# ON REGULATION OF VALUES

More Than Legislation Needed to Restore Silver to 16 to 1.

SOMETHING BEYOND POWER OF CONGRESS

Conditions that Cannot Be Controlled by Mere Statutory Enactment or Fixed by Simple Letter of Law.

WEST POINT, Neb., Oct. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Many of these supporting
W. J. Bryan for president advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,600." They think they will be the say. They surely cannot expect to pay the true relative value became more nearly as
16 to 1, in consquence of which all the gold
left the country as fast as coined. When
if became apparent that silver would not
recover its former relative value with gold

WHAT KEEPS SILVER UP. congress showed great anxioty to get at the true relative value existing between them, (congressional debates, June 21, 1834.) Congress expressly discletimed the power to materially depreciate the coinage or impair the rights of creditors by making de-preclated coin a legal tender. (Congres-sional debates. June 21, 1834, P. P. 4650,

Congress having ascertained the relative value between the two metals to be 16 to 1 it based the act of 1834, establishing the ratio according to the then intrinsic values of the respective metals.
Under the constitution of the United

States congress has power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." Under this provision congress is given authority to regulate the value of money according to the real value of the metal coined. It has no authority to give the money coined any greater value than the metal contained therein.

CHEF JUSTICE CHASE'S OPINION.
This question is fully discussed in the case of Bronson against Rodes, 7 Wall, 229 (decided February 15, 1869). Opinion by Chief Justice Chase. The court says:
"To form a correct judgment on this point it will be necessary to look into the

statutes regulating coinage. It would be instructive, doubtless, to review the history of coinage in the United States, and the succession of statutes by which the weight, purity forms and impressions of gold silver coins have been regulated. \* \* \*
"The act of 1792 established a mint for

the purpose of a national colnage. It was the purpose of a national colnage. It was the result of very careful and thorough investigation of the whole subject, in which power vested in congress to authorize such power vested in congress to authorize such Jefferson and Hamilton took the greatest a debasement of the silver dollar coined, parts, and its general principles have controlled all subsequent legislation. It pro-vided that the gold of coinage, or standard gold, should consist of eleven parts fine and silver one part of alloy, which alloy was to be of silver and copper in convenient proportions. not exceeding one-half of silver, and that the silver of the coinage should consist of 1.485 parts fine, and 179 parts of an alloy

"The same act established the dollar as the money unit, and required that it should contain 416 grains of standard silver. It provided further for the coinage of half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes, also of standard silver, and weighing respectively a half, a quarter, a tenth and a twentieth of the weight of the dollar. Pro-vision was also made for the gold coinage. consisting of eagles half eagles and quarter cagles, containing respectively 290, 135 and sixty-seven and one-half grains of standard and being of the value, respectively.

These coins were made a lawful tender in all payments, according to their respective weights of silver and gold; if of full weight, at their declared values, and if less, at proportional values. And this regu-lation as to tender remained in full force

"The rule prescribing the composition of alloy has never been changed, but the pro-portion of alloy to fine gold and silver, and the absolute weight of coins, have undergonsome alterations, partly with a view to the better adjustment of the gold and silver circulations to each other, and partly for the convenience of commerce.

"In single coins the greatest deviation tolerated in the gold coins was half a grain in the double eagle, eagle or half eagle, and a quarter grain in the quarter eagle or gold dollar (9 Stat. at L. 398), and in the silver coins, a grain and a half in the dollar and half dollar, and a grain in the quarter dol-lar and half grain in the dime and half dime. (5 Stal. at L., 140.)

