Mage Earners and Sound Money

Labor Day Address by Edward Rosewater,

Editor of The Omaha Bee.

made the following address:

Mr. Chairman, Ladles and Gentlemen:

This day has been dedicated to labor, and in every great industrial center of America pour reason. I want to appeal to you first not to allow yourselves to be deceived, and not to allow yourselves. I prethe working men, wage workers and mechanies and common laborers are gathered together, not merely for social intercourse, but for the discussion of the various questions in which they have a broad interest and for a broad, enlightened comparison of the United States, he would reduce your severy large that the control of the United States, he would reduce your severy mental to you must remember that. She came and she made great eclat here, and some of the working people actually denounced. The combined silver parties, should send word to you must remember that. She came and she made great eclat here, and some of the working people actually denounced. The combined silver parties, should send word to you must remember that. She came and she made great eclat here, and some of the working people actually denounced. The combined silver parties, should send word to you that as soon as he is elected president combined silver parties, should send word to you that as soon as he is elected president combined silver parties, should reduce your selves. I presume if our friend, the candidate of the combined silver parties, should send word to you that as soon as he is elected president.

City. I have been identified with labor as a colaborer, and I have been identified with a commorer, and I have been identified with capital as an employer of labor. Since my advent in journalism I have paid out over \$2,000,000 in wages to working men, and nobody has ever accused me of being a hard taskmaster who strives to take advantage of his employes.

Under the day of the care and every day, just as when he tells you that when he gives you fifty cents and calls it a dollar you will have so much greater opportunity to earn a dollar.

Let me admonish you to think for your-selves before you leap into this vortex; remember that it takes excited and every day, just as when he tells you that when he gives you fifty cents and calls it a dollar you will have so much greater opportunity to earn a dollar.

Let me admonish you to think for your-selves before you leap into this vortex; remember that it takes excited and every day, just as when he tells you that when he gives you fifty cents and calls it a dollar you will have so much greater opportunity to earn a dollar.

For the past three years very few employers of labor have earned any profit; nearly all of them have sustained great and continuous coined bra losses, and many of them have been driven well go a to the wall. That of course should always the moon. be borne in mind when we discuss the condition of labor and capital,

LABOR'S SHARE OF PRODUCT. Your attention has been directed by the honorable governor of this state to the small share of the laborer in the profits in the manufacturing industries of the United States and he has quoted from CommissionersCarroll D. Wright statistics which I shall not attempt to dispute, but I have other statistics here that I think will be much more convincing and that cannot be contradicted by anybody, including Mr. Carroll D. Wright. The census of the United States for 1890, when labor was remuneratively employed in the United States, shows this condition: The total manufactured product of labor in the United States in 1890 was \$9,379,120,624. The

dustry to show that even 13% or 14 per cent is not always the amount which the manudustry to show that even 13% or 14 per cent is not always the amount which the manufacturers gets out of the wage worker. Take, for instance, the manufacturers of carpets. The manufacturers of carpets only made 8 per cent on their invested capital in 1890, when carpet manufacturing was in a very flourishing condition. I find furthermore that in the value is to do with the coinage of silver, that has nothing to do with the question whether were stated standard shall be maintained. You were stated that in the list of the coinage of silver, that has nothing to do with the question whether it is not always the amount which the manufacturers of carpets. The manufacturers of carpets only made 8 per cent on their invested capital in 1890, when carpet the gold is dearer. That is a wonderful idea. What is the standard of value? Is it squashes? Then if squashes are down, gold has gone up. Squashes have of Tennessee were once known as the Teritory of Franklin, and they paid their governous that the pounds of grapes in Chio was so great that they are selling a basket with ten pounds of grapes in Chio for 5 cents, money to do business. Is it so today? I money to do business. Is it so today? I made the point of the world shows just why the money to buse a wonderful idea. What is the standard of value? Is it squashes? Then if squashes go down, gold has gone up. Squashes have of Tennessee were once known as the Teritory of Franklin, and they paid their governous their of the world shows just why the money to show in the graph of the world shows just why the money to show a wonderful idea. What is the standard of value? Is it squashes? Then if squashes go down, gold has gone up. Squashes have of Tennessee were once known as the Teritory of Franklin, and they paid their governous their idea. What is the standard of value? Is it squashes? Then if squashes? Then if squashes? Then if squashes? Then if squashes? The idea wonderful idea. What is the standard of value? Is it squashes? Then if squashes? The idea wonderful idea. What is their carpets from abroad than to have them is the reason, also, why so many thousands of men have been idle and are today unem-ployed in the various other manufacturing

WHY MEN ARE NOW IDLE. Let me read you a few points on that score. In the line of cotton goods alone there have been employed in the United States in 1890, 221,585 men, women and chilthen, since the enactment of the low tariff law a very large percentage of cotton fab-ries have been imported from abroad. In 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, the cotton goods imported were valued at \$22,-In 1895 the imported cotton fabrics valued at \$34,140,832. I will show you just how that concerns not only the laborer but also the farmer. In the year 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, the amount paid out for imported hides was \$17,270,637 In the year 1895 the amount paid for imported hides was \$36,432,909. Almost a difference of \$19,000,000 more sent out of the United States for the purchase of hides in the year 1895 than was sent out in the year This low tariff policy took \$19,900. away from the farmers of the United States raisers of the Argentine Republic and other foreign countries. That explains why the South Omaha packers have had so much less

