WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Documents by the Million Printed and Distributed Significant Demand for Specches on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Sept 25 .- (Correspondence of The Ree.) - The Riterary bureaus of the national campaign committees have never, since the war, done such efficient work as in the present contest. Political managers say this is a reading campaign. Usually the great demand is for small pamphlets and leaffets touching the main Issues. This year the cry is for exhaustive documents laying bare every phase of the great financial question which is agitating the country from center to circumference. The democratic campaign committee has issued one seventysix page pamphlet. The republicans tipped the high-water mark in a document consist ing of forty pages, and, strange to say, this is one of the most popular pamphlets in their list. The demand has been phenomenal and probably exceeds anything in the history of

political campaigns.

Already the republican committee has issued over 20,000,000 copies of speeches made in congress by prominent men on the silver and tariff questions, and in one day recently shipped an aggregate of 792,000 doc-uments, all of them going to republican state committees and congressional candi-dates to be distributed among voters. Here in Washington the congressional headquar ters form a distinct feature of interest, and something about the inside workings of a



J. W. BABCOCK, CHAIRMAN.

great campaign and the men who are directing its operations and the methods they em-

will not be amiss. quarters in some by-street of Washington where a few clerks and a small mailing force were employed in sending out about 1,000,000 copies of congressional speeches to candidates for congress. In this campaign the committee occupies the entire second floor of the Hotel Normandie for its execu-tive force, consisting of editorial writers, stenographers, clerks and messengers; near by the committee has rented two buildings where about 150 clerks and packers are employed in folding and shipping documents QUARTERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee rooms at the Normandie overlook McPherson Square, and are among the most pleasant quarters in the capita There are, altogether, ten spacious apart-ments, including two basement rooms, where some of the light packing is done. Pive of the number are occupied by the officers and their assistants. The remainder are reception rooms and apartments devoted to the use of the executive staff, typewriters and telephone attendants.

The officers of the committee are Repre sentative Joseph W. Rabcock of Wisconsin chairman; Representative Lewis D. Apsley of Massachusetts, vice chairman; Repre-sentative David H. Mercer of Nebraska, secretary; Warner P. Sutton, assistant secretary; and William B. Thompson of Washington, treasurer. With something like inspired foresight

there was this year a much earlier organization of the committee's working force than usual. The republican convention was held June 18, but weeks prior thereto the energetic chairman of the committee had his headquarters located in one of the most accessible parts of the city and a force at work preparing the printed matter that was to be sent out during the campaign. At that time it was supposed that the issue would be well defined between the protective tariff and the Wilson law. statesmen anticipated that the silver question would project itself upon the political



LEWIS D. APSLEY, VICE CHAIRMAN. arena like an avalanche. The declaration of the St. Louis convention for the gold standard sounded the key note of the cam-paign, but the gauge of battle had not yet been picked up by the opposition.

CHANGE OF PLANS. Then came the Chicago convention. Frecoinage was declared to be the policy of the democrats who nominated Mr. Bryan, and the hottest political campaign since the

war was begun.

Long before the managers had recovered from their surprise, long before the excitement which was engendered by this bold divergence of political declarations had sub-sided, the corgressional committee was at work. Even before the men had been selected who were to direct the campaign as members of the national committee, half a dozen printing presses were running and thousands upon thousands of documents pre-senting the sound money side of the question were going out from the Washington headquarters to the various states where republican success was in danger.

early days of Soptember upward of half a million documents a day were being mailed. To no man is due so much credit for the remarkable work which the republicans are doing as to Chairman Babcock.

Immediately after the organization of the national committee Babcock

national committee Babcock went to Cleve-land and had a conference with Chairman Hanna. He was able to report that 200,00b documents were going out from congressional headquarters each day, and that orders had been placed to increase the amount to 500,000. While the democrats and populists were still looking about for suitable headquarters, the republican chairman was sending out his first edition of 10,000 Campaign Text Books, which was soon, supplemented with further editions

the chairman, assisted by Vice Chairman Apsiev and Representative Mercer. The organization, however, is wholly the work of the chairman. How admirably the complete the complete that the complete the complete that the complete the chairman is represented in the list by two speeches, one attributing the MASSES the chairman, assisted by vice Chairman, Apsiey and Representative Mercer. The organization, however, is wholly the work of the chairman. How admirably the committee machinery operates is illustrated by the circumstance that a carlead of literature numbering 231,000 documents was re-ceived at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, Sep-tember 11, and by 6 o'clock 200,000 of the documents had been placed in envelopes and reshipped to different states. The w'tole system of bookkeeping by which these thousands of pamphlets are kept account of, so that a glance at the record will show how many documents of any description are on hand how many have been issued, what number are being printed, etc. was the plan of the chairman. As a result there has been no confusion, no blundering, no delay, but every part of the work has been pushed with a steady energy that has chal-lenged the praise of republican leaders in all parts of the country.

