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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Georgias County, ;
George R. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub
lishing company, being duly aworn, says that th
actual number of full and complete copies of th
Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printe
during the month of August, 1898, was as follows:

deductions for unsold and returned Net daily average, ... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this ist day of September, 1896. (Seal.) N. P. FEII Notary Public.

Honest debts should be paid with honest money.

Candidate Sewall may possibly have a barrel, but if so, the barrel has no bunghole.

That Venezuelan boundary commission report must have gone off on a summer excursion.

The pilgrimages to Canton continue unabated, but the pilgrimages to Lincoln have not yet commenced. Henry Watterson may now settle

graphy of Abraham Lincoln in peace and quiet. General Weyler has not yet been re-

called by the Spanish government. But he might as well be called back and called down. Perhaps Hoke Smith has a promise of reappointment in case Mr. Bryan's

the November elections. The Indianapolis convention seems to be the one convention over whose work all candidates and political managers

express themselves as highly pleased,

fortunes should become ascendant in

Popular novels are not in it with popular campaign literary productions. Where the novelists boast of editions of a hundred thousand, the campaign writer has millions of his leaflets and pamphlets printed without the least con-

coln will not be enthusiastic in their "the enemy's country." They were buncoed once by false hopes of advantages to accrue from the residence of a presidential candidate among

At Laredo street car fare is 5 cents in American money, or 10 cents in Mexican money. How would the American laborer like to pay double street car fare going to and from his work. Yet that is what would likely happen under free coinage wherever there are no legal obstacles to the raise.

Nebraska has 274 Grand Army of the Republic posts, with a membership of 7,602, Iowa 437, with a membership of 16,224, and Kansas 440, with a membership of 14,710. The claims of these states to the titles of soldiers' states are, therefore, based upon the indisputable fact of their large soldier population.

It makes all the difference in the world whether a Chinaman wears a yellow jacket with peacock feathers or a cotton blouse and calico trousers. The pig-tailed mongol with a yellow jacket is feted and dined by cabinet officers and men of renown, while the cotton bloused Chinaman is hooted and booted as an outcast.

Wonder if Li Hung Chang did not Intend it sarcastically when he told President Cleveland how thankful the emperor was for the kind treatment this government had accorded Chinese subjects residing in the United States. After all the trouble China has had with the American government over the failure to protect Chinese residents, is it not rubbing it in to thank us for the kindness?

Nearly every man in the country belongs to some kind of society, association, trades union, club or fraternity to which he pays periodical dues or assessments. Decrease the purchasing power of the dollar and these societies and clubs will necessarily have to raise their dues in proportion. How many clubmen, trades unionists, or society members want to vote to increase the regular dues they are called apon to pay to these organizations?

How many voters in this county are conversant with the proposed constitutlonal amendment to authorize the voters of any county by popular vote to merge county and city governments? The idea is not a new one. Other states have decreed that county and municipal governments may be consolidated, and where it has been done the taxpayers endorse it because of the economy and the improvement in change. This subject is worthy of the CZAR AND KAISER.

The czac of Russia is the guest of the emperor of Germany and these interests of the other. Before the last sire the continuance of peace in Europe and the prevailing impression is that they will be found acting together less one. for the preservation of peace, so long, at any rate, as neither makes any move hostile to the Interests of the other.

While the entertainment of the czar been intimated that the opportunity may be improved to consider what effect to stimulate the work. these two powers should do to better safeguard the Christian subjects of Turkey against the abuses and crueltles from which they suffer. It would 12.816 Continental Europe if they should defortunate people subject to its authorunited upon a policy demanding hu- and better pathologists. mane and just treatment of the Armenians, could make that policy effective, mendous increase in the resort to surland and resistance on the part of Tur- however, a decided divergence of opinkey would be futile. Nothing of this ion. The advance made in recent years sort may be accomplished, but all men in the science of surgery has been one who deprecate Turkish barbarity and of the marvels of the nineteenth cenvictims will hope that William and without the slightest hesitation which down in Geneva and finish the bio- Nicholas will consider this matter and only a few years ago were either ensettle upon an effective policy.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES. The bicycle has come to stay and the next blow at the horse and mule in- healing are now dissipated by the skilldustry will soon be struck by the ad- ful removal of the cause, to the immevent of the horseless carriage. During diate relief of the person afflicted and the month of June of the present year the first practical exhibition of the horse- pain. The percentage of failures has less carriage was made in the races be- been materially reduced, especially when tween Parls and Bordeaux. The interest manifested in these races was number of delicate and dangerous operrapidly conveyed across the British ations performed, and there is little channel and England quickly caught the contagion. Englishmen at once grasped | been saved rather than sacrificed. the enormous importance of these new vehicles and made a forecast of the probable revolution they would cause in the disuse of horseflesh. The idea of horseless carriages is by