"In 1849 the limit of deviation in weighing large numbers of coins on delivery by the chief coiner to the treasurer and by the

"With these precautions against the emission of any piece inferior in weight or purity to the prescribed standard, it was thought safe to make the gold and silver coins of the United States legal tender in all payments according to their nominal values. This was done by the act of 1837. Some regulations as to the tender, for small loans, of coins of less weight and purity have been made; but no other pro-

vision than that made in 1837, making coined

money a legal tender in all payments, now

upon the statute books. The design of all this minuteness in the regulation of coinage is easily seen. It indicates the intention of the legislature to give a pure guaranty to the people that the coins made current in payments contain the precise weight of gold or silver of the precise degree of purity declared by the statute. It recognizes the fact, accepted by all men throughout the world, that value is inherent in the precious metals; that gold and silver are in themselves values. and being such and being in other respects best adapted to the purpose, are the only proper measures of values; that these values

determined by weight and puriety, and t form and impress are simply certificates of value, worthy of absolute reliance only because of the known integrity and good faith of the government which gives BY JUSTICES CLIFFORD AND FIELD.

BY JUSTICES CLIFFORD AND FIELD.

The question, to show that congress has no constitutional authority to make coined money legal tender in payment of debts at a greater value than the gold or silver they contain, is further elucidated by Justice Clifford, in his dissenting opinion in the legal tender cases. (Knex V. Lee and Parker, V. Davis, 12. Wall, 457.) He says. "Intrinsic value exists in gold and silver the debt, and while wages are lower the carner thereof has to pay treble for the necessaries of life. Such today is the status of two of the richest of South America's resumed to show that congress has mile in place of 9. Its par value, and which has gone on appreciating until today on this country. Every man and woman who expects to handle a dollar will be affected by it. If the facts of this 53-cent but legal tender dollar policy could be thoroughly understood by the plain people, not one in a thousand of them would follow the Bryan banner another hour. This attempt to decrease well before as after it is fabricated and stamped as coin, which shows conclusively

that the principal discretion vested in conthat the principal discretion vested in con-gress under that clause of the constitution consists in the power to determine the denomination, fineness, or value and descrip-tion of the coins to be struck, and the relative proportion of alloy to be used in minting the coins, and prescribed the mode in which the intended object of the grant shall be accomplished and carried into practical effect.

ceed the real value of gold and silver no coined, the minted coins would immediately

free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1 for the reason that they want cheaper money to pay their debts with. They claim that money measured by its authority by increasing or diminishing from time to time, the alloy they contain, just as it may after, at its pleasure, the denominations of the several coins is sued, but there its power stops. It cannot want to the several coins is sued, but there its power stops. It cannot want to the several coins is sued, but there its power stops. relieved from paying a debt of \$1,000 with if the new coins should retain the same money of the value of \$1,000 under free and names as the original, they would be current at their true value. Any declaration restricted coins of silver. Just how that is to be accomplished they are unable to be inoperative in fact and a monstrous dis say. They surely cannot expect to pay the debt with depreciated money at its nominal. The power to coin money, as already dependent of designated value, or with debased silver dollars that may pass current at a discount. of from 40 to 50 per cent. No one doubts that the silver dollar wil depreciate under standard of value throughout the union, and that the silver dollar wil depreciate under free and unlimited coinage, and that it will circulate and pass current at such value as the builton or intrinsic value of the all-ver contained in it. The intrinsic value of gold and silver, for many years, were maintained at about the ratio in which they were coined, and while their values were so maintained they were each equally a measure of money value under the constitution of the United States. Under the first coinage act, the act of April 2, 1792, it was provided that the coinage should be both gold and silver, and the relative value of the two metals should be as 15 to 1. But owing to the rapid increase in the production of silver the relative value of the two metals should be as 15 to 1. But owing to the rapid increase in the production of silver the relative value of the two metals had materially changed in 1823, and their true relative value became more nearly as ment of 160 shillings.

At the present value of silver bullion, the intrinsic value of the standard silver dollar does not exceed 53 cents. It is, however, maintained at parity with gold by the declaired policy of the government (act of congress of 1893, repealing the purchase clause of the se-called Sherman act, approved July 14, 1890), "to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver as standard money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such couplity to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legis-lation as will insure the maintenance of the parity or value of the coins of the two metals parity or value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts." It is further declared in said act. "That the efforts of the government should That the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts."

of debts."