Under Babcock's management the con-



DAVID H. MERCER, SECRETARY.

gressional committee has developed from an institution auxiliary in character-except in a congressional campaign—to one of in fluence paramount with any working de partment of the republican organization. He is a Vermonter by birth, but a west-erner by choice and affiliation. One of his colleagues recently said: "He went to Iowa and Wisconsin with nothing but an axe on his shoulder, and hewed his way to wealth and influence by hard work and en-ergy." He is a remarkable combination of those qualities that make great men in the TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

As chairman of the congressional committee in 1804, he contributed more than any single individual to the success of the republican cause. The democrats controlled the house in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses by great majorities. In the Fifty-fourth their number was reduced to 105, out of a total membership of 357. The republicans that year waged one of the most carefully managed campaigns in the history of the party. General attention was quickly fixed upon the hustling chairman who had wielded the thunderbolts. In the organization of the house he was given the chairmanship of the committee on the District of Columbia, and common report in congressional circles is that he passed more beneficial bills and wiped from the statute books more obsolete legislation than any member that ever filled the posi tion. Babcock is what popular parlance designates a "mixer," a hale fellow well

nanded by disposition and a natural-born campaigner. He is in politics for the excitement and because it affords an escape for his pent-up enterprise.

net with all men, shrewd in business, open



VILLIAM B. THOMPSON, TREASURER.

upbuilding of the committee is Vice Chair man Apsiey. He is the most popular mem-ber of the Massachusetts delegation in the house, and was associated with Babcock in the management of the congressional campaign in 1894. The two men are warm friends. He is strictly self-made, president and treasurer of the Apsley Rubber company of Massachusetts, and like his Wis-consin associate, not in politics for the salary, but the pleasure of it. He has helped to introduce business methods inte political campaigning and to redeem practi cal politics from the reproach and odium of corrupt methods. Men like these make politics respectable and a legitimate object of ambition. The best commentary on their work is that they closed their accounts at the head of the committee in 1894, after a signally successful campaign, with not a dollar outstanding.

WORK OF SECRETARY MERCER. Representative Mercer, the secretary committee, represents the Omaha district in the house. A better choice could not have been made. He is another type of the high class westerner, popular, aggressive, self-reliant and practical. He ha worked as a harvest hand in the summer taught school in the winter and practiced politics between times. A man of broad xperience in many fields of enterprise, he has proven one of the best working members of the house. It was natural that a man who had overcome untold difficulties to pass a bill in the last hours of congress appropriating \$150,000 to support a Trans-mississippi Exposition at Omaha should not escape a keen observer like Babcock in or ganizing his committee. He was offered the

secretaryship and accepted it. Warner P. Sutton, assistant secretary, are day by having guests to dinner almost every neither of them members of congress. The night. either of them members of congress. former is one of the leading business men disinterested character, and the latter is eyes are bright and shrewd, and he might an experienced diplomat and a successful easily pass for 70. He was born in New politician, who served his country for many Brunswick, and has been in practice in this years with marked ability as consul general to Mexico, and as chief clerk, by Mr. Blaine's appointment, of the Panamerican congress. Mr. Thompson has served the committee faithfully as treasurer in several previous campaigns and is one of the har-monious elements in the concert of lead-

ers who are commanding the batteries at the Washington end of the campaign. They have waged a remarkable campaign cago convention the great work of the com- her pipe with the determination never to mittee was beginning to tell, and from all use it again. The old lady became consections of the country republican party vinced recently that smoking was shortenmanagers were writing the chairman that ing her life. "Aunt" Hannah still enjoys managers were writing the chairman that the timely work performed by his committee good health and is looking forward to the timely work performed by his committee good health and is looking forward to the celebration of her 108th birthday. sands who had been stampeded for free sil ver were returning to the republican fold.

DOCUMENTS PRINTED. The committee has so far printed twenty three different documents. The most popular one is a sixteen-page condensation of speech delivered by Representative James T. McCleary of Minnesota in the house last February. The speech was made in reply to his colleague, Representative Towne, who was generally credited with making the best speech on the silver ques-tion in the last session of congress. The committee has already issued 2,500,000 copies soon supplemented with further editions reaching an aggregate of 50,000. Chairman Hanna could but be pleased, and commended the work of the pushing westerner in terms of highest praise. As a result of the conference the jurisdiction of the congressional committee was largely extended, and the chairman was authorized to take the state committees as well as the congressional nominees under his care. He was given carte blanche in other material respects.

