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## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Total Less deductions for unsold and returned . 12.816

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this ist day of September, 1896, (Seal.) Notary Public,

TO STATE FAIR VISITORS.

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SPECIAL VISITORS' HOURS. SPECIAL VISITORS' HOURS. Visitors to the fair are invited to in-spect the unexcelled newspaper facili-tics of The Bee. In order, however, that there may be no confusion, they will be asked to accommodate them-selves to the following hours: The press foom, on the ground flour of The Bee building, and opening upon the west side of the court, will be open to the puble between the hours of 3:30 and 4:39 each afternoon. The composing foom. public between the hours of a so and so each afternoon. The composing room, on the sixth floor, entered through room 600, will be open to the public each after-noon from 4 o'clock to 5. No one who vis-its the state fair should go away without ng the finest newspaper plant in the country

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE THE BEE BUILDING.

One thing is certain. The sound money democratic ticket will not afford the luxury of two tails.

The weather man is doing his full duty in his contribution to the enjoyment of the fair week festivities.

Ordinarily politics temporarily takes : back seat for the State fair. This year politics takes a back seat for nebody.

It is gratifying to note that Omaha is improving perceptibly from year to year In the artistic character of its decorations and illuminations.

Henry Watterson went to Europe to get out of the sea of politics, but seems to have succeeded only in getting deeper in the political whirlpool.

BRYAN AND HIS INDIA FAKE. the five years following its cotton ex-In the speech delivered by William Jennings Bryan to the farmers of New York assembled at Chautauqua, the India wheat fake was revamped by the silver candidate for president. The assertion made by Mr. Bryan in his Omaha debate last May that the English speculators could drive great bargains in buying silver and trading it for India wheat to the detriment of the American farmer was relterated and embellished by his fervid imagination 1891, 5.820,779 bales; in 1892, 5.891,411 so as to create the impression that the decline of silver has made India the most formidable competitor of the American wheat and cotton growers. As usual, Mr. Bryan talked at random without taking the trouble to acquaint himself with the actual facts.

The Bee now has the facts and the figures that effectually explode Mr. Bryan's India fake. Over two months ago the editor of The Bee directed a personal inquiry on this subject to Hon. James Bryce, who is now and has for many years been a member of Parliament and was a member of the Rosebery cabinet as president of the British Board of Trade. Responding to this letter, under date of August 1, Mr. Bryce says:

You are quite right in thinking that British merchants gain nothing at all from the closing of the Iadian mints. The sharp competition, especially of the Hindoo native

the silver prices they receive for the goods stuffs from India has not, I gather, increased during the last few years and the closing of the mints has not increased it. Man-

> complain that business with India is unprofitable. Our cotten Industry is at presant greatly depressed. So Britain at least the president does not desire it done. gains nothing. You will, therefore, he safe If his name is urged upon the convenin denying that there has been, or is, any tion it will afford him an excellent opbonus or benefit to British merchants or manufacturers. This letter has been supplemented by

Prof. Bryce with an article prepared by his brother, J. Annan Bryce, a very prominent London merchant, who was for many years a resident of India. Mr. J. Annan Bryce says:

For Mr. Rosewater's guidance I have made up the annexed statement, which shows in parallel columns the exports of wheat from the United States, Argentine, Russia and India up to 1873 before the fall in silver and rupee exchange became pronounced. You will observe that while the exports from the United States, Russia and Argentine are on the whole increasing,

those from India are falling off, and that in the year 1895 the exports from India were the same as in the year 1877. Of course it does not do to reason on Individual years, as there may be special circumstances, such as famines, to account for very short years. For instance, 1878 and 1879 were the years of the great famine in India, and 1892 was the year of the famine In Russia.

