COURESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editor, earners," he said, "come to us for the BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bes Publishing Company. Omaia. Deafts, checks and postedice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THIS BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebrasica, 639.723 12.818 Swarn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of September, 1876.
N. P. PEHL,
Notary Public.

The citizens and taxpayers of this county insist on a business delegation for the coming legislature.

Peter denied the Master three times. But some of the Cockran meeting disturbers are trying to deny themselves.

Mr. Kitchen will have the floor in a day or two. And the foor will be tempt to show that their policy would mopped clean when we are through with him.

The plank in the Chicago platform against civil service reform was probably intended solely for the benefit of that great reform organization, the Tammany society.

Senator Jones of Arkansas was an original Bland man in the Chicago convention. That is why it has taken so long for him to work up a real enthusiasm for Bryan.

No boodle men on the legislative ticket. The republicans of Douglas county cannot afford to sacrifice the national and state tickets in defending men with questionable records.

If the populists everywhere turn out loyally to greet Bryan wherever he appears, why is it the democrats refuse to join in welcoming Watson on his campaign tour? We pause for reply.

It would not be a bad 'dea for the Board of Education to commence figuring to learn just where it will come out at the end of the year if expenditures are kept up at the present rate.

Bryan will not dispute with Coxey the notoriety of walking on the capitol grass. But he has managed to get as much fake advertising out of the dodge as an actress does out of a diamond robbery.

Judging from his long, lingering illness, that "sick man of Europe" must have excellent medical attendance, or Turkey would long ago have made its exit from the autonomic states on the continent.

Bath, the home of Sewall, the popocratic candidate for vice president, gave the republican ticket the largest plurality ever given in the city. As a vote getter for the other side, Mr. Sewall deserves a prize.

Of course the populists don't want Mr. Bryan to proclaim himself a populist, at least not before election. If he should announce his adherence to populism, would they renounce him as their candidate? Hardly,

If it has taken fifteen months for the Bolln bondsmen to offer \$18,000 in settlement of a claim for \$105,000 and interest, how long will it take the council to decide to reject this absurd proposition and order proceedings instituted for recovery on the bond?

The state oil inspector's office seems to have a dead einch on the popocratic state chairmanships. With the state oil government issues of paper, so that the inspector at the head of one committee of the fusion kite and his chief deputy at the head of the other, the popocratic machine ought to be well oiled.

Mr. Cockran may have been gallant enough to forget the unseemly disturbance of his Omaha address by the Bryan hoodlums, but that does not blot out the fact of a preconcerted arrangement on the part of the local silverites to break up the meeting.

The difference between Maine and Arkansas is the difference between literacy and illiteracy, intelligence and Ignorance. Maine ranks well toward the top of the list of states arranged according to the education of their inhabitants, while Arkansas takes its place at

Mr. Kitchen has needlessly rushed into print, as he will presently discover. There was no necessity of his writing personal letters to the editor of The Bee and publishing them in another paper. Common decency would have suggested that he wait a reasonable time for his answer, if he really wanted an answer.

Even the silver democrats are getting tired of some of the extreme silver men. When such a good Bryan paper as the St. Louis Republic remarks editorially that "Tillman has learned that a political freak never lasts long in this country," there is a bare possibility that the repudiators may finally be repudiated in their own camp.

THE FARMER'S INTERESTA is meant by this extraordinary and ut-A large delegation of Pennsylvania terly indefensible demand, which would teet this property or authorize the state farmers visited Major McKinley on destroy a right of every citizen never to do so. Tuesday and pledged him their sup- before questioned.

port. In the address of their spokes-

of interest will increase,"

comes from the wage workers, who con-

stitute by far the largest body of con-

sumers. It is therefore of the first

Importance to the farmer that the pur-

chasing power of this numerous

element shall not be in any-

wise reduced. It is to his

interest that all who work for wages

shall be employed and that their wages

shall be increased rather than dimin-

ished. His welfare will be promoted

whenever the laboring classes are so

well employed and so well paid that

consumption will be largely increased.