Under free and unlimited coinage of sitver at 16 to 1, this prop of the government
would be taken away, and the silver dollar
will circulate at its actual value, whatever
that may be. If such actual or intrinsic
value should be less than its declared coined
value, an act authorizing free and unlimited
coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would in
what he a debrayment of the silver dollar. effect be a debasement of the silver dollar, t could not be given the quality of legal tender for the payment of debts, ac-cording to the decisions of the supreme court and the opinions of its judges, as ala debasement of the silver dollar coined.

If I read aright said decisions of the suppreme court and the expressed opinions of its judges, according to my view, the silver dollar coined under such an act out of fifty cents worth of silver bullion, as measured by the gold standard, such a silver dollar would circulate at a discount of 50 per cent, it would require two such dollars to pay \$1 of prior contracted indebtedness. Its purchasing value would be 50 cents, just as that of the Mexican dollar in Mexico.

By the silver dollar coined.

If I read aright said decisions of the suppreme court and the expressed opinions of the silver dollar coined under such an act out of fifty cents worth of silver bullion, as measured by the gold standard, such a silver dollar would be ilterally poured were it not for their lax and vicious monetary laws. Let the popocrats continue to how to the galleries. The American people will rise supreme and give the disciples of populism such a trouncing at the polis that the subsequent proceedings will interest.

The legal quality of the treasury hores of the United States rests upon an entirely different ground. They have no intrinsic value. They were issued by the United States at a time of great threatened peril.

States at a time of great threatened peril. when the very existence of the government was threatened by the war of the rebelion. The treasury of the government was empty and the government was withous redit, and had no means to pay the immense sums of money necessary to raise, e and maintain armies to put down the dion and to pay the running expenses of he government. The court maintained their hat they were issued during the war of the issued for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. URIAH BRUNER. rebellion.

OMAHA, Oct. 1 .- To the Editor of The Bee: We hear so much talk among the free silverites about the prosperity of Mexico and other free silver countries that i would like to call to the attention of these evanescent exponents of free coinage a few facts regarding the financial conditions prevailing in the Argentine Republic and Brazil, both of which are on a silver basis.

promising of all the South American repub-lies. Endowed as it is with a rich and fertile soil and a most equable climate, it treasurer to depositors was still further gives promise of being one of the foremos grain and sheep raising countries on the face of the globe. In 1884 their currency, the peso, was at par, but owing to the efforts of a lot of political financiers, who had in mind their own personal aggrandiscment, the government was induced to grant the next the personal aggrandisc the national banks the power to flood the country with unlimited paper money, thus driving all of the gold out of the country. until today it is ruling at from 250 to per cent premium. Low values for their products and high prices for

shall be accomplished and carried into practical effect.
"Discretion, to some extent, in prescribing the value of the coins minted is, beyond doubt, vested in congress, but the plain intent of the constitution is that congress, in determining that matter, shall be governed chiefly by the weight and intrinsic value of the coins, as it is clear that if the stamped value of the same should much exceed the real value of end and silver not

make these altered coins the equivalent of the coins in their previous condition; and