ENORMOUS SHIPMENTS.

All the campaign very popular document is the conversational form. This is a document amazingly popular with students of the question. Four neighbors discuss the problem during three evenings. Each has different views and advances his specific argument from the standpoint of a popularity strong, considering her great age.

list by two speeches, one attributing the financial difficulty to deficiency of revenue, of revenue, mous speech la which he spassage of all the Pa-Stewart and he only roll against it.

Striking Facts for Wage Earners and Housekgepers.

Housekgepers.

Housekgepers.

Table suit, per pound common eart, per pound from which becomes and because which becomes the beauty with the wood.

The NEOESSARIES OF LIFE Sheet branches.

Sheet translation was browned.

Striking Facts for Wage Earners and Housekgepers.

Wash browns.

Wash tube wood.

Inches wood.

Sheet branches.

Sheet branches. and another embodying his famous speech in the senate of August 20, 1893, in which he gave a complete history of the passage of the act of 1873, showing that all the Pacific const senators, including Stewart and Jones, voted for the bill on the only roll call which was had on the measure in the senate, while he himself voted against it

This pamphlet gives copious extracts from the speeches of Senators Stewart and Jones, delivered in 1874 in advocacy of the gold standard. Sixteen months after "the crime of "73" they commended gold as vociferously ard in Omaba. as they now denounce it. The practice of even to Mr. Bryan, of quoting Mr. Blaine as opposing the demonstration of silver, from a speech delivered in the senate in 1878 induced the committee to print 1,000.

copies of the full text of the document, which has been sent into every part of the country. The committee has reports that the reaction created by this speech among republicans who for a time became wedded to the free silver doctrines is exceedingly marked. TARIFF SPEECHES. The list includes speeches delivered by Hon. L. D. Apsley, Representative Dingley of Maine, Representative Martin N. John-

son of North Dakota, an able refutation of the "Seven Financial Conspiracies;" a speech by Representative Mercer and Reed's great tariff speech of 1894. The tariff quesion, by the way, is treated directly in but four of the documents issued by the com-mittee. They are "Apsley on Reciprocity," Reed on the tariff, Blaine's reply to Gladstone, reprinted from the North Amer can Review, and Grosvenor on the effects of Wilson bill. indirectly, in connection the money question, the tariff is with the money question, the tariff is touched upon in the speech of Congressman Mercer, and in a document, in conversa-tional form, entitled "The Poor Looking

forward. One of the most fetching documents is sued by the committee is the speech of Judge George W. Aldredge of Texas, which the silver question with a judicious and highly seasonable injection of westers Judge Aldredge is a democrat. He delivered his interesting speech some months



WARNER P. SUTTON, ASSISTANT SEC'TY.

sefore the national conventions were held. and Senator Caffery of Louisiana, having inserted it in his remarks in the senate, it becomes frankable matter and is sent out by the committee in franked envelopes by ens of thousands.

Among the ammunition used by the republicans in the chance is the printed form have a fighting chance is the printed form of the address of Secretary Carlisle to the workingmen of Chicago, delivered last April. There has been an enormous demand for that time, however, there has been a considerable influx of capital, and railroads have been built, factories established, mines have been built, factories established, mines and there has been consideration. pared by the committee for circulation is ble progress toward a general development a compilation of the leading features of the anti-tariff utterances of Mr. Bryan in "These things have required the employthe house, March 16, 1892, and January 13,

The committee finds that in sections where the silver question has been thoroughly covered in the way of documents the tariff question is slowly but surely coming to the ront as an issue. The earliest demands for ariff literature came from southern states.

A great many orders came from the Pacific coast. In the east and middle states the demand was wholly for sound money literature. Within the past two weeks, how-ever, orders are increasing in number from the middle section of states and the demand s gradually extending eastward. Chairman Babcock and his associates regard this as one of the most favorable symptoms of a reaction and upon it base strong hopes that the 1st of October will see the tariff ques tion overshadowing the money problem

CHURCH IS OPEN.

Boston Transcript, Our pastor comes to work refreshed— Looks like another man; An' Satan trembles when he sees That healthy coat o' tan.

Fis, pastor like a giant comes To wrastle 'rig'nal sin; An' wife she wrastles 'rig'nal sleep Of husband's with a pin.

ne never somnolates, herself— Ketch Huldy doin' that; ne'd lose th' sermon—perhaps a look At Missis Jones's hat.

Th' church's debt we tackle now, By varied ways an' means; When moral suasion won't prevail, Try oysters, pies an' beans.

THE OLD-TIMERS.