The advocates of free silver do not at-

produce this condition. Some of them

assert it, but they offer nothing to sup-

port the assertion. The foremost

champion of free silver has said that

the opening of the mints to silver would

be followed by the opening of the mills,

but he has never undertaken to show

how this would be accomplished. On

the other hand, everybody whose

opinion is of any value admits that the

opening of the mints to free silver

would bring on panic, which would close

mills and increase the army of idle

labor. This would operate to the dis-

advantage of the agricultural producers

to the extent that it reduced the de-

mand for their products. It is esti-

mated that the reduction in the pur-

chasing power of the labor of the coun-

try during the past three years has av-

eraged about \$400,000,000 a year. Dou-

ble or treble the unemployed labor and

if the above figures are approximately

correct it is easy to estimate what the

agricultural producers would lose,

Their home market, which under nor-

mal conditions takes more than 90 per

cent of their products, would be very

greatly curtailed, rendering it probable

that even with a cheaper dollar the

prices of their products would decline

rather than advance, under the opera-

The true interest of the American

farmer is in building up his home mar-

ket and this involves giving full em-

ployment to labor at good wages, pay

able in the best money. Any policy

which does not assure this is unsound

and unsafe. The proposed free coinage

of silver holds out no such promise,

but on the contrary, in the opinion of

the ablest statesmen and financiers

would have results especially disastrous

to the wage earner and the agricultural

THE RIGHT OF CONTRACT.

In one of his Kentucky speeches Mr.

Bryan said that the free silver man in-

tends "that the silver dollar shall be just

what it is today with one addition, and

that is that whereas today you can

contract against the silver dollar we

propose when we restore bimetallism

to prohibit any future contracts for any

particular kind of money, because that

is permitting the citizen to demonetize

by contract what our government makes

money by law." This amounts to a

confession that the free silverites expect

that under free coinage silver would de-

preciate and that forbidding gold con-

tracts is therefore necessary for the

protection of those who want to pay

their obligations with a cheap dollar.

It is to be remembered, also, that the

anti-contract plan would also protec

the paper currency which the popocrats

contemplate as a part of their financial

Ex-Senator Edmunds, in a speech de

livered a few days ago, said in reference

to the demand for an anti-contract law

the very foundatiin of civil liberty. He

declared that the very foundation, es-

sence and sprit of a republican govern-

ment is that of providing for the se-

curity of private rights and, as a part

of them, the liberty of every one to

sell his labor or his products for any

kind of compensation that he chooses

to agree upon. "The Chicago proposi-

tion," said Judge Edmunds, "is that

the laborer, in time of depreciation and

collapse, shall not agree with his em-

ployer to be paid in the best money.

but that his employer shall have the

right to pay him in the poorest. And

so of all the other transactions among

men." Never before has a political party

attacked the right of private contract.

but it is quite in keeping with the bold

advocacy of repudiaton and the threat

to reorganize or pack the supreme court

of the United States for the purpose of

sustaining popocratic legislation. It is

not probable that the courts, if free

from constraint and political influence,

would sustain such a law as the Chi-

cago platform demands, but with the

popocrats in control of the exec-

utive and legislative branches of the

Chicago platform declares in favor of

over currency jugglery.

producer,

man were some significant utterances THAT COLISEUM DISTURBANCE. which farmers everywhere would do There were fully 12,000 people in the well to seriously consider. He said that by far the largest proportion of the money that is employed in the business. operations of the country is paid for labor and from the wage earners of the land the largest proportion in the end goes to pay for the products of the farm, "Not only must the wage J. Sterling Morton, who had been set his to be true? means of subsistence, but all other lected to preside, and the disturbances classes are subject to the same dependwere continued for fully thirty minutes ence. Who then can be more interested in keeping the money of the country good than we are? We want a dollar that will lose none of its value in our hands-a dollar that will be just as good when

we come to pay as when we received it. We want a dollar that can be exchanged for any other dollar at any time or place that we may want to use shoulders of the instigators and leaders favored with places in the council. it. Those of us who are unfortunate who were detected engineering the enough to be paying interest know that demonstration. Such tactics will de-Just as certainly as the value of the ceive only those who want to be dedollar decreases, so certainly the rate deny that there was any disturbance. It is to be presumed that every in-Everybody who was present at the telligent farmer understands that the principal demand for his products

2,000 persons were active in trying to ling. break up the Cockean meeting. Nobody will contend that these people were provoked into this exhibition of lawlessness by anything that was said or done by the speakers. Nobody will contend that it was a spontaneous outburst of Bryan enthusiasm. It must have been and was the manifestation of a prearranged plan. The fact that the report was current on the streets Monday afternoon that an attempt would be made to prevent Mr. Cockran from speaking and the police had been advised of it, proves this conclusively.