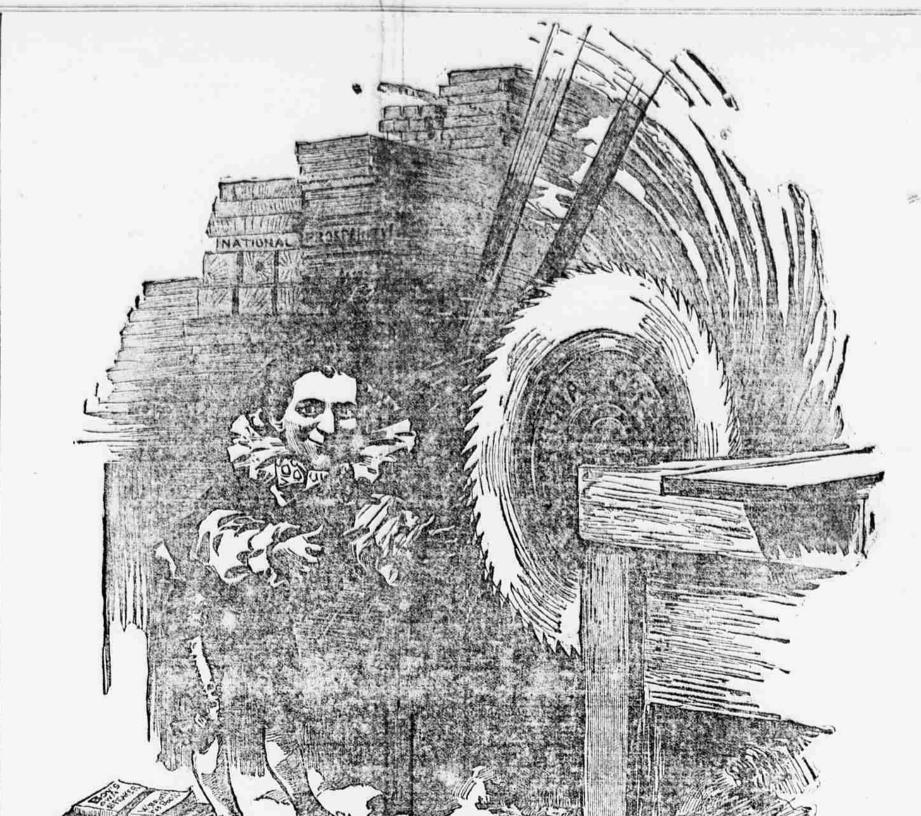
WHAT KEEPS SILVER UP.

# TWO SOUTH AMERICAN EXAMPLES.

Argentine Republic and Brazil Afford a Light to United States Voters.

Take Argentine: This is one of the most the commodities, which they are compelled to import, are the immediate results of what the Bryanites would have us believe is a panacea for al the industrial and financial distress in this coun-

Referring to Brazil: Let us go back to 1875, when their currency, the native milrels, was at par, say 27 pence or 54 cents. will find that high wages prevailed. when we will find that high wages prevailed, when all the necessary commodities were in reach of all classes, the country prosperous, foreign capital was flowing freely into all channels of investment and everything a fact that the Bryan platform proposes to make this 51-cent piece of sliver pay a today? Bryanlam has dominated at the state of affairs there debt of 100 cents. How will the pay a today? Bryanism has dominated the finan-cial legislation of the country, banks of issue were instituted by the government at the instance of a ring of political grabbers. in emulation of Argentine, and the country inundated with an inflated paper currency till in 1886 the pound sterling was worth of such a change in the financial policy of



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# MONKEYING WITH A "BUZZ-SAW."

LITTLE WILLIE: "I GUESS I'LL STOP IT!"

the subsequent proceedings will interest The legal quality of the treasury notes of them no more." Let the famous signal of Admiral Nelson at Trafalgar be paraphrased to read "America expects every man to do his duty" and vote for sound money and the

# "SOUND FINANCE."

How Workmen Are Affected. OMAHA, Oct. 1 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Is it not time our stump orators came down and put themselves in closer touch with the "plain pleople?" Sherman, Harrison, Reed, Cochran and Schurz, in speeches of consummate ability, have expounded the rebellion, at a time when the government finances of our country; men of leisure have was without money or credit, and were the means of becoming familiar with the finances of our country; men of leisure have whole question, but as much is not to be expected of the day laborer, and the !ssuer of the present political campaign are largely in his hands. Of finance as a science, be knows but little and cares less. But he can and should be made perfectly familiar with the practical bearing of all the questions in volved in the present contest. One fact clearly understood is worth more than a hazy conception of a thousand.