a century there has been a general demand for a conveyance by some motive gard of human life in their eagerness power which would travel over the com- to operate for every form of known mon roads at a speed of from fifteen to disease, it might become necessary to It is to be feared the people of Lin- twenty miles per hour. The outcome of exercise some kind of governmental the Paris-Bordeaux races has been the supervision and make the approval of Auto-mobile club for encouraging the general introduction of horseless vehicles. Already the use of horseless carriages is rapidly extending in France, and the manufacturers report more orders than they can possibly fill. In England the horseless carriages bid fair to become a craze. It is suggested that the self-propelling carriage be named "autocar." In the experiments so far made the petroleum motor has been found the most economical and efficient. A four-seated petroleum motor covered the distance from Bordeaux to Paris at the rate of 14.9 miles per hour. An experiment made in England between Datchet and West Malvern, a distance of 120 miles, made the cost of the oil motor \$2.40, or 2 cents a mile. The cost would have been much less had it not been for the number of towns passed through, necessitating a slow speed. A trial trip from West Malvern to Gloucester, thirty miles, was made at a cost of 36 cents.

The production of noiseless automatic carriages will doubtless be the work of the near future, and we are safe in predicting that America will not allow itself to be distanced in the race. The chief obstacle to the general use of the horseless carriage in the United States for the present lies in the want of roadways adapted to such travel. The bicycle, however, is paving the way to better roads and the prospect of the automatic carriage will stimulate the movement in favor of improved roads.

AMERICAN MISSIONS IN CHINA Li Hung Chang, the distinguished Chinese statesman, has paid a tribute to American missions in China which is likely to stimulate effort in that work. The missionary societies presented him an address when he was in New York and his reply was extremely courteous and complimentary. serving to dispel a very general impression that there is no appreciation in China of missionary work. According to the testimony of this eminent man, American missionaries in his country conduct themselves in a way that can give no offense to the authorities or the people. They do not seek pecuniary gains at the hands of the people, they have not been secret emissaries of diplomatic schemes, their labors have no political significance and they have not interfered with the rights of the territorial authorities. There is an implication in this that the missionaries of some other countries have not been so scrupulous in fited as regards wages, for they get as these respects as those sent out from this country and doubtless such is the

Li Hung Chang spoke appreciatively of what had been done by the missionary boards in establishing educational increased, land and house property, public service which follow the institutions, "which have served as the best means to enable our countrymen creased 100 per cent in value, commandfullest consideration by all voters of to acquire a fair knowledge of the modern arts and sciences of the west." He ceived formerly in the money it re-

also spoke of the establishment of hos- placed. came to a good commercial understand- labor has been going on and with what ing, which has thus far been mutually sacrifices and perils it has been conadvantageous, their relations have been ducted, the progress made in convertcordial. Both emperors profess to deling the Chinese certainly cannot be regarded as reassuring. Indeed it suggests that the task is an utterly hope-

But none the less it is evident that the missionaries in China and especially the American missionaries are doing a worthy and valuable service, by the kaiser is furely a social mat- which it is desirable to continue and ter-the "courtesy of kings"-it has this testimony of the greatest of Chinese statesmen will undoubtedly have the

SURGICAL EXPERIMENTS. In the course of his annual address to of the world. the Missouri Valley Homeopathic asso indeed be a most important meeting of clation last week, the president of that the rulers of the greatest nations of organization entered vigorous protest against what he termed the inexcusable cide upon a course of action that would tendency on the part of physicians, and bring the Turkish government to a bet- especially those of the opposing school test in which the public of America ter realization of its responsibility to of medicine, to substitute the knife for civilization and of its duty to the un- medicine. The need of the hour, he merits of the controversy are underity. That Russia and Germany, if and for more skillful diagnosticians

That there has been of late a trethere can be no doubt. Once having gical experiment will not be denied by determined what should be done and practitioners of any school. On the firmly decided to carry it out, they question whether this tendency should could compel the acquiescence of Eng- be encouraged or repressed, there is, sympathize with its most unfortunate tury. Operations are today performed tirely unknown or risked as a last pos sible chance of saving the patient. Diseases where formerly the victim was left to the slow process of nature's with the saving of untold misery and consideration is had of the increased doubt that all in all human life has

At the same time it will be generally conceded that there is danger of overdoing surgical experiments. It is even conceivable that it might be carried to such an extreme as to require legislano means new. For the last quarter of tive interference. Should surgeons come to indulge in a reckless disreparticularly defined classes of cases But that time does not seem to have vet arrived, and if the surgeons will but restrain themselves within reasonable bounds, the remedy may apply itself in checking experimental zeal.

