess money for investment have absolutely no doubt that the free silver party will be defeated in the Novem ber election. Another is that they anticipat such a close money market as a result of th silver agitation that they expect to be ablto make more by loaning money at a high rate of interest than by profiting from whatever advance may occur in silver, third explanation is that they have the least expectation that a free coinage law

in this country will advance the value of silver. In other words, they expect that a silver. disc composed of 412½ grains of silver, stamped free of charge by the United States government, with the name "dollar" on it, will be worth no more in comparison with 25.8 grains of gold, or a bushel of wheat, than a similar quantity of silver is worth in the form of bullion today. Those who enjoy pondering on abstruse

questions as to what makes value can select for themselves the explanation which seems most rational.

ANOTHER BOY ORATOR. Conclusions of an Indiana Col-

Chicago Chronicle (deny.). Another boy orator has appeared, name is Clarence D. Royse. He is a dent at De Pauw university, in Indiana, and was a rival in one of the recent contests for the championship of college oratory. Young Mr. Royse made an address a few lays ago at a meeting of business men in Greencastle, Ind. In the course of his ad-

lress he said: Has gold appreciated? Measured in silver, yes. Measured in most commodities, yes. Measured in labor, no.

Wages are higher than in 1873.

The complaint that the dollar is worth too much simply means that the laboring man can buy too much of the necessitie and comforts of life for the wages he re

ccives If this be the evil and the remedy re quired be the reduction of the purchasing power of wages, then free silver is the proper thing.

This is as wise an answer as could be

framed in reply to "Boy Orator" Bryan's argument against a dollar "increasing in It is brilliant and conclusive. The gold dollar has increased in value proportionate to silver and to many other commodities. But it has not increased in value proportionate to the wages of labor.

The gold collar paid to the workingman as wages will buy more today of the necsaries of life than ever before

same time there has been an increase in wages at gold prices. Indiana college boy orator concer trated in a dozen lines a wise and conclu-sive reply to all the wild fallacies that the orator of the Platte scattered car platform on a railroad ride of 1.20 miles from Nebraska to New York and in a two hours' typewritten speech after he ar-rived at New York.

BRYAN NOT A BIMETALLIST.

An Ounce of Hard Fact is Worth New York World (dem.) The entire silver argument Bryan's speech is based upon his claim to a bimetallist, or an advocate of the

equal coinage and concurrent use of gold and silver as money.
If this were true the World would stand with him. It is opposed to gold mono-metallism. But, as it has said, it is even more opposed to silver monometallism. we are to have a single standard and single basis let it by all means be the best

Let us stand with the great and civilized commercial nations of the world rather than with Mexico and the Central and South American states. Mr. Bryan's advocacy of bimetallism i based upon his "firm conviction" that inde pendent and unlimited free coinage at to 1 will "create a demand for silver which \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold." But this conviction disregards the experience of all other nations.

of all other nations and ignores the of our own coinage. An ounce of hard factis worth a ton of "conviction" in settling economic problems. And the hard facts 1. That in our own country never one in all the years of its trial did the ratio of 16 to 1 produce parity of values-

never for one year did it give us practical bimetallism, the concurrent circulation of gold and silver. 2. That no country in the world, not even thrifty, compact and scientific France, has

been able to sustain bimetallism with coinage at a false flat ratio, whether 15½ to 1 or 16 to 1. 3. That in no silver-basis country in the world today is there any gold in circulation or use as money.

4. That in no country in the world is there

free coloage of silver. Wherever it is coined the government makes a charge for mint age.
5. If silver should not advance from 68 cents to \$1.29 under free coinage by this country alone, of course our gold would go to a premium and out of use and circulation

We should thus have contraction and silver monometallism. What reason has Mr. Bryan for supposing that history will stop repeating likelf for our benefit? What ground has he for assuming that financial laws which are as inevitable and immutable as the law of gravitation will suspend or reverse themselves if he shall carry the election? In theory Mr. Bryan is a bimetallist. In fact his theory if given effect would send the country to a silver GERMANY ENACTS A QUEER LAS Proposes to Punish Advertisers WI

Exaggerate the Truth WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-United State Consul Lieber at Dusseldorf, Germany, a report to the Department of State enclose the translation of a law recently enacte by the legislature of the German emptr intended to subdue certain forms of unfall, competition and directed principally agains swindling advertisements, false statement of quantities, slander and the betrayal t siness secrets

Persons knowingly and with an Intention; to evoke the appearance of a particularly advantageous offer, making statements in ublic advertisements or in communications ntended for a large number of persons con erning the quality, the method of produc-ion or the fixing of the prices of merchandisc, or the possession of distinctions (awards), or the manner or the sources of the purchasing of such merchandise or of pro-fessional work, or the motives or purposes of the sale, which are untrue or qualified to mislead one, are to be subject to a fine, Any person offending a second time may imprisoned.

Those who for purposes of competition make or spread any assertions concerning another person's business or the proprietor or manager of a business, or with relation or manager or a business, or with relation to goods or professional work intended to disturb the carrying on of the business or injure the credit of its owner, shall, the law requires, be responsible to the injured for the damages if the truth that asser-

tions were made can be proved.