When we think of the errors and miscon ceptions that are affoat, like a cloud cover ing the whole land, and the half truths and disjointed truths which the people have im bibed, it will be easy for us to admit that the supporters of the Chicago candidate are patriotic and honest men. The victim of more and greater errors than any other man in this nation we think is Mr. William J. Bryan himself, and we think that it will be needed that in their dissemination, he possesses remarkable ability. Republicans teach that if Bryan's platform becomes law the silver dollar will be worth 100 cents when used to pay debts, but only 53 cents for any other purpose. Are they Such a proposition scems to be too absurd, too astounding and too corrupt to be true. If I owe a man a 100-cent dollar

and pay the debt with 53 cents I am a villain. That villains have made the act legal does not help my case in the least. But are the republicans that it is the state of the control of th licans just in the charge they make? Let us see. They are certainly correct when they affirm that it will be impossible for the government to keep the gold dollar back of the silver dollar, ready for an exchange, after the free and unlimited coin age of silver is fairly under way. To do that we should need all the gold of Europe. It is also true that in the absence of the gold dollar the government stamp on a piece of the gold dollar the government stamp on a piece. of silver adds nothing to its value. It is worth no more than so much bullion. At present the silver in the American dollar to make this 51-cent piece of silver pay a debt of 100 cents. How will the hodear-rier or the drayman feel when he finds that the ten silver dollars he has earned for his labor are worth only \$5, and that flour

is \$2 per sack?

conscientious man receils from it as he the same as nuthin put into a silver LEADVILLE MINES WILL RESUME. would from a gambling den. There are a few other facts, which demand a separate and plain consideration

# Jo Piper's Platform.

OSHKOSH, Neb., Oct. 1.-Mr. Bee: As you seem to be interested in Polyticks, and know all about the doins of big men in Public places. I tho't meby you would like to know how we simple people of Oshkosh. away out here in western Nebraska, feel an she said Yes. and talk in our homes. You see I love to talk about "Free Sil-

ver." You see there is somethin so inspirin, and I git so enthused when I talk about "Free Silver." So I was a sayin when Mis Smith was here spendin the after And she says, says she Why Mr. Piper

Why do you say "Free Silver?"

Because, says I, if Brine gits elected we kin all git all the Silver we want Free. Why Mr. Piper! says she it dont Free Silver" it says, "Free coinage of Sil-Well dont that mean that I kin git all

the Silver I want Free? Not exactly, says she. Coinage you know means to make. Just as Flour is made at mill, and the Government is to make it

And I kaint git any free?, says I. No, says she.

Not a wagon box full? or even a sack says I. No, but if you have any "Silver" you can

No. but it you have any "Silver you can take it there and have it made up free.
But kaint I go to this mill and git evin so much as a little tin pail full free?
No. says she, and kinder laffed.
If thats the how, says I. I don't see how its gein to help me, for I haint so much as an old watch case, and Sairy (that's my an old watch case, and Sairy (that's my wife) haint got so much as a silver spoon to grind up in that air mill. Yes, says Sairy, but you are part of the Government and you will git to help pay fur runnin that air mill.

But, says I, I that them "Gold Robbe Barrens" had all the Gold gobbled up and f us poor people didn't pitch rife in would soon hev all the Silver gobbled up No, says Mis Smith, the trouble seems to

he there is only 53c worth of filter in a Silver dollar. But I that there wuz 100c in a silver Yes, says she, but 53c of those are silver and 47c are flat.
Fat, says I, is that the stuff they put in

allver dollars. I guess, says she, you mean copper-alloy (you see Mis Smith has a big Dictionary and knows all them big words) Yes, says I, then there is 53c worth of silver and 47c worth of copper in a silve dollar

No, says she, there is 53c worth of silver fiat.

Land sakes alive, says Sairy. I never knowed that there was any fat in a silver dollar before, but say don't you spoze Brine thinks if he wuz presidint he would git to fry some of that air fat out of some of them Silver dollars. You don't seem to just eatch the meaning

of the word, says Mis Smith, the word is fi-at. I will try and explain it to you. a gold dollar there is 190c worth of gold, and if your house caught fire and the gold dollar got melted the same lump of gold would be worth 100c there is no flat in a gold dollar. Now in a silver dollar as we said there is 53c in silver and 47c in flat said there is 53c in silver and and a paper dollar is all flat. Yes, says I, and if a paper dollar go burned up there wouldn't be nothin left.

Yes, says she Then, says I, fyst must me an just about dollar.