But the Bryan organ prints two affidavits from men who say they did not see any one of the detected leaders behave in an ungentlemanly manner. Such affidavits may be taken for what they are worth. A man does not have to throw a bomb in order to be identitied with anarchists. If he gives the signal for the bomb-throwing by rais- coinage of silver?" Somebody should tell ing his hand he is just as guilty as if him that India stopped the free coinage signal for the bomb-throwing by raishe had thrown a bomb himself. An abundance of reliable testimony can be produced that the men charged with being the ringleaders of the disturbance have not been the victims of misrepresentation. The Bee has no disposition to do anyone injustice, whatever his political views may be. But it certainly voices the sentiment of the great body of respectable men and women who went out to the Coliseum to listen to Mr. Cockran's speech when it denounces the rowdy-like conduct of the Bryan interlopers and deplores the discredit into which it has brought our city and gard to leases.

THE TURKISH MUDDLE.

What seemed a few days ago to be an aggressive movement on the part of England against Turkey now appears to have had little real significance. At any rate nothing more has been done and manifestations of dissatisfaction tion of the law of supply and demand. by the other powers, as reflected in the which has always proved omnipotent European press, suggests the probability that nothing further will be done at present. Meanwhile the situation at Constantinople does not improve and the sultan is pursuing his policy regarding the Armenians without restraint and with apparent indifference

to protests. The suggestion of a London paper. that the United States might be induced to enter into an alliance with England and Italy to compel the Turksh government to respect the British demands, is of course absurd. That would be utterly opposed to our settled policy and if it could be supposed that England would invite such an alliance t would receive no consideration from this government. Great as American sympathy is with the unfortunate Armenians, the United States would under no circumstances co-operate with any European power in an attempt to coerce Furkey into obedience to the demands of the powers. That is a matter with which this country has nothing whatever to do and any interference on our part would doubtless rather tend to complicate than to settle the trouble.

Mr. Bryan would not be bothered with the maintenance of the gold reserve. His secretary of the tressury would redeem greenbacks and Sherman notes in silver and mmediately proceed to utilize the selgniorage on the bullion purchased under the Sherman act .- St. Louis Republic, Bryan

Coming from one of the leading Bryan organs this is an interesting admission that the election of the popocratic ticket means the immediate transition of the United States to the single silver standard. Abolish the gold reserve and all pretense of a double that the principle involved strikes at standard disappears. Why, then, should the Bryanites masquerade longer under the guise of bimetallists? Why not be frank and come out openly for silver monometallism?

> Citizens who attended the Cockran neeting at the Coliseum and who read the World-Herald's account of the re lease of an alleged McKinleyite charged with disturbing the meeting, will resent the attempt of that paper to make it appear that Bryan shouters had no part in the riotous proceedings. The fact of the matter is that if the police force had done its duty twenty or thirty leaders of the mob would have been arrested and carted off to Reports are rife of instances where officers on duty at the meeting winked at the disturbance and smiled approvingly at the demonstrations of

Congressman Mercer is not content to let Fort Omaha be abandoned to the vandals and insists that the War department shall maintain a guard over the property until congress shall have settled the question of transfergovernment they would not hesitate to ring the title to the state. It is exreorganize the judicial branch to suit pected this point will be determined their purpose. This is a matter that during the next session and that all should not be lightly regarded by con- objections to the plans in hand will be servative men who can understand what met to the satisfaction of all con-

cerned. The government should pro

We ventire the opinion that nine out of ten of the aspirants for seats in the of our people for charter amendments few the Collseum Monday night before Hon, which are imperatively necessary for W. Bourke Cockran made his ap- the welfare of this city, and they care pearance on the stage. The mo- less, Many of them are men who have ment T. J. Mahoney rose to intro- either falled in business or made their duce the chairman of the meeting living out of politics. This year of all Mr. Mahoney's voice was drawned by others the city needs high-grade men to yells, hisses, shouts and cat-calls. The represent its interests in the legislasame treatment was accorded Secretary ture. Will party managers concede

Under the constitution of the state of until the police cleared the gisles. The Nebraska no one who holds a lucrative disgraceful conduct of the Bryanite mob | office under authority of the state is has very naturally caused a reaction eligible to a seat in the legislature. among respectable law-abiding citizens. The office of councilman is an office who believe in free speech and fair play, created by virtue of state law. Repub-And now the organ of the mobocrats licans of Douglas county cannot afford is trying to make light of this outrage- to risk losing representation in the ous exhibition of intolerance and seeks legislature just to satisfy the ambishift the odium of it from the tions of men who have already been

When a silverite gets excited he really does not know what the people celved. The Bryan organ might as well around him are doing. That is the only way to account for those good Bryanites who failed to see or hear Coliseum knows that at least 1,500 to any disturbance at the Cockran meet-

The Bryanite Outrage.

