THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

With Senator Hill there is no question whatever that silence is golden.

And the defection of the sound money democratic press is greater than ever.

There is danger that the demand for a federal income tax may be lost in the

Senator Gorman appears to be enjoying an enforced retirement from the cares of active participation in the cam-

issuing more interest-bearing war-

The very sight of a banker is enough to throw a free silver fanatic into convulsions, always providing he is not a banker who wants to pay his depositors in 50-cent silver dollars.

According to the city attorney, Omaha is presumed to be without water works But the city and citizens appear to be supplying themselves with water without so much as "by your leave" to the water company.

Only three years ago Mr. Bryan's organ was denouncing "the 1 to 16 fallacy" and saying that it was practically a thing of the past. If this was so, how can 16 to 1 free coinage now be no longer a fallacy?

Omaha handled the Young People's Christian Union convention to the satisfaction of all concerned. No national convention need hesitate coming to a campaign for the United States sen-Omaha for fear of inadequate accommo- ate, advocating the gold standard, and would not wait upon their induction dations or an inhospitable reception.

Local church workers have received a perceptible stimulus from the meeting vention and that he feels bound by of the Young People's Christian union in this city. Activity in religious circles ought to show the good effects of the late convention for some time to Had the convention nominated a free

What about the Bolln bond? The city is very sorely pushed for money. How much longer is that deficit to remain in the treasury? These questions are constantly asked by taxpayers, and respectfully referred to the mayor and

Mr. Bryan says he is convinced 16 to 1 free coinage would bring the market price of silver up to \$1.29 an ounce But he does not say how in that case the poor debtor is going to be able to get silver dollars any easier than be now gets gold dollars.

The Chinese have the reputation of being born diplomats. The clever success which Li Hung Chang has made of keeping the British in the dark as to his Intentions with regard to China's foreign policy is only additional proof that that reputation is deserved.

A writer in one of the leading eastern papers asserts that Bryan looks at least ten years older than he really is. If his eastern trip has really worked such a change in his appearance he may have to get acquainted with his friends again when he returns home.

Mr. Sewall persists in professing ignorance as to what he is here for. If he is not prepared to help the cause along with the generous contributions for which he was counted on, he ought to quit and make way for some one who is not only willing but anxious to pay for the fun

Great Britain still has a most timely opportunity to apply the principles of International arbitration enunciated by Lord Chief Justice Russell to the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute. If Great Britain will bring Itself to the point of admitting that gold. there is something to arbitrate, it ought not to take long to arrive at some kind of a satisfactory arrangement.

The flour millers of Nebraska meet soon in annual convention in this city. It is estimated that 150 millers will attend. The proceedings of this convention will apprise the people of the me tropolis of the magnitude of the flour industry in this state. There are over 250 mills in the state, with a capacity sufficient to feed the entire population. If a correct estimate could be made of given of the folly of helping industries abroad to the detriment of those at

crats who profess to desire the electhem and they would like to have him omit all mention in his letter of acceptance of the policy of which he is the most conspicuous representative. Some estly desire the success of the sound money cause and they know that this can only be accomplished by the election of the republican ticket, but they are so fearful that something may be done for protection that they doubt whether they should vote for Mc-

Probably all this class of democrats, and it is impossible to say how numerons they are, will be able to satisfy their consciences by voting for the can didates of the national democracy who will be nominated at Indianapolis, but in any event it is certain that they will not be invited to support the republican nominees by any surrender or compromise of the principle of protection to American industries and Ameri can labor. Major McKinley stands upon a platform which declares for protection and reciprocity, as well as for an honest dollar. That is republican faith, it is what the masses of the republican party want and Major McKinley was nominated for the presidency because he is recognized by his party as the foremost exponent of that policy. To ask that he shall now desert this great cause, so necessary to sustain the government and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people, is to ask him to be faithless to the trust which his party has reposed in him and to his own record and if he were capable of doing this he would be utterly unworthy of the confidence of any class of his countrymen. The republican How is the school board going to party and its candidate will welcome meet its current expenses? Is it by the support of honest money democrats. They recognize the value of such support. But they cannot invite it by the sacrifice of a cardinal principle of the party which every true republican believes to be vital to the future progress of the country and the prosperity of all classes of the people.

HOKE SMITH RETIRES.

