THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1896, was as follows:

1	20,957	17	19,828
2	20,537	18	20,266
3	20,144	19	20,919
4	18,976	20	19,841
5	20,000	21	20,015
6	19,785	22	19,596
7	19,848	23	19,597
8	20,436	24	20,109
9	20,124	25	20,880
10	21,736	26	20,570
11	22,252	27	20,086
12	20,640	28	20,678
13	22,329	29	20,119
14	20,136	30	20,139
15	19,765	31	20,101
16	19,794		

Total	637,793
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	12,523
Net total sales	625,270
Net daily average	20,170

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1896.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Watson to Sewall—No. You get off yourself.

As a letter writer Major McKinley need take a back seat for no one.

How many times are we to be assured of the construction of the Yankton & Norfolk railroad? This is the 'steenth time.

It is gratifying that in the present strained condition of business Omaha is holding its own as well as any other city in the United States.

The republican nominee for governor of New York, Congressman Frank S. Black, resides at Troy, the laundry center of the Empire state. That he is a clean candidate goes without saying.

Because you saw the Ak-Sar-Ben parade of last year is all the more reason why you want to see the Ak-Sar-Ben parade of this year. No feature for 1896 will be a duplicate of 1895.

Frank S. Black is republican nominee for governor in New York and John C. Black is national democratic nominee for governor of Illinois. The Black family appears to be strictly in it in the year 1896.

General Gordon says he is out of politics and intends to retire to private life at the expiration of his term as United States senator from Georgia. Some men go out of politics voluntarily and others simply drop out.

No one who reads Major McKinley's formal letter of acceptance through carefully can honestly say that the republican presidential nominee has not given the money question thorough study and arrived at conclusions based on conviction.

There is no reason why every officer and employe at the county hospital should be dismissed indiscriminately. The county board is expected to exercise good judgment as to the fitness and executive ability of each person and make the best selections.

Mr. Bryan, who claims for himself the right to a voice in the deliberations of his party with the reserved right to abandon the party whenever he pleases, cannot complain when the democrats who repudiate free silver repudiation also repudiate the silver candidate.

In the last republican primary in Omaha nearly 7,000 votes were polled. In the last democratic primary in Omaha about 250 votes were polled. Which goes to show that there is either an utter lack of democrats or an utter lack of interest in the democratic nomination for congress in this district.

Governor Altgeld ventures the opinion that Bryan will poll three votes in Nebraska to every one for McKinley. If the governor's predictions on the outcome in his own and other states are as wild-eyed as his opinions about Nebraska, republicans need have no fear as to the overwhelming success of their ticket.

Western railroads are having more trouble over charges of rate cutting this time by means of drovers' tickets. It is such a common thing for railroads to make a rate agreement and then disregard it that these complaints arouse little outside interest. The traveling public may be confidently relied upon to take advantage of every opportunity offered for cheaper transportation.

If there is not enough vitality left in the Municipal league to enable it to take an active hand in the selection of legislative delegates it might just as well disband. The question of charter revision ought to be raised to one of the important issues of the county legislative campaign and no man should be nominated for the legislature who is not fitted to push and defend Omaha's interests in the legislature.

It will be interesting to compare the roster of the Indianapolis convention with the roster of the Chicago convention for well known and representative men. It has been said that excluding the sound money delegates no national convention in the history of the democratic party had so few members of national repute as the Chicago convention. The Indianapolis gathering would not have to make any very notable showing to hold its own in the comparison.

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Major McKinley's letter of acceptance should receive the thoughtful consideration of every American citizen. It is worthy of this as an earnest, patriotic and statesmanlike exposition of the issues before the country. His discussion of the silver question is ample, lucid and logical and what he says of the workingman and the farmer in this connection should have the intelligent and unprejudiced attention of those classes of the people. He points out that free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. "It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains." Every one of these propositions is absolutely sound and true. The wage earner who imagines that in some way his interests would be promoted by free silver is deluding himself. Equally certain is it that the farmer who believes he would be benefited by such debasement of the currency is nursing a fallacy. Major McKinley clearly and forcefully explains what must be the results of silver monometallism, as the inevitable consequence of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and says he is unalterably opposed to any such policy. This declaration should fully satisfy every friend of the existing monetary standard. Referring to the demand for paper money, to be issued exclusively by the government, Major McKinley says that a graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived.