Mr. Bryan's Omaha friends made a sad mistake when they insulted Bourke Cockran by his consent to address it.

The Fall in Arkansaw.

Indianapolis Journal. And now it appears that the democratic majority in Arkansas is 5,000 less than in indicates that the democratic counters failed to do their duty to the

Closing the Mills.

Louisville Courier-Journal, The opening of the mints to free coinage of silver would mean the closing of many mills to the workingman, and the payment, by those which remained open, of wages in a 50-cent dollar.

A Forgotten Fact.

Mr. Bryan is still asking the rhetorical "What would be the result if the goldougs should force India to stop the free coinage of silver?" Somebody should tell

Made for Each Other.

Tom Watson isn't polite, but he is the fittest man in the country to be on the ticket with Mr. Bryan. The two men are nearly of an age, and one is as wise, calm. and thoughtful as the other. They were manifestly made for each other.

Silverites with Yellow Fever. A law of Newida provides for the division of disputed homestead claims. At the set-tlement the difference is to be paid in "values of gold coin." Old Senator Stewart's state is on a gold basis of homestead rights as Altgeld's Unity building is in re-

The State of Jones.

Kansas City Star (dem.) Complete returns from sixty-one out of sixty-five counties in Arkansas show a comblaed democratic and populist majority 56,000 over the republican vote. In 1894 the combined democratic and populist vote was 73,000 greater than the republican vote. There is in this comparison a good deal of juicy consolation for the opponents of free silver, even from such a sucked orange as the state of Arkansas.

Oversupply of Silver.

Every farmer knows that by increasing the production of wheat or corn or potatoes in excess of the public demand the price of those commodities in the market will be lowered. Every manufacturer is careful that the output of his factory in each line of goods is regulated by the requirements of trade. The law of supply and demand governs the price of all the products of nature and art. Will that law be suspended for the benefit of silver? There is already an oversupply of the metal upon the market and it is absurd to claim that by increas ing that supply the value of the silver dollar will be increased.

Where is Emancipator Grootf

Does anybody know the present postoffice address of Hon. George Emancipation Groot, Silver Sage, now or formerly of Ohio Is Mr. Groot resting after the prodigious intellectual effort of his notification speech to Mr. Bryan? No; Mr. Groot is not the kind of a man to rest. He has no time to rest. He has a contract on his hands. "W are now entering," he told Mr. Bryan, "upon the greatest struggle for the emancipation of the people from industrial bondage, in-dustrial slavery, that was ever engaged in by man. If we fail our country will be despoiled, our institutions will be destroyed. and our civilization will perish." Mr. Groot must be somewhere, emancipating. He is knocking off shackles and throwing clanking chains and fetters in the pale ace of plutocracy. As Mr. Bryan is now emancipating in the south, it is reasonable to hope that Mr. Groot is emancipating in the north. Will be not come to the Hotel Bartholdi, and show a few specimens of his emancipation work? Mr. Sinjun is lonely and would welcome a great silver sage like Mr. Groot. Groot, the emancipator: Groot who is going to save the country, our in-stitutions, and our civilization by means of the infallible remedy, 16 to 1.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Michael Doran, the democratic boss of Minnesota, has declared for Senator Palmer. Judge Frederick Smyth, the sachem of Tammany, is one of the warmest opponents of Bryanized democracy in New York City. It is a fact of some significance that there have been but two occasions since Mr. Bryan became a candidate about which he has declined to talk. These were the elections in Maine and Yarmont.

democratic majority in Ar-

kansas has failen down from the 80,000 claimed by the Little Rock Gazette to 38. 640, with only two counties to hear from 640, with only two counties to hear from. The counting muchine slipped a cog.