FROM SILVER TO GOLD.

The fact that there are no instances of nations changing from the gold standard to the silver standard voluntarily, while in the last few years several countries have changed from the silver to the gold standard, ought to cause those who are demanding that the United States shall go to the silver standardfor this is what free and unlimited coin age at 16 to 1 means-to pause and re flect. The current number of the North American Review contains an article by the governor of British Honduras giv ing his experience of the substitution of gold for silver in that colony. This was effected less than two years ago. by declaring the American gold dollar the unit of value, the British sovereign i legal tender at its value in American gold and redeeming at 50 cents, gold, the silver dollars of Guatemala which had composed the currency. The change was made by consent of the British government, in compliance with the wish of the colonists, who found the silver standard very unsatisfactory. The governor summarizes the chief causes for the change as the decline of the public credit, the instability of the value of the standard dollar as measured in terms of gold, with its alarming and embarrassing depreciation, the abnormal and fitful rate of the exchange and the consequent derangement and uncertainty of trade. "Thus prevailed," he says, "a constant worry and a bewilder ing uncertainty which resulted practically in the conversion of legitimate trade into speculative gambling, as can be appreciated when it is known that the value of the Guatemalan silver dollar, the local standard, varied no less than 50 per cent within eighteen months." The only persons who made money were the exporters who bought in silver and sold in gold.

The change has been beneficial to all classes. It is stated by Governor Moloney that not only has trade considerably expanded, but there has been an increase of over 40 per cent in the number of importers since 1894. Competition has become keener to secure trade which has had the tendency to reduce prices. Labor has been especially benemany dollars as they used to and the purchasing power of the dollar has increased. It is an excellent illustration of the superiority of the gold standard for labor. Savings bank deposits have whether in town or country, has ining now in gold the same amount re-

pitals and dispensaries "to save not currency problem has been the dominatonly the soul but also the body of our ing question in British Honduras for rulers of great empires, both young countrymen." He referred to the fact years, but it is now demonstrated that men, will undoubtedly find much pleas that in the time of famine in some of a satisfactory settlement of it has been ure in each other's company. Although the provinces the missionaries had arrived at. Public credit re-established not at all alike in temperament, there is done their best to relieve distress and on a sound basis has been repaired and no reason why they should not suffering. After such testimony it is enhanced, "There is reason no longer be congenial companions and cor- obviously necessary to revise opinion for hesitation to invest capital; before, be congenial companions and con-obviously necessary to revise opinion capitalists naturally shrank from putting two empires are entirely friendly. China and to conclude that it is doing money into a country where a baro-Nelther, so far as appears, has any a real service to the people of that em- metrical money value and rate of expolitical aims or designs inimical to the pire in an intellectual and material change existed. Now gold is paid for way. It is true that the results of the in gold and the country's products are commercial treaty between them was efforts to Christianize the Chinese have worked and realized in gold. In fact, negotiated the two countries were not been almost discouragingly small, says the governor, a money has been on the very best of terms, but since they When it is considered how long this established which is of the same value to every one, whether payer or payee. He says that unquestionably the change has been so far a valuable boon to the that the appropriation that fife and drum and the great brass band. colony and it is reasonably anticipated | congress must make for pen- | Do the people appreciate the services rendered by the one in the future.

Here is an example that is worthy of the consideration of those who rail against a gold standard and propose a policy that would substitute for It a who would be the principal sufferers from a change from a gold to a silver basis. It is additional proof that the interests and welfare of labor are conserved when it is paid in the best money

MONOPOLY IN MUSIC The American musical press is waging a war against the exorbitant de mands of foreign singers. It is a conwill very largely engage, when the real said, is for less surgical specialists stood. It is a fact that most foreign singers are paid very much greater sums than is proper or legitimate, measured by the ordinary standards, and that their exactions, judged by the European rules, are without any excuse or apology. There is no good reason why our people should pay two or four times what the people abroad pay for hearing the same music no better rendered than it is in this country.