In regard to the question of protection the republican candidate speaks with the courage of conviction. He believes it an issue of supreme importance. While the peril of free silver must be averted, the effects of partial free trade must be corrected. "The republican party," he says, "is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now," finding ample argument in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Major McKinley's treatment of this question will be entirely satisfactory to all republicans, though it doubtless will displease those honest money democrats who contemplate voting the republican ticket, but are opposed to protection. These have hoped that the republican candidate would ignore the protection issue and discuss only that of the currency, but they ought to see that he could not have done this without being faithless to his convictions and to a cardinal principle of his party's creed. To any honest money democrat who may feel disposed to withhold his support from McKinley because of his attitude regarding protection, we would commend the following declaration by that distinguished Vermont democrat, Hon. Edward J. Phelps: "I do not believe in protection and I shall never be converted to it. But in the throes of a deadly malady I cannot afford to reject the only physician who is in a situation to help me because his political opinions are different from mine or even because I think there are better physicians than he, if they could only be had in time. I shall therefore vote for McKinley." That is the true position for every democrat who is opposed to currency debasement, regardless of what his tariff views may be.

Major McKinley earnestly deprecates the appeals that are being made to class prejudice, which he declares to be beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people. The following should commend itself to the hearty approval of all good citizens: "Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country and would preserve unsullied its national honor." This latest and most important utterance of the republican standard bearer cannot fail to make an excellent impression on the country.

THE SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

The democrats who adhere to the traditional principles of their party regarding the currency are becoming active and from now on may be expected to assume an aggressive attitude in the campaign. These men are representative of democracy in its best estate. They have always worshiped at the democratic shrine, they are familiar with the party's history, they reverence its traditions and honor the example of its great leaders of the past. These democrats therefore find it impossible to ally themselves with the political element which, while assuming the title of democrats, has enunciated principles and policies that antagonize the democracy of Jefferson and Jackson and chosen as its standard bearer a man who had proclaimed that he was not a democrat and whom the populists accept as in full accord with them.

The spirit that actuates these sound money democrats is strongly expressed in the speech of Senator Vilas as chairman of the Wisconsin convention to select delegates to the national convention at Indianapolis. They cannot consent to have the old party surrendered to the domination of Altgeld, Tillman and their like. They are not influenced by the plea of regularity in respect of the Chicago convention, because it was not democratic but populistic principles that prevailed in that convention. "The hordes of populism," said Senator Vilas, "may, indeed, as we have seen them do, with barbaric violence invade the sanctuary of the party, drive out its high priests, put on their vestments and attempt to minister at its desecrated altar, but they cannot rewrite the bible of its faith." It is to preserve this faith that the sound money democrats are organizing against the popocratic combination.

The declarations of the Iowa national democracy are in harmony with those of Wisconsin. They say that the Chicago platform is mischevious in its tendencies and a menace to free government, that the principles it avows are not democratic and that the election of a president pledged to these principles will precipitate a financial crisis whose consequences cannot be predicted. One of the strongest arraignments of the Chicago platform yet made by a democrat is that of the Hon. Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, a man of distinguished ability, who has fought the hopeless battles of democracy in his state for a lifetime. He says of the platform: "It seeks to break down the dykes which the constitution and the law of the land have with long and laborious assiduity raised for the defense of the common interests and welfare and to let in upon us the seething and poluted flood of communism, mob law, bankruptcy, repudiation and anarchy, which it is the chief objects of all civilized governments to exclude." This is the spirit which has made the demand for the Indianapolis convention and it will exert itself with increasing potency as the campaign advances.

BRYAN AND THE BEET GROWERS.

And now we are told by the local Bryan organ that 90 per cent of the sugar beet growers of Pierce county will vote for Bryan. If this were literally true it would only show that the sugar beet growers of Nebraska are willing to abandon beet growing and go back to growing corn and oats. Nobody has tried to stab the beet sugar industry as persistently as has William Jennings Bryan and nobody has worked harder than he to give the foreign sugar beet grower preference over the American sugar beet grower.

The beet sugar producers of Germany, Austria, France and Belgium receive bounties on all the sugar they export to the United States. But Mr. Bryan is not willing to give the American sugar beet raisers any protection either in the shape of bounty or import duty to enable them to compete in their own market with the foreign product raised by half-paid labor. Mr. Bryan's principle has been, "Buy in the cheapest market and let home industry take care of itself the best it can." The sugar beet growers of Nebraska know all this and that is one reason why they will not vote for Bryan. In voting against him they will only be carrying out Bryan's own precept that they should cast their votes for their own interests.