The resignation of Mr. Hoke Smith as secretary of the interior was a very proper thing for him to do under the did well in promptly accepting the resignation. It appears that the ex-secretary is somewhat reticent in the matter of explaining the motive for leaving the cabinet, but it is not of very great Mr. Smith is not likely to cut much of a figure. He was raised from obscurity when made secretary of the interior and it is pretty safe to say that it will not take him a great while to that promise. It is to be presumed that Mr. Smith expected the nomination of a democrat. Mr. Bryan is a populist. silver republican Mr. Smith would undoubtedly have felt absolved. The nomination of a populist gave him equal warrant for feeling so. Hence the explanation offered in behalf of Mr. Smith is weak and inadequate. But as we have said, it is not important. The ex-secretary can do the popocratic ticket no good outside of Georgia and that state is generally regarded as safe for

Bryan.

FURTHER QUERIES ABOUT SILVER. KEYSTONE, S. D., Aug. 21 .- To the Edior of The Bee: In your last weekly edition notice a dispatch announcing that Canada has been discriminating against our silver money. As this is to be a campaign of education, I want to know:

1. Is there a dollar in gold backing every silver dollar under our present money sys

2. Can I take a \$10 silver certificate to the United States treasury and demand and get

3. If not, do you consider this a safe and sound dollar?

4. Could money lenders take advantage of the exception clause and bring silver down 47 per cent, or in other words, depreciate EUGENE AKIN. our silver money It is true that some Canadian banks are refusing to accept American silver dollars at par. While we do not know their motive, the presumption is that they fear a pos sible change in our money standard that would reduce us to a silver basis

and send gold to a high premium. First. There is not a dollar in gold in the treasury backing every silver dol lar coined by the United States. There never has been any intention to keep a reserve of gold with which to redeem sil- put into the fair by Omaha a year ver dollars. The parity of gold and sil- ago. It may, however, be premature to ver coins has been maintained by the government by limiting coinage, making silver dollars receivable for all dues and debts public and private and by redeeming all government obligations in gold or the equivalent of

Second. A \$10 silver certificate calls for ten silver dollars, just as a \$10 gold to do business at a loss, but the heavy certificate calls for ten gold dollars. The certificates are issued against the coin on deposit, and therefore redeem able only in the coin which they repre

Third. So long as gold does not go to a premium silver certificates are as good as any other money. If gold were to go to a premium they would pass only as so many silver dollars.

Fourth. The talk about money lend ers bearing silver down 47 per cent is the amount of money annually sent out | the veriest rot. All the money lenders of Nebraska for the flour consumed in of the world combined could not have the state a striking example would be brought silver down 47 cents on the dollar if there had not been such an ernormous increase in the volume of silver production in recent years,

GOLD DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF. coupled with the reduction in the cost There are some honest money demo- of producing it. The price of silver is not regulated by the United States tion of McKinley, but are sorely trou- alone. It depends upon the supply and bled about the tariff attitude of the demand of the entire world. The republican candidate. Every reference money lenders get nothing out of the that he makes to protection displeases fall in the price of silver. They do not speculate in silver or in any other terest and seek simply to get back what they loan to reloan it. The only of them even go so far as to demand reason why they exact gold notes for that McKinley shall give them assur- gold loans is that they may have as ance that he will not, in the event of his surance that the borrower will pay election, make any effort to secure a back money of the same value that he revision of the tariff in the direction borrowed. So long as gold does not go of protection, as a condition to their to a premium the money lender ac voting for him. They profess to earn- cepts repayment in any kind of current

SOME ALARMING SYMPTOMS.

Everybody is aware of the fact that there is greater depression in the gen eral business of the country than there was before the Chicago convention There is less industrial activity, more fdle labor and the movement of commerce is more sluggish. Everybody except the least intelligent of the free silver people, knows why this is so. Its explanation is in the widespread distrust which the free silver agitation has created and which may be expected to increase in intensity throughout the campaign.