Making every concession to the superiority of the foreign musicians, it is still to be contended that our home musicians are not without merit and that there is no good reason why they should not be recognized. The Musical Age says: "Let us have American singers, American planists, American composers. Let America be for Americans and let art in America he awarded all the encouragement to which it is justly entitled by the population, progress and prosperity of the United States." The Springfield Republican does not consider this wise talk. It suggests that we shall have American musicians just as fast as 'we can turn them out and it is folly to produce native talent by keeping out foreign. It is the very proper opinion of that paper that domestic musical talent cannot be promoted by any protective system for home talent, and we do not know that anybody has claimed or suggested any protection for American musical talent. It is perfectly obvious that anything of the kind would be absolutely absurd and consequently no one would suggest or urge it. It does not follow, however, that all musical instruments should be allowed to come into the country free of all duties. It is one thing to put an quite another thing to put restrictions onen the instruments of that art that might have the effect to impair the art in this country.

The policy of the republican party has been to encourage art in all its phases and this is still the purpose of the party. Whatever is due to civilization in this direction the republican party can be depended upon to care for and to provide. In this respect its whole record is in marked and striking contrast to that of any other political

party in this country. "Gold," we are told by the local Bryan organ, "did not fight the battles of the civil war; it went into hiding or fled to Europe." What battles did silver fight in the civil war? Did silver stay with us any more than gold? Did not silver also go into hiding or flee to Europe? No more pointed illustration could be cited of the inexorable workings of Gresham's law. Gold and silver went out of circulation in the United States during the war of the rebellion because displaced by a cheaper money Inaugurate free silver coinage and gold will again go into hiding or flee to Europe. Yet the silver shouters contique to talk about restoring bimetallism when they know their scheme means silver monometallism and nothing else.

It is conceded by Bryan and all the diver agitators that free coinage would make the Mexican dollar just as valu able as the American dollar, however valuable that may be. In other words they propose that the American con gress shall regulate the value of Mexican currency. Why should Mexico protest against foreign interference with its monetary affairs? Has the United States any more right to intermeddle with the value of Mexican dolars than any European nation has to tell us what our dollar shall be worth?

The democratic state convention embodied in its platform an endorsement of the proposed constitutional amendment favoring increased number of supreme court justices. There is no division of sentiment in the several parties respecting this important question and the success of the amendment can be safely predicted. There is a widespread demand for a larger working force on the supreme bench in order that the business of the court may be expedited in the interest of litigants.

During the last fiscal year the British postal savings bank was made the

THEN AND NOW.

Mr. Bryan's Paper Cusses the Old Soldier in 1892 and Coddles Him in 1896.

A Great Deficiency.

yan'a Personal Organ, Omaha World-Hernid, Nov. 18, 1892. 000,000.

did a generation display such remarkable longevity.

has given to frugality and saving. Adding in one year over \$500,000,000 to the accumulated wealth of the country is no insignificant accomplish-

Hon, Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies in the present British cabinet, is visiting in the United States, but asserts that his visit has no political significance whatever. Mr. Chamberlain was half Americanized during his residence in this country on | thirty days more with perfect safety. various diplomatic missions, so that he ought to be able to come over now and then without rousing visions of political tyranny they enforce against helpless people interference.

For an example of base ingratitude nothing surpasses the action of the democratic state convention in refusing to accept as its permanent chairman the man who covered himself with glory and a canvas uniform by carrying the Bryan banner around the Chieago convention hall.

Slim Hope of Salvation.

The hopes of silver in the east now rest with the Maine greenbackers who bobbed up sixteen years ago this month and have since kept out of sight. Comparisons Are Odious.

Mr. Bryan says that a government of 70,

000,000 people is strong enough to keep free silver dollars at par. China is a govern-ment of 100,000,000 people and silver is vorse off there than anywhere else in the The Great Middle Class.

It is remarked that Mr. Bryan divides

society into the idle rich and the struggling poor, entirely ignoring the great middle class. The absence of a middle class in

the silver standard countries has confused Mr. Bryan's ideas concerning the United States. In the "Enemies' Country." When Bryan proclaimed his campaign nto the "enemies' country" he forgot the

experience of a far abler democrat than he who made such an excursion and stopped at Gettysburg, only to return. Madison f the present onslaught upon the honor of the country. Snap for the Builders.