Then, says Sairy, Brine is no populist Five Hundred Men Expected to Go to relse he would make dollars outen all fyat

and save that air silver.

After I had been outen dug two rows o' taters and did a heap o' thinkin' I cum in agin. bizness and I got it figered out bout this

to grind out Silver.
I kinder stopped an looked at Mis Smith any body at had silver in the ruff cud take and have it ground free.

Yes, says she, Now, says I, nobody but a rich Gold barren has silver in the ruff to grind. No, says she. And, says I, me bein part of the govern-

ment must help pay for havin this gold barrens grist of silver ground? Yes, says she agin. An he kin go to this air mill an git 530

worth o silver an 47c worth o nuthin ground up into a 100c dollar. Yes, says she agin. An' then if he buys a dollars worth o taters of me an pays me in one of them air dollars that I helped to make he has 100c worth of taters and I have 53c worth o' silver and 47c worth o' nuthin.

Yes, But I must be goin says Mis Smith Well I'm ever so much 'bliged, says I an come over agin goon an if it east too much trouble bring your big Dickshunary When Mis Smith had gone, and before I vent to work agin Sairy says to me Jo

what does all this polyticks mean? What o the people want? Why its simple couff, says I, straightenin Is that all says she

All! eant that enuff, says I, tryin to look stern. Je, says she, dont you think there is nuff of that air populist fyat in Kansas and Nebraska to keep all the people in the world bizzy makin money outen it for more than a million years and wouldn't that be imployment and money enuff fur anybody. Then as I leaned on the pump, thinks I. Now cant that an idee fur ye. and to errig

rnate with my Salry, too.
Ho! says I, as the idee bloomed out fuller an bloomer like a punkin blo. Haint we populists got the world by the tail? What do we need ter double teams with the dimerkrats fur. Yes theres plenty of the raw materiel left tho lots has been goin to Arkansaw fur the last two or three rears. I shall make me a nue motto and set i up in the front road over the kitchin post

and it shall read. Down with "Free Silver and up with "free Fyat." JO PIPER. Wage Scale Expires January 1. PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.-Notice has bee posted in the Homestead and Edgar Thomp and copper in a silver dollar, and 47c in son mills of the Carnegie Steel company that the present wage scale will expire on January I. This action has been taken i accordance with a provision in the scal which compels either party desiring a changto give notice of ninety days in advance of its expiration. The officials of the compan say that no change in wages is contemplated but that the notice has been posted merel make a readjustment possible in case it is desired before January 1.

> Burlington Officials in a Wreck. OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 2.-Thes pecial car of Superintendent Levy of the Burlington, with a number of officials on board, was overturned in a wreck at Crum this moin-ing. None of the officials were badly hurt. Harry Moore, a flagman, was killed. The wreck was caused by a passenger train backing from a side track into a freight.
>
> Inst night he was assaulted by a man harry Moore, a flagman, was killed. The blows, after which he defended himself very skillfully and successfully until Daly was overpowered and placed under arrest.
>
> HOUGHTON, Mich., Oct. 2.—George C. Sheldon, who was shot by his coachman ignorating from his injuries this morn-very skillfully and successfully until Daly was overpowered and placed under arrest.

Work Within Two Weeks. LEADVILLE, Oct. 2.-Preparations are being burried today for the resumption of M's Smith says I. I bin studyin that air and the Resurrection mines. At least 500 men are expected to be at work on these ere way: the government is to make a mill properties within two weeks. If full forces cannot be obtained in camp, more men will be sent from Missouri. Miners will be paid \$3 per day, but for topmen and trammers in dry parts of the mine the rate will be \$2.50. The union's demand is that all alike shall have \$2.50. all alike shall have \$3. Sheriff Newman will be displaced in charge of the grand fury appointed to investigate the riots appointing a special bailiff. Ex-Judge T. A. Dickson has been appointed special resecutor in place of District Attorney

A troop of cavalry is being recruited in this city, which will increase the local force of the National Guard to 500 men. To these will be left the duty of guarding mines when the militia from the outside is withdrawn.