Speaking of wages in Mexico, the Railway Age publishes part of a letter from a locomotive engineer, who had left his place in this country to go to Mexico, where he was to be paid \$5, per day. This letter was an appeal to be taken back by his old road, "even at \$2 per lay." He would rather, he said, earn \$60 a month in the United States than \$180 in Mexico, because the \$60 in the United State than \$180 in Mexico, because the \$180 in Mexico, because the \$180 in Mexico the \$180 in M

Four years ago Mr. Bryan did not believ that the gold standard had any influence on the fall of prices. This is the way he ex-plained the decline: "You must attribute it to the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm, and enabled us to do today with one man what fifty men could do fifty years ago. That is what brought prices down in this country and every-

If it was true then, is it not true today? The Chicago Chronicle, the leading demcoratic paper of the west, editorially de-tails the degeneracy of popocracy in Chicago. At the primaries to select delegates to the Cook county convention, less than 500 votes were east in a district which cast 144,000 votes for Cleveland and Stevenson in 1892. The Chronicle declares that the offices were farmed out by the county executive commit-tee and the candidates were obliged to purup in advance certified checks for amount of their political assessment. One nomination went begging for \$2,500. MAINE'S THUNDERING VOICE.

Atchison Globe (rep.): Vermont was a straw, as was Arkansas, but glorious old Maine seems to be a whole haystack.

Indianapolis News (dem.): It appears that Mr. Bryan was wise in keeping out of Maine. legislature and not know the demands The majority will be big enough without a ousand more votes which his speeches might have added. Chicago Record (ind.): The point of inter-

what will be the effect on Sewall? Shrewd politicians predict that the crushing defeat means his retirement from the democratic ticket in order to make room for Watson.

Chicago Times Herald (rep.): Mr. Sewall's state has told what it thinks of the ticket of which he is a part. The result in Maine crushes the last hope of the repudiationists and shows how futile is the cheap money appeal to the independent workingmen in field, shipyard, shop or factory. It is an omen of overwhelming triumph in Novem-

Indianapolis Journal (rep.): All things isfactory and inspiring. A state in which a large majority of the voters are small a crime was perpetrated or that any wrong farmers has declared against Bryanism, was done or contemplated. The only alluston repudiation and revolution with an emphasis which indicates the drift of popular sentiment in the country and what its verdict will be in November. Bryanism is doome. Minneapolis Journal (rep.): It is plain

nough that the people of the country are only waiting for a chance to get to the polls in order to administer to the Bryan-Altgeld-Tillman outfit the rebuke they deserve. Maine polled the largest republican vote yesterday in its history, and a larger republican plurality by from 15,000 to 18,000 than was ever east for any party in the history of the state.

Globe-Democrat (rep.): Maine's majority was not entirely republican, nor was Vermont's. Thousands of honest money democrats in both states voted the republican ticket to make the overthrow of the re pudiators and the molecrats complete and decisive. Hundreds of thousands will follow this example in the rest of the union. In the face of the present peril to the nation's honor and stability party lines are effaced. That compound of idiccy and villainy which men call Bryanism will be crushed in 1896 finally and eternally.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): The Maine victory is a straw of large dimensions indicating unmistakably the drift of the political cur-rent. It shows that there is no silver craze in that state, and that when the at-tempt was made to infect the Maine farmers with it they rose in their might and overthrew the popocratic horde, just as the Vermont farmers did. It foreshadows the result all over the country at the polls nevt November. It means also, as Mr. Maine han prophesied, that in November Maine will east her largest republican vote and largest republican majority in a presidential year. So say we all of us. Well done, republicans of Maine.

ligible. There are no excuses or apologies to offer for the defeat except the sufficient one that one side was overwhelment to essential and paramount features. Kansas City Star (dem.): The decision in one that one side was overwhelmingly stronger than the other. There were no distronger than the other. There were no dispersions, no local or false issues. The questions were plainly presented and fully argued. There was no bulldozing; there is corruption. Congressmen as well as state and county officers were chosen, so that national politics were presented, and Maine gave from 40,000 to 45,000 more votes for the political platform on which William Mc Kiniey stands than the platform on which William J. Bryan stands. This is the plain truth, and nothing is to be made by avoiding or attempting to avoid it.

HOW ABOUT WAGES! Important Facts for Workingmen to

Consider. Chleago Chronicle. The average rate of wages in the United States has been higher for the last twenty

years than for any period in history. During that time wages payments have been made under the gold standard. The general rate of wages in all the prin-

cipal employments is as high as it was in greenback times, when paper money was worth from 40 to 80 cents on the dollar in gold. In many branches of labor the rate of wages is higher now in gold than it The free coinage of silver would not ma-

terially increase the rate of wages in the principal employments. If a possible increase should come it would come slowly and be small in amount. In very many employments it would be practically impossible to increase wages.