The official report of the Brooklyn's trial rip shows that she attained a speed of 21.9117 knots. This is practically twenty two knots, but as the last quarter knot was not quite filled out it will not be paid for. The builders will receive \$350,000 bonus in-stead of the \$490,000 they would have re-ceived if she had made the full twenty-two She can be reckoned a twenty-kno ship, however, because all machinery works better after it has worn smooth.

A Prayer for Honesty.

Bishop Potter has given out a prayer for use in New York which is a petition that the country may be saved from dishonesty and its attendant evils. The narrow-minded may attack the bishop for this, but certainly all good Christians, all good citizens—and the good Christian should be a good citizen will join the bishop in his petition. It is an unusual act on the part of a great church-man, but Bishop Potter is not without courage. As a militant believer in the tenth commandment he does not think this is the time to split hairs over possible threatening To his critics he will doubtless say 'If praying to be saved from dishonesty is mixing politics and religion let it be so. stand for the right."

The Evils of Free Silver. Kansas City Star (ind. dem.)

The greater the wages of labor and the greater the profits of industry, the more prosperous will the country be. The free coinage of silver would not increase the demand for commodities, and thus widen the opportunities of labor. Hy debasing the lollar it would increase the profits of the added laborers to produce the increased outout, and that would be offset by the diminshed purchasing power of wages. Consequently there would be, very quickly, a glut of products pressing for sale, a fall in prices, a renewed depression of industry.

The Ruin of Cuba

The Spanish commander at Havana, by ne decree against the sugar planters, by the strict enforcement of the decree against the export of tobacco, and by the order which will obstruct the gathering of the coffee crop, is hastening the destruction of the material interests of Cuba. So is the revolutionary commander who,

under the harsh, but necessary laws of war, is justified in wrecking the railroads. dovastating the estates, blowing up public buildings and razing the enemy's towns that fall into his hands.

The Spanish commander has wasted hundreds of millions of dollars and brought financial ruin upon Cuba. The Cuban commander has striven to avert ruin. Spanish commander has sacrificed an

In Grand Review. Bryan's Personal Organ, Omala World-Herald, Sept. 5, 1996. The veterans of the civil war have ence more passed in The next session of con- grand review. This time not before president and comgress will have to wrestle manders, but before reviewing officers who appreciate with one deficiency of \$36 .- more and more as the days go by the heroic sacrifices 000,000. This is on account that were made to preserve the union. It is really wonof pensions. The appropria- derful and a source of gratification how well the veterans tion for pensions for the next stand their burdens of added years. The average age of year must be not less than the soldiers of the rebellion is 57 years, but this burden of \$150,000,000. It is therefore time did not prevent 40,000 of them from marching several easy arithmetic to perceive miles with steps that were lightened by the sounds of the

that it will prove to be a still greater sions next session must ag men who wore the blue? Let the demonstrations at \$1. gregate not less than \$186,- Paul make reply. Little girls strewed flowers at their feet then, just as little girls did when the tattered and This tremendous sum would sunburned veterans marched up Pennsylvania avenue in in itself, be enough to run Washington more than thirty years ago. Young women a reasonable government, threw at their time-burdened feet the choicest garlands, One would not complain If just as young women did more than thirty years ago, when silver standard. It is especially worthy it were an honest debt, but the war-bronzed veterans of Grant and Sherman and Sherman of the consideration of wage workers, a large proportion is not iden passed in grand review along Pennsylvania avenue. debt, because it was never while joyous thousands sang sough of glad acclaim at vicearned by any act of patri- tory won and national honor preserved. A living flag with otism or heroic service. The stripes of red and white and flashing stars made up of government is held up and 2,000 little children, waved its living folds and sang despoiled of no mean portion songs as the old soldlers marched by with tear-wet eyes.

of this, and it seems help- The children sang and wept as grizzled veterans less to defend itself. One marched and wept, and all the people stood with uncovcannot help being curious ered heads and shouted and sang in honor of the Grand to know how many more Army of the Republic, and tears of gratitude mingled years it will take to exhaust with tears drawn from time-dimmed eyes, and so the the generation which feels remnants of the grandest army that ever fought in freeitself injured by the war. dom's cause marched once again in grand review before It is safe to say that never the people whose liberties that Grand Army had preserved

THE CENTURY'S CRIME.