much less for their beeves.
Under the Wilson tariff which has reduced the duty on wool 50 per cent the same disastrous results to the farmer and labore have followed The value of wool imported Into the United States in 1894 was \$6,107,430. In the year 1895 the value of wool imported from abroad was \$33,770,159. We took over paid that money over to the farmers of Aus tralia, Great Britain and other countries By this policy so destructive to the sheep industry, the American laborer who was working in the woolen factories has been doomed to enforced idleness. The loss to American labor by reason of the low tariff policy can scarcely be computed. In 1894 we imported woolen clothing to the value of \$6. 756,321. In 1895 we imported woolen clothing to the value of \$25,281,668. In 1894 we imported woolen dress goods to the value of \$8,580,962. In 1895 we imported woolen dress goods to the value of \$8,580,962. In 1895 we imported woolen dress goods to the amount of \$22,889,485. The loss to American labor by the importation of woolen goods alone has therefore amounted to \$33,600,000 in the year 1895 and cotton and woolen fabrics to nearly \$50,that fifty million dollars in gold, or products that were convertible into gold, had to be sent out of the United States to Europe to buy cotton and woolen fabries when all these goods could have been made in the United States and you could have had the \$50,000,000 in circulation at home.

business and the farmers have received se

FREE SILVER POROUS PLASTER. But of course you will be told that the tariff policy has very little bearing upon the price of labor or the chance of getting employment. You will be told that if you wast to get all the laboring men employed who are now out of work in the United States all you have to do is to set the mints of the United States to grinding, no matter whether the law which was passed in the Fifty-accound congress by the active help of the the candidate for president who now prescribes the free silver porus player is

park, Omaha, Edward Rosewater, editor of
The Bee, as one of the principal speakers,
made the following address:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:
This day has been dedicated to labor, and

combined silver parties, should send word to you that as soon as he is elected president of the United States, he would reduce your for a broad, enlightened comparison to clear that have been recommended to hours of labor to four hours per day, you may for the promotion of their welfare. would take his word for it. And he has them for the promotion of their welfare.
It is hardly necessary for me to say in this as much right, with the aid of congress, to change the standard of time as he has to time I was old erough to earn a living to be change the standard of money. The revolutions (Applause). That is pretime I was old erough to earn a living to be in the ranks of labor. For thirteen years I was connected with the labor organization known as the Telegraphers of America. I was one of the organizers of the first telegraphers union in this country and its principal officer between Chicago and Salt Lake privilege of working four hours of 120 minutes each and every day, just as when he

taskmaster who strives to take advantage of his employes.

I want to call your attention now, before I go further, to one point. There has always been a great deal said about the right stantly to be coined into money, and every of the laborer to his full share of the working man, every wage worker, every wealth which he produces. Remember also, however, that the laborer is not in position to bear his full share of the losses which labor, called money, on hand to exchange are sustained by those who employ him. plause.) Until you find somebody that has the coined money to exchange for your uncoined brain and muscle, you might just as well go around raving about the silver in

makes not a particle of difference whether all the silver mined in the United States, which at the very best amounts to about from fifty to sixty millions of dol-lars a year, is coined at the United States mints or exchanged into dollars, or whether that much pig iron is sold at the iron and steel works in Pittsburg, or whether that much hay is sent out abroad and coined into money. And the hay crop of the United States is six times as great in coined money as the entire silver crop of the United States. (Applause).

FORGOTTEN LESSONS OF HISTORY. You seem not to remember the lessons that have been taught through generations and generations. You forget the experi-ence of the French with their assignats. you forget the experience of the United cost of material employed in these manufactured products was \$5,789,812,411, and the wages paid, \$2,282,823,265, so that the total income of the manufactured products was the manufactured products was the manufactured products was paid, \$2,282,823,265, so that the total income of the manufactured products with the greenbacks, and total income of the manufactured products with the greenbacks, and the wages paid, \$2.282,823,265, so that the total income of the manufacturers was 13½ per cent, the cost of manufactured products 61½ per cent, and the part of profit of labor 25 per cent. That made up the total for the manufactures of the year 1890.

I will call your attention to one single industry to show that even 13½ or 14 per cent captured, it took \$4,000 in Confederate when