FOES FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

The recent appointment of ex-Governor Francis of Missouri to the secretaryship of the interior recalls forcibly the war which William J. Bryan has waged not only against Governor Francis but also against the leading democratic paper of the state of Missouri. It was deemed an unpardonable sin in the eyes of Bryan for democrats and especially Missouri democrats to refuse to subscribe to the financial heresies which he himself was preaching. It was only on January 30 of the present year that Mr. Bryan through his newspaper fulminated as follows his popocratic ban of excommunication against the eminent Missourian and the St. Louis Republic, which is now slopping over with adulation the man who so mercilessly castigated it less than seven months ago, as follows:

At last the St. Louis Republic has agreed with itself upon a financial plank for the democratic national platform of 1896. The Republic has been endeavoring to pull "Dave" Francis' chestnuts out of the fire and at the same time pretends to be representing the sentiments of the Missouri democrats. As a matter of fact, those Missouri democrats who have not blushed for shame at the pitiful spectacle presented by the shadow of a once great newspaper have simply been laughing at the ludicrous effort of a goldbug sheet to masquerade as a champion of bimetallism and a representative of thinking democrats. * * * The shadow of "old 1808" is to be pitied. The democrats of Missouri would also be entitled to sympathy for the lack of a creditable organ but for the fact that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has taken the place once so ably filled by the old Missouri Republican, and is protecting the temple of Missouri democracy from the onslaught of foes without and from the perfidy of foes within.

Curses like chickens come home to roost. Although the Republic may have forgotten and forgiven this Bryan roast, Secretary Francis doubtless has a better memory. Before many moons shall have waned Mr. Bryan will discover that he has been playing with two-edged tools. Foes from within will beset him as well as foes from without and he will get measure for measure in double standard coin from the political mints.

The experience of this county and state has shown the practice of appointing men as superintendents of asylums for the blind, the imbecile or the insane and of county hospitals for a stated term to be unwise. Under the peculiar nature of the service required of such officials and the frequency of abuses in the conduct of institutions for the care and keeping of unfortunate men and women it might be well to provide by statute that the appointing power can at pleasure dismiss superintendents of such institutions without notice and have it specifically stated there is no regular term of office as applied to these officials. So long as these places are given to men as rewards for political service and without regard to fitness or unfitness there can be little hope of bettering present conditions.

"Cleveland, Carlisle, Olney, Morton, et al say that the free coinage of silver means individual dishonesty, commercial disaster and national dishonor, and if they believe what they say they ought not to support the ticket, because their duty to their country is higher than their duty to any party organization." So says William J. Bryan. David B. Hill has expressed himself against 16 to 1 free silver just as strongly as has ever Cleveland, Carlisle, Olney or Morton. It is generally conceded that Senator Hill believes what he has said on this question. According to Candidate Bryan, therefore, Senator Hill ought not to support him. In what light, too, does Bryan place himself in making overtures for Hill's support?

So far as can be ascertained nothing has been done formally by promoters of the exposition to insure the selection of high grade men for the legislature. The best posted men need not be told of the urgent necessity for strong men to represent Douglas county in the legislature this winter. Every property owner and business man appreciates this need. But there are indications that party organizations care nothing for the material interests of the city so long as they can get small-bore statesmen into office. The best thing that can happen is the selection of a non-partisan business man's legislative delegation.

Supporters of the exposition in Council Bluffs have gone to work in earnest to raise funds for the great enterprise. The people across the way have a site in which they are very much interested. They want the directory to consider their claims and this directory is soon to be composed of fifty men elected by stockholders. Thus it is seen that the people of Council Bluffs must take stock in order to be on an equal footing with the advocates of other sites.

It is stated on the best of authority that Secretary Morton has positively and finally refused to permit his name to be presented to the Indianapolis convention as an aspirant for nomination on its presidential ticket. Mr. Morton probably thinks two presidential candidates are all Nebraska can conveniently accommodate in one year.

The official bulletin of the chief of the Nebraska section of the United States climate and crop service station admits that the assured corn crop in this state will excel all extravagant expectations. With this admission we may put Nebraska's corn crop down as something phenomenal among bountiful harvests.

The Popocrat Plan.

Philadelphia Times.

Reading may make a full man, as Bacon says, but merely devouring papers and books without thought makes him no fuller than a goat.

Garfield's View of It.

Globe-Democrat.

In a speech delivered in the house July 13, 1876, Garfield said of the free silver doctrine: "I have never known any proposition that contained so many elements of vast rascality, of colossal swindling;" and it is far worse now than it was then.

The Reason for It.

