THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday) One Year	$ 8 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES:

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Singer Blk., Cor. N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs, 16 North Main Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington, 1407 F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
Douglas County, }

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

1	20,245	17	20,161
2	20,750	18	20,187
3	20,248	19	20,257
4	20,292	20	21,481
5	21,298	21	21,798
6	20,907	22	21,756
7	21,299	23	21,090
8	20,291	24	21,567
9	20,190	25	21,203
10	20,313	26	20,489
11	20,221	27	20,449
12	20,156	28	20,339
13	20,193	29	20,429
14	20,201	30	21,190
15	20,258	31	20,744
16	20,820		
Total			629,723
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies			12,816
Net sales			626,907
Net daily average			20,223

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

Free silver is only the mask for free trade.

Will the people fooled by Bryan in 1892 permit themselves to be fooled again in 1896?

Why is it that the men who turn out the worst in the council are always the men who are most anxious to stay there?

The nights are now longer than the days in order that the political orator who talks better under the gaslight may get in longer hours.

Mexico never had a gold standard. Mexico clings to the silver standard only because it has known nothing else and can afford nothing better.

The candidate for county attorney on the democratic ticket is going campaigning down in Gage county. But he might as well do his campaigning there as here so far as the effect it will have upon his foredoomed defeat.

From now on there will be political meetings galore, at which the issues of the campaign will be discussed from every point of view. No one who wants to vote intelligently need complain of lack of opportunity to inform himself.

The striking miners at Leadville evidently take no stock in the promises of the silverites that free coinage will soon right all their wrongs, or they would endure their grievances a few months until the free silver millennium shall be at hand.

It is to be noted that the World-Herald in its enumeration of councilmen who are to be replaced at the November election carefully omitted all mention of the vacancy which Councilman Wheeler is filling temporarily. Is this because the Bryan organ prefers to see Wheeler in the council to some good silver man?

Most of the Transmississippi Exposition association stockholders are going to vote for men for directors not because they expect them to favor a particular site, but because they have confidence in their ability to contribute to the success of the enterprise. It is these stockholders who will determine the personnel of the directory.

The democrats of Kentucky tried a silver candidate on a gold platform a year ago, and the result is a republican governor in Kentucky. The democrats of New York are now trying a gold candidate for governor on a silver platform and the result will be the same. The success of the republican ticket in New York is practically assured.

Hoke Smith is now telling southern democrats that party loyalty is paramount to all views on the money question. It was only a few short months ago that Bryan was telling everybody that devotion to free coinage was paramount to all party loyalty. The popocratic leaders might find it to advantage to hold a conference and get together.

The Denver Trades and Labor assembly has decided to send certain members to proselyte for free coinage among organized labor of the east. But when these delegates make their appearance, they will be at once recognized as the paid emissaries of the silver mine owners' interests, and their importunities will be discounted at least 16 to 1.

In their appeal for popular campaign contributions the popocratic managers neglected to state that they preferred good 100-cent United States dollars, but that condition must be understood. Let any one send a dollar that has been stamped at the free coinage mints of Mexico and see if he is not credited on his receipt with payment of just half the face value.

Railway rate makers are again complaining that the different roads are not living up to their agreements to maintain rates. And these same railway men will be at Washington again next winter asking congress so to amend the interstate commerce law that they can legally enter into pools and rate agreements. When they get before congress, too, they will put on a straight face and tell the committees that they do not know of a single instance where the anti-pooling provision of the law has been violated.

ACCEPTING FOREIGN SUPPORT.

Despite the repeated declarations of Mr. Bryan against any foreign interference in the financial affairs of this country, he accepts with avidity whatever support is offered from Europe to his cause. In his speech at Wilmington, Del., he referred to the letter of Prince Bismarck to the governor of Texas, in which the eminent German statesman said he has "always had a predilection for bimetallism" and expressed the belief that "if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of an international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation." Now this is somewhat vague and suggests that Bismarck still feels as he said he felt while in office, that his views in regard to bimetallism are not infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. The great statesman had the good sense to show some deference to men who had thoroughly studied the laws of finance, something which Mr. Bryan and his followers refuse to do.