There are some rather alarming symp toms of the apprehension that exists. The dispatches report that the eastern banks are rapidly losing deposits, which shows that their depositors are preparing to protect themselves against the danger that menaces the monetary system of the country. It is understood that remittances to a considerable amount have been made to Europe and to Canada and this movement is likely to be largely expanded, unless there should be a very marked subsidence of the silver craze. It is not the banks that are doing this, but the creditors of the banks-the people who put their money in those institutions and who do not want to run the risk of baying in a depreciated currency. Of course in these circumstances the banks are compelled to curtail loans and to advance rates of interest, which operates to the serious embarrassment of the business community. Bankers loan other people's money and when depositors withdraw it the banks have no alternative but to stop loaning. It is perfectly obvious that if this sort of thing keeps on for the next two months we shall have before the end of that time a very serious situation, from which all classes of the people will suffer. The free silver agitation has cost the country a pretty generous sum circumstances and President Cleveland in the few weeks since the Chicago convention. It threatens to be vastly more expensive in the time before the day of election and if the result should be favorable to that policy who that has any intelligent idea of practical afimportance, since as a factor in politics fairs can doubt that there would be the severest financial disturbance this

country has ever known? What is already being manifested should indicate to sensible people what would inevitably take place if Mr. get back to obscurity. Mr. Smith made Bryan and a free silver congress should be elected. Disorder and disaster was defeated. It is said he promised into office. These would break upon face of it; and as we do not desire to aid that in the event of his defeat he would the country with terrible violence within twenty-four hours after the elec-The treasury would lose its gold as rapidly as it could be drawn out and as it would undoubtedly be impossible to sell bonds to replenish the reserve the government would in a short time be forced to suspend gold payments. The retirement of gold would be in effect a contraction of the currency to the extent to which gold is now performing the function of money, while all the circulation would be depreciated, just how much it is impossible to foresee. At the same time maturing loans and mortgages would be called in, foreign investments would be thrown on the market and credit would be destroyed. In such a situation the greatest sufferers would be the producers and the wage earners. A convulsion of this kind would hit the farmer and the workingman harder than any other classes of the people, because they are the least able to protect themselves from its effects.

The intelligent and prudent man will look at existing facts and study their meaning. Whoever shall do this with a mind open to conviction cannot fail to conclude that these portend grave disaster in the event of free silver suc

The carpenters' union has made in quiry of the State Board of Agriculture to learn why but 1 per cent of the workmen at the fair grounds are resident mechanics. The inquiry is couched in temperate language and is entitled and will doubtless receive a respectful reply. Omaha carpenters and workingmen are justly entitled to a better rep resentation than has been given. Based on proportionate taxation this county would be entitled to at least 10 per cent of the force of workmen, to say nothing of population, nor of the money criticise the board in this matter, for the greater number of employes are yet to be engaged for service during the fair. If Douglas county men shall be given equitable representation on the pay roll there can be no just cause for

Nobody expects the local coal dealers advance in the price of hard coal will work a very great hardship upon the people of this city. There is no good reason why the price should be raised to \$10.50 for September delivery in view of the fact that the great bulk of the supply was put into the bins here at a cost not exceeding \$7.50 per ton. Protest, of course, will avail nothing, but consumers can burn soft coal in greater proportion, and thus in measure checkmate the greed of the

Railroad agents throughout the state have been instructed to report to headquarters the probable number of sales of tickets for the state fair. These re-

IF TRUE THEN, IS IT TRUE NOW?

CONFUSING TWO DISTINCT IDEAS.

(Omaha World-Herald, August 3, 1893.) Bryan's Personal Organ,

The silver agitators who insist on free coinage upon THE DISHONEST RATIO OF 1 TO 16 and refuse to accept it upon the honest ratio of 1 to 25 are very anxious to delude the public into the belief that the demand for more currency and the demand for coinage upon the ratio of 1 to 16 are identical.

They brand as goldbugs all who decline to advocate 54-cent silver dollars. In truth, however, the only honest bimetallist is he who believes in the free coinage of gold and silver, each taken at its market value and so coined that 100 cents worth of gold shall be in the gold dollar and 100 cents worth of sil-

The bimetaflist who advocates free colnage of gold and silver on a ratio of 1 to 25 is as much a believer in an increase in the circulating medium as the man who demands coinage on the ratio of 1 to 16,

The silverites in Chicago need not arrogate to themselves the championship of an increased currency. That is not their real purpose, nor is it the real effect of their agitation. They are only the champions of silver-

ports are coming in daily and indicate there will be 50 per cent increase over the state fair business last year. Predictions to this effect are made on all hands. The Feast of Olympia alone will attract many thousands of people.