Chicago Record: If ever the European powers can get together long enough to agree on some satisfactory way of dividing the Turkish empire it is probable that their intense indignation at the outrages in Turkey will result in the prevention of further atrocities.

Chicago Post: Turkey should understand that she cannot have over thirty days at a time to devote to her massacres. If she can't do all the killing she wants to in that time she must at least lie quiet until the war ships go away again, when she may take St. Louis Republic: This is the wretched

travesty of government that the civilized nations of Europe sustain and whose bloody This is the government accorded the rights and honors of a sovereign nation by the civilized world. It is the crime of the century.

Boston Traveler: The foreign diplomats ders of Armenians in Constantinople. They always manage to do that just after the atrocities have ceased. And then the outrages are, within a month or two, perpetrated all over again, to be met with the same solemn "warning." This whole laissez aire policy as to Turkey is a disgrace to Christendom.

Harper's Weekly: The Armenians are cer tainly to be pitied. Just as they are rallying somewhat from the massacres and the subsequent destitution and demoralization there comes a proposition which will do more than almost anything else to cut off the sources from which relief has come, and also bind them more closely under Turkish tyranny. About \$700,000 has been collected in this country and England, which has been expended chiefly for food and clothing, but also for implements of labor. It is not a large sum, but it has accomplished mar-vels in the preservation of life and in the reviving of hope and courage. Of late there has arisen a feeling that unless there is hope of altered political conditions, to continue such charity is simply to "pour water into a sieve," and the question has arisen, would it not be better to get the Armenians out of the country? One of the relief asociations has taken up the idea, and call for a million-dollar fund to secure emigra There is something plausible in this yet really no more impracticable or pe cious scheme could well be proposed.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Chicago Tribune: There is nothing more touching than the unquestioning confidence of Mr. Bland that Mr. Bryan is going to be elected. He is fully as sure of it as h was that Greeley was going to carry the country in 1872.

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Bryan has said a great many things in his speeches that could not be substantiated, but he undoubtedly told the truth when he said. "I never ce people gathered together without want ing to make a speech.

Springfield Republican: "I search the pages of history vainly to find the occur rences of a panio when the volume of ful legal tender money was increasing and the prices of products rising." So said ex-Con-gressman Sibley of Pennsylvania in a speech yesterday. How about the panic of 1857' Gold was then pouring into the world's nonetary circulation at a rate to frighter nany people into advocating its demonetiza-Philadelphia Times: We do not misrep-

resent the positions assumed in Mr. Bryan's speech. He distinctly declared against the maintenance of the gold standard and in favor of its destruction; he distinctly declared that silver would and should be made worth \$1.29 per ounce in the market, in-stead of 66 cents, its present selling price. and he not only declared, but he elaborated the theory, that this country must return to bimetallism, when it is the most distinct bimetallic country in the world, and has been so ever since specie payments were resumed after the war. We present Mr. Bryan's statement of what he hopes to accomplish by being its next president and submit it to the considerate judgment

FIAT MONEY THE THING.

Pitchfork Tillman Goes Fifty-Cent Dollars Several Better. Philadelphia Press

Senator Tillman of South Carolina is omagogue, but he is a demagogue of ability dollar it would increase the profits of the manufacturer or miner by reducing the sectual wages (measured by purchasing ment and inquiry developed by the campactual wages (measured by purchasing ment and inquiry developed by the campactual wages (measured by purchasing paign the bimetallic plea for free silver coinage has no weight. Men cannot be described by these fictions about the "crime of ceived by the ceived b 873" and the poor man's money. Senator Tillman falls back upon the

greenback heresy. "All money is fi money," he told the farmers at Mou Gretna. "It is money because the li makes it so. It is the flat of the governme alone that gives money legal tender val and makes it exchangeable as a legal value If this is so why coin silver at all? Why i issue paper? Why worry over free silveoinage, which is 50 per cent inflation? W not adopt full 100 per cent paper inflation Senator Tillman is right in his appe There is no reason. The argument for a silver is an argument for inflation and if inflation is to be had paper inflation is only logical plan. Even Senator Tillman forced to see this and to admit by his ve illustration that no such inflation now exists

"Let us prove money by fire, so to speak You burn a greenback; it is destroyed in moment and its commercial value dies, melted silver dollar is only worth as builte 53 cents and a gold dollar melted will worth a dollar still."