condition. I find furthermore that in the years 1891, 1892 1893 and 1894, in four years together under the protective laws that prevailed up to the year 1894, the total amount of carpets imported into the United States of carpets imported into the United States the great delusion that a great crime was 597.778 yards, of the value of \$1.299,790. The imports of carpets for the year 1895 were goes to show that there were one-third more carpets imported from Europe under the organ of the silver party that Abraham a standard, grapes as a standard, apples as a standard apples a Wilson law than was imported during the Lincoln in 1864, if his salary had been paid four preceding years under what was known in wheat, would have been compelled to as the McKinley law. You can therefore take 10,660 bushels of wheat for his salary not be a standard, simply because they are see why such a large proportion of the 29-600 employes of the carpet factories have been lying idle. Simply because under the large proportion of \$25,000, Well, what of that? What is consumed from year to year, and every there in that proposition that should in different crops are produced, while large proportion of the 29-600 employes of the carpet factories have there in that proposition that should in different crops are produced, while large proportion of the 29-600 employes of the carpet factories have there in that proposition that should in large proportion of the 29-600 employes of the carpet factories have there in that proposition that should in large proportion of the 29-600 employes of the carpet factories have there in that proposition that should in large proportion of the 29-600 employes of the carpet factories have there in that proposition that should in large proportion of the 29-600 employes of the carpet factories have there in that proposition that should in large proportion of the 29-600 employes of the carpet factories have there in that proposition that should in large proportion of the 29-600 employes of the carpet factories have the proposition that should in large proportion of the 29-600 employes of the carpet factories have the proposition that should in large proposition that should in large proposition that the factories have the pro peculiar policy which our government has been pursuing it has become much more profitable to the mercantile class to import United States, which had been fixed at the value. beginning of the government. In 1864 gold But we do not pretend to say that gold has was selling at \$2.85. \$2.85 in paper money an absolutely fixed value. Nothing is fixed was equal to \$1 in gold, and consequently not even the fixed stars, not even the sur wheat was very high priced. For the sake of showing you the absurdity of this propa-, concede variations in gold, but the varia sition we will make a home comparison. In 1873, the year in which the terrible crime In 1873, the year in which the terrible commodities are so great that you can never was committed. Robert W. Furnas as tell one day what their value will be the ernor of Nebraska received the munifinest day. And yet this great medern school next day. And yet this great medern school next day. cent salary of \$1,000, and, paid in wheat of finance established by Apostic Harveyin 1873, the salary of our governor was equal to 870 bushels; paid in corn, it was worth 2,070 bushels, and paid in oats it was equal to 2,700 bushels. In 1896 we are paying a salary of \$2,500 a year to the governor of Nebraska and if we paid him in grain he would get 5,000 bushels of wheat for his salary, or he would get 12,500 bushels of corn, figured at 20 cents a bushel, and if you figure oats at 10 cents a bushel, he would get 25,000 bushels. Silas A. Holcomb would set 25,000 husbels of oats for his salary for the year 1896. (Applause.) Wha of it? Would any man say that Governor Holcomb ought to turn back part of the oats to the state of Nebraska? Would any man ascribe the decline in the pric of cats to the fact that the governor of Nebraska gets \$2,500 a year? Of course

robably have heard something of the bloycle. You have heard something also of the electric motor. You know the horse and the mule have been demonetized; that they are out of circulation, and that these other things do circulate. But the decline in the price of horses or cats has no more to do with the question of coinage than it has to do with the price of quinine

NO SILVER DEMONETIZED. Now let us consider the question candidly and simply. They tell you that sliver was demonstized in 1873, and they tell you that half of the money of the world has been destroyed. What are the facts? There was no silver money to demonstize in 1873. There was no gold or silver in circulation in the United States in 1873. in the next place, there has been no silver demonstrated anywhere in the world. In the year 1896, at this very day, 3,450,000,000 silver dollars are full legal tender in the countries in which they circulate, \$460,000, 000 are legal tender in the United States and \$430,000,000 of coined silver is legal tender in France, and only \$620,000,000 of all the silver coin in the world is not full legal tender at this time. Yet they have the audacity to represent that half the money of the world has been stricken down and destroyed, when \$3,400,000,000 is in constant circulation with full legal tender samboozle you working men and other people by telling you falsehoods and sticking to them. They stick to these falsehoods just as the World-Herald does to the forged editorial of the Financial News of London, when we have proof positive that it is a forgery, and have the copy of the paper in our office stating that they never published such an editorial.

Now, they say that there is not gold enough in the world to do the business of the world. How is it? There has been more gold coined in the last four years than was dug out of all California from whether the law which was passed in the Han was dug out of all California from the the candidate for president who now prescribes the free silver porus plaster is prescribes the free silver porus plaster is the same passed or not. Why, of course every man who was thrown out of employment in a carpet factory, or a woolen mill or any factory that produces woelen goods every the tailor-made goods are being brought over the tailor who is out of employment because the volume of gold alone is \$500,000 on the tailor who is out of employment because the volume of gold and silver produced in the tailor-made goods are being brought over the tailor who is out of employment because the tailor who is out of employment because the tailor who is out of employment because the tailor who is out of employment had been 1830, when specie payment had been 1830, when specie payment had been 183 prescribes the free silver porus plaster is repealed or not. Why, of course every man who was thrown out of employment in a carpet factory, or a woolen mill or any factory that produces woelen goods every that produces woelen goods are being brought over the tailor-made goods are being brought over the tailor-made goods are being brought over that there was more gold produced in the fight shy of the political hazel witches and they produced in the fight shy of the political hazel witches and they pleted next weel is completed the money whenever they were willing to deliver their muscle and brain for it. And they will have no trouble again if th

Six or eight years ago I saw an old woman come into the city of Omaha in a great 1790 to 1873 was 153,191.

Total number of patents granted from 1873 to September 1, 1895, was 446,982.

"Previous to 1873 there were eighty-one pulling teeth for nothing. I think some of me who you holler for. I want to appeal to pulling teeth for nothing. I think some of you must remember that. She came and she plow patents issued, while since 1873 the working people actually denounced The Omaha Bee because it did not puff the old charlatan and her work and say she was a great tooth puller without pain. I went to see that miracle myself. I found that every time she had some poor woman or child in-side of the carriage pulling the tooth, the cisely what these sleight-of-hand performers are doing now. The brass band plays and makes a great noise and you are told that free silver is a great thing. (Applause). I expect you would even have faith in Schiat-ter. You would run to Schiatter probably, some of you, just as quick as you would to any other necromancer who claimed to create wealth out of nothing without the exertion of some human brain and some human hand.

WEALTH THE PRODUCT OF LABOR.