The populist campaign managers inend to confine the work of their literary bureau almost exclusively to the distribution of frankable matter. They will therefore send out nothing but speeches of populist congressmen, on which they will compel Uncle Sam to pay the postage. Wonder what the populists would do if the congressional franking privilege were abolished.

The Silver Bonanza.

Bryan's election would dwarf all the other manzas of the silver syndicates. even per cent of everything in the pockets of 70,000,000 of people would be a pretty

Heeding Uncle Sam's Objections

Mr. Balfour's assurance that the Venezue an dispute is in process of satisfactory adjustment, on the line of "the latest proof Secretary Olney," goes to show that England recognizes the necessity of heeding the objections of the United States to her real estate speculations on this side of the At-

The Standard of Truth.

The speech of John Sherman in Columbus and the speech of Bourke Cockran in New York stand as an unaccepted challenge to the whole crowd of free silver orators. They have established the standards of truth and eloquence on the heights of political controversy, and the advocates of cheap mone icial disorder shall not prevail against them.

Political Acrobats.

When the democrats of Pennsylvania me at Allentown in April they practically declared, in their sound money "Thou shalt not steal." convention has been recalled to endorse populist for president and to amend the platform so that it shall read: "Thou shalt

Colorado Springs Gazette. publish a call which they have issued for a convention at which, among other officers, four electors will be named, who if successful will cast their vote for the democratic candidates for president and vice-president. Such a call seems to us to be a fraud on the variety of stump speakers. or abet frauds of any kind, we decline to

Glant Strides of Industry.

uring in the United States was \$1,232,839. 670; in 1890 it was \$2,900,735,884. In 1880 the number of employes was 1,301,134; in 1890 it was 2,251,134. In 1880 the wage earned were \$501,965,778; in 1890 they were \$1,221,170,454. In 1880 the value of manufactured products was \$2,711,579,899; in 1890 it was \$4,869,286,837. These giant strides were made under protection and the gold standard. Why change for free trade

Sunstroke and Blood Poison.

The discovery that sunstroke is not sun-stroke, but blood poisoning, is important When the victim of the heat lies in his coffin, he is unconcerned as to whether rise. Old Sol tapped him with a trip-hammer or inserted a poisoned bodkin between his ribs. But if the learned pathologists who have identified this fell destroyer will discover how the malady may be cured, they will have conferred a great zervice on the public. Of course, the discovery made public is an important step in that direc-tion, for the reason that understanding of a disease is an essential prerequisite But, having taken the first step, the

The Bimetallic Pretense.

The National Bimetallist "lets the cat out of the bag" in the following style:
"Prior to 1873 the Mexican dollar was worth 5 cents more than the American gold dollar, and about I cent more than our silver dollar. Now, it is well known that our silver mostly went abroad, where it was worth 3 or 4 cents more for coinage, and what metallic money we had was mostly Why was that not equally true of Mexico? How was it that she coined large amounts of silver right along and used it in her currency. It was simply beacuse gold was not legal tender. Mexico was on a silver basis, and all of her business transactions were in silver, and she is right there yet, prospering as she never did before." The plain logic is that a silver basis is the best thing for a country. The American Bimetallist pretends to favor bimetallism, but like all other free silver advocates, the whole force of its logic is in favor of silver monometallism. And the above is virtually an acknowledgment that it prefers a silver basis.

AN IMPOSSIBLE DOLLAR.

Hard Facts Jump on Bryan's Pet
Theory.
New York World.

In his Madison Shuare garden speech Mr.
Bryan asked, "What is the test of honesty
in money?" For answer he laid down the
dictum that "it must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in

its general puchasing power."

If this be true there never was and never will be an honest dollar in the world. For there never was and never can be a dollar which does not vary in purchasing power.

A drought, a raid of the army worm, a short crop in Europe or a war there, or any other of a dozen causes, may double the price of farm products or cut it in two, as the case may be. If such variations in the purchasing power of the dollar mean that it is dishonest, then all dollars are dishonest always and everywhere.

always and everywhere.