New York Tribune.

It is not strange that many persons find it hard to borrow money payable after November 7, when a candidate for the presidency of the United States is traveling about the country declaring that if he is elected he will make it possible to pay an honest dollar debt with 53 cents.

The 200-Cent Dollar.

The Bryan argument is that the silver dollar has not decreased in value by a half, but that the gold dollar has doubled in value. Even if you believe him, are you unhappy that your money is worth more, worth more to buy with, and worth more when it is paid to you for your labor, your services, and your commodities? Do you want it to be worth less? If you do, vote for Bryan, and you will have the distinction, singular in human history, of preferring to lose money rather than to make it.

The Man for the Emergency.

New York Herald.

The Herald does not hesitate to declare that the man to head the sound money democrats who are to assemble at Indianapolis next week is Colonel Watterson. He was among the first to raise his voice in protest against the action of the Chicago convention, to repudiate the Bryan ticket and urge the nomination of an independent ticket which would stand for the true principles of democracy and the financial integrity of the nation. A stalwart for sound money, tariff reform and good government, his name more than that of any other democrat would prove a rallying cry for democrats who repudiate Bryan and will not vote for McKinley.

Weighed and Found Wanting.

New York Sun (dem.)

Mr. Bryan has been weighed and found wanting by New York. He falls far below its standard of statesmanship. He has demonstrated by his own pleading that his case is built upon a foundation which cannot stand the test of examination. That is the judgment of New York, and it will be the judgment of the union next November, for it is fair, it is logical, and it is strictly in accordance with the evidence.

We respect Mr. Bryan for the courage he displayed in voluntarily submitting himself to the ordeal, and his failure under it is only another of many instances where its severity has proved too great for reputations which had undergone successfully less exacting tests. He has many attractive surface qualities, but the substance of intellectual and moral strength is not in him. Personally he is no man for president, and the cause he represents is hopelessly rotten.

Forceful and Patriotic.

Senator John M. Palmer's Speech.

Fellow citizens, we are determined that this war shall not, to use the language of a distinguished citizen of Nebraska, be carried into the enemy's country. We have no enemies in this country anywhere. This is the first time in the history of parties and partisan politics that a candidate for the presidency has declared that he means to carry the war into the enemy's country. We have no enemies. We are all Americans. We love our country, all of it and every part of it, and we mean to maintain principles that will secure not only the permanency of the union, but we mean to maintain principles that are as wide as the republic, having their foundation in truth and honesty and right and manhood. We mean to maintain principles that are for the benefit of the people of all this country without regard to nationality or birth or previous condition. We are Americans, and we mean, if it is in our power, to maintain American honor.

Where Does Labor Come In?

Philadelphia Times.

The wage-earners of Colorado take a very practical view of the free silver coinage issue. They understand what it means, as they have been told by all who own silver that with free coinage they would expect to get $1.29 for silver that is now worth 66 cents in the markets of the world.

The workingmen of Colorado are probably not averse to the free coinage of silver, if they can be assured that they will obtain their share of the swag. A committee of wage-earners among the silver miners of that state have carefully considered the subject and issued the following terse inquiry addressed to the workingmen of Colorado:

"The silver miners of your state ask for free coinage at 16 to 1.

"If they succeed their silver, which is now 69 cents an ounce, will jump to $1.29—a clear profit of 85 per cent in legal tender currency.

"Now where do you come in?

"Before you vote for free silver compel your employers to guarantee that you shall have your fair share of the profits.

"If they gain 85 per cent your wages should advance 85 per cent also.

"Insist upon your rights while you are able!"

CANDID FREE SILVERITES.

Coming Out Flatfooted for a Depreciated Dollar.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

A short time ago the Courier-Journal published the gist of the ablest defense of the free silver policy which this paper has received from any of its contributors. It was from a Kentucky farmer, who addressed himself to the advocacy of free coinage earnestly, thoughtfully and argumentatively. Asking at what ratio should our mints be opened to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver, he wrote:

"To this question I answer unreservedly 16 to 1. If the people want bimetallism at all they want the currency depreciated and this is what would be done if the ratio of 16 to 1 should be adopted. It is not parity which we want; it is not concurrent circulation; if gold does not circulate here it will circulate elsewhere, as it is now doing; it will still form a portion of the world's money supply. We will have no need for gold; silver will be our money, and it will be what we want, a depreciated currency."