But what of these foreign views and the men who express them? It is true that there is a strong sentiment in Europe and particularly in Germany in favor of international bimetallism, but it is not extensive among those whom Mr. Bryan would designate the "common people." The men who want bimetallism are for the most part the great land owners, who lease their lands to tenant farmers and who, like the American silver mine owners, would like to increase the value of their property at the expense of the great body of consumers. It is these men who are in a great measure responsible for the discrimination against American meats and other products by Germany and other European countries. They are opposed by the wage-earning classes for the obvious reason that their policy contemplates higher prices for commodities without promising a corresponding advance in the pay of labor. In Europe it is distinctly a class conflict—the wage workers against the titled and wealthy land owners who do not themselves cultivate their lands, but lease them and live in luxury upon the rentals.

These men see little prospect of any European government taking the initiative for international bimetallism and it is easy to understand that they are quite willing the United States shall try alone the perilous experiment of free silver, knowing that whatever disaster resulted only this country would suffer. If they got no benefit from such a policy on our part they would not in the least degree be injured by it and could regard with entire complacency the financial convulsion and industrial paralysis here that would ensue. Surely no intelligent American will be deceived or misled by these foreign views in behalf of the free silver movement, coming as they do from men who are wholly indifferent to the preservation of our national credit and honor and whose efforts have been hostile to our commercial interests.

But what sort of consistency is there in Mr. Bryan quoting the views of anybody in favor of international bimetallism? That is not what he and his party want. There is not a reference to international bimetallism in either of the platforms on which Mr. Bryan stands. What he and his supporters demand is that the United States shall have a financial system of its own, entirely independent of other nations. This, of course, it could not have if it entered into an international agreement and if Mr. Bryan should be elected it is reasonable to assume that he would refuse to enter into such an agreement. But the popocratic candidate, like the proverbial drowning man, catches at every straw.

THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia is a guest of Queen Victoria and the character of his reception indicates that he will receive that distinguished consideration which befits his standing among the world's sovereigns. So far as known this visit of the czar to England has no political significance bearing upon the European situation. His sojourn in Germany gave opportunity for expressions in the interest of continued peace and it would seem that his present tour is rather intended to promote friendly relations between the great empire over which he rules and the other great European powers. There is no reason to doubt that Nicholas desires the maintenance of peace. His character and temperament forbid any other conclusion and these exchanges of royal courtesy must have a tendency to strengthen the sentiment of international amity. But the czar cannot fail to discover while in England, if he is not already aware of it, the existence of a very general public sentiment that there should be some aggressive action at once regarding the burning question of Armenia and he is pretty sure to find that British opinion holds Russia largely responsible for the continuance of Turkish barbarities in the treatment of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman empire. Whether this will make any impression upon him it is impossible to say, but he will be wiser after his visit than before.

It is noted that the greatest precautions are taken to guard the czar from the danger of possible assassination and undoubtedly there is such danger, though it may be much exaggerated. The fact of his going abroad is evidence of courage which ought to win him immunity from danger, but there are thousands of men with bitter memories of wrongs at the hands of his predecessors who would not hesitate to revenge themselves upon him if given opportunity.

The latest popocratic campaign document consists of garbled extracts from speeches of James G. Blaine, John Sherman, Daniel Webster, Secretary Carlisle and others, purporting to show that they once were in favor of the present proposition for the free coinage of silver. All these extracts have time and again been shown to have been garbled or half quotations, but that does not prevent their circulation with the authority of the popocratic managers. The Bryanite campaign of forgery and misrepresentation has but begun. Before it is finished the Bryan people will have added several other more despicable campaign methods to their stock in trade.

SEWALL IN A DUAL ROLE.

The disclosure that Mr. Sewall, the popocratic candidate for vice president, while professing to favor free silver requires gold contracts in his business transactions, is followed by the statement that he is indirectly, if not directly, working for the election of the republican ticket. It is well known that Mr. Sewall is the president of the American Merchant Marine association. The Cleveland Leader notes receiving a letter from the association, which has its headquarters in New York, inclosing the plank of the republican national platform in favor of protection to American shipping and also an extract from the letter of acceptance of Major McKinley upon the same subject. This letter strongly indorses the position taken by the republican party and its candidate, being in this respect entirely consistent with the past course of Mr. Sewall, who as an extensive ship owner has always favored protection to that interest.