We do not know any kind of wealth exmade at Milwaukee by the great necro-mancer, in which he said, "Now remember-" I will read it so as to get it exact. "I want you to remember that the value of a dollar depends upon the number of dollars." Well, that is a very wonderful proposition. Remember that the value of the dollar don't depend upon the substance in the dollar, but upon the number of dol-lars which are coined by the mint. Now what does he mcan? He means that the larger the number of dollars made the smaller value the dollars will have. And in the very next minute he tells you if you will give him free and unlimited coinage in the mints of the United States, if our mints are thrown wide open to the world, that then there would be a tre-mendous quantity of silver coined and silver would go right up. If the silver dol-lars rise in value the more silver you coin, why should gold dollars fall in value when more gold dollars are coined? Is there different law governing one than the other Are not all the money metals governed by

Just think a little bit. Suppose there were \$500,000,000 worth of gold bars lying in the treasury or in the vaults of the different banks. According to the great necromancer the coinage of these gold bars would at once reduce the value of all the \$10 and \$20 gold pieces in the United States. Do you believe it? Could any intelligent man believe the doctrine for a moment? Within the las six years we have coined \$300,000,000, and yet the gold dollar is just exactly what it was three years ago. They say wheat is cheaper, they say that hogs are cheaper, that pump-kins are cheaper, and potatoes are cheaper, and therefore that gold is dearer. That is money metals continue imperishable and in

tion is slight and inconsiderable; who (A voice: "How much gold is in circula

There is gold in the United States to the mount of about \$600,000,000. There is very little gold in circulation, because confidenhas been destroyed. And that is just what I want to call your attention to. It doesn't matter how much gold and silver you have piled up in the vaults, you could not get it in exchange for your muscle and you could not get anybody to invest it in any enterprise until confidence is restored, and confidence will not be restored until we prove that we are willing to pay hones dollars for our honest debts.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF SILVER CRAZE Let me call your attention to the effect of the silver errze. The congress of the United States of America at its last session appropriated about \$2,000,000 for the improvement of the Missouri river between Kansas City and the head of the river. The engineers and officers of the government advertised for proposals to begin on these improvements in the year 1896, and what has been the result? The contractors that formerly used to bid would not bid because they said this improvement would take everal years to complete and they could not make estimates for labor and material so long, as they did not know what kind money we would have in 1897. therefore, this work is not going on, but

has been deferred. On the corner of Fifteenth and Farnam where Boyd's opera house stood, a five-story uilding was planned at a cost of \$60,000 That building was to have been built this year. The plans were made and everything was ready, but when this agitation com-menced and the Chicago platform had been promulgated they had to abandon the pro-ject. The parties who had agreed to advance the money declined to loan it because they want to know whether they are going to get back the kind of money they loaned. That is why bricklayers in Omaha are idle.

When I was in Chicago three weeks age Robert Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's son, tole me that the Edison Lighting company had They had negotiated with a London firm for a loan of \$500,000, and then come forth until they knew what they would

dares to construct a building because he doesn't know whether he can get it rented. confidence having been destroyed, and confidence represents 9s per cent of all the transactions of the United States, industry and enterprise are paralyzed, and therefore hundreds of thousands of people are idle This is not the first time such conditions have arisen. It always follows a great money crisis. It followed in 1857, it followed in 1873, and it continued so until after 1879, when specie payment had been rewater witches that tell them they are going FAKE CORRESPONDENTS' WORK to make them rich.

WHAT THE PATENT RECORD SHOWS. In my debate with the honorable gentle who is now running for president, he had the audacity to deny that labor-saving machinery was responsible for the fall in the price of machine-nade goods. The wheat is produced by machinery, corn is produced by machinery, and everything that is now produced by the farmer is in part produced by machinery. They say that there is no such thing as the influence of inventions. tion upon prices; that up to 1873 the great and important inventions bad all been made, At the Labor day picule held in Syndicate playment simply because the bullion owners park, Omaha, Edward Rosewater, editor of the Bee, as one of the principal speakers, and the following address:

At the Labor day picule held in Syndicate playment simply because the bullion owners year 1895 than there was of gold and silver together in 1873 by \$27,000,000.

Six or eight years ago I saw an old woman come into the city of Omaha.

Total number of patents granted from the come into the city of Omaha.

Trevious to 1873, 332 nail and spike patents were issued, while since 1873, 1,523 spike and nail patents have been issued. ity the e were tut forty-four pa en s gran ed from 1790 to 1873, while since 1873, 20,248 patents have been granted in the classes re-

lating to electricity.' So there have been three times as many patents granted since 1873 as there were granted in the whole eighty years before 1873. Previous to 1873 there were eightyone plow patents issued. Since 1873 the government has issued 2,557 plow patents Previous to 1873 eighty-six harvester patents were issued. Since 1873 1,494 patents have been issued on harvesters. And so I might

Perhaps you don't comprehend what all cept that produced by labor, and gold and thing as a telephone; there was no such silver represent that kind of wealth, and thing as a telephone; there was no such that alone. I saw, for instance, in a spech thing as an electric light; there was no made at Milwaukee by the great necresuch thing as an electric motor. There were no electrical appliances of any kind. But all these folks will tell you that the products of labor have been cheapened by the reduction in the price of silver. They say that the price of silver was stationary for about sixty years, and yet the price of machine made products had been going down, down, down, all the time. In Eng-land alone from 1816 to 1852 the price of 100 different commodities produced by their factories was reduced from 60 per cent to 80 per cent, and during that same period England was adding \$10,000,000 in gold every year to her circulation. The increase oney was greater than population ncrease of commerce, and yet with all that increase in money prices were steadily going down, and the true cause of their decline was the inventive genius, applied to production and transportation. REDUCED COST OF PRODUCING SILVER.