Here, for example, are some fluctuations that have taken place since 1879: Pig-iron has been as high as \$25 a ton and as low as \$15.49. Tin has ranged from 4½ cents to 2.6 cents a pound, coffee from 7.6 cents to 16.4, copper from 5.6 cents to 15.6, tea from 15.1 cents to 25.7, corn from 46.7 cents to 68.4, wheat from 67 cents to \$1.25. Cotton was 9.9 cents in 1879, 11.5 in 1880, above 10 cents till 1886, above 10 cents again in 1890 and 1891, 8.7 cents in 1892, 8.5 cents the next year, and 7.8 cents in 1894. Yet the dollars were the same in all these years.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE.

Nebraska City Press: The nomination of udge Broady insures the re-election of Hon. Jesse B. Strode.

Stuart Ledger: A. E. Cady is making a sentative from the big Sixth beyond a doubt. Sidney Ponlard: A. E. Cady for congressnan in this district is all right. His past record is his future recommendation and it's a good one

Tilden Citizen: Favorable reports from the Sixth congressional district indicate that Hon. A. E. Cady stands a very good chance of delivering it out of the hands of Kemism. Kearney Sun: Keep it before the people that this district now has an opportunity to elect a man to congress who will be the peer of any man from any state. That man

Tobias Gazette: Congressman Hainer is worthy the vote of every republican and he ought to receive it. His record will bear the closest investigation, both in con-His record will gress and out of it. Prepare to vote for E. J. Hainer, the people's friend.

McCook Tribune: Few men now stumping in Nebraska have the faculty of simplifying and making clear political questions like our resent congressman Hon, W. E. Andrews. He is earnest and energetic in his study of the problems of the day and carries conviction with his utterances. He is a safe man to re-elect.

Shelton Clipper: A. E. Cady, the repubican candidate for congress in the Sixth district, is making the most vigorous cam-paign ever made in Nebraska and with telling effect. Mr. Cady is one of the cleanest and ablest men in the state and when he goes to Washington the people of the big Sixth can rest assured that he will be heard from.

Minden Gazette: In spite of the efforts of pop papers in the Fifth district to create sentiment against Congressman Andrews he keeps honestly and earnestly at work among the people of his district, and while there is not much of funny business or anecdote in his addresses there is a fund of valuable information, such as thinking people are eeking after. No man can accuse Andrews of insincerity or dishonesty in his politics political methods. There is nothing of the demagogue about him, and as the people know him better they like him He will get a bigger vote this fall than he did two years ago.

McCook Tribune: No man in the Fifth district is better equipped in mind and experience to speak intelligently and convinc ingly upon the issues of the present campaign than W. E. Andrews. Able, apt and earnest, thoroughly posted on the of finance and protection a forceful and clear and I had a new one made We are asked by a body calling itself exposition of the same may be expected at the republican state central committee to his hands tonight. Gifted with the graces of oratory and possessing the power of a agitating the American people will be

FELL LIKE LEAD.

Fallure of Attempts to Hold Up the Price of Silver. Philadelphia Pres

It is a serious misfortune for Mr. Bryan that he comes too late. His assertions have been disproved by experience. The country has been experimenting with silver for eighteen years and every experiment has failed to accomplish what the supporters of

Under free silver coinage by the United States, unaided and alone, Mr. Bryan asserts that an ounce of silver, yesterday worth 66 cents, will be worth \$1.29. The reason why silver is worth 66 cents an ounce now instead of \$1.29 is because there is so much more silver than any country or countries will use for money. Let the United States use it, asserts Mr. Bryan, and silver will advance in price to a level with gold. Here only in so far as it leads to prevention or is an article-towit, silver-low in price because it is not wanted. Use it and it will

This is simple. If the United States had no experience it might be convincing. The United States has. How much does Mr. Bryan expect the United States to use so as said in New York, after denying that silver already produced would come here, which is a clear assumption, without an atom of

proof, he continued:
"We cannot even expect all of the annual cure. But, having taken the mat state, scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not to relinquish their pan, Mexico and all the other surer scientists ought not scientists o countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed else-where, but, if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix." Mr. Bryan was judiclously vague. He used few figures in his speech. But the coinage question is a question of exact

facts and figures. There is no guessing about it. The silver product of the world is known. In 1895 it was 174,796,875 ounces. Mr. Bryan asserts that less than this would come to the United States. How much less he does not know. Neither he nor any one else knows. India has stopped coining silver altogether. Whatever the other coun tries use, Mr. Bryan asserts that if the United States will take what is left of the average annual product, so that all the 170,000,000 ounces is used somehow, silver will come to par.