We publish today an authorized interview with Judge W. S. McClain of Little Rock, leader of the free silver forces in Arkansas, who boldly and frankly takes the same ground:

"I am sometimes asked," he says, "if I believe the remontization of silver would increase its value so as to make the bullion in a silver dollar equal to the present gold dollar. I answer no. If I thought so I would not waste time advocating the restoration of the unlimited coinage of silver. The sole object of remonetizing silver, as I understand it, is to secure a cheaper dollar with which to measure and regulate prices.

"If we would only adopt the silver dollar as the unit and measure of value," he explains, "we would thereby have a money that would be a little more than half as valuable as gold and it would be exactly what we want."

The judge recognizes that this would swindle creditors, and he is not sure that private debts existing before the passage of a free coinage act ought not to be paid in gold, suggesting that perhaps a proviso to that effect should be placed in the act which Mr. Bryan is to sign. The judge, however, does not seem to remember that the platforms on which Mr. Bryan was nominated declare against any such honesty and forbid even the making of a gold contract. However, the judge thinks that "there is such a thing as being a fool even about paying debts," and is not in favor of encouraging too much honesty in that regard. As to debts which the government owes, he would not hesitate to partially repudiate them, and pay them in the cheap silver, even though the government received from its creditors full value in gold.

This view of the effects of free coinage is undoubtedly the sincere one, and the one which is entertained by most of those who are clamoring for free silver. They would not care for free silver if it would give them a dollar equal in value to the gold dollar. Moreover, it is the view taken in both of Mr. Bryan's platforms, which forbid contracts for gold, and which thereby confess it is not the expectation that free coinage would make silver money as valuable and as desirable as gold.

Mr. Bryan in his New York speech professed to believe that free coinage would raise silver to $1.29 an ounce, at which a silver dollar would be of the same value as the gold dollar. In this Mr. Bryan departs from his platforms, and if he could prove his theory most of those free silverites who are now supporting him would have no further use for him and free silverism. What they want is a depreciated dollar, not another dollar as "dear" as the gold dollar.

TWO VIEWS OF JOURNALISM.

Bryan's Sneers at the Profession He Tried to Break Into.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mr. Bryan declares that the newspapers are not only disloyal to their convictions, but that they misrepresent public opinion. If Mr. Bryan were better informed he would know that the newspaper press can survive, either as a moral force or as a profitable business enterprise, only so long as it truly voices public opinion. It is upon the facts and the deductions therefrom which the average intelligence and conscience of the newspapers publish that public opinion is based, and few outside the newspaper world can fully appreciate the fine integrity of purpose, the high sense of public obligation which actuates true journalism in accurately stating the truth and in commenting upon it.

Mr. Bryan sneers at, denounces as venal and subsidized, as false to the truth, as misrepresentative of public opinion all that preponderating body of the newspaper press which is opposed to his platform and candidacy. This is the view of "The Boy Orator of the Platte."

There was another view of the representative character of the press presented the other day to the American Bar association by a man, one of the greatest distinction wherever wisdom, learning, judicial and personal probity are honored, towit: Lord Russell, lord chief justice of England. In his Saratoga address on "International Arbitration," this eminent jurist and publicist said:

"Public opinion is a force which makes itself felt in every corner and cranny of the world and is most powerful in the communities most civilized. In the public press and in the telegraph it possesses agents by which its power is concentrated and speedily brought to bear where there is any public wrong to be exposed and reprobated. It year by year, gathers strength as general enlightenment extends its empire and a higher moral altitude is attained by mankind. It has no ships of war upon the seas or armies in the field and yet great potentates tremble before it and humbly bow to its rule."

Again, further on in his address, Lord Russell said:

"In our own times the desire has spread and grown strong for peaceful methods for the settlement of international disputes. The reason lies on the surface. Men and nations are more enlightened; the grievous burden of military armaments is sorely felt, and in these days, when, broadly speaking, the people are enthroned, their views find free and forcible expression in a world-wide press."

Here are two authorities speaking with reference to the fidelity with which the newspaper press represents and voices public opinion. The one is the personally and politically interested "Boy Orator;" the other the disinterested, impartial publicist, the man of mature mind, ripe judgment, the foremost representative of the British bench, distinguished, honored throughout the civilized world for the courage with which he has defended the dignity of the law, for the profundity of his learning, the wisdom of his thought, his love of justice, his broad and general public spirit. Mr. Bryan's harsh, inexact criticism of the press must be charitably regarded as the folly of unthinking, unschooled youth; Lord Russell's that of the wise, experienced statesman, jurist, scholar, man of affairs.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Which of the Metals Represent the Better Civilization.