Take the production of silver as an example. If it is true that the price of silver is less than it costs to produce it, why is it that they are mining more silver to-day than ever before? In 1870 the total number of ounces of silver mined in the United States was slightly over 12,000,000. In 1894 they mined 48,000,000 ounces. So you see they mined four times as much silver in 1894 as they did in 1870 and they mined it much cheaper than they ever could mine it before. They would not run these mines unless the product paid for the work put into them. That stands to reason. And the fact that the production of silver has increased by one-third in the last ferty years over what it has been in all the history of the world shows just why the price of silver has been going down.

want to ask any workingman here whether compelled to in trade; take whether compelled to go to the stores and take out provisions or clothing for his wages. Isn't money enough to go around, is there' I can remember in 1855, '56, '57 and clear into the '60's, wage workers in Ohio and cage workers all over the country were com-pelled to take one-half and sometimes their entire wages out in store trade, and they than they could have bought these goods or cash. Then there wasn't money do business, although they had free and plimited coinage

trouble you are experiencing now is that you cannot get employment when you want it, and that is the fault of onditions which all the mints set going ould not overcome. These conditions have een brought about chiefly by the instability f our standard of value, the medium of er hanges. All the world today is ready to end oceans of money to America for inestment. We could have billions of dollars a the United States at very low rates of interest if we could only convince the men who own it that we are honest enough to my in honest dollars what we borrow in

WHERE LABOR'S INTEREST LIES. And I now beseech you, my friends and Reason for yourselves and do not let anybody impose on you with the delusive ideas that money will be minted and thrown by a swivel tower and coined dollars will be thrown in a stream everywhere for every one to pick up. Remember that there will be no way to earn and get more money until confidence is restored. You should cultivate close relations with each other, but you must remember also that trade unions alone are not going to keep up your wages. I have always stood up for unions, and I believe that labor organizations are essential to the welfare of wage workers. But unions alone cannot hold up your wages.

Let me call your attention to this: That

here is not one solitary silver country in

the world where labor is remunerated within 50 per cent of as high as it is in the gold countries. Take Mexico and Cuba for example. Mexico has \$4.54 per capita of cirulation, and you talk about \$50 per capita not being enough. You say the increase o money will make prosperity, so Mexico therefore, is not presperous, but you do say so. The silver agitators tell you that Mex lco is very prosperous. There are about 13, 000,000 of people in Mexico and 12,000,000 them are peons, and they have live on what our hogs wouldn't live on what our hegs wouldn' In Mexico they have the same kind of population that they have in Cuba They have the sliver standard in Mexico with \$4.54 per capita in circulation. It Cuba they have the gold standard and a irculation per capita of \$10. The Cubar laborer, therefore, gets 100 per cent for his work than the Mexican laborer there you have the comparison of the two systems, as plain as A. B. C. The Cuban laborer carns 50 cents a day in gold, the Mexican 50 cents in silver. Why is it that the Cuban laborer can carn a 100-cent dol-lar, while the Mexican earns one worth only 50 cents? Because of the depreciated cur-rency of Mexico. You cannot name a sin-

gle silver country where the wages of a common laborer is over 50 cents a day. There is no such country. I have exhausted my time, and exhausted your patience, probably, and I trust you will take time from now on until November consider these questions. Remember at the interest of the working man is the interest of every other human being in America. There is not a wage workers' employer in Omaha today who is making money. The reason is the want of prosperity of the bread winners and producers. Prosperity will be restored whenever you declare that the policies which made us prosperous shall be restored. (Applause).

Pleasing Chicory Producers. FREMONT, Sept. 11 .- (Special.) -- The chicory works it is expected will be comploted next week and as soon as the factory is completed the work of drying and pro paring the crop for the German Chlcory company's factory at O'Ncill will commenced. The chicory raisers feel much elated over

Bogus Messages from Lincoln Intended to Mislead the Public.

CHAIRMAN POST DENIES THE REPORT

His Assertions Based on Absolute Knowledge of the Political Situntion in Nebraska at the Present Time.

LINCOLN, Sept. 11.-(Special.)-Just at present there appears to be a preconcerted attempt to misrepresent the sentiments of the members of the republican state cenwhich pretend to reflect republican opinion. Several of such unauthentic specials have lately been sent to an Omaha morning paper, "In electrical engineering and all patents cach one conveying distinct misinformation appertaining to the great classes of electric-regarding the attitude of members of the republican committee. While they are a source of amusement to republican leaders. they are misleading to many who are not on the ground, and cognizant of the supreme confidence entertained by the committee in republican success throughout the entire state. Chairman Post has just returned from Chicago. In regard to the World-Herald's statement that the com-

mittee had abandoned all hope of carrying Nebraska, he this morning said: "When I left for Chicago a few days ago Nebraska was safe for McKinley and the entire republican state ticket. away I left Secretary Malialieu and Mr. Schneider in charge, but it seems that while I was gone they allowed the World-Herald to capture the state for Bryan, Seriously speaking, there is no doubt whatever, in my opinion, but that Nebraska will elect the entire republican state ticket. believe this from reliable reports received from every section of the state by conservative, trustworthy men, It is an absolute fact that for the past forty days the tide has been flowing toward the republican party in Nebraska, and this is more proncunced each day. I have always be-lieved that McKinley would be elected, and feel absolutely certain that Nebraska will share in the glory of his triumph." H. M. Bushnell, chairman of the republican committee of the First congressional district, returned this morning from Ne- lidly cashed.

braska City. He said: "Last night Nebraska City was simply turned upside down by republican enthusiasm. The Dolliver meeting cellipsed anything in the history of the town. Dolliver is, certainly, the greatest speaker that has come west yet, and is doing a wonderful amount of good work for sound money. McKinley will carry Nebraska City and Otoe county. He will carry Nebraska, the only question being the size of his majority.