Dividing the last twenty years into pe riods of five years each, you will see that during the last three five-year periods the though all the while rupee exchange has element against which it is directed. been steadily falling with silver. The

figures prove conclusively as regards Indian wheat, which has always been the great bogy with the American silver man, that

port was below 1,000,000 bales. In 1879 it was only 641,458 bales. During the five years endling with 1895 the cotton export from India has been steadily decreasing. In 1891 it was 1,028,417 bales; in 1892, 954,000 bales; in 1893, \$57,771 bales; in 1894, 797,070 bales; in 1895, 625,000 bales. In contrast with this the United States exports of cotton have been steadily increasing. In 1890 they amounted to 5,020,913 bales; in bales; in 1893, 4,431,220 bales; in 1894. 5,397,509 bales; in 1895, 6,905,358 bales. Thus it will be seen that the India bugbear has no foundation, but has been conjured up for political purposes by Bryan, Harvey and all the apostles

of silver. THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION. The action of the convention of the national democracy, which meets in Indianapolis today to nominate a third ticket, will be awaited with great and general interest. This will be chiefly with reference to the character of the ticket, for manifestly it is necessary in order to give this movement the desired effectiveness that the nominees of the convention should be strong men, worthy of the confidence and able to command the attention of democrats. There ought to be no difficulty in finding such a man-one who is thoroughly merchants, cuts down their profits and they representative of the traditional princilose heavily on the exchange between India ples of the democratic party and of such and England in turning into English gold ability and character as to attract to his support all true democrats who are unthey export to India. The export of food willing to vote for the republican ticket. It is not surprising to find a considerable sentiment in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, but it can hardly chester and our manufacturers generally be doubted that to do this would be a mistake and there are indications that

> portunity to give public expression to his views on the situation and he might be expected under such circumstances to avail himself of the chance to make a ringing appeal to the country for the maintenance of honest money. Either Colonel Watterson, Senator Vilas or General Bragg would be a good selection for a presidential candidate, the first named being probably the most available, particularly as to the south, A brilliant orafor and an aggressive fighter, he would make a most interest ing campaign that could not fail to be greatly effective against the popocratic ticket. In regard to a platform it would seem

to be sufficient for the convention to simply enunciate its views on the currency and condemn in a general way the undemocratic declarations and doctrines of the Chicago convention, but it appears improbable that it will confine itself to this, but will make a platform covering all the principles of democracy. The convention promises to be largely attended and to furnish evidence that exports from India have been falling off, the movement of the honest money demwhile those from the United States, Argen- ocrats is one entitled to very respectful tine and Russia have been increasing, al- consideration, especially by the political

FEATURES OF HOPEFULNESS.

In an article on the money market,

The Financial Aems. 11. Abchurch Laner London. E.C. . ang. 11 Hry 1896.

a. C. Platt, bag. Lineden. U. S. a. Deardir, We beg to returns you cutting which you forwarded us, and to say that no such article ever appeared in The Financial News.

" Aithfully yours. " Vitate Interested one. An and Omates Me Rorlor When you order, give old and new ad dryss, and state length of time

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT. The following is an editorial from the London Financial News (gold-

bur): "There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut betself adrift from verture to cut berned adurt from Europe and take outright to alter she would have all America and Asia at her back and the command of the markets of both countries. of the markets of both countries. The barrier of soid would be more fatal than gay barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade. There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis toniorrow. British trade would be ratined before the year was suit. Every American the year was not. Every American the year was not. Every American would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course the United States would auffer to a certain extent through suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold, but the loss of exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket as compared to the profit to be reared from the mar-kets of South America and Aula, to any nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States have not long age seized the opportunity. It is that the United States nove not long ago selsed the opportunity. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets accop is out of the worule markets by going on a silver basts, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptible spathy of our government toward the silver problem, the Americana retailated by freizing out gold. It could be easily done."

etc. The club helped to get the crowd here and sees the necessity of treating the people well during their sojourn in

The Missouri Valley Homeopathic association is in annual session here, and it is expected that no less than 300 doctors will attend the meetings of the association. Omaha has grown to be a most popular gathering place for conventions of all kinds, and the prospect is that in the year 1898 there will be a

continuous succession of conventions. the India export has had nothing to do the New York Journal of Commerce bringing people here from every part After the local Bryan organ runs the with the fall of silver or rupee exchange, remarks that viewed apart from the of the country. Omaha may soon be

# THE CRUISER BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Eagle: Brooklyn has shown her

congratulations.

speed.

which all persons should have.