Philadelphia Press.

The standard of values in different nations is as follows:

Gold Standard.	Silver Standard.
United Kingdom.	Mexico.
France.	Russia.
Germany.	Central American States.
Belgium.	South American States.
Italy.	Japan.
Switzerland.	India.
Greece.	China.
Spain.	Straits settlements.
Roumania.	
Portugal.	
Servia.	
Austria-Hungary.	
Netherlands.	
Canada.	
Norway.	
Sweden.	
Denmark.	
Turkey.	
Australia.	
Egypt.	
Cuba.	
Hayti.	
Bulgaria.	
United States.	

The free silver advocates claim that silver is the money of civilization. Which represents the higher civilization, the better business or labor conditions—the twenty-four nations using gold or those using silver?

BRYAN REVISING THE BIBLE.

Philadelphia Press: If Mr. Bryan will only look up Demetrius, to whom he alluded in his Tivoli speech, he will find that he was a silversmith, an original silver man, who by his silver had "much gain." In fact, he represented as nearly as possible the present silver mine owner who leads people away from the true way in order to make a profit.

New York Tribune: Brother Bryan got badly mixed the other day when he attributed the famous prayer of Agur, the son of Jakeh, about poverty and riches, to Solomon, and that experience should have taught him the need of caution in making references to the bible. In his speech on Saturday he told the people of Duchess county that it was Demetrius, the silversmith, who cried: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" Now, according to the narrative given in the nineteenth chapter of the book of Acts, Demetrius called "the craftsmen" together, "with the workmen of like occupation," and told them about the damage Paul was causing to their business, "and when they heard these sayings they were full of wrath, and cried out, saying, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.'" Perhaps Brother Bryan has a specially revised version in his possession.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Mr. Bryan really owes it to himself to acquire a little more practical familiarity with the scriptures or else to have his speeches revised by some biblical expert who can prune out such unfortunate allusions as that which crept into his Madalin, N. Y., speech Saturday. He said: "If you remember, the good book states that some 1,800 years ago a man named Demetrius complained of the preaching of the gospel, because it interrupted his business. He did not go out and say to the world: 'Our business is being injured and we are mad.' What did he say? He said: 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.' (Applause.) We have some today who are very much like Demetrius. They know that the restoration of bimetallism destroys the business in which they have been engaged. But when they make public speeches they do not say that the democratic party is wrong because it interferes with their business. What do they say? They say: 'Great is sound money. Great is an honest dollar.' (Applause.) The distressing feature of this unlucky reference is that Demetrius, as everybody knows, "was a silversmith"—"Demetrios gar tis onomati argurokopos." And the primary meaning of argurokopos seems to have been not "silversmith," but "coiner of silver." So, perhaps, the less said about Demetrius the better, Mr. Bryan.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A sound money club, composed of 431 railroad employes, was organized in Sioux City last week.

Hoke Smith's paper, the Atlanta Journal, which recently flopped from sound money to silver, has been attached for $6,897 by a New York agent, who paid the money for a sound money edition of the paper which it now refuses to publish.

The president of the Union Bank of Rochester, N. Y., and also chief stockholder and president of the Rochester Herald, a Bryan organ, has followed the example of Altgeld and Stewart by inserting the gold clause in his bank notes.

The wholesale and retail merchants of Indianapolis, to the number of 512, have organized a sound money club. Branches are being formed of various trades. The first was composed of fifty dealers in machinery, one-third of whom are democrats.

Thirty-three book peddlers attempted to unload several wagon loads of biographies of Bryan on the crowd that gathered at Madison Square garden on the night of the great frost. The peddlers succeeded in selling fourteen copies of the book.

When the machine democrats of Jefferson county, New York, endorsed Bryan and Sewall, the sound money democrats of Watertown enrolled a club of 157 members in one night to fight the Chicago ticket. Ex-Governor Flower was elected president of the club.

The Georgia section of the tail to Candidate Bryan's kite is calling loudly through the New York World for a meeting with Bryan to receive the populist notification committee. But Watson calls in vain. Bryan simply murmurs, "Just tell them that you saw me."

A Nebraskan, writing to Solon Humphreys, a New York business man, requested the latter to find some democrat willing to take the following bets: "One hundred dollars each that Bryan does not carry his own ward, his own city, his own county, his own congressional district, his own state and the United States for president."