Congressman Dolliver, who will speak tomorrow night at the M street park, will be met at the train tomorrow at 12:30 p. m. by the Ladies' McKinley clubs, all the uniformed clubs in the city, and the McKinley Drum corps.

Secretary Utt of the Omaha Commercial club has written Governor Helcomb as fol lows: "The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of North America hold their convention in Galveston, Tex., commencing September 14. The next convention will be beld in 1898. We desire to secure its locaof the organization to name Omaha as their

next place of meeting in convention.
Martin J. Brower of Fullerton, Nance county, who was nominated by the new national party, or Bentley wing, of the pro hibition party, for the office of supreme Piper a letter, declining to run on the ticket, advances no especial reason for

Omaha people in Lincoln: At the Lincoln-H. E. O'Neill, Mrs. George King, George King, John W. Hosier, F. T. Ransom, A. M.

BURWELL, Neb., Sept. 11.-(Special.)-At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the republican representative convention of the Fortyninth district met, and after a close fight A. S. Moon of Taylor was nominated on the fifth ballot. The best of friendly feeling existed among the contestants and the nomi-nation was made unanimous. In the afternoon A. E. Cady of St. Paul, candidate for congress, spoke to a large audience, which congregated in a vacant store building, the largest room in town. Cady held the audi ence for about two hours with a very able and masterly argument. Republicans feel jubilent, and are betting on both Cady and Moon. Music was furnished by the Burwell band and the McKinley Glee club, which added to the interest of the meeting,

Howard County Pioneers' Picule. ST. PAUL, Neb. Sept. 11 .- (Special.) - An old settlers' plenie was held Wednesday by the people of the western half of Howard county. An elaborate banquet was spread and 600 people assembled. The rain inter-fered somewhat with the program, and the grove had to be vacated, after which the where speeches were made by Judge Hanni bal, County Treasurer Peter Ebbesen, Olsen, Niels Nielsen and others, and a gen eral good time was had. In the evening there was a dance in the hall, which continued to the small hours of this morning

Condition of the Sugar Beet Crop. FREMONT, Sept. 11 .- (Special.) - The beet raisers have had several analyses of this year's crop made. The beets are ripening slowly and thus far have not reached the equired test of sugar content and purity Each analysis, however, shows an improve ment over the last and it is expected by October 1 the beets will reach 12 per cent saccharine content and 80 per cent purity

FREMONT, Sept. 11 .- (Special.) -- Louis Hauson, a carpenter employed on the chicory factory, fell from a scaffold on the outside of the building yesterday, a distance of nearly forty feet. He struck a cou boards in falling, breaking both of and landed on a pile of loose earth. No bones were broken, though he sustained very severe bruises.

KIMBALL, Neb., Sept. 11.-(Special Tele gram.)-A man named Miller from Chev enne, was arrested here this afternoon He is wanted in Cheyenne for stealing a blcycle and suit of clothes. He was turned over to the sheriff of Laramie county to-

Helping Fall Seeding.

WILSONVILLE, Neb., Sept. 11 .- (Special. A heavy rain fell here last night, considrably cooling off Mother Earth and doing great deal of good to the small grain that

All Quiet at New Orleans. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.-Comptrolle. Eckels has received a telegram from the bank examiner at New Orleans stating that the clearing house had issued certificates and that the danger of further troubles has

Savings Bank President Arrested. CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—George L. president of the Avenue Savings bank, which recently failed, was arrested today.

Bank of Commerce, Founded Nine

Years Ago, Closes Its Doors. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11 .- The Bank of be able to weather the wave of distrust and susplcion which has followed the recent wreck of the American National bank, was compelled to close its doors this morning. OLD SOLDIERS ENJOY THEIR OUTING There was a large crowd outside the bank,

but everybody was orderly and all the blue coats had to do was to clear a passageway for the pedestrians to pass by on the walks All manner of surmises and opinions was being freely aired by the crowd, but the sum and substance seemed to be that the Bank of Commerce had adopted the only

course left to it.

President Nichell gave out the following explanation: "Owing to the unprecedented run on the bank for the past six weeks and the impossibility of realizing with sufficient rapidity on the assets, and after consulting with the vice president of the clearing house, submitting a statement to them, we deemed it advisable in order to protect the interests of depositors, so that they might be paid in full in a short while, as well as the stock-holders, to take this step of liquidating, a step which none feel more than we do. The bank owes depositors between \$300,000 and \$400,000, while the assets of the bank are about \$800,000. The bank had quite a

long list of small depositors. been arrested at the bank by a United States deputy marshal. The charges against them

have not yet developed.