Exactly, and why are these diverse su stances of the same value and parity in our currency today? Not because the govern-ment has said they should be, but because army of young men of his country in fighting for a lost cause. The Cubans are in
the field for liberty.

Coreign to country in fightment has said they should be, but because
the government will exchange them for an
keeps them on a parity with "a gold dollar," depository of savings to the sum of f445,069,060, or nearly \$2,225,060,060. While the amount checked out during the year amounted to a little over three-fourths of the amount deposited, it is readily seen what a stimulus it

THE COAL STEAL.

Magnitude of the Squeeze Perpetrated

ew York World, August 30. Last February the eleven companies that control the mises and railroads of the anthracite coal regions organized a trust. The avowed objects were to restrict production and to raise the price of the product-exactly the two objects which the laws of this state and of the United States denounce as

When the trust went into business the March the trust ratiod the price to \$3.75, in May to \$4, in July to \$4.25, this month to \$4.50. Now the trust announces to the calers that next month the price will go to

Last fall the price of stove coal was \$3.25. fore proposes to take and will take from your pecket this fall \$1.50 more than you paid last fall for every ton of coal you burn in your kitchen stove or in your fur-nace or base-burner. It proposes to levy an enormous tax upon every industry that de-rives power from coal, thus adding to the depression which has already caused many mills to close and many others to go upon half time. These lawless conspirators place an additional burden upon business which impairs wages and then levy an additional tribute upon wages themselves.
It is not said, and it cannot be said truth-

fully, that there was not a sufficient profit in anthracite coal at \$3.25 a ton. Then is not that \$1.50 additional to the price a clean-cut steal? Is it not a direct, conscious, undisguised robbery of the helpless masses of the people who have small or at best moderate incomes? Is it not a deliber-ate addition to the sum of human misery? Yet there are those who try to fool the public into believing that the silver ques-tion is the only question worth talking

WHO OWNS THE MORTGAGES! Facts Showing the Millions Held by People of Moderate Means.

Philadelphia Press. When Mr. Bryan charged "those who hold fixed investments" as "the only potent force" in favor of the existing gold stand-

ard, he probably had a vague idea in his ill-formed mind that they were few in num-Take real estate mortgages. The mortgage is the symbol in the minds of many for the grasping creditor. In 1890 there were \$6,-200,000,00 of such mortgages. Who owned-

them? The savings banks held of these mortgages \$687,583,977 in trust for 4,533,217 depositors. The building associations held \$450,000,000 in trust for 1,800,000 shareholders. The life insurance companies doing business in New York state held (December 31, 1889) \$272,828,457 for 4,582,281 policy Adding other states, in 1890 about \$300,000,000.

In these three items in 1890 there were 12,100,000 persons holding \$1,437,000,000 of mortgages. This number of persons is nearly twice as numerous as the votes which will be cast for Mr. Bryan. One-fourth of the real estate mortgages in the country were owned in 1890 by this thrifty, industrious, saving mass of people, who are "those who hold fixed investments" of whom Mr. Bryan spoke and who are turning this thing over just now pretty carefully in their ninds, and making them up that, as they paid in a gold dollar, they do not propose to get a silver one, worth half as much, paid in return.

This disposes of one-fourth of this mortgage debt. It is owned literally by the million for the million. The banks hold little or nothing of this mortgage debt. The national banks are prohibited from holding any. All the other banks, state banks, trust companies and private banks, in 1890 held less than \$60,000,000 of these loans. Railroads do not own them. They have their own mortgage bonded debt of some \$5,000,000,000, which is owned, 10 per cent of it, by insurance companies and sav-ings banks, and the rest scattered among 500,000 people. The big corporations do not own real estate mortgages.

As we have shown, a quarter of these

mortgages in 1890, about \$1,500,000,000, were held by 13,100,000. The other \$4,700,-900,000 were in the hands of small owners. Look over any county clerk's book of real estate liens. Consult your acquaintance. The great mass of mortgages are held locally in small sums and amounts by saving and thrifty people. Even the big mortgage companies represent a great array of holders In every rural county farmers loan to each

Time Alone Can Tell.



show the wrinkling effects of time. If your summer wardrobe has become some what shabby now is an advantact geous time to replenish it. An extra pair of trousers, for example, will work a vast change for the better in your

appearance.

We shall be ready! presently to ask you to inspect an especially fine line of suits for the coming autumn, but meantime let us urge. you to take advantage of the lowness of midsummer prices for seasonable garments and furnishings.