The sound money leaders in Richmond, Va., have opened negotiations with the managers of the free silver element of the democratic party in Virginia for a series of joint debates on the financial question between ex-Governor William E. Cameron and United States Senator John W. Daniel. Should these debates be arranged they would doubtless be attended by immense crowds of people. Both are skilled debaters and eloquent speakers, and both have made the free coinage of silver a study, though arriving at different conclusions.

NEBRASKA AND WALL STREET.

Whence Came the Borrowed Money for Our Public Improvements?

Philadelphia Inquirer.

From the latest sources of information we find that Nebraska has a population of considerably over 1,000,000, has an assessed valuation on its property in excess of $186,000,000, which does not represent half its actual value; that the state has a debt of only $549,000; the counties have debts aggregating only $3,500,000, and the debts of the leading cities only aggregate $10,000,000, most of which is owed by Omaha and Lincoln, where there has been a remarkable increase in population in the last ten years calling for extraordinary city improvements. In every instance on record the interest is payable in New York City in the hated Wall street district. The interest in only three instances that we find exceeds 6 per cent, aggregating about $200,000, while much of it is at 5 and 4½ per cent. This shows that the money that has been invested in Nebraska to build school houses, court houses, water works, pave streets and provide the modern comforts of life has come out of Wall street, and the rate of interest is certainly moderate. Where would Nebraska be today if that money had not been borrowed to provide necessary improvements? Where would Nebraska be today if Wall street brokers, through their clients, had not raised the money to build the railroads that run all over the state? We have not examined the entire list of roads in that state, but it will be found that many of them pay no interest on the stock, some not on their bonds, while much of the mileage is in the hands of receivers. An average return for the investment is about 3 per cent. Does this look as if Wall street was sapping the life blood of Nebraska?

BRYAN THE GARBLER.

Deliberately Misquoting the Language of James G. Blaine.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Next to forgery between quotation marks is detachment of part of what a man said and the presentation of the fragment so as to give an impression opposite to that given by the whole. Mr. Bryan garbled at Barrytown, N. Y., August 22, what James G. Blaine said about silver monometallism. Blaine believed in international bimetallism.

Here is what Bryan says Blaine said: "I can quote you authority which our opponents dare not question. I have called attention and shall continue to call attention to a remark made by Mr. Blaine in congress on this subject. He said that the destruction of silver as money and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect upon all forms of property except those investments which bring fixed return of money."

This is what Blaine said which Bryan did not quote: "And if we coin a silver dollar of full legal tender obviously below the current value of the gold dollar, we are opening wide our doors to invite Europe to take our gold. And with our gold flowing out from us, we are forced to the single silver standard, and our relations with the leading commercial nations of the world are at once embarrassed and crippled.

"And it assuredly follows that, if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value, and put it in circulation, we do it at the expense of our better coinage in gold, and unless we expect the uniform and invariable experience of other nations to be, in some mysterious way, suspended for our peculiar benefit, we will unavoidably lose our gold coin. It will flow out from us with the certainty and resistless force of the tides."

MEXICO'S SILVER PRICES.

Her Finance Minister Tells of a Few Odd Features.

Jose Y. Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, who spent his vacation at the eastern seaside resorts, was in New York last Monday, bound homeward. He was interviewed by a representative of the New York Sun, and, though declining to discuss the silver question as a political issue, he told some things about the effects of the silver standard in Mexico which have a direct bearing upon the situation in this country. He said that although the price of silver had fallen in recent years, there had been no increase in wages to keep pace with the fall. No better confirmation could be desired than that he gave of the contention of gold standard advocates that wages will remain the same as at present, in spite of the rise in prices of commodities which follow the adoption of free silver coinage.

"Mexico," said Mr. Limantour, "has always had free coinage. The ratio is 16½ to 1. Theoretically our standard is bimetallic, but, of course, it is really a single silver standard. It is not possible to have a double standard under free coinage. Any gold we have is immediately exported, and I have never seen any gold in circulation in Mexico. Gold is at a premium of nearly 200. We produce but little gold. Last year the output was 2,000,000 ounces, while we produced about the same amount of silver as the United States, 55,000,000 or 60,000,000 ounces.

"There is a keen interest in Mexico in the result of your election, because of the effect it will have upon the price of silver generally. Each time silver goes down it is a serious detriment to our country, because we have made four foreign loans, paying in gold. As silver depreciates and the premium on gold is increased it becomes more difficult for our government to meet these gold obligations. Of course, we have silver bonds also, which are taken up at home. The gold bonds are worth nearly double what the silver bonds are worth. It was a serious blow to us when the Indian mints were closed in 1892, and the Sherman act was repealed in 1893, because of the fall in the price of silver which followed."