#### SOCIALISTS READILY TURNED DOWN Cigarmakers Reject the Proposed So-

cialistic Amendments. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—Speaking of the discussion over the proposed socialistic amendments to the constitution of the International Cigarmakers' union. President Perkins today told the delegates that they had not assembled to regulate the universe or the affairs of workingmen in general up. We want the people to have loss of Their duty was to legislate for the inter-Money and Employment. "Our organizaests of the cigarmakers. "Our organiza-tion," he said, "has secured for us shorter hours and higher wages. If you tried to secure these things through politics you would all be in your graves and so would your children before it would be accom-plished. Of our thousands of members only 756 have been affected by the many at-tempts to reduce wages during the past three years

His remarks were greeted with great ap-plause. The various socialistic preambles were then voted on and defeated by 73% Salesman Charged with Embezzlement

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 2 .- A special to the Star from Carthage, Mo., says: William J. Warrington, salesman for Newman Bros. Chicago, was arrested here today on eight counts sworn out by his employer charging embezziement. The amount is not allow of When ar ested Warrington took a dose of arsen'c, but the act was noticed by the officers of the was reade to spit the poison out. Warrington is prominent and highly re-spected. He is single.

Fatal Accident at Atlantic. ATLANTIC, Ia., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)-While driving to their home south of Atlantic a party, composed of Mrs. Mary run into by a runaway team. Mrs. Funk was killed instantly and Mrs. Netz was injured to such a degree that she will prob-

child were broken and she is so injured in-

Both lower limes of the little

Dastardly Assault on a Bishop. FARGO, N. D., Oct. 2.-While Bishop Shanley of the Roman Catholic church for North Dakota was walking up Broadway

ternally that she will also probably die.

# TIDE TURNS TOWARD M'KINLEY

Where Bryan Has Lost Heavily in the Past Two Months,

SOUTH DAKOTA SOLID FOR SOUND MONEY

Thorough Organization in the Way of a Campaign of Education Convinces Voters of the Patility of Free Silver.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 2 .- (Special.)-There is no longer much doubt about the political cutcome in South Dakota. Thore who are posted are confident of McKinley's success. Two months ago there was a great ebullition of free silver sentiment. All of the populists, two-thirds of the democrats and one-half of the republicans were free silver men. At that time the vote would no doubt have carried the state for Bryan by 15,000. It was a hard task which the republicans had to undertake to overcome that lead. The management, however, fell into good hands, and the organization in the state is better than it has ever been. Moreover, hundreds of business men who realized the peril provoked by the Chicago convention turned themselves into political agents unknown to the ordinary politicians and uninfluenced by them. The result has been a great overturning in sentiment.

Should the election come today McKinley would carry the state by at least 5,000 majority, 8nd many shrewd, conservative politicians put the figure considerably higher. In certain sections the republicans have lost In certain sections the republicans have lost over two years age. This county, the home of Pettigrew, and of most of the prominent voters, is the hotbed of the fight. Two months age Bryan would have carried Sioux Falls. Minnehaha county, by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority. Today the populist leaders admit that Sioux Falls is for McKintey, and that the county is very close. There is little doubt in the minds of those posted that McKintey would carry the county today from 100 to 200 majority. Changes are being made daily, and so far as The Bee correspondent is able to discover, not a single change has been made to Bryan during the last month, while from 200 to 300 changes have been made the other way.

WHAT A POLL SHOWS.

WHAT A POLL SHOWS,

In Lincoln county the poll shows that the republicans will just about held their own with two years ago. In McCook they have gained considerably, Turner shows a gain, Hutchinson a heavy gain, Bon Homme and Union a gratifying increase, and in the northern part of the state, where the republicans have been for sound money for years, the republican majority shows an increase, Day county, which has been populist for six years, will return to the republican fold. Beable county will show its own majority, Brookings and Codington will do the same. In Yankton, Lake, Moody, Brule and other counties there has been up to the present time something of a republican opposition, but the organization is now putting in ef-WHAT A POLL SHOWS,

time something of a republican opposition, but the organization is now putting in effective work and is likely to recover.