William Henry Smith of Burlington came o Iowa in August, 1833, and has lived in Burlington ever since, and unless an older settler is heard from he will be regarded as the pioneer of the pioneers.

Joseph Bowman, one of the pioneers in the collar industry, of Troy, N. Y., has just lied, at the age of 84 years. He did much o develop the collar industry and kept pace ith its developments.

Lady Georgianna Grey, aunt of Earl Grey anizing his committee. He was offered the is nearly 100 years of age, but, though she certaryship and accepted it.

William B. Thompson, the treasurer, and keep informed on politics and the talk of the

The oldest man at the bar of New York of Washington, whose interest in the re-publican cause is of the most sincere and was 93 years of age on July 30 last. His

> city for sixty years. A census of centenarians recently taken in France, gives 213 persons of 109 years or over, 147 of them women and 66 men. The oldest was a woman who had just died at 150, in a village of the Department of Haute Garonne. Nearly all the centenarians belonged to the lower ranks of life.
>
> After smoking tobacco fifty years or more

have waged a remarkable campaign Mrs. Hannah Chard, a Gloucester county, Within thirty days after the Chi- New Jersey, centenarian, has thrown away

Peter Neeb of Shelbyville, Ind., who cele brated his hundredth birthday last week, has been a moderate drinker of whisky all his life. He is in perfect health, is in possession of all his faculties, has never to his knowledge been sick in bed a day, and has never had the rheumatism. On his birthday he related his reminiscences of General Lafayette, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Calhoun and others.

Parthenia Bragg, a negress, who lives at Frogtown, a settlement of colored people, about six miles from Versailles, Ky., is probably the oldest inhabitant of the Blue

An Object Lesson Illustrating Retail Prices Under Free Silver in Mexico and the Gold Stand-

dozen Clothes pins, split, per dozen

Sommentrated Ive, per

Cannot fruit, all kinds, per tin....

are per vara:

vide, 25c.

wide, 21c.

wide, 44c

in the world.

. 714 and 10 cents.

Handsaws, 4 feet long......

dinary table knives, per dozen ... each double bandsaws, # feet....

Slop palls, according to size.
Kettles, iron, each, according to size.
Scissors, according to size.
Scissors, according to size.
Ordinary valle, leather
Ordinary valle, leather
Ordinary valle, paper.
Cook stove, No. 7, Mexican make.

Lanterns
Blank books, 150 pages, Mexican make
Blank books, 150 pages, Mexican make
Legal cap paper, fine quality, per
ream, Mexican make.
Note paper, per ream, Mexican
Writing fluid, per quart, Mexican
Cut nails, per keg, Mexican make.
Wire nails, per keg, Mexican make.

size, great in results.

work of 1,000,000,000 men.

A50

CENT

They are so little you hardly know you

are taking them. They cause no griping, yet they act quickly and most thoroughly. Such are the famous little pills known as

DeWitt's Little Early Rizers. Small in

Bohn "Queer Statistics" says that the

steam engines of the world represent the

Bottle of CUTICURA RESOL-

VENT, greatest of humor cures,

is often sufficient to complete

a permanent cure of the most

torturing and disfiguring of

ckin, scalp, and blood humors.

Speedy Cure Theatment for all Skin and Blood Hunges. — Warm baths with Curicura Star, gentle applications of Curicura (one-ment), the great skin cure, ned mild doses of Curicura Resolvent, greatest of humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. Price, Curicum, Sec. 1947, 25c.; Randyway, Stc. and \$1. Poyrus Dates to Curi. Cons., Sele Props. Readon.

is, pint

cheese, per

currency good for its face the world over.

PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

Guadalajara (Mex.) manufacture, 221

English manufacture, 77 inches wide, 69c. English manufacture, 83 inches wide, 75c.

English manufacture, 321/2 inches wide,

English manufacture, 31 inches wide, 22c. English manufacture, 33 inches wide, 18c. English manufacture, 28 inches wide, 15c.

Orizaba (Mex.) manufacture, 231/2 inches

Parras (Mex.) manufacture, 211/2 inches

English manufacture, 22 inches wide, 18c

Orizaba (Mex.) manufacture, 26 inches

English manufacture, 23 inches wide, 22c.

American manufacture, 27 inches wide

French manufacture, 24 inches wide, 38c

Monterey (Mex.) manufacture, 24 inches

United States manufacture, 23 inches

Parras (Mex.) manufacture, 22 inches

English manufacture, 24 inches wide, 25c. The Guadalajara sheeting, 23½ inches

known to American families. If a gardener in the United States wanted the cheapest

stuff he could buy for covering of his vege-

respond to this 10-cent Mexican sheeting.