"How has trade been affected by the fall in the price of silver?"

"The price of imported goods has been doubled. The increase in price of domestic products which are consumed at home has been small. The price of tropical products, which are raised principally for export, has virtually increased, because they are paid for in gold, the international medium of exchange, and the premium on gold in Mexico has increased with the fall of silver. On this account the producers of coffee and other tropical products have profited greatly, and have grown very wealthy. The fall in silver has also had the effect of developing our manufacturing industries."

"How do you account for that?"

"Owing to the fact that we must pay for foreign manufactures in gold, their price in the depreciated silver has greatly increased. The price of domestic manufactures, for which silver is paid, has not increased. Hence the tendency has been to develop domestic industries, and wool, iron, linen and paper mills have sprung up all over the country. The fall in silver has been in effect a species of protection, which has become more important than the tariff."

"Would not a further fall in the price of silver be beneficial, according to the same reasoning?"

"No; because manufacturers want just enough protection to enable them to keep the home market. They do not want any more than that. Furthermore, we must bear in mind the point that I mentioned before, that every fall in silver is a detriment to our national finances. It is a detriment, too, to the railroad companies, which have invested gold capital and issued gold bonds, but whose earnings are in silver. What we fear most is a fluctuation in the price of silver, or in the rate of exchange. Our commerce is conservative and not speculative, and while the price of silver is in doubt our business men buy only what they need from time to time, and undertake no large operations. This is the best time, however, to invest money in Mexico, because silver has got down so low that it is likely to go up now rather than to continue downward."

"Is Mexico prosperous on the silver standard?"

"Our prosperity is increasing rapidly, but it is due to a number of causes and not especially to the silver standard."

"What is the effect upon wages of the depreciating silver standard?"

"They have not increased perceptibly. The same is true of Japan, where wages are very low. For this reason Japan and Mexico will in a few years be able to compete successfully with England and the United States because of the silver standard and low wages."

"What is the ruling rate of wages for agricultural laborers in Mexico?"

"Twenty-five cents a day."

BRIGHT BITS OF LIFE.

Harper's Bazar: "What kind of service do you get in the dining room?" asked the newcomer.

"I really don't know," replied Miss Smart. "I understand, though, that the head waiter is an Episcopalian."

Puck: Arthur—Are you sure she loves you?

Jack—Yes. When I told her I had no money to marry on she asked me if I couldn't borrow some.

Chicago Record: "Dreadful how the bicycle is running oats out of the market, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is; but the crop of wild oats seems to be coming along about as usual."

Somerville Journal: You can generally make a man hot under the collar on a warm day by simply telling him to keep cool.

Indianapolis Journal: "Gracious!" said the summer boarder. "What is that tower with the great wheel on top of it?"

"That there is a windmill," the farmer explained.

"Really? About how much wind will it turn out in a day?"

Chicago Post: "Magnificent woman! She attracts attention wherever she goes."

"I should say she did."

"Ah! Perhaps you've seen her in her bathing suit, too?"

"No, but I saw her in her divorce suit, and that was well calculated to attract attention."

Washington Star: "You're discharged!" roared the free silver man.

"What's the matter?" asked the bandmaster.

"You were engaged as an unpartisan person. And the first tune you played as we marched up the street was 'Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back.'"

THEIR NAME WAS LEGION.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Let's join the merry picnic folks,"
The maiden said to me;
"We'll have a bite and lots of sport,"
The maiden said, said she.
I went with her, and now I'm filled
Chock full of sore distress.
She said "a bite," but, Jove! I got
A thousand, more or less.

A LAY OF A LAUGH.

Judge.

Here I am, perched at my open casement,
Enjoying the laugh of some unseen miss,
That comes rippling up from a room in the basement
Just below this

Morning, noon and night I can hear her
Babbling away with her chatter and chaff,
And it seems as if all creation near her
Was just one laugh.

Picture her! Isn't her face just made
for it?
Crinkled and curved for the laughing fit,
Could she be solemn, do you think, if paid
for it?

Devil a bit!

I can fancy the dimples her cheeks imprinting,
And see the mouth-corners upward run;
I can catch her eyes with the frolic glinting—

Brimful of fun.

She must be pretty to laugh so prettily—
Such a laugh couldn't belong to a frump!
Humorous, too, to see things wittily—
Probably plump!

There—now she's off again! Peal upon
peal of it!
Clear as a carillon, soft as a bell!
Why, it's infectious! I'm catching the feel
of it!