The fact that Mr. Sewall demands gold contracts in his business transactions he may justify on the ground that a number of other free silverites do the same thing—such champions of that policy, for example, as Senator Stewart and Governor Altgeld, but what must the populists, who profess such profound sincerity in the advocacy of their principles, think of a man who not only does this, but is active in promoting a distinctly republican policy which they are not less hostile to than they are to the gold standard? And what must they think of the sincerity of Mr. Bryan, whom they accept as a good enough populist, in standing by Mr. Sewall and completely ignoring Thomas E. Watson, whom they nominated for the vice presidency? It is quite possible that Mr. Bryan is indifferent as to the result regarding either of his running mates. He is looking out for himself and that gives him quite enough to do. But the fact remains that he has endorsed a protectionist and a man who does the very thing, in the matter of private contracts, which the Chicago and populist platforms condemn. It would seem that the cumulative evidence that Mr. Mr. Sewall is playing a dual role would induce self-respecting populists to abandon support of the Chicago ticket.

LOCATING THE EXPOSITION.

Omaha is very fortunate in having several available sites for the Transmississippi exposition. It is doubtful, however, whether it is prudent at this time to begin a contest over the location. While we have already secured stock subscriptions in excess of the $300,000 minimum, we cannot hope to make the exposition what it should be until we have assurance of at least $500,000 in stock subscriptions. A contest over the location will tend to block further efforts in this direction.

It is to be deplored that conditions have arisen since the opening of the presidential campaign which have embarrassed the promoters of the enterprise. Many men of large means and heavy property owners are holding back because of the money stringency and the uncertainty of the industrial outlook. Until these clouds are cleared away it will be difficult if not impossible to raise the full amount that will be required to place the success of the exposition beyond a doubt. A bitter contest over location is therefore to be deprecated for many reasons.

It is to be expected that the friends of the various competing sites will vote for directors whom they consider predisposed in their favor. Yet it is a serious question whether the best site can be chosen by such a method. The first consideration should be the capacity of the men selected to manage the exposition for the task that will devolve upon them. It is also imperative that the new board of directors shall be of such character and commercial standing as to inspire confidence not only in this community but in the entire transmississippi country. While all classes and interests should have fair representation on the directory, we must see to it that the men placed in charge of the exposition management possess the requisite energy, enterprise and business ability. The desire to have the exposition located in a particular neighborhood must not blind the partisans of that locality to the more important considerations that should determine the choice of directors.

A few men in this city have been elected to the council who made good records and retired holding the respect of their constituents. It does not follow because many councilmen have betrayed their constituents and disgraced themselves that good men cannot go into the council without suffering in reputation and social standing. The demand of the hour is for high-class men. Every consideration argues that such men be nominated and if the republican convention shall make wise selections there can be no doubt of their success at the polls.

Commissioner of Pensions Murphy ventures the opinion in his annual report that the pension list has reached its maximum, and from now on, unless the pension laws are made more inclusive, will show an annual decrease in the total. This opinion has been reinforced by the statistics of the Grand Army of the Republic, given out at the national encampment last month. The pension bureau, however, even without changes in existing laws, is bound to remain an important branch of the government for years to come.

Our extraordinary contemporary down street predicts that the democrats will carry the councilmanic ticket this fall and that the republican majority will be reversed. This remarkable prediction is coupled with the statement that democratic candidates for the council are very scarce. Did it ever happen before in the political history of this city that democratic candidates were scarce when there was the slightest chance of their being elected? This prediction is of a piece with that which promises us that New York will give Bryan 50,000 majority.

Times are dull. Money is scarce. Citizens who heretofore sent their children to private schools or kindergartens now permit the little ones to attend the public schools, which are overcrowded. The free nurseries for babies, called kindergartens, cannot meet the demands for sittings. This state of things has resulted in a call for ten new pianos to be paid for by the taxpayers. It is a costly fad and the chances are the school board will be besieged by piano dealers until it makes the necessary appropriation. The babies must have music.

There Are Others.

Chicago Times-Herald

Free silver and repudiation isn't all Bryanism represents. It stands also for free trade and federal deficiencies.

Wage Earners Resent It.

Indianapolis Journal.

As the earnings from wages in this country approximate $7,200,000,000 a year, a proposition to scale the purchasing power of the money in which they are paid involves consequences of vital importance to those who work for wages.

Conditions Already Apparent.

Chicago Tribune.

The Omaha World-Herald, Mr. Bryan's paper, has the assurance to announce that Mr. McKinley will fail to carry his own congressional district or county. Mr. Bryan himself is absent just at present, but he should admonish his editor not to get silly or make his paper ridiculous.

An Amusing Straddle.

Chicago Journal.