An American farmer might use it for bay-stack covering, but not for sheets on his

OMAHA PRICES.

quality in this city, Mr. Kilpatrick said:

The foregoing list of Mexican goods and

rices was handed to Mr. Thomas Kilpatrick of Omaha, for examination. Replying to questions as to the price of goods of like

"We do not have any sheetings as narrow as 22½ inches, and we are not aware of their

being made in this country. To correspond with the 77-inch goods, we have 9-4, which is 81 inches, at 14½, 16½ and 18 cents per

'In muslins, we do not keep anything to

'American sheetings and mustins are

always recognized as being better than English goods, being indeed the best made

"Calicoes-To correspond with 2314 and

22 inch, we have the best brands of Amer-

ican calico, which we sell regularly at 5 and

6 cents, and when they are a little off in style, they are often sold at from 3 to 4

ents. To correspond with English manu-

acturers, 271/2 inches wide, we have a num

ber of fancy weaves, usually in French styles, very handsome, price 9 and 10 cents. As corresponding with French 31 inch, and Mexican 29½ inches, we have what we

think are about the same goods for from

can 2142 inch and English 22 inch, we do not have anything so narrow, and so far

as we know they are not used in this coun

try, but to correspond with the 26 inch Mexican at 25 cents, we have American made ginghams at 5, 6 and 7½ cents. We have nothing to correspond with the 23 leach greats.

"In Outing and Canton flannels, to cor-

espond with the American manufacture 27 nches wide at 31 cents, we retail goods at

"We have nothing to compare with the 24-inch French or 24-inch Mexican.

'United States manufactured jeans'

they may refer to what is known with us as corset jeans, and if so our price for the best quality is 10 cents."

HARDWARE PRICES.

Following is the list of prices of hard-ware and household utensils in Durango:

1.50 1

'Jeans-We are not sure what is meant

22-inch Mexican leans, but we think that

to 12½ cents.
"In Ginghams to correspond with Mexi-

table frames, what he would get would

Outing and canton flannels-

wide, 121/2c. English manufacture, 22 inches, 18c

Labor Commissioner Powers of Minnesota, in an address to Workingmen on Labor tay, made a sensible suggestion concerning the financial question. He suggested to all brief peaches, per pound to workingmen of middle age who had homes day, made a sensible suggestion concerning the financial question. He suggested to all workingmen of middle age who had homes and families, not to accept as gospel asser-Baking powder, per 1.50

Baking powder, per 1.60

These prices establish the fact that the cost of the necessaries of life in Mexico are in every instances treble what they are in many instances treble what they are in the cost of the tions of politicians with respect to the alleged evils of the gold standard. Instead, they were urged to discuss the matter with their wives, particularly the cost of living now compared with that of twenty or more Omaha. Every workingman, every house keeper will readily see from this comparison years ago. Mr. Powers declared that such Omaha. omparison will show that the average of comparison will show that the average of of prices what a great gulf there is between the condition of a free silver country and ceived will purchase more of the comforts that of the United States under a stable of life that were beyond the reach of most families twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Powers' suggestion is equally applicable to the conditions existing in silver standard countries. A comparison of wages, prices of the pecessaries of life and the cost of household utensils in Mexico and in this country brings home to heads of families the fact that depreciated dollars means higher prices for all articles. Several of these tables have appeared in The Bee. Later lists of prices in Mexico, from two reliable sources, are published, together with the Omaha price for the articles named. They deserve the thoughtful consideration the heads of homes in Omaha and vi cinity.

A MERCHANT'S OBSERVATIONS.

A letter from Mr. J. L. Pernet, a coffee dealer at Orizaba, Mexico, to Mr. H. C. Nall of Louisville, published in the Louisville Courier-Journal, contains some interesting statements on the condition of labor and

rices in Mexico. Mr. Pernet says:
"It does not require any great ability in
man who has lived in this country any length of time to clearly understand that if there is any great amount of prosperity ere it is not in any way, or to any exten whatever, caused by the fact that the cur-rent money of the country is silver, but on contrary, any man, with any experience and common sense enough to comprehend the simplest business proposition, can easily see that if silver has any effect on the gen-eral prosperity it is detrimental and not peneficial, and you may be absolutely sure that any man who makes a statement to the contrary is either without experience and ignorant of the truth, or for some reason of "The population of Mexico is about 12,-000,000; of this about 9,000,000 are Indians

who are in a state of semi-civilization; as a who are in a state of semi-civilization, as a rule peaceful, quiet and, in their way, in-dustrious, but generally very poor, though some individuals among them, and some tribes, have acquired considerable property These Indians supply the common labor of osing quotations on we wide, at 10 cents a vara, is the coarsest cot-ton cloth made. It cannot be compared with the imported sheeting, and is almost un-

S. 4s. ref. new. 1161; C. P. 1sts of 95... S. 4s. comp.new. 117 D. & R. G. 7s... S. 5s. ref. 111 D. & R. G. 4s... S. 5s. comp. 111 Frie 2ds. STABLE GOVERNMENT.