的复数建筑学习的变形性的方言可以不同

# MIRTH IN RHYME.

Danville Chroniele. appreciation of the honor conferred in the naming of this magnificent specimen of He can't pay his board for his star of su

teess Bioneath the horizon has sunk. He's an elephant now on his landlady hands, And that's why she's holding his trunk. maval architecture. There is not a man, woman or child in the city who is not proud of the achievement, not only as reflecting oredit on a name which is dear, but by rea-

son of those larger considerations which stir the patriotic impulse. It is a time for Indianapolis Journal. "Say au revolr, but not goodbye," Nay, do not smile about 11; For can't you see, as well as I, There's lots more style about 11?

Washington Star: Americans have every reason to be proud of the latest addition to reason to be proud of the intest addition to our navy—the armored cruiser Brooklyn. The official speed trial resulted most satis-factorily in every respect, the builders earning a bonus of about \$350,000, and our floating forces being enriched by the addi-tion of a veritable terror to all who may not have that respect for our national power which all norsens should have Detroit Tribune. Maud Muller, on a summer's day Raked the meadow sweet with hay. She wept, you'll recall. Did something, grieve her. Or did she merely have hay fever?

Washington Star. "Tis sad to see the summer go, But there's one joy in store; We'll think of these mesquitees bold. Who persecuted us of old All starving by the shore. Philadelphia Times: The armored cruiser Brooklyn at her official trial off the Massa-

chusetts coast bettered expectations by in-creasing her speed of 21.04 knots in her builders' trial trip last May to 21.92 knots Cleveland Plain Dealer In this world of compensations Why should mortals ever lack I Li has got the vellow jacket-Weyler has the yellow jack. for a continuous run of four hours. This remarkable performance places the Brook-lyn easily at the front of her class of war vessels, not only in our own navy, but in the navies of the world. No other armored

Indianapolis Journal. Indianapolis Journal. If a girl choose to call herself "Mae," The rest should have nothing to sae, Though II must be confessed, That e en at her best. She does seem a bit of a jae.

SONGS OF THE TIMES.

When Election Time is Over.

When Election Time is over When election time is over And the corn is shucked and in, And McKinley is elected, Why, I'll feel as big agin. Of course I don't deny it— That I'm feelin' big right now. For the corn is all ac-arin' And the hay is in the mow. But I'll feel anigh sight bigger So's I'll fist awanter grin. When election time is over And the corn is shucked and in.

Now I don't know how it happens,

New I don't know how it happens, But the summer time ain't near As half as appetizin' As when fall is come and here Fer the blood I have 'at's in me Seems ter kinder git and go, When the atmosfeer is smellin' Z'if we's gola' ter have sum snow. O. I tell yew what there's no time When I feel as good as then— When election time is over And the corn is shucked and in.

Why when I set down ter thinkin

Baltimore Sun: The American people are proud of their new navy and very naturally they want the strongest and best ships that can be built. At the same time it is doubt-ful whether the present bonus system, or any, ought to be continued. It may insure great speed in war ships, but it appears to be unnecessarily expensive, for it is quite likely that with sharp competition among shipbuilders the same speed could be de veloped for a sum no greater than the fixed contract price.

cruiser affoat has beaten this record of

Philadelphia Ledger: It is a common com plaint among naval men that the modern war vessel is a mere box of guns and machinery, among which her officers and crew must stow themselves as best they can, in cramped, uncomfortable quarters. Things are better arranged on the Brooklyn, and she has accommodations for twice as many men as are required to work her, thus add-ing to the comfort of her crew in time of peace and to her efficiency in time of war, when she can carry enough men to replace those lost in battle or detailed to take charge of captured vessels.

## BRYAN'S CANNIBAL TREE.

Why when I set down ter thinkin And begin ter recolleck That the democratell git it— So they say—right in the neck, And McKinley's goin' ter beat 'em To the tune, sixteen to one, While we cook 'em to a finish— 'Till there ain't a-nother one; How kin I then help a-feelin' Jist as 'bout as blg ag'in When election time is over And the corn is shucked and In? —HENRY BYRON ALLEN. Hastings, Neb., 1895. What Billy Regarded as the Great Evil Four Years Ago. New York Sun.