John Boyd Thacher, democratic candidate for governor of New York, is a man with a convenient conscience. He favors gold as a candidate for state office, but as a loyal democrat he is the advocate of free silver in national politics. No doubt he keeps himself guessing how he is going to vote.

Magic of the Rabbit's Foot.

Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Bryan pretty well defined the character of his votaries in his speech at Salisbury, N. C., on Wednesday last when presented with a rabbit's foot. He said: "If the people who have given me rabbits' feet in this campaign will vote for me, there is no possible doubt of my election." People who believe in the magic power of the government to convert 50 cents' worth of silver into 100 cents merely by ordering its free coinage are quite capable of believing in the virtue of a dead rabbit's foot to charm away evil.

The Raid of Spoilsmen.

Chicago Chronicle.

The country has made slow and painful progress in getting rid of the spoils system. But it has made progress which is very gratifying. And this is reason enough, even if there were no better reason, why the populists should be crushed next November. A party which appeals to the longings of the idle and the dissolute for access to the public crib, which offers to degrade and debauch all branches of the public service in reward of party service deserves nothing less than overwhelming and final destruction for that one crime if it were guilty of no other.

The British in Egypt.

Chicago Post.

Few observers who have been watching the steady progress of the Anglo-Egyptian exposition up the Nile will believe that it will be content to stop at Dongola, its nominal objective point, which has been reached and occupied. To stop or come back from there would remind the world of the famous achievement of the Duke of York and his 20,000 men of nursery memory. Beyond Dongola, and more than 150 miles away as the crow flies across the desert, lies Khartoom, the real seat of all the Dervish expeditions against Egypt. The English have never forgiven their government for marching to Khartoom too late to rescue Gordon and marching back again without having taught the Arabs a lesson which would not need repeating in our time. That was one of the most heroic yet bootless marches in the annals of England's many hazardous expeditions into the fastnesses of hostile countries. That this shall not be as bootless depends on its continuance to Khartoom and an indefinite occupation of this outpost for the safety of Egypt.

THE FALL IN PRICES.

An Analysis of the Export Price of Leading Agricultural Products.

Country Gentleman.

The record of export prices, while illustrating the effect of manifest causes in lowering values of farm products, shows neither a uniform reduction nor a permanent and continuous decline. It does not threaten the farmer with a sliding scale leading to collapse and bankruptcy. A large element in the reduction has been the lessened cost of transportation, narrowing the margin between eastern and western prices, sometimes helping the prairie farmer while hurting his brother of the seacoast. Another cause, overproduction, applies only to certain crops—a few great staples. The following export prices, as compiled from official records from the Cincinnati Price Current, shows a heavy decline, as compared with previous decades, and some falling off, as compared with last year for all products named except wheat, flour and cotton:

	Past Year.	Preceding Year.	Ten Years to '95.	Ten Years to '85.
Wheat, bushel	65.5	57.5	83.5	114.1
Flour, barrel	356.0	338.0	451.0	586.0
Corn, bushel	37.8	42.9	50.7	58.9
Cotton, lb	8.1	5.8	9.0	12.2
Bacon and hams, lb	8.3	8.7	8.4	9.4
Lard, lb	6.6	7.7	7.7	9.7
Pork, lb	5.7	7.1	6.8	8.0
Beef, salted, lb	5.5	5.7	5.6	7.5
Butter, lb	15.2	16.3	16.4	18.6
Cheese, lb	8.4	9.1	9.2	10.7
Tobacco, lb	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9

There has been little decline in meats and in tobacco. Salted beef stands at the average of the preceding decade. Butter and cheese are materially reduced. The heaviest decline is in cereals and cotton, the result of overproduction. It is plainly seen that there is no uniformity in the price of reduction.

There has been little if any change in the price of tobacco in a quarter of a century, though a comparison with the previous quarter would show an increase. Cheese has declined because of inferior average quality and the bad repute due to the sale of filled cheese. Butter is lower because we export only low qualities, while other nations sell superior grades. Meats have declined somewhat, as compared with the earlier decade of relative scarcity, in this country and Europe, but not much in the past twelve years. Wheat is higher than last year, but materially lower than in the 70s and 80s, because of larger production in Russia and Argentina. Corn doubled in value in a single year, and its price depends mainly on the quantity grown in this country. Cotton is another crop that depends on little else than production in the United States and the consumption in the mills of Europe and this country.