Persons making use in business of a name, a firm or special designation of a trade or an industrial undertaking in any way calculated to create confusion as to the name, firm, etc., shall be liable for damages. A penalty of not more than 3,000 marks or imprisonment of not more than a year is imposed on an employe communicating is imposed on an employe communicating to others during the time of his engagement without being authorized any business or

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA. Special Facilities Afforded for United

States Exhibitors, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-The president of Argentina has issued a decree, a copy of which has been forwarded to the State department, remitting all duties on articles sent from the United States for the purpose of showing the manufacturing and commercial industries of this country. The move-ment for these exhibitions originated in

Philadelphia. The Venezuelan government has granted a concession to an American to establish permanent exhibitions of American goods at Caracas, Maracaibo and other large cities

The new phase of the long contest between Bolivia and Peru is reported, by which Bolivia is promised a coast line on the Pacific. More than a year ago a freaty was made giving Tacha and Arica to Chili, thus leaving Bolivia cut off from access to the ocean, and one of the few countries situa-ted, like Switzerland, entirely without coast line. Since then the countries have been negotiating, and it is said that a treaty has been effected by which Bolivia gets back a strip through Tacha and Arica, sufficient to give her access to the Pacific ocean.

FATAL RESULT OF A CHILD'S PRANK

Children Spike the Rails, Wreck a CANTON, O., Aug. 20 .- A thorough investigation was made this morning into the cause of the derailing of engine No. 49, which was hauling a work train, last night near Carrollton, the locomotive rolling down an embankment and killing Engineer Joseph Kirk and Fireman John Hardesty of this

The investigation shows the accident to have been caused by children having placed three spikes on the outside rail of the curve where the derailment occurred. Twenty-six men in the caboose escaped death by falling several hundred feet down an embankment because the caboose caught in the branches of a big tree.

A LITTLE FUNNY BUSINESS.

Chicago Record: "I notice that Johnson

Detroit Tribune: "Say not that we are lost," she exclaimed. "There is yet hope. Yonder assassin has to sing high C as he strikes us dead, and he may swallow his There were obvious advantages to being

hereine in opera over being hereine in some other old thing. Buffalo Times: She—There's a difference between humor and nonsense, then?

He—A large difference. Humor is the joke you make yourself. Nonsense, that the other fellow makes.

Philadelphia Record: "This car," said the surly passenger, "reminds me of an organ. It has so many stops." "Reminds me just now of a street organ," retorted the tired conductor, "It goes with a crank" a crank.

Hoston Transcript: Mrs. Mann-Are you so terribly thirsty that you have to go out after every act?

Mr. Mann-The play is so confounded dry I wonder it doesn't have to go out itself for a drink Detroit Tribune: "Isn't the country air Defroit Tribine: "Isn't the country are perfectly lovely?"

The Modern Girl shrugged her shoulders coldly. "O. I don't know." she rejoined. "I had my wheel inflated with it this morning, and I don't notice much difference."

Chicago Record: "Locomotives, they say, are very long-lived."
"Yes. They always boil their drinking water."

Indianapolis Journal: "Sir," said the woman of the determined jaw, "woman's sphere is enlarging and you must admit !!" "Well," said the cynical bachelor, "while I am not exactly prepared to concede that woman's head is exactly a sphere, still there is no doubt that it has been swelling at a great rate in the last few years."

Cincinnati Enquirer: Carrott—Say, old man, you are looking 100 per cent better than you were a year ago.

Barrett—Yes, I was worrying about my debts then.

"All paid up now, ch?"

"No. They have grown so that I know there is no use in trying to pay. It is a great load off my mind."

VICTORY IN SIGHT. Cleveland Leader. Joy fills my cup, and I can scarce Refrain from giving vent Unto the feelings that within My manly breast are pent.

My love has said she will be mine, And I have fed a pound Of poison to the buildog that Her dad's had hanging 'round. ON THE PROSTED STAGE.

The Boy stood on the crowded stage, while thousands from him fled; And Sinjun, pale with quiet rage, Sat wishing they were dead. Yet beautiful and bright he stood-

He came to raise a storm— A creature of heroic blood, A proud and manlike form. The crowds moved on-he would not go Without great Sinjun's word; But Sinjun, filled with wrath and woe, His voice no longer heard.

He called aloud: "Say, Sinjun, say, if yet my task is done?"
But Sinjun sat in wild dismay, And saw the crowds move on. "Speak, Sinjunt" once again he cried.
"O, speak, and let me go;
I cannot check this rising tide,
Nor stop its outward flow."

Upon his brow he felt their breath, And in his waving hair, And looked from that warm post of death In grim yet brave despair.

Then turning 'round, once more he cried,
''O. Sinjun! must I stay?'
This crowd cannot be satisfied!
See how they move away."

No answer came, and there he stood, And moved his hearers more; But, strange to tell, his hearers would Keep moving toward the door. There came a burst of thunder sound; The Boy, oh! where was he? Ask of the crowds who danced around, And only came to see.

The farce is done, in purer air The crowds rejoice o'er that; But the noble thing which perished there Was the Orator of the Platte.