In Mr. Bryan's first speech in congress delivered on March 16, 1892, he drew a picture of the condition of the western farmer quite as dismal as any that he is producing now for campaign effect. He is not using any deeper indigo in his prese professional tour than that with which he painted the distress of the oppressed and mortgaged agriculturist then. But ther for the distress, the oppression and the then mortgage he had only one simple, compre hensive explanation: The western farme was the victim of the protective tariff. Not one word do we find in Mr. Bryan' original plea for "justice" to the western farmer, of the gold standard or the 190cent dollar as the cause of all the woe. tection was a good enough octopus for that

occasion. Mr. Bryan told the following story about a man-killing tree in Australia and compared it to the protective tariff:

it to the protective tariff: There is in Australia what is known as the cannibal tree. It grows not very high and spreads out its leaves like great arms until they touch the ground. In the top is a little cup and in that cup a mysterious kind of honey. Some of the natives wor-ship the tree, and on their festive days they gather around it, singing and dancinz, and then as a part of their ceremony they select one from their number and, at the point of spears, drive him over the leaves onto the tree; he drinks of the honey, he becomes intoxicated as it were, and then those arms, as if instinct with life, rise up; they cuelrele him in their folds and, as they crush him to death, his companions stand around shouting and singing for joy.

Protection has been our cannibal tree, and as one after another of our farmers has been driven by the force of circum-stances upon that tree and has been crushed within its folds, his compations ave stood around and shouted. "Great is

scaledy get about; But he'd still come down town daily wher th' weather 'ud permit. An' he'd set out in the sunshine, an' he'd whittle an' he'd spit. An' he'd keep right on a tablar.

A Sixteen-to-One Financier, Albert Bigelow Pains in Harper's Weekly. Silas Simpkias was a financier, although he Silas was a sorter silverite an' greenbacker an' sich-An' he never cut his whiskers, an' he didn't

An' he never cut his whiskers, an' he didn't wear no socks.
An' all day long he'd argify upon a dry goods box.
An' he'd whittle, an' he'd whittle, an' he'd shorely demonstrate
How his plan 'un save the country from a mighty sorry fate.
Why we use' to gether 'round him, an' we didn't care a cuss
Fer the plowin' an' the hayin' long cs Si 'ud talk to us.

Nope, I can't quite receollec' now jest how Solve, I can't duite receduce how jest how Si would fix it out. But I shore hev seen 'im cut 'er, an' I know 'twas all about A ''per capiter,'' an' 'ratio,'' an' I reccollec that he

that he Use' to orate mos' convincin' on the "crime of sempty-three." An' he 'lowed 'twas then our slav'ry to the "plutycrat" begun. An' I think SI said the chances was abou

sixteen to one In favor of the plutycrat-an' then he'c fairly boll

When he'd tell as how they'd "squeezed the sweat from out the brow of toil. Well, I guess Si must 'a' talked too much-

e died one day, an' we buried him, an' th' county paid the bill.

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Its a tough

Customer

Then this glib debutant from Nebraska proceeded to show by statistics that in Kan-An' he'd keep right on a-talkin', es he set there in the sun.
On the plutyerats an' ratios an' about sixteen to one;
An' he argied an' contended an' he financlered until
He died one day, an' we buried him, an' th' connected an' he sured him.

is in the possession of the editor of The Bee. nonometallism from 1792 to 1834 under free coinage at 15 to 1, and gold monometallism afterward under free coinage at 16 to 1. Under free coinage from 1792 to 1873 either silver or gold was excluded from use as cur-

rency or as a standard. This is the fact and the record. And yet Bryan has the nerve to assert that free coinage at 16 to 1 would give us bimetallism now.

#### The Mint as a Factory. hiengo Inter

Chicago Inter Ocean. Candidate Bryan says: "I never see people gathered together without wanting to make a speech." On Wednesday he felt that way and among other brilliant remarks which he made was this: "There are lots of towns in the country that would not object to the locating of mints in their midst." Bryan ought to have stopped and told how many workers a mint would support! Just about one-fourth the number a second-class broom factory would, and no more. The

American correspondents containing what purports to be editorials from The Financial News and which have been reprinted in various western papers as "campaign literature." One Calaha paper prints an article stating it is "from the London Financial News of March 10." No such article was ever printed by us and its whole tenor is directly opposed to the view we have taken of the effect of free silver in the United States. So far from advocating free silver coinage we have persistently pointed out that it spells repudiation and the withdrawal of all European capital.