The course of prices in interior markets is often attended with extreme fluctuation. A study of Chicago Stock exchange prices presents some remarkable vagaries. For No. 2 corn the lowest since 1860 was 20 cents in 1861, although the highest rate of the same year was 45 cents. The highest in this long period was $1.12 in 1867, with 56½ cents as the lowest quotation of the same year. The lowest in 1863 was just twice that of 1862. The lowest quotation for No. 2 oats was 13 cents in 1861, next was 16 cents in 1860 and 1862, and 16½ cents in 1895. The highest in the period was 90 cents in 1864, 81 cents in 1865, and 74 cents in 1868. In fourteen years the highest quotation was at least twice that of the lowest in the same year, showing the extreme range of speculative prices.

UNDISPUTED FACTS.

Prices of Commodities Before and After the "Crime of '73."

Carl Schurz in Chicago.

Look at facts which nobody disputes. That there has been a considerable fall in prices of many articles since 1873 is certainly true. But was this fall caused by the so-called demonetization of silver through the act of 1873? Now, not to speak of other periods of our history, such as the period from 1838 to 1847—the Irish famine year—every old man knows that there was a considerable fall in prices; but this fall in prices was not confined to agricultural products alone. After the war cotton, for instance, dropped from $1 a pound in 1864 to 17 cents in 1871, and wool from $1 a pound to 40 cents—and in many industrial products there was a material decline in price before 1873. What happened before 1873 cannot have been caused by what happened in 1873. This is clear. The shrinkage after 1873 may, therefore, have been caused by something else. If the so-called demonetization of silver in 1873 caused the gold dollar, or the dollar on the gold basis, to become a 200-cent dollar at all, then it became a 200-cent dollar at once and for everything. It could not possibly be at the same time a 200-cent dollar for wheat and a 120-cent dollar for coal, and a 150-cent dollar for cotton, and a 100-cent dollar for corn, or for pitchforks, axes, wagons, plows, and reapers. I challenge anyone to gainsay this. Now for the facts. The act of 1873 in question became a law on the 12th of February. What was the effect? Wheat, rye, oats, and corn rose above the price of 1872, while cotton declined. In 1874 wheat dropped a little; corn made a jump upward, cotton declined; oats and rye rose. In 1875 there was a general decline. In 1876 there was a rise in wheat and a decline in corn, oats, rye, and cotton. In 1877 there was another rise in wheat, carrying the price above that of 1870, and up to that of 1871, years preceding the act of 1873.

Evidently, so far the 200-cent dollar had not made its appearance in any degree. (In all those years the greenbacks, in which prices were quoted in the market, were gradually rising in gold value from 1870 to 1878, when they touched par with gold, and the prices above quoted are in greenbacks.) But then in 1879 specie payments were resumed. Metallic money circulated again. And, more than that, the cry about "the crime of 1873" resounded in congress and in the country. Then at last the 200-cent gold dollar had its opportunity. Prices could no longer plead ignorance. What happened? In 1880 wheat rose above the price of 1879, likewise corn, cotton, and oats. In 1881 wheat rose again, also corn, oats and cotton. In 1882 wheat and cotton declined, while corn and oats rose. The reports here given are those of the New York market. They may vary somewhat from reports of farm prices, but they present the rise and declines of prices with substantial correctness.

These facts prove conclusively to every sane mind that for nine years after the act of 1873—six years before and three years after the resumption of specie payments—the prices of the agricultural staples mentioned, being in most instances considerably above 1860, show absolutely no trace of any such effect as would have been produced upon them had a great and sudden change in the purchasing power of the money of the country taken place; that it would be childish to pretend that, but for the act of 1873, those prices would be 100, or 50, or 25, or 10 per cent higher, and that therefore all this talk about the gold dollar having become a 200-cent dollar, or a 150-cent dollar, or 125-cent dollar, is—pardon the expression—arrant nonsense. Since 1882 the price of wheat has, indeed, very much declined, although in 1891 it reached once more in New York $1.09, while corn sold in 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 higher than in 1879. But if the act of 1873, which, had it really enhanced the purchasing power of the dollar, would have done so promptly and uniformly, produced no such effect for nine years after its enactment, it would be absurd to say that it produces it twenty years after its enactment. Is not this clear?

BRYANESQUE CONCEIT.

Great Wads of It Distributed on the Highways and Byways.

Kansas City Star (dem).