"As you know, up to about fifteen years ago the government of this country was very unstable, and it is only since the beginning of the administration of those in power Among the ammunition used by the republicans in the southern states where they bave a fighting chance is the printed form or embark in enterprises for the develop-

ment of operatives and mechanics from the outside world, and the activity that has resulted has been largely mistaken for pros rerity that has not yet become a certainty, have generally proven profitable, as well as certain branches of agriculture, but doubt if there is a railroad in the whole republic that declares a dividend, though they are all liberally subsidized by the government.

CURRENT WAGES. "Labor, as a rule, to which I know of no exception, is, as compared with that in the United States, poorly paid. "In this place, which is one of the most important manufacturing centers in this ountry, wages are paid as follows:

+	Journeymen brick and stone-
	masons 75 to 1.00
	Per Month.
	Railroad engineers (passenger)\$150 00
	Railroad engineers (freight) 140 00
- 13	Railroad firemen
- 13	Railroad brakemen
- Q	Railroad conductors (passenger) 110 00
- 1	Dallroad conductors (basenger) 110 01
	Railroad conductors (freight) 100 00
- 8	Section hands 6214 cents to \$1.25 per day,
- 7	owing to varying conditions, locality, etc.
-)	Wages of common laborers range from
-3	25 cents in some sections to 50 cents in
3	others, in rare cases little more, but 27%
	nonter man days to manufacture to the

cents per day is considered the average for the country. "This is not a complete list, but othe trades, as well as clerks, bookkeepers, etc. are paid in the same proportion, and in sil-

ver money, of which one can buy today \$1.90 for \$1 American money.
"I have not a list of prices of dry goods but they are relatively quite as high.

common lawn, 7 cents there, costs

the cost of living is high. But right in the face of these facts there are men asserting daily that as much can be had for a silve dollar in this country as for a gold one in

'Why such assertions are made is beyond my comprehension, for they are absolutely and equivocally false. CHEAP MONEY AND POVERTY.

"It is as difficult for a poor man who epends on his daily labor to acquire a silver dollar in this country, as a gold one in that, if not more so, and one gold dollar will buy \$1.90 of this money.

That is the rate of exchange now It has fluctuated from 84 to 98 per cent in the last six weeks, and, in the last five years, have seen it range from above 30 per to 104 per cent. What more argument can be necessary?

be necessary?

"I have illustrated that under silver the wages of the poor are low, while the expense of living is high.

"Being a business man, you can appreciate the inconvenience and necessarily detrimental effect that a medium of exchange, fluctuating, as this foca, must have on general commerce; and the merchant whe

on general commerce, and the merchant whe lls goods must protect himself against un favorable fluctuations by putting high prices on his commodities. So I think it would be there, with gold driven from circulation. and silver, unsupported by the credit of the government, the medfum of exchange. Mr. Pernet inclosed in his letter a price

list issued by one of the best grocery stores in the City of Mexico. The prices corres-pond with that of Walter B. Stevens, correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who is now in Mexico. Mr. Stevens explains that prices in the City of Mexico are lower than in most parts of the republic, on account of better transportation facilities and more active competition. The list was sub-mitted to a prominent Omaha grocer, who furnished the retail prices for comparison. COMPARATIVE PRICE.

American, per 1,369 35 Mexican Price Omaha Price (Silver.) (Gold.) 43600 uckwheat flour, per Corn meal, yellow, per pound 1215 33%

BENJAMIN WHITE'S STORY

By Captain Jack Crawford, "The Poot Scont" "Benjamin White," the court clerk called and "Benjamin White" again, When a man of apparently fifty came out of

the prisoner's pen.
He leaned on a cane of bickery wood, and
walked with a limping gait,
And stood at the bar with determined face
and there awaited his fate.

Then we formed a plan for escaping by tunnelln' under the line,
An' tuck in a regular soldier, a feller named.
Jonathan Stine: "Benjamin White," his honor said, as the crowd in the court grew still. "The charge which I see against your name is assault with intent to kill; How do you plead? "Tis a serious charge. with a beavy penalty; m) The court would advise that you pender well before you enter a plea.