There are 1.000,000 railroad employes in the country. Their rate of wages is fixed. It cannot be increased. Laws and regulations in all the states establish railroad rates for freight and pas-

The railroads could collect higher rates in cheap silver than they now collect at gold rates. Of course they could pay no higher wages and salaries in silver than they now pay in currency as good as gold. The same rule applies to street railway employment. It applies to telegraph oper-ctors, to the employes of great express

companies, to every employment and occu-cation in which the rate of wages is regu-ated under existing laws fixing rates of public service Here is another instance. In Chicago a east 6,000 or 8,000 voters are employed n livery stables or drive cabs or express wagons of which they are the owners. Liv-

ery, cab, and express charges are fixed by ordinance. The ordinance rates could not be increased under free silver. If the charge for public service could not be increased by the street car, the cab

and express proprietors, of course wages could not be increased. The wages in de-preciated silver would be the same as now nder the gold standard or would be but lightly increased. In the meantime the cost of every neces sary of life would be increased in silver

prices. That which costs \$1 today would cost \$2 under the free silver standard. Wages would not increase. Every ar-ticle and commodity bought with wages would increase. The greatest possible disaster to wage earners would be a silver money standard.

RAILWAY MEN AND SILVER. Free Coinage a Grave Menace to the Railroads. New York Press

Free coinage of silver threatens a graver danger to men who work for railroads than to any other body of our citizens. The rail ways of the United States have a bonded ndebtedness of over \$5,000,000,000. principal and interest of this enormous debt must be paid in gold. Under free coinage, all the receipts of our railways would be in silver money, became every man would pay for his passenger ticket or for the transportation of his freight in silver, Now, the railways cannot increase their

rates, because they are fixed by law. Even therefore, should the transportation business of our railways not diminish, their receipts would not be enlarged; but whereas every dollar that is now paid to the railway will discharge one dollar of its gold obligation, under free coinage of sliver it would take two silver dollars to purchase one gold dol-lar with which to discharge one dollar of gold indebtedness. Since the railways could not increase their earnings, it would take wice as much of their receipts as it now akes to pay their gold obligations would this money come from, since

could not come out of increased receipts? It would have to come out of decreased ex-penditures, would it not? Now the heaviest tem of expenditure that a railway has is wages. When a railroad sets out expenses it cannot make much progres in this direction unless it takes its heavi-est outlay, which is the payment of wages and cuts that down sharply. When rail ways are discharging employes and cutting down the wages of those men who are not discharged in order to be able to buy enough gold at a premium of 100 per cent to pay their gold obligations, what will become of the railway employes? How will those who have been discharged and thrown on the labor market get any of the wonderful benefits which Mr. Hryan promises free coinage will bestow on us? How will those men who are retained in their situations enjoy getting, instead of the dollar which they now receive, a dollar which will buy only interest since that time. half what our present dollar will buy?

FALSIFYING HISTORY.

Ridpath Could Not Find Any Crime When He Wrote His First Book. Indranapolts Journal.

One of the most zealous advocates in Indiana of debasing currency by the free and unlimited coinage of silver is Prof. John C. Ridpath, the present popocratic candidate for congress in the Fifth district. There no noisier denouncer of "the crime of 3" in the state than be. Prof. Ridpath is the author, or complier, of some histori-cal works, including "A Popular History of the United States of America from the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day." As the work was published in 1881 it pur-ports, of course, to bring the history of the United States down to that date. In his preface the author says he has aimed "To give an accurate and spirited narra-tive of the principal events in our national history," and to "give to every fact, whether of peace or war, its true place and importance in the narrative. This history was published eight years after the passage of the coinage act which constitutes the so-called crime of 1873, yet the

language: "In the years 1873-74, at a time when owing to the premium on gold and silver, both metals were out of circulation, a series of acts were adopted by congress upon the standard unit of value, whereby the legal tender quality of silver was first abridged and then abolished. These enact ments were completed by the report of the coloage committee in 1874, by which the silver dollar was finally omitted from the list of coins to be struck at the national mints. The general effect of these acts was to leave the gold dollar the single standard unit of value in the United States."