This is exactly what was promised in

1890 by the advocates of the act of July 15, 1890, which proposed to buy 4,500,000 ounces per month. Senator Stewart, June 13, 1890, said in urging this bill: "I think if we could buy and coin \$4. 000,000 worth per month, it would place silver so nearly upon a parity with gold upon the ratio of 16 to 1 that everybody

would be willing to take the final step, that

all would see there was no danger. I think 4,500,000 ounces a month would certainly put silver to par."
This was done. For three years the United States bought 4.500,000 ounces a month. In addition, the Indian mint coined in 1890, \$65,000,000; in 1891-2, \$27,000 000, and in 1892-3, \$63,000,000, or \$155,000 000. This was 120,000,000 ounces, or 40,000,000 ounces a year. With this the builion value of a silver dollar averaged 81 cents in 1890 and 60 cents in 1893. This happened in three years, in which the United States and India between them were taking up fully two-thirds of the world's silver product as it was then. The fall in price was not stopped. It went on just

predict as was Senator Stewart in 1890. Why should he be believed? From 1890 to 1893 India and the United States were both absorbing silver, and the value of a dollar fell from \$1 to 60 cents. How can the United States alone raise its value from 53 cents to \$1 by absorbing a little more silver than both did then?

Confidence in Reason. Reason is sure to triumph over rhetoric FACTS AND THEORIES.

Industrial Growth of the Country

The persons who declare that an appre clating gold standard paralyzes industry and checks production have not, up to the present time, undertaken to explain the marvelous increase in manufacturing which occurred in this country in the decade from 1880 to 1890. The census reports of the United States shows that hetween those years population increased 25 per cent and the output of manufactures ncreased 120 per cent, and the value those manufactured products was pred in this same appreciating gold standard. The actual quantity increased very much more than the value, as measured in dollars and cents, increased. In the same time the number of employes increased 56 per cent and the aggregate wages in

While this tremendous growth in manuage prices of commodities declined 14 per cent; that is to say, gold, compared with ommodities increased in value 14 per

been an even greater increase in production during those years if both silver and gold, or silver alone, instead of gold alone, had een the standard of values? Is it to be apposed that the increase in manufactured products could be so much greater than the neresse in population without causing a de-

Bryan said, in Rhinebeck, N. Y., that this falling of prices, compelled by legis-lation, is destructive of the energies, the industries and the hopes of the tolling masses of the United States and all over the world." In view of the fact that the "energies and industries" of the people increased the products of manufactures 120 per cent and the total wages of labor 131 per cent from 1880 to 1890, is it not able to assume that falling prices, instead of causing industrial stagnation, were them elves the result of excessive industrial stimulation?

Theories are of no value, however plaus thle, when they do not harmonize with facts. How is this enormous increase in production and in wages to be accounted for if it for twenty-three years has been "destroying the energies, the industries and the hopes of the masses?"

WHAT IS LEFT.

Measuring the Quantity of Democracy in the Chicago Platform. "The Chichago convention," rays General Buckner in his address to the sound-money Buckner in his address to the sound-money democrats of Kentucky, "proposes to re-organize the supreme court on partisan lines, to destroy its independence and to While mine, "Dishonor — Eve Shame!" Shame!" Shame!"

to executive power on his bloody ci Jeffries on or a Fouquier-Tinville before the revoluntionary tribunal. It encourages mob rule and incendiarism by denying to the judges the right to interpret the laws and to the government the power to enforce them and to protect the property and the "In viewing this remarkable relice of the

democratic party one involuntarily recurs to the story of the revolutionary musket. "'Here,' said an old gentleman to his oung friend, 'is a family relic of which I young friend, 'is a family relic of which I am proud, and the sight of which should inspire in your heart the feelings of the lofti-est patriotism. It is a musket borne by my father in the revolutionary war, and before its deadly aim many a redecat has bit the "The young man handled the venerable

ventured to ask: " 'Oh,' said the old man, 'one of the boys was poking for a coon in a hollow tree and broke it, and the pieces are lost.'

and patriotic contemplation he at length

'Where is the ramrod? I had a new one made of iron at the black

smith shop.'
"'But said his young friend, 'these look like fresh marks on the stock. "'Oh, yes,' was the reply. 'Jim broke the stock last year cracking hickorynuts,

"'Why, this doesn't look like a very old 'Well, the barrel bursted last hog-killing time, so I've got a brand new one."
"'I didn't know,' said the young man, that they use percussion locks in the revo

'I believe,' responded the old gentleman hesitatingly 'that the touch-hole is left.' "And that is about all that is left of CURRENT PLEASANTRIES.