The Financial News, London, August 13.

gust of this year. Mr. Bryan's paper, the Omaha World-Herald, paraded at the top of its editorial column the cutting here reproduced credited to the London Financial News and purporting to explain the advantages the United States would reap from the adoption of 16 to 1 free coinage. This item was first printed by the World-Herald February 1, 1896, while William J. Bryan was its editor and was kept standing both during and since his editorship. Suspecting a forgery, Mr. A. C. Platt of Lincoln sent the cutting from the World-Herald to the editor of the Financial News at London and promptly received the reply, a facsimile of which is given above. The original letter

We have received numerous letters from

NOTE-For weeks from February to Au-

camut of all its famous financiers with its question, "Was he an honest man?" it will wind up by asking "Was Mosher an honest man?"

If Spain has been having its hands full with the Cuban revolutionists what will it do now with a new revolution in the Philippine Islands breaking out before it has the Cuban unrest pacified?

Bryan can look at the Indianapolis convention and see what he would have been doing had the Chicago convention put up a gold candidate and given him and his silver friends an excuse to bolt.

Bryan's organ is bound to have all the English papers against Bryan, even if it has to manufacture editorial cuttings for the purpose. This is only to cover up the English free trade odor which Bryan cannot shake off.

The local Bryan organ has not yet explained how "the 16 to 1 fallacy" and "the dishonest ratio of 1 to 16" which it denounced only three years ago as demanded by "only the greedy owners of silver mines" has come to be just the thing.

We should remember that Nebraska has no silver mines and therefore has nothing to gain directly from artificially raising the price of silver. It is more important for Nebraska to attract capital by guaranteeing the honest repayment of all debts.

If Chairman Jones does not take care he will be eclipsed by his candidate. He seems to have advised against everything Bryan has done and to have had all his recommendations turned down. Managing the campaign of a boy orator is not child's play.

It looks very much as if the demo crats were getting the short end of the fusion deal in Nebraska congressional districts. The silver democrats are expected to furnish the votes, while the populists and so-called silver republicans furnish the candidates.

According to the silver organs the democrat who refuses to swallow Bryan and the Chicago platform is, of course, bold, bad, dangerous man. But the renegade republican who flaunts his defection from bis former party in order to secure a nomination for office from the silver people is a self-sacrificing citizen and a patriot. Silver spectacles produce strange sights.

France has advanced the import duties on sugar in order to keep out competition of German bounty-aided sugars. By proper revenue legislation the United States could assure to its home beet sugar makers control of the home market. The silver candidate for president, William J. Bryan, however, stands committed to the destruction of the American sugar industry and the wide-opening of American markets to the sugars of Europe.

the silver man would be more sensible if timid apprehensions excited by recent he were to take alarm at the growing expolitical events, the present situation ports from Argentine and from Russia. But he could make nothing of the silver argument here, for neither Russian nor Ar

gentine exchange depends on silver. Both countries, during the whole of the period basis of their currency and of course for eign exchange an inconvertible paper currency and not either silver or gold. Altogether the facts illustrate the sound

ness of Mr. Rosewater's conclusion that the fall in prices of commodities is due to more economical production and transport. In India, in Russia and in Argentine wheat export became possible not because the exchange value of the rupee, the rouble or the dollar fell, but because rail-

ways were built into districts previously inaccessible. In India the providing of railway facilities stimulated the extension of irrigation. In the Punjab, for instance, many million of acres were brought into cultivation under irrigation as soon as the opening of the railway to Karachi made the export possible. But in India there no longer remains any large new field to be opened up, and in most of the wheat

producing districts which depend on irrigation 1 believe as much water is now taken out of the rivers as they can give America therefore need not fear India much in the future, even if silver and the rupee vere likely to go lower, which they are not.