to the so-called "crime" is in the following

This is an incomplete, but, considering the condensed character of the work, not an unfair statement of the scope and effect of the act of 1873, but there is no intimation of anything sinister or wrong in the legislation. On the next page the historian

says:
"Early in 1878 a measure was passed by congress for the restoration of the legal tender quality of the old silver dollar, and providing for the compulsory coinage of that unit at the mints at the rate of not less than \$2,000,000 a month. The president returned the bill with his objections, but the veto was crushed under a tremendous majority; for nearly three-fourths of the members of congress, without respect to party affiliations, gave their support to the measure and the old double standard of values was restored." Here again we have a very matter-of-fact

statement without any intimation that a "crime" was perpetrated in 1873. The two prime duties of a historian are to know the truth and to tell it, to ascertain facts and to state them. If in 1873 a legislative crime was perpetrated affecting the rights and interests of the people and the prosperity of the country, it certainly was the duty of an alleged historian, writing eight years the essential and paramount feature of the case, and to allude to the act without stat no reason to believe that there was any truth or was averse to telling it; that he had not ascertained the facts or was willing to conceal them. There is one other conditi viz.: That no crime was committed, and that is the conclusion all intelligent men have reached. To those who are disposed to at tach any importance to the present asseverations of Prof. Ridpath and other free silver ites on the subject the Journal commend the statement of Hon. Carl Schurz in his recent speech:

"As a conscientious student of contemporaneous history I am bound to say that in the forty years during which I have been an attentive observer of public affairs I have never witnessed nor heard of such un scrupulous, shameless, persistent, audacious cumulative, gigantic lying as has been and is now done with regard to the act of 1873 its origin, its nature and its consequences.

THE SENATORIAL PART OF IT. Candidate Bryan and His Scantorial Backers. New York World (dem.),

The election of Mr. Bryan would mean the elevation to the presidency of an untried, rather volatile and flighty young man, who either lawyer, editor or politician, though he has lately developed unusual ability in the latter line. It would be an experiment. of course, as nearly all elections are some extent. The country could possibly ge along with Mr. Bryan as president. The president does not govern.

But if the election of Bryan should earry with it, as it pretty surely would, the control of the senate by the men and the in fluences that controlled it at the last ses sion, the country would have good reason for grave apprehension. The populist and free silver combination that "held up" congress and the president then would have the same power after the 4th of March. The senate is one-third of the government. is more. The president cannot appoint any man to office without its consent. He can not even appoint his cabinet unless it firms his selections. And while the house must originate measures of revenue ate holds a veto power on them, as it prove to the shame and the dear cost of the coun-try in holding up the Wilson bill, and again last winter.

As president, Mr. Bryan would be in the power of, as he now is in sympathy and affiliation with, those senator politicians Stewart and Jones of Nevada, Jones of Arkansas, Butler of North Carolina, Allen of Nebraska, Tillman of South Carolina, Pugh of Alabama, Peffer of Kansas, Kyle of South Dakota and their associates. If their control of the senate paralyzed the governmen and disgusted and disturbed the country what would their additional control of th president do? And perhaps of the house? It is necessary to look ahead in voting and to consider all the possible consequences of an election

BRYAN AND THE OLD SOLDIERS Begging Their Votes for a Proposition to Scale Their Pensions. Chicago Trit Bryan appealed to the old soldiers in his

Milwaukee speech to vote for him and fo 53-cent dollars so as not "to allow the host of the gold standard to enslave seventy mil ions of people, white and black, in this country. What harm has the gold standard den

the old soldiers that they should look or themselves as slaves as long as it exists. The country has had the gold standard continuously since 1878, and. according Bryan, the old soldiers and all other Americans have been in a state of slavery for eighteen years without ever knowing if But during that period they have been re ceiving gold standard pensions. They have been paid their pensions in dollars never worth less than 100 cents. The government did not show its gratitude for their services by handing them cheap, half-value dollars Bryan wishes the veterans to join "the hosts of the silver standard." What would that standard do for them? It would give them dollars which would be worth only 53 cents. Then their pensions would but omething like half what they will now. That is the sacrifice which the old soldiers would have to make if they did away with the gold standard and the slavery of re-ceiving good money. But at no time has Bryan mentioned this sacrifice which they would have to make. Why has he con-cealed it? Why has not he put the facts before them fully, so they may make up their Because the man is radically dishones

He is constitutionally unable to tell the truth where he thinks it will clash with his own interests THE HOME OF REPUBLATION

Why Arkansas Takes Kindly to the Clipped Dollar Scheme.

Chicago Chronicle (dem.).