Washington Star: "Ez lon Washington Star: "Ez long ez dey's go plenty er campaign buttons," said Unci-Sten, "some men doan' seem ter care whed-ler dey hab any s'pender buttons er not." Chicago Record: "Rose, what is a matri-"It's a place where they send out hus-

Youth's Companion: "I say, captain," said a young Englishman on board an American clipper, "that flag of yours has not floated in every breeze and over every sea for a thousand years, has it?" "No, it ain't," replied the captain, "but it has licked one that has,"

She will have so much better chance her-

Roston Courier: Old Boarder—I understand, madam, that our new associate of the festal board is a graduate of Eton, Landlady Don't you believe it! He've never graduate from eatin' as long as there's anything to eat.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Many years ago," raid the jubilee crater, "It was said of us it that we were the inhabitants of a one-achorse town. Today we stand with the wistigma removed. As we look forth on our streets and see the metry bicycle and the ydignified gasoline carriage speeding to and strong we say with conscious pride that we are a one-horse town no longer. The last whorse has been bunished, and we are a modern, up-to-date, no-horse town of the passed on the passed of the passed of

CAMPAIGN POETRY.

A Silver Sollloquy.

Written for The Ber. Bryanites, silverites and repudiators, lend me your dinner pails; come to empty, not to replenish them. he evils I intend to inculcate live on be-

You are my friends, faithful and just to me, And why art so? Let me explain the why: You all do think I am the honest stuff, Whereas I'm nothing but a flimsy staff Whereas I'm nothing but a lilinsy statum which you place your confidence sublime, But let it go at that, you all do know, I am for silver, free, unlimited; I curse the gold with silver-plated tongue; The truth is I've a swelled-up silver head-let me orate—or make comparisons:

Let me orate—or make comparisons;
My gallant presidential opponent
Hovers above your heads in a bailoon;
I. William Jennings Bryan, boy orator.
And treason-prating, foolish-headed youth,
Have also a bailoon, but 'tis a toy.
His balloon has stamped upon it's bounteous

e power as bloody circuit I look ahead, and see a fearful storm, Encircled by these words, "Novemb thy denvire". ad, and see a fearful storm, by these words, "November I have not long to wait: It strikes

and I
Am hurled upon the ground with awful,
force:
I look above: The storm is now subdued,
And oh, horror of horrors, what a sight!
McKiniey, with gigantic parachute,
Floats down triumphantly, and smiles benignantly. nignantly.

* Good friends, sweet friends, let no cone stir you up
To understand the truth until too late.
McKinley is a here. When was such an-To understand the tru McKinley is a hero.

other? would I were within his honest boots, stend of those of foolish popocrais,

But let my foolish doctrine have its; sway; n. Mischief, thou art afoot, and I m thy non-American Demopopocrat. —CLARENCE P. M'DONALD. Am thy non-An

Omaha, Neb., 1896. Casabianea Bryan.

Written for The Ree.
The "Boy" stood on the silver plank,
Whence all but him had said:
"Free silver is a little rank,
We'll just have gold intead."

As born to talk all day, creature of the Silverhood, With populistic sway. He called aloud, "Say, voters, say, Shall I your ruler be, 16 to 1, shall be the 'mun.' If you will vote for me."

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,

He shouted once again, "we'll beat," If farmers vote just right, Corn forty cents, and dollar wheat, ' All prices out of sight."

There came a burst of "money sound;"
The "Boy," ch, where was he?
Ask of the ballots that were found
All marked for McKlinley.

—J. F. WEYBRIGHT.

THE STATE

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Comprises all the latest novelties in Reeferand Junior Suits-double breasted-long and knee pants suits-not a poor quality seen in the house-every one this season's style and pattern—and we make the price just as low as it can be made for high grade material.

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In this department we have taken the greatest care-in our selections-and can show you all the latest novelties-in round and straight cut sacks-three and four button cutaways-and Prince Alberts-equal to any tailor-made garments offered-You will find the prices in this department away down-quality considered-

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