In the Black Hills two menths ago the miners were largely tainted with silver; today a large majority of them are for Mc-Kinley. The Hills as a whole show a slight republican gain. Altogether, the state today shows about the same republican vote that it had two years ago. Apparent reports that it had two years ago. Apparent reports from all parts of the state indicate that whatever changes have been made are going toward the republicans. The main fight from this time on is on the legislative ticket. Experience demonstrates that it is harder to secure that than to elect the state ticket. Unless some surprising event takes place, however, the national, state and legislative tickets will be elected, though probably by

### BUTLER COUNTY IS INTERESTED. Voters of that Section Greet Sound

Money Feets with Applause. ULYSSES, Neb., Oct. 2.-(Special Telegram.)-Dier's opera hall was packed, gallery and vestibule included, to listen to Mr. Edward Rosewater, editor of The Bee, on the isues of the day. His presentation of the financial question from 1792 to the present was so full and complete and so fair that he had the earnest attention of White republicans, using Bryan's dictum, would class this secwork in the Bison, Little Johnny, the Mahala tion with the enemy's country, and though Bryan's followers to offset Mr. Rosewater Bryan's followers to offset Mr. Rosewater a meeting, arranged a pole-raising at David City and for a large delegation from here, the attendance was delightfully small, and the large and patriotic assemblage that greeted Mr. Rosewater from time to time ith cheers of approval showed that even outh Butler county has many level-headed sairlots. Enough democrats and populists are carnestly desiring light and are ng it in the right way. Mr. Roseater marshaled facts and figures that roved his a thorough knowledge of the ituation and references to Mr. Bryan's tariff views in the past were correctly re-ported and so striking in contrast to those Mr. McKinley that any honest inquirer, prejudiced, must have been convinced the truth-that McKinley stands for the best interests of all American citizens.
WAUNETA, Neb., Oct. 2.—(Special Tele-gram.)—Hon. J. B. Pugh of Minden ad-

dressed a large and enthusiastic audience here last evening upon the political issues, from a sound money standpoint. His argunents were honest and right to the point. OSCEOLA. Neb., Oct. 2 .- (Special.) -Reoublicanism is on the upgrade in Polk sounty. Wednesday night Hon, W. S. Summers of Lincoln spoke to be largest crowd ever assembled

a republican evening meeting n this town. There was a large delegation com Platte Valley. H. H. Campbell of the central committee presided over the meet-ing and Joseph Miller made the first speech, esides singing a song that brought down

M'COOL JUNCTION, Neb., Oct. 2 .- (Specist.)—Standing room in South's hall was at a premium yesterday. The audience was isappointed in not meeting and hearing operessman Hainer, but was amply recompensed by the eloquent and logical address of Judge Allen W. Field.

WH SONVILLE, Neb., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—

Hon. R. H. Langford, one of the most enertaining as well as logical speakers in the state, delivered an address in this place cs sy evening at a house crowded to the doors, under the auspices of the Mc-Kinley club. This was the first raily of season. A procession, participated in republicans bearing torches led by the nville Women's band and followed by Young Women's McKinjey Marching took place just before the speaking. The republicans have arranged for a big rally at this place next Tuesday. The assemblage will be addressed by C. M. Brown of Cambridge F. M. Sturdevant and A. L.

Season of Beaver City. The Cambridge and Henley Gice clubs will furnish music. LAUREL, Neb., Oct. 2—(Special.)—The republicans held a big rally here last night. the Laurel Flambeau club and the McKinby club, 150 strong, were out in a torch-ight procession headed by the Norris band. tion. W. L. Osborne of Blair spoke two hours and by his sound-money logic converted a number of democrats to the McKinley

Wednesday evening C. W. Miller and E. R. Gurney of Laurel addressed a big meet ing at a school house ten miles north of here. The school house campaign is well under headway and by it much good is being done for the champion of protection.

Victim of His Own Coachman. HOUGHTON, Mich., Oct. 2 .- George C.