The statistical exhibit accompanying this statement is exhaustive and convincing in support of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Bryce. In 1873 the export of wheat from the United States to England was 45,791,666 bushels; from Russia 47,040,000 bushels; Argentine

made no exports and India exported a fraction over 1,250,000 bushels. In 1877 wheat exports from the United States had reached 107,426,666 bushels; from Russia 57,120,000 bushels; from India 15.633,333 bushels; Argentine still had no wheat to export. In 1893 wheat exports from the United States had reached 223.813.333 bushels; from Russia, 109,375,000 bushels; from India. 27,066,666 bushels; and from Argentine 42,000,000 bushels. In 1894 Argentine exported 65,000,000 bushels of wheat to England, while India did not increase its export over the preceding year. In 1895 the wheat export from the United States was 170,333,333 bushels; from

Russia 156.333,333 bushels; from Argentine 42,000,000 bushels; from

India 15,120,000 bushels. The average price of wheat in Bombay from 1869 to 1875 was \$1.29 per bushel, which was equal to the price of one ounce of silver. From 1876 to 1880. while silver was going down, the average price of wheat at Bonibay rose to \$1.49 per bushel. Between 1881 and 1885 the average price of wheat at Bombay was \$1.10 per bushel, and

from 1886 to 1890 \$1.01 per bushel, although silver had been tending upward. From 1891 to 1895 the average price of wheat at Bombay was 95 cents per bushel. Had wheat followed the price of silver it should have been only 68

cents per bushel. Cotton exports from India to Europe have been equally at variance with properly cared for and given informathe theories advanced by Mr. Bryan. tion wanted concerning accommoda-In 1874 India exported 1.236,882 bales tions, transportation, fair and festival

the city.

Among the novel features of the State must be conceded to present many distinct features of hopefulness. It notes fair that must attract a great deal of interest are the fisheries exhibit and the that London has ceased to return our securities and its bankers are more will- pacing ostrich. There are many other embraced in my statement, had for the ling to advance money on ordinary cur- novelties on the lists in the various departments, but none that will create rent enterprise than they have been. Our people are practicing a severe greater curiosity in the minds of sightseers. To the townspeople, particueconomy, which means that we are buying less abroad and reserving more for larly, these features seem to be interexport. The country is making fast esting, judging from the crowds con-

creased.

Watson.

sult of the election.

In the Chicago convention the vote of

the great majority of the gold delegates

who voted at all was centered on ex-

an available sound money candidate.

From Free Trade to Free Silver.

Lamentation of One Tail.

Tom Watson's bitter complaint of th

Sewall's Magnificent Straddle. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Fakir Fakes History.

Springfield (Mass.) Republi

Globe-Democra

up the substance of the farmers.

stantly bent upon seeing them. progress towards the comprehension of its financial difficulties, which is the The Salt Lake Tribune, the most instep next to remedy. "It only remains," fluential champion of silver west of the says the Journal of Commerce, "that the sober judgment of the nation shall Rockies, which was inveigled into reassert itself upon the dangerous issues printing the World-Herald's "Paste This

raised at the political conventions and in Your Hat" forgery, has come out in with a clearing of the political atmos. the open and acknowledged the imphere by the election of sound money candidates there seems to be no reason up for its forgery notwithstanding exwhy the end of 1896 should not prove posure, to be the beginning of a great recovery of confidence and a general revival of enterprise." This view of a paper de-

voted entirely to financial and commercial affairs is certainly reassuring. but it is still to be apprehended that the financial strain between now and the day of election will grow in intensity, unless, as now seems probable, there should be a very marked subsi dence of the free silver craze. Unquestionably if republican success were now absolutely assured revival of confidence and enterprise would not wait until Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania.

the close of the year.

President Wattles is authority for the statement that the election to increase the membership of the exposition directory to fifty will be held in September, probably within two weeks. This is a matter of the highest importance to the ultimate success of the exposition. The additional directors will be chosen by the stockholders who have paid the first installment upon their stock. There will be thousands of eligible voters in the election, and it will be necessary that a careful canvass be made to insure the selection of the best men.