Mr. Bryan has discovered that the inflow of gold now in progress is due to "the mere nomination of a candidate for president on a free silver platform," and he continues: "My friends, if a nomination will start such a flow of gold to the United States, what will be the enormous flow when we actually have a president who is for free silver?" That may be put down as the most remarkable piece of financial philosophy which has yet come from Mr. Bryan. People who are acquainted with the international trade conditions recognize that this inflow of gold is due to large exports of merchandise and small imports. The August exports were $17,000,000 in excess of the imports, and the proportion has been about the same for this month. Even that would not suffice to bring back gold but for the fact that interest rates are high in New York, and some people there are perfectly willing to borrow gold from European capitalists and agree to pay gold back.

It would be interesting to know by what process of reasoning Mr. Bryan traces the inflow of gold to the nomination of a free silver candidate for president. If free silver is to have the effect of forcing Europeans to pay advanced prices for American goods, certainly it ought to have the effect of inducing Americans to hold their commodities until after the election instead of selling them so freely before. Or, perhaps, Mr. Bryan argues that the foreigners are in haste to buy American property and American securities while they are cheap, so as to profit from the great advance in prices, which, according to Mr. Bryan, is to be the effect of free silver coinage. If that is the case, how does it happen that holders of gold in this country are not falling over each other in their haste to get rid of their gold in exchange for property? Does Mr. Bryan think foreign capitalists are so much smarter than American capitalists in this respect?

Moreover, if there is such a disposition on the part of foreigners to buy American property before free silver advances values, why is it that these same capitalists are not buying silver on speculation? Silver has declined several cents an ounce during the past few weeks. Doubtless Mr. Bryan would explain that by applying the conspiracy theory, and declaring that the gold manipulators are purposely keeping silver down so as to make it appear that a free silver victory would not advance the price of silver. In other words, the gold conspirators are buying American property so as to profit from the success of free silver, and yet are doing all they can to prevent the election of a free silver candidate.

The logic is Bryanesque to the extremest degree.

A TELEGRAPHER'S TESTIMONY.

Observations of an Operator in Free Silver Mexico.

Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.)

The Railroad Telegrapher, published at Peoria, Ill., for the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America, has a letter from Mr. A. S. Dorsey with reference to Mexico. He says that Mexico is not what it was eight or ten years ago. At one time the railroads employed all Americans for operators, and the wages were not less than $100 a month, and from that to $125 and $150 a month. This was at a time when Mexican money was worth 88 cents on the dollar in gold.

Things have changed. Mexican operators began to be introduced, and wages went down. Now all the roads but one are employing nearly all Mexican operators, and they get $25 to $40 Mexican money, worth about 50 cents on the dollar in our money. Even on the one exceptional road, the Mexican operators are getting a foothold. A man there who earns $35 a month enjoys a comparative distinction, since the masses earn less, though it is only $17.50 in our money.

The same writer says section hands get 62 cents a day, equal to 31 cents of our money, and ranchers and farmers pay hands 25 to 30 cents a day, equal to 12½ to 15 cents of the silver money of the United States.

Do the workingmen of this country envy the prosperity that the Bryanites say free silver has given to Mexico? Do they desire to see the United States reduced to the monetary basis and the wage scale which, as the populists boast, has made Mexico so prosperous?

COMPETITION IN GAS.

Beautiful in Theory, but Rarely Found in Practice.

Chicago Record.

In an article on Chicago gas affairs the Economist of this city says the relations between the various Chicago gas companies are now more harmonious than has been the case for some time. All the present gas interests, it is said, the Ogden company included, will unite to secure from the next general assembly legislation in the interest of closer union. "It is now, of course, evident," says the Economist, "that there is a complete understanding between the old fuel gas companies and the Hyde Park Mutual fuel and the Universal. The Universal now has its plant, which will be the largest single plant in the world, and which will have a capacity almost equal to the entire output of the Chicago gas companies, almost completed. The plant will be ready to start fires next month, but practically no mains have been laid, and there is apparently no intention of laying but a small amount. It is evident some understanding exists for the sale of the product of the Universal plant, and there seems to be every likelihood that it will supply not only the Mutual Fuel company, but also a large part of the gas needed by the Chicago gas companies."