It is reported that the spurious democratic and populist majority in Arkansas is scaring upward. It may reach 50,000 or 60,000 votes or more.

The result is not a surprise. It is no indication whatever of the vote that will be cast in November in states which pay their debts, the credit of which is unimpaired by the stain of repudiation.

Arkansas is a defaulter to the "plain Arkansas is a defaulter to the "plain people" of the United States in a sum of \$500,000 gold in 1829, with the accumulated

who had never been in the United States, who had never been in the United States, but who had studied our history and ac-quired a love for our institutions, died in 1828, leaving a will by which he bequeathed to the United States government £100,000, or money was received by the United States.

\$300,000, to found an institution dedicated to the increase of human knowledge. The

A plan for its investment was formed by which it was to be leaned to the state offering the highest rate of interest. Arkanasa was the highest bidder and received the cash.

Incidentally it is mentioned that the sum was paid to the United States in sovsum was paid to the United States in sovereigns, gold \$4.85 pieces, which were recoined into American \$10 pieces. The \$10 gold pieces were paid to Arkansas in filling the terms of the loan and Arkansas gave its bends for the amount.

Not a deliar of the principal nor of interest has ever been paid. The principal sum, with the accumulations of interest, now amounts to nearly \$2,500,000.

This is the state which has given a send-off to the Bryan campaign with a silverite.

off to the Bryan campaign with a sliverite and populist majority of 50,000 votes or up-

pudiating state should give a majority for the repudiation candidates. TART TRUELIES.

It is fit and appropriate that a re-

Philadelphia Record: Some men who boast about paying as they go couldn't get trusted if they tried. Chicago Record: "Don't you think there should be muste in every home" "By all means; what I object to is music next door."

Chicago Tribune: "It always depresses me dreadfully to meet a bicycle scorcher," "Why so" "I hate to see a man's legs work so much better than his brains."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Paw" said the little boy, "did you know that the houseffy lays more a million eggs?" "Maybe she does, Wille," answered his bald-headed parent, "but I'll be eternally dinged if I can tell when she takes the time."

Indianapolis Journal: "My friend," said the carnest man who had been debating on the street corner, "are you for free silver, like my opponent here, or are you for an honest dol ar and a chance to earn it?" "Me?" answered Weary Watkins, "Me? I'm fer any old dollar and a chance to git it."

Chicago Post: "Does he offer any proof Chicago Post: Does he offer any proof of his affection?"
"Proof!" exclaimed the beautiful girl.
"Well, I should say so. Why, he says that I have set his heart after and it has been burning so that it has lit the cigars that he carries in his vest pocket.
"But the proof."
"He showed me the half-burned cigars."

Buffalo Express: "Be my wife," urged Mumbojumbo, the young Central African warrior, of a shy and darksome maid, "I will first have to receive some proof of your devotion."

Whereupon he chased her four miles through the jungle, hit her in the back of the head with his war club and bore herhome over is shoulder, unconscious.

When she came to she smiled upon him tenderly and said: "I now believe that you love me. I am yours." INEXPERIENCE. Cleveland Lander Sweet Alice had charge of "The Woman's

Sweet Alice had charge of "The Woman's Own Page"
In the Sunday Banher of Light, And people who read what she wrote seemed to think
It a constant source of delight. Sweet Alice got married, and then it was found, Alas! to her husband's surprise. That she couldn't cut the commone Or bake the most simple of pics.

THE NEW AULD LANG SYNE.

Boston Budget. Should auld acquaintance be forgot And never more revive Until a long-forgotten friend Asks me to lend him five?

Then here's the V, my trusty friend, And give no note of thine, And don't go take a whisky straight For auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, old pal, For auld lang syne, And don't repeat this borrowing act For auld lang syne. For I have had my leg pulled oft

By many a soapy line Dropped deftly from the distant past For auld lang syne. For auld lang syne, old pal, For auld lang syne, And please don't touch me once again For auld lang syne.

IS ABOUT OVER



and cooler times are at hand, for which every one with a memory of the torrid summer rejoices,

And fall styles in clothing are ready, if you know. where to look for them. Clothes, more clothes, you can find at almost any store, but there is only one best place where style is as much a consideration as the coth itself.

We want to clothe the man who used to think he must have everything cut to his order. We would like to show him his error and put money in his pocket at the same time.

For the man who knows our kind of clothing, it is only necessary to remind him that our Fall Stocks are ready for his inspection.