The old man slowly raised his head, and looked in the judge's face, said: "It's true, w'at you tell me, judge, I know it's a serious case. And said: I ain't goin' to make no trouble for the court and lawyers here, Fur all the witnesses in the world, I guess ecouldn't get me clear. But if you will hear what I got to say,

this most desperate crime By striking a human bein with this cane with my utmost might, A deadly weapon you call it, an' I reckon that's nearly right.

The Globe-Democrat correspondent gives the prices of dry goods in Durango, the second city of the republic. The figures were obtained not from one but from several of the leading merchants, in response to an official request, and with care as to details.

A vara is commonly called a yard in English It is really a little lead that there is the common of the leading merchants. Way back in of Indiany, on joinin' farms there were two Young boys as were constant playmates, an together they unward grew; In all o' their sports and pleasures, they were like two common pins, They stuck so closely together, the folks It is really a little less, about thirty three inches. The prices on these good called 'em Siamese twins.

called 'em Siamese twins.

One of 'em was me, your honor, an' the other leg o' the tongs.

Was a tow-headed rascal, named Billy, a Me'll some day run into the rascal an' foller my lead on his head.

An' I hope time has dealt more indulgent son of ol' Simon DeLong's.

We sot in the school house together, an' His muscles more solid and springy, his In all o' that deestrick I reckon there want sich affectionate chums.

We grew up from boyhood to manhood, our friendship still solid an' true, fact it got brighter and brighter, and stronger the older we grew Folks talked about Damon an' Pythias, some chaps o' the long ago days, An' hinted as how me and Billy was copy-English manufacture, 27½ inches, 25c. French manufacture, 31 inches wide, 31c. Orizaba (Mex.) manufacture, 29½ inches ing arter their ways.

We's heard that a war was a comin, an In hopes I might meet my old comrade, my one April day us two chums Hitched up an' went into the village an' there heard the fifes an' drums. An' Billy DeLong he says: 'Charlie, them drums is fer me an' fer you, Lets list an' go fight fur our country, as

loyal men all ort to do. Well, we both enlisted your honor, an' was ordered right off to the south To do our duty as soldiers, e'en right at the hot cannon's mouth, An' in all o' the marches and sirges, in all o' the desperate fights, Us chums could be found right together, an we bunked together o' nights. We shared with each other our rations, we shared all our sorrows an' joys. An' I reckon, your honor, we acted jus' like we did w'en we was boys. Fur I tho't the hull world of Billy, an Billy tho't likewise o' me; There wasn't two chums in the army more lovin' than we was, you see,

One day in the heat o' the battle, my chun got a shot in the breast An' w'en I was kneelin' beside him he made a most earnest request, That I'd say goodbye here an' leave him, you see we was bein' driven back.
An' the rebs was a whoopin' an' yellin' like demons close on to our track. 'Go, Charlie,' he said, 'an' God bless fall back with the regiment, fur I Must stay where I am, you can't move me an' perhaps here I may die. If you live till the conflict is over, an' back to the ol' home should go, Please tell them I fell like a soldier, that fell with my face to the foe.

looked in his eyes for a moment, the eyes I had long loved so well, An' judge, if ol' Gineral Satan with all o' the forces o' hell correspond to 3214, 31 or 33 inch goods, but we sell 36 inch at 5, 6, 614 and some fine grades up to 1214 cents. An' all armed with blazin' hot sabers had over that bloody field A wagin' of extermination, I'd a stayed right there with my chum. I knowed all the horrors of capture, starvation in filth-reekin' pen, The blows an' curses o' demons dressed up in the semblance o' men.

Exposures to storms and privations, an' sufferin' no tongue could portray;

But there was my chum layin' helpless, an'

right there by him I would stay. They tuk us 'way down to Atlanta in cattle cars all o' the way; set all crouched up in a corner, in my lap poor old Billy's head lay. I'd fixed up his wound as I could, sir, fur all o' the surgeons behind, Was busy attending the wounded o' their own confederate kind, kep' up a twistin' an' groanin', fur the pain nearly drove the boy wild kep' a soothin' an' cheerin' jus' like he was only a child; sometimes tho't he was dyin', and the pain nearly drove the boy wild,

from that offul confederate shot. W'en we got to Atlanta they ordered out o' the car with the rest. I told 'em of Billy's condition, of the great gapin' wound in his breast.

An' axed if I couldn't stay with him, appealed to their feelin's as with blows an' with curses they rushed me inside of a great prison pen. nex' day we started fur Richmond, a leavin' poor Billy behind;

Most as bad as poor Billy was suffering

My heart an' my soul was in toriure, an'
my eyes with hot tear drops wor blind.
My God, how I suffered, your honor, with a most unendurable pain, W'en the horrible thought kep' a comin' I'd never see Billy again Three months on Belle Isle, an' I reckor

your Honor knows well what that means. Three months in that hell-hole o' Satan amid the most horrible scenes; But all my wee was forgotten, an' my heart was just crazy with joy with a new lot of arrivals I saw the W'en with dear face o' that boy.