Here again is evidence of the inevitable failure of attempts to secure effectual competition in the gas business. There is a state law designed to prevent the consolidation of such companies, and it is effectual in preventing formal combinations. But in reality the different gas companies act in thorough accord with one another, and from the very nature of things they will continue to do so, no matter how many new ones come into the field. Under the plea that competition will be the means of securing cheaper gas for the people "boodle" aldermen now and then put through the council a franchise for a new company. But the long-looked for competition never comes. Before the plant of the new company is in working order it is found conducting its business in harmony, if not in actual co-operation with the old companies. The granting of the new franchise has simply meant the creation of more securities on which the people are compelled to pay dividends.

The gas business is a natural monopoly. The way to provide cheap gas is for the municipality to recognize the business as a monopoly and then place that monopoly under municipal control. Competition will never accomplish the desired result.

GETTING EXCITED.

The Handwriting on the Wall Agitates Candidate Bryan.

Kansas City Star (ind. dem.)

Mr. Bryan in his speech at Richmond Friday took occasion to read out of the party those democrats who have exercised the privilege of upholding the gold standard. He said: "I want to warn you who are contemplating desertion from the democratic party that the man who, in the face of such an enemy, goes to the rear and is found in secret conference with the enemy, is a traitor upon whom the brand shall be placed, and he shall not come back again." This is the most emphatic language which Mr. Bryan has used since he began his itinerancy, and it may be said that it is at least a distinct digression from his well worn arguments in favor of free coinage. As to what the effect of his utterance will be time alone will tell. If Mr. Bryan has any conservative followers it is doubtful whether this outbreak will meet with their approval. It was, to say the least, a tactical blunder. The resentment which the free silver nominee manifests toward the gold democrats indicates that he apprehends that their action will result in the defeat of his cause, and is a confession of fear that a more judicious leader would not have made.

Mr. Bryan is scarcely in a positon to criticise the democratic bolters, since he made bold proclamation in advance of the Chicago convention that in case that body declared for the existing standard he would quit the party. Had the advocates of the gold standard been in the majority at Chicago the country would doubtless have witnessed the spectacle of Mr. Bryan assisting in the organization of a new party on a free coinage basis. He surely ought to concede to others a right which he had openly reserved for himself.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

Union of Sound Money Men Against Free Silver Candidates.

Philadelphia Record (dem.)

Congressman Mercer, secretary of the republican congressional committee, is authority for the statement that wherever it shall appear that a sound money democrat has a better chance of election to congress than the republican candidate "steps will be taken to throw the strength of the republican forces to the gold standard democrat."

There are, of course, many states in which such a combination will be unnecessary; but there are, at least, an equal number in which it would be both desirable and feasible. And since such a course of action would accord alike with the dictates of patriotism and expediency, while extending to the political field the principle of reciprocity, the plan should be given the fullest possible application—as was long ago suggested in these columns. The sound money forces may fight together or separately in the presidential field; in the congressional field, however, they must close up their ranks if they would keep the silverites from slipping through the gaps and outflanking them.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The yell of the electoral college has not been arranged yet, but the prospect is that it will not have a silver tone.

Miss Mary Taylor, who is said to have been the heroine of the poem, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," died recently at Somerville, Mass.

Henceforth the ameer of Afghanistan is to be known as the "Light of the World." His majesty is having a gold coin struck to commemorate his new dignity.

One of the first signs of reviving business is a demand for extra-sized slates for the men who are figuring up the McKinley majorities in the several commonwealths.

Polk Wells, the noted train robber who died in the Iowa penitentiary a few days ago, willed his heart and skeleton and all the bullets found in his body to the man who married Polk's divorced wife.

James Clinton, formerly well known socially in Baltimore, has done a somewhat unusual thing. Several years ago he enlisted as a private in the United States army, and, solely through his personal merits, he has risen to the grade of second lieutenant.

When Governor Bradley of Kentucky goes away on stumping tours or for private business he always pays Acting Governor Worthington for his services to the state out of his own pocket. When he is away on the state's business he lets the state pay the man who takes the executive chair.

Napoleon Bonaparte was one of the United States pensioners paid at the Baltimore subtreasury on Tuesday. He was questioned as to his identity before he received his money and gave satisfactory evidences of his deserts as a union soldier in the war of the rebellion. George Washington is another pensioner paid there.

Homer S. Cummings, "Sam" Fessenden's law partner, whom the Connecticut democrats have nominated for secretary of state, proves to be only 26 years old. He was a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific school at Yale in 1891 and of the Yale Law school in 1893. He was a leading scholar at Yale and on three occasions represented the university in debates against Harvard.