The sultan of Turkey has again accepted the plans of the European powers for the future government of Crete. This is the regular program of the sultan. Whenever outrages are perpetrated on Christian subjects in Turkey and the powers interfere with suggestions for remedying abuses, the advice is accepted with thanks, but the recommendations are only half carried out, if carried out at all. If this last instance proves more fruitful of results it will be cause for general congratula-

tion.

A noteworthy adjunct of the fair is the Bureau of Information established by the Commercial club. This bureau is for the benefit of visitors. The object is to see to it that all strangers are and in 1875 1,241,526 bales. During programs for each day of the week, 1873 we had always monometallism; silver terests.

styled "The Convention City."

broom factory would, and no more. The people would get few of the silver dollars minted. But it might be a comfort to see them loaded onto drays for shipment. The Douglas Parallel.

A generation ago a presidential candidate made a speaking tour through the north. He had larger crowds than has Mr. Bryan and he had a cause which appealed to more cople. Such crowds as greeted him from he Mississippi to Portland, Me., were never known before. Never was enthusiasm ecomingly greater and more genuine. Yet to carried only the half of the electoral vote of New Jersey of all the states in which to spoke. His name was Stephen A. Douglas, a great leader and a candidate because he was a great leader. In point of ability here can be no comparison between the "Little Giant," the statesman, and the "Boy Drator," the declaimer.

## The Advance in Central Africa.

It is now believed that the British-Egyptian advance on Dongola is to begin in carnest, and that, in connection with it, posture. But the World-Herald stands Belgium will make a demonstration from the interior, the Belgian force moving northward as the British force moves to the south. The king of the Belgians was prominent in the establishment of the The millers of the state appreciate the value of organization in the promotion Congo Free State. Belgium, while a of trade. There is little doubt that if state, maintains an army which, every miller would join a state organiwhile it is not large enough to be of servce in Europe, might cut a figure in Africa. There is every reason for a Bel zation, the purpose of which would be Africa. to induce people of the state to use gic-British alliance, which may mean the conquest of a great portion of northern

Nebraska-made flour, the gross sales of and even central Africa. home-made flour would be largely ineems to be holding the Dark Continent by both ends.

### MUNICIPAL BONDS.

#### Their Sale Practically Destroyed by Chenp Money Agitation.

Chicago Tribi One immediate effect of the nomination Ex-Governor Pattison ought still to be of Bryan, which is being felt more and more daily as the silver agitation continues, is the marked falling off in the sale of municipal The weekly average sale of bonds. bonds before the Chicago convention was \$2,321,000. For the month from July 20 to August 20 this average dropped to \$882,499. In 1892 Mr. Bryan declared that the protective tariff was the cannibal tree cating For the weeks that intervene before. the It is fair election in November it is probable the sale will cease practically until it can be known to presume from his speeches of 1896 that he is not mugh of a woodsman, though he he is not mugh of a woodsman, though he always expects to find the sap running in the farmers. The four the same the farmers of the farmers of the same the four the same the

the mere possibility of Bryan's election is particularly significant because these bonds are essentially the "bonds of the people. masterly inactigity of the populists in noti- They are issued by the people in fying him of his nomination has various aspects, pathetic, humorous and tragical. Mr. Watson **Bas** heard it whispered about the pockets of the laboring classes. As the that he is a candidate for the vice presi-dency, yet by cannot be sure that it is true. In ently safe investments, they are bought This is a position of high potentiality, and may have france at results, since no one can afford to step on a live wire like Thomas Watson. of the savings of the frugal laboring men. This form of investment would be consid-ered the last that would be affected by the financial depression, but it too has feit now the destructiveness of the Bryan blight. The That "American Merchant Marine associa-Daily and Weekly Bondbuyer of New York has compiled a record of the communities tion," of which Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., is president, is sending out circular letters that have suffered most severely in this way to republican stump speakers requesting them to emphasize particularly the demand furing the month ending August 20, and it s something amazing. There are sixty-six in the list whose bonds