From his wound he had nearly recovered, an' judge, you may laugh if you But we hugged an' we kissed jus' like women, an' danced in our old soleless

Till the boys must have thought we were crary, but we didn't keer, not a pin, Fur Billy was livin' an' kickin', an' we was together agin.

An' tuck in a regular soldier, a feller named Jonathan Stine;
An' week after week there we labored till An' we cherished the blessed reflection that soon with our comrades we'd stand. The sun went down, the west was declining an' ere it again would appear. We felt that us three would be stealin' to-

ward our own colors so dear; But alas fur our fond expectations, an' all of our labor an' rains. The guard to our tent cum marchin' an' we found ourselves carryin' chains. That spawn o' the devil betrayed us, that

damnable regular cheat
Had told of our plot to the rebels fur sake
of a mouthful to eat.
An Billy an me made a promise if we ever
should strike on his trail. should strike on his trail.

We'd break in his traitorous noggin, if we spent a hull lifetime in jail.

I met him, judge, right in this city an' all o' the sufferin' an' pain

That Billy an' me had encountered cum rushin' back to me again.

An' right on that instant I downed him as I would any traitorous cur. won't take much of your time. Twill show you the power as urged me to do

An' I laughed fur to hear him beggin' when I told him jus' what it was fur. They tell me the blow nearly killed him, but that he's recoverin' now, An' wants me to rot in a prison fur sort o' fulfilling my vow; But one boosin' thought 'Il sustain me, that

sinews more active an' free So's his stroke 'll be more satisfyin' an' fall with more power, fur then
The world 'll be rid of a critter that ain't
fit to live 'mong men.

An' judge please your honor, I reckon as how I can't get any bail, An' instead of the A. P. reunion, I guess I must lauguish in jail.

Ye see, I have tended reunions almost since

chum, dear of Billy DeLong. An' at Burlington down in Vermont, sir, tomorrow the old boys will meet; I was here on my way when I met him and tackled the cuss on the street, An' if some loyal comrade would ball me, right back from Vermont I would

An' report to yer honor fur service, for yer see I might light on my chum.

The judge called the district attorney and whispered some words in his ear The lawyer seemed filled with amazement, and to all the court it was clear That he looked on the old man with favor, his story had struck the right place, For a tear and a look of compassion was fixed on the old judge's face. He drew from his pecket a check book and filled in the blanks with a jerk. With quick, nervous movement he signed it and handed it down to the clerk; Misdemeanor, the charge has been put, sir, and guilty is your plea," then he said, court puts the fine at ten dollars with costs, and the fine has been paid.

The court was adjourned and his honor came down from his seat on the stand, Made his way through the lawyers and bailiffs, and grasped the old man by the

hand, And hustled him out of the court room and into a carriage near by: Each man in the crowd staring after with wonderment fixed in his eye. Then followed a rambling discussion, some blaming the judge for his act, While others with weighty opinions his actions with eloquence backed.
But all were of just one opinion when a

bailiff cried out to the throng, "You lose sight of the name of his honor, that check was signed William De-Long."

DEATH FOLLOWS PRACTICAL JOKE. Fatal Tragedy Costs Two Lives at

a Boarding House. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.-A doubte tragedy occurred in a Bourbon street boarding house this morning. Harry Goldsmith. a solicitor for a debenture company, and Joseph Goldstein, a clothing drummer, boarded in the house. Recently they have ocen playing pranks on each other. This morning they quarreled about a joke that Goldstein had perpetrated on Goldsmith. The latter secured his revolver and asked Goldstein to his room, and shot him twice in the head, inflicting mortal wounds. Goldwith then turned the pistol to his own head and blew out his brains. Both men were young and unmarried.

May Postpone Until After Election. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26 .- It was announced some time ago that the Carriage Builders National association would call a convention and exhibition in St. Louis, October 13, 14 and 15. Many eastern members of the essociation claim that times are inauspicious; there have been many business reverses, and of a trip to St. Louis. It was suggested that the convention be postponed until after the November election, or else until next year. A meeting of the executive committee will be held in New York next week, or else a vote as to whether the convention shall be held or not will be taken.

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Many Wrecks on the Coast. LONDON, Sept. 26 .- Advices received here from Spain, France and the west of England show that numerous wrecks have

occurred on the coasts, and that the gale

has done much damage everywhere.



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