The Bank of Commerce was founded in 1887 with a capital of \$100,000. In that year several prominent business men got to-gether and, deeming that the banking facil-

many people were in line that it was extended clear into the streets. There was considerable excitement, but no trouble of any kind. The efficials of the People's bank

TROUBLES IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Big Cotton Firm of Cincinnati Makes an Assignment.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Thomas B Pearce, Harry T. Atkins and Henry Pearce,

owners of the Franklin cotton mills, and doing a general and extensive cotton business ccipt of this letter I respectfully ask that you will write a letter to the secretary of the organization, at Galveston, joining with us in the invitation extended." In the absence of Governor Holcomb, Private Secretary Maret has written to the secretary as in this city under the name of Pearce, Atcollections and dull business. There are no

The firm of cotton mill owners is one of the largest in the country. Pearce, Atkins & Co. have a big store here and Henry Pearce can own the big Deer Creek cotton mills The firm of Henry Pearce Sons and Pierce, Atkins & Co., the individual members of which are Thomas H. Pearce, H. F. Atkins and Henry Pearce, jr., is the successor of the firm started in 1817 by John Pearce and Henry Pearce, uncles of Mr. Henry Pearce sr. The firm of John and Henry Pearce first commenced manufacturing cotton gins and spinning machinery, which were used in the south, and in making their trades they were sometimes compelled to take cotton in exchange. This induced them to go into the manufacture of cotton goods and this way the cotton manufacturing busiess began. The firm of Pearce, Atkins & Co., has been in existence for twenty years, and the firm of Henry Pearce & Sons for ten

years. Several hundred employes will be thrown out of work. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.-John McClave & Sons, manufacturers of bicycles, today as signed to William Harrison without prefer ences. The liabilities of the firm are esti-mated at \$100,000, but the value of the assets, which consist of bicycles, materials and accounts, is difficult to fix. The assignment does not directly affect the lumber business of John McClave. The creditors of the late concern will decide whether the reumstances necessitate an assignment by John McClave personally.

THIS M'CARTHY HAS A BAD RECORD

a National Reputation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 .- John J. Mc Carthy, who was arrested Wednesday or the charge of being the leader in the a tempt to rob the First National bank Los Angeles, is a familiar character in police circles. As a safe cracker the prisoner has an almost national reputation but his attempt to tap the treasure vauit of the bank by means of a tunnel is be

McCarthy admits that he was in Lo

robbery, but strenuously denies that he had anything to do with the crime. McCarthy s about 35 years of age. He is powerfull wilt and in the palmy days of the old Call formia Athletic club gave many exhibi-tions in the prize ring in this city. He was born in New York and has passed much of his life as a sailor. He claims to have bee employed on the steamers plying between Panama and South American perts, and als on vessels in European waters. was arrested with "Shorty" Adams and E-Connolly for the robbery of a safe in Seattle. McCarthy confessed the crime and turned state's evidence. His confederates were sentenced to seven years in prison McCarthy then went to Los Angeles, where he was arrested, but escaped conviction, for shooting a man.

A few days ago F. L. Jones, at whos saloon the bank robbers made their head quarters and began their tunnel, was arrested in Scattle and taken to Los Angeles Detective Bradish of Los Angles is expected to arrive in this city today to take charge of McCarthy. The search for the rothers still at large will continue. The suspected men are named Matheny, Ryerson and Gil-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- !uformation

ceived at the Treasury department indicates that there is likely to be much suffer ing among the miners at Cook's inlet, who are returning from the Alaskan gold fields unless the commercial companies which took hem north provide for their passage home More than a year ago the department notified the commercial companies that thereafter the government could not furnish transportation for these miners and that if the companies took the miners north they should look out for their return. It is said that if all the autters in the Bering aca were pressed into service they could act accommodate more than 120 men. There are said to be early 1.000 of those returning miners now at Cook's inlet.

ANOTHER NEW ORLEANS BANK GGES LOUP VALLEY VETERANS UNITE

Commerce, which everybody thought would Form an Organization to Promote Their Social Interests,

Basket Plenie at Stewart's Grove Near North Loup Brings Out a Large Assemblage of Old Warriors.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Sept. 10 .- (Special.)-Stewart's grove, situated about two miles east of this city, was yesterday the scene of what was one of the most interesting and enjoyable occasions in the way of an old soldiers' basket picute and reunion ever held in this portion of the state, four counties being represented and most of the veterans having come with their wives and families and with well filled baskets, with a special view to having a good time. The meeting was called to order by Dr. F. O. Burdick of this place and Rev. O. D. Crawford of Greeley was elected chairman and Frank B. Lefae and Louis Colombe, book-keepers in the Union National bank, have organization was effected, adjournment was organization was effected, adjournment was taken until after dinner, at which time a varied and beunteous repast was spread on plank tables improvised for the occasion beneath the trees, and during the eating of the meal many familiar camp-life jests were jovially passed around among the "old boys" who were the blue.

gether and, deeming that the banking facilities of New Orleans were insufficient, made up their minds to remedy the defect as much as possible and the Bank of Commerce was the result. The plan of the institution was to do a general banking business in such a way as to furnish accommendation to all glasses of patrons, from men of millions to a wage-earner, and also to do a collecting business. It found a fruitful field before it and its success up to this morning had been suchens to justify the highest hope of its founders.

At 1:30 this afternoon there was a lively run on the People's bank. Depositors flocked to the institution and formed into line before the paying teller's window. So many people were in line that it was ex-

did not seem to be worried over the run and all checks for \$100 or under were rapidly cashed.

Frank B. Lefae and Louis Colombe, bookkeepers in the Union National bank, have been arrested at the bank by a United States deputy marshal. Colombe was not taken into custody, as he was too sick to leave his home. He was under arrest, however, at his house. Lefae was arraigned and held in \$10,000 bonds for a hearing. His bond was immediately signed. He refused to make a statement. Two sets of books were kept. The defaleation purported to be in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

He organization:

President, Adam Smith, Ord; secretary, Dr. F. O. Burdick, North Loup; treasurer, J. J. Miller, Scotia. Vice presidents: D. F. Boyden, Greeley, Greeley county; Henry Thorngate, North Loup, Valley county; A. A. Waters, Bartlett, Wheeler county; B. F. Adams, St. Paul, Howard county. It was also decided to hold a midwinter campline at Scotia and to hold the next annual reunion in some convenient grove, the location of which was not definitely decided upon, not later than September 15, 1897, to continue for a minimum period of three days.