of the republican platform in favor of restoring the ancient law imposing discrim-inating duties on goods brought into the were not sold either because there were no bids or the bids were too small, and the total country in foreign ships. Mr. Sewall is the amount thus offered was \$11,904,456. New man who is running for vice president on York City heads the list with a bond offer the democratic ticket. It seems to be a case of nearly \$4,000,000. These were supposed with him of getting something in any reto be gilt-edged investments, but all the bids were so low the city officials were forced to reject them. In Brooklyn a million and one-half of bonds offered rec-no bids, and in eleven other cities of The Omaha World-Herald says that the state similar offers met with the same fate record bears out Mr. Bryan's statement that "we had bimetallism from 1792 to 1873." Among the other communities whose bonds could not be sold were eight in New Jersey The record does not bear it out, but abso-lutely contradicts and disproves it. We had free coinage from 1792 to 1873, but we Michigan, four in Minnesota, six in Califor never had bimetallism. We never had nia, and two in Illinois. This is the way parity of gold and silver coins. We never had the double standard. From 1792 to feets the people's most vital financial in-This is the way

sas between 1880 and 1890 the percentage of farmers merely renting their farms instead of owning them had increased from 13.13 On to 33.25, while more than 64 per cent of the farms were mortgaged; that in Ohio the proportion of renters had increased in the en years from 24.96 to 37.10 per cent; in

protection!

Virginia from 15.20 to 20.20 per cent, and so on, all on account of protection. "Your system," he should to the protectionists, amid the applause of the free traders, "has driven the farm owner from his land and substituted the farm tenant." Not one word about the gold standard or the 100-cent dollar as an agent of oppression and suffering. Protection was the devil for that emergency. How four years and a nomination for the

presidency have changed Mr. Bryan's ideas of the source of all evil! Now his cannibal tree is the one-hundred-cent-dollar, the honrest dollar, worth its face value in purchas-ing power. It is the gold standard that is rulning the agriculturist. The same rhetoric, the same illustrations, the same figures of speech, the same mouthings of phrase and gestures of denunciation which at the outset of his career he used in ascrib-ing the nation's ills to the protective tariff— "an attack." he announces in that first speech of his, "which will be continued as long as there is anything to remedy are now made to do service in proving that the cannibal tree is not protection, but the gold

standard. And concerning protection, the cannibal tree of 1892, Mr. Bryan is as dumb in this campaign as the brown and shrivelled mummy of Rameses. **IOWA MARKET PRICES.** 

Roberts which deals with the silver question in relation to the Iowa farmer. The claim of the silverites is that gold has appreciated to such an extent that farm crops do not pay much over the cost of production So far as the farmers are concerned the characteristics of the clothing whole case of the silverites rests upon this one proposition. Mr. Roberts has collected statistics covering a period from 1861 to that we make that it combines 1892 which show that almost every produof the farm was worth in gold more in 1892 han in 1861. These market reports are comsiled mostly from the columns of the Dubuque Herald, the files of which are kept

1.6.1

1.15

1.00

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the state historical department at Des Moines. The files of other state paper also consulted in order to verify the Herald's figures. The tables given can be considered as accurate as it is possible to get them, We will give ong table which deals in the market price of wheat, its value in paper currency and gold from 1861 to 1892: AVERAGE GOLD PRICE OF WHEAT IN DUBUQUE.

Currency.

perfect fit with a stylish indi viduality all its own. In every size we cut several shapes accommodated to the various proportions of men and boys. We take the same pains that the custom tailor

takes besides in shaping garments, an important detail of manufacture that is entirely neglected in the ordinary sorts of ready-made clothing.

And withal our prices are never higher, and often are ower, than those frequently charged for much inferior work manship.

SUMMARY OF DUBUQUE WHEAT. Average value of wheat in gold from 1861 p 1876, per bushel, 73 to 82 cents. Average value of wheat in gold from 1871 o 1880, per bushel, 78 to 93 cents. Average value of wheat in gold from 1881 o 1892, per bushel, 69 to 83 cents.

Do these figures show a steady depreciation wheat or a steady appreciation in the value of gold, as the silverites put it? BROWNING, KING & CO.,

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.

Great Britain Average Price of Wheat at Dubuque for Thirty Years. Sioux City Tribune (dem.) A pamphlet has been issued by George E.