"Labby" woke up in the Engadine the other day to find himself famous, but in a left-handed way. A Swiss paper announced the arrival of "Sir Labouchere, member of the Chamber of Lords of Great Britain and vice president of the Honorable Company of the South African Indies." "Poor Labby!" comments an English paper, "to think that all his efforts to sit upon the Chartered Company should end in this."

The Chicago Tribune reiterates the story that it is the general belief in Indiana that Senator Daniel W. Voorhees will soon retire from public life because of the condition of his health. His trouble is understood to be an affection of the heart. His term in the United States senate will end in March next. He has served in that body uninterruptedly since November, 1877, having been appointed by Governor Williams at that time to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

Washington Post: The old story. Backed by the powers, secure of dupes ready and willing to do her work, who so ferocious and so overbearing as Great Britain? Left to herself, who so quick to leave the field and occupy herself with "hope?" Has it not been said—and truly—that for 100 years England has not, single-handed, fought a people who were trousers or were acquainted with modern implements of war?

Boston Advertiser: Admitting that public feeling in Great Britain has been so outraged that the government would never again be supported in siding with Turkey, the government is alleged to declare that "if the powers cannot co-operate in ending the carnage caused by Turkish misrule, the only course open to Great Britain is to stand aside and hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs." There is high moral courage for you. The boldness of such a stand is simply sublime.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It is admitted on all sides that the real reason why the continental powers will oppose England taking the initiative in dealing with the Turkish question is because of her occupation of Egypt. At the time of the Arabi Pasha revolt she asked France to jointly interfere with her, but France refused and England acted alone. There is no doubt that the benefits to Egypt have been of the most material character, but as England still refuses to withdraw from the country, alleging that the time is not yet ripe, the powers, who have all along looked jealously on her, accuse her of breach of faith and doubtless declare to each other that she would play the same game if she secured a foothold in Turkey.

JOKERS' CAMPAIGN.

Chicago Record: "What was that fine sentiment that Bryan got off the other day?"

"He said we must not drop the bough of thorns upon the corns of labor."

Indianapolis Journal: "What does he mean by an appreciated dollar?" asked Weary Watkins, as the free silver advocate was holding forth. "More'n I know," answered Hungry Higgins. "Fur as that goes, I'd appreciate a nickel if I could git hold of it."

Buffalo Express: Lemuel Jones—"I tell yo' if you votes de silvah ticket you is a repudiationist." Hoke Jackson—"Hole on dar, chile; doan you get funny an' call me any indecent names or you'll be lookin' for a doctah wiv a needle and plenty of thread."

Chicago Record: "Talk about your golden autumn; there's lots of silver in nature too."

"Yes, but it's mostly frost or moonshine."

Chicago Post: "What is the difference," the major asked, between puffs at his seed and Havana filler with the Wisconsin wrapper—"what is the difference between Mr. Bryan and Buffalo Bill?"

"Give it up," replied the man with the winter overcoat and the tan bicycle shoes; "what is the difference between Mr. Bryan and Buffalo Bill?"

"Buffalo Bill," said the major, "has a show."

Indianapolis Journal: "What are you reading, Johnny?" asked the father.

"Just a book of fairy tales," said the son.

"Seems to me you are getting too old to be interested in that sort of thing."

"Really," remarked the mother. "Didn't I hear you last evening reading the prediction that Bryan would carry New York?"

SELF-SATISFIED.

Chicago Post.

Softer than the summer breezes
Gently wafted from the south
Are the tintinnabulations
Of my automatic mouth.

How I love its giddy gurgle,
How I love its ceaseless flow,
How I love to wind my mouth up,
How I love to hear it go!

TWO POETS.

Somerville Journal.

The poet sat in his easy chair,
In a library rich and grand,
With etchings, and busts, and cases of rare
Old books on every hand.
He sipped his wine, and he smoked his pipe,
As in luxury he wrote;
But the poem he polished in languid ease
No living man can quote.

Another poet in an attic high
Bent over a table bare;
And he thought, as he worked, with a tired sigh,
Of the man in the easy chair.
He was hungry and faint, for life with him
Was mostly unbroken fast;
But the poem he wrote, to earn a meal,
Will live while the world shall last.

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Is just as important to a proper toilet as any other feature of man's dress,

The fall styles, for those that like them, are rather gay this season and some of the color combinations are very attractive. We have a beautiful assortment that ranges all the way from grave to gay and the prices are as attractive as the goods.

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