ROSTER OF THE ORGANIZATION. ROSTER OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The following charter members signed the

ester of the new organization: J. J. Miller, rester of the new organization: J. J. Miller, company D. Eleventh Iowa infantry; J. L. Dorrow, company C. One Hundred rad Seventeenth Illinols; A. W. Simpkins, company D. Second Nebraska; J. Hill, Thirteenth Ohio artillery; H. S. Sprecher, company B. One Hundred and Tenth Ohio; P. Brown, company K. Fifty second Pennsylvania; O. D. Crawford, company C. D. Crawford, company C. Spread Pennsylvania; O. Crawford, company C. Spread Pennsylvania; O. D. Crawford, company C. Spread Pennsylvania; O. Spread Pennsylvania; O. Spread Pennsylvania; O. Crawford, company C. Spread Pennsylvania; O. Crawford, company C. Spread Pennsylvania; O. Spread Pennsylvania; Crawford, company A. Ninth Iowa; G. W. pany A. Sixteenth lowa; D. F. Boyden, com-pany D. One hundred and First Indiana; V. W. Babcock, Fifteenth Illinois; John McKay, ompany E. Thirty-fifth Iown; W. H. Oles, company B, Forty-fourth Wisconsin; A. Wil-cox One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois cox One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois infantry; Charles Weeks, Sixth Illinois battailon; W. H. Burgess, company L, Seventh Illinois cavalry; H. I. Cox, company H. One hundred and Thirtieth Indiana; H. A. Chase, company G, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin; Fenry Thorogate, company I, Seventh Wisconsin; George B. Rood, company G, Thirtieth Wisconsin; D. McCall, company E, Seventy-second Illinois; J. C. Kildow, company E, Third West Virginia cavalry; H. n. pany E, Third West Virginia cavalry; H. T. East, company K, One hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana; John McDermott, company A, One hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois; L Davis, company C. Ninety-ninth Ohio; M. W. Green, company C. First Wisconsin cav-alry; Edwin Stewart, company K, First Wisconsin cavalry; James Lisle, Third Iowa bat-talion; R. R. Krebbs, company L. Seventh Illinois cavalry; A. M. Stewart, company D. Ninety-sixth Illinois; P. O. Burdick, com-pany C. Fortieth Wisconsin; J. Drawbridge, company D. Twenty-third Illinois; James Lewis, company B. Twenty-fifth Wisconsin; Lewis, company B, Twenty-nith S, J. Swan, company D, One hundred and Eighty-ninth New York; J. W. Bilyleu, com-pany E One Hundred and Thirpany E. One Hundred and Thir-tieth Illinois infantry; Fred Moyers, company F. Ninth Illinois cavalry; Jerry Pridemore, company B, Forty-eight Illinois; Charles Fish, company B, Fifty-second Illiols; D. W. Greenfield, company I, Seventh Wisconsin; Daniel Benson, company G, Ninety-sixth Illinois; Abe Trout, company E, Nintieth Ohlo; W. H. Wygent, company D, Ninety-sixth Illinois; F. M. Davis, company E. Tenth Minnesota; M. Timmerman, company H. One Hundred and Sixty-first New York; James Clark, company B, Eightyeighth, Illinois; Alfred Springer, company H. Fourth Minnesota; George Larkin, company B. Ninth Wisconsin; A. Smith, pany B. Twenty-sixth Indiana; Byron A. Haskell, company D. One Hundred and Forty-second New York; Rufus J. Collins, company H. First New York dragoons; W. H. Rood, company G. Thirty-seventh Wisconsin; Nathaniel K. Redion, Eighth Wisconsin battellon; O. J. Cox, company L. Seventh Indians cavalry; H. N. Colby, company J. Seventh Wisconsin; D. C. Baily, company B. Thirty-seventh Wisconsin; John Bridewell company H. One Hundred and Twenty-well company H. One Hundred and Twentyell, company H. One Hundred and Twentyseventh Kentucky; R. G. Applegarth, com-pany D. Eleventh Minnesota; O. Ferry, com-pany K. Sixty-fourth Illinois; Charles Rich, Sixth Illinois battalion; W. H. Swan, company C. Fifteenth Illinois; J. F. Chub-buck Third Michigan cavalry; E. S. Cran-

dall, company C. One Hundred and Tenth New York Infantry. Excellent music was furnished at intervals during the occasion by the North Loup Cor-not band and martial music by Comrades thusianm was manifested by the elative to supporting the interest of the new organization. It being the generally ex-cressed opinion among them that it would be much more convenient, much less expen-sive and equally satisfactory to thus meet it some convenient point near home to en-by for a few days the congenial companion-ship of their old comrades than to take the

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 11.—(Spe-cial)—This morning, while Mrs. Joseph Plansberough was cating breakfast, she reriantherough was cating breaktast, and re-ceived a stroke of paralysis and fell sense-less to the floor. She is \$1 years of age and weighs over 200 pounds. Her husband was similarly afflicted a year ago, and has been an invalid since. He is \$0 years old. Mrs. Flansborough is not expected to re-cover, and her children have been telegraphed for.

Light Frost at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Neb., Sept. 11.—(Special.)— The rain of Wednesday night and Thursday was rather cold and light frost was seen on no damage to gardens.

Preparing for Harvest Home Picule. WILSONVILLE, Neb., Sept. 11 - (Special.) -Great preparations are being made for the beid here in about two weeks.