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All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed: To the Editor, BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and resultances should be addressed to The Dee Publishing Company, Omaha, Drafts, checks and presonice orders to be made payable to the order of the company, THE THE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CHICCLATION.

20, 100 20, 105 20, 115 20, 227 20, 108 20, 500 20, 343 21, 213 C#3,565 Less deductions for unsold and returned 11,703

Set daily average. GEORGE 11, TZSCHUCK,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this lat day of October, 1986, N. FEIL,
(Seal) Notary Public. One difference between McKinley and Bryan is that the republican nominee will have occasion to do the traveling

after November 3.

There is no chance for a free silver majority in congress. But still the majority for sound money and against currency depreciation should be made overwhelming simply for the moral effect.

The United States might easily space n few of its surplus statesmen if Great Britain is in such difficulty to secure the proper successor for Earl Rosebery in the leadership of the liberal party.

If the reports of all the conversions made by all the political speakers of all parties are stricly accurate, every doubtful voter must have been converted and reconverted from one side to the other at least sixteen times during the campaign.

Still there is no clue to the identity of "Silverite," who so nobly contributes 2 cents to the World-Herald campaign fund. Can it be that the publisher of that paper, with more than his usual modesty, is hiding his light under so capacious a bushel?

How many workingmen would want to agree to work under a silver standard for the average wages they received during the past four years of democratic rule and take their pay in silver? We believe people would have to hunt long and hard to find them.

A careful examination of the state ments of the local national banks, published in the final month of the campaign, is recommended as calculated to teach several valuable lessons in finance and to indicate the drift of sentiment as to the issues of the time.

An Italian-American McKinley club has just been organized in this city, When Mr. Bryan sat upon the editorial tripod his paper lost no opportunity to insult the Italian immigrants to this country. The new club ought to include every Italian voter in the city.

American workingmen who have been in Mexico caution their fellow workers against going to Mexico in the vain hope of improving their situation. This caution is also a warning against introducing the Mexican depreciated silver standard into the United States.

Before the Chicago Record's postal card canvass scheme was put into effect all the popocratic big guns endorsed it as a valuable means of forecasting the election. Now that the incoming returns are showing so disastrously for Bryan they cannot denounce the plan too loudly.

Bryan asserts that a lawyer produces no wealth. This is only a polite way of informing fellow members of his profession that in his opinion they are all leeches on society. Fortunately for the lawyers that Mr. Bryan's view is not universally accepted or they might be called upon to produce something besides speeches and discord.

Tom Watson resembles the Arabian knife-thrower at the circus who tries to see how close he can throw his knives to the body of a woman without striking her flesh. Watson is trying to see how close he can cut off the Sewall tail without injuring the Bryan body. He is bound to continue cutting until the animal squeals with pain.

A good working republican majority in both houses of the legislature is es sential if we are to have a progressive safe and economical policy in state legislation. The people of Nebraska should have a legislature that will help to build up, and not to tear down. The way to make sure of such a body is to give its control to the republican nominees.

In a copy of the Idaho Statesman, published at Boise, just received, a wool grower of Pendleton, Ore., has an wool delano and merino bucks on one year's time "and if McKinley is not elected the buyer need not pay for the bucks at all." For a far western state this is inspiring confidence in the assured election of McKinley. But then the wool grower's common sense is displayed coming and going, because if Bryan and his absolute free trade doctrines should by accident prevail he would have trouble to find some one to take his bucks off his hands as a gift.

NEVER CAUSED DEPRESSION. It has been said that the promise of

== election never caused business depression or created financial distrust. That is true and the explanation of it is simple. The principles and policies of the republican party are constructive rather domestic and its foreign commerce. It | bought? has never threatened any interest, never made war on any industry, but on the contrary has endeavored to treat all fairly and justly. It has always been considerate of the labor of the country. believing that it should have julicious protection against the competition of the cheaper labor of other lands. All the legislation enacted in the interest of labor during the past thirty-five years the republican party is credited with. It has from the very beginning been the champion of American interests and it never stood more conspicuously and figury in that position than it does now, This being the character of the repub-

Hean party, the financial and business interests of the country have never been disturbed or distressed when its success in a national contest seemed assured Four years ago, when it appeared absolutely certain that the party would be continued in control of the government, everybody looked forward to a prolonged era of prosperity. The triumph of the democratic party consequently produced a shock and apprehension took the place of confidence. That party came into power pledged to overthrow the policy of protection and in this was the one cause of alarm. It did not attack the monetary system, as the popocratic party is doing, but only declared that the tariff policy under which our supremacy as a manufacturing nation had been achieved should be abandoned and this was enough to create alarm. The history of what ensued is familiar to all. Industrial contraction and business depression begun before the demoeratic administration was installed and rapidly spread over the whole country. causing enormous loss to both capital and labor. The democratic party did not carry out its threat to wholly destroy protection, but none the less the hope of prolonged prosperity which the promise of republican success in 1892 had raised was shattered and how much all interests have suffered therefrom it would hardly be possible to compute,

The fact that this condition of affairs still exists is due to the feeling of nncertainty in financial and business circles respecting the outcome of the presidential election. Unquestionably there is most favorable promise of republican success. On every hand it is shown that the drift is toward the cause of honest money and protection. But capital, always cautious in presence of possible danger, is especially so at this time. Therefore, while there has been some improvement in quarters where confidence in republican success is strongest, the general disposition is to keep on a conservative course pending the result of the election. If that shall be what the financial, industrial and commercial interests of the country hope for there can be no doubt that it will be immediately followed by a general prosperlty.

Meanwhile the fact that promise of republican success has never created distrust or depression should be carefully considered by the people.

COSTLY READJUSTMENT.

When Eryan and his free silver followers talk about raising prices by cheapening the dollar, they try to mislead the people into believing that everything would rise in price uniformly and that all the farmer or merchant would have to do to adjust himself to changed conditions would be to mark up his produce or wares by say 80, 90 or 100 per cent. But no one who will take the trouble to reflect upon actual facts will for a moment imagine that depreciating the currency would result in a uniform rise in prices. No intelligent person will contend that the fall in prices has been uniform. On the contrary, some articles which have been directly affected by new inventions and improved industrial processes sold only a few years ago for four and five times what they now bring, while other commodities which are produced solely by hand labor have

had a stationary market. Reduce the country to a silver basis and a greater inequality in price movements would be manifest. Suppose we were given a 50-cent dollar tomorrow. what would be the result? Imported articles which must be paid for at gold prices would, of course, rise at least 100 per cent. But would all articles and services experience the same advance? Not at all.

Would free coinage place the lawyer in position to double his fees? Would it enable the physician to charge for one visit what he now gets for two? Would it give the clergyman double wedding form?

Would free silver fill the theaters at prices twice what are charged for seats today? Would it increase the subscriptions to charitable enterprises? Would it double the contributions offered in church?

Could the street railway company increase its fare from 5 cents to 10 cents if the silver standard were introduced? If it did, would it not destroy its traffic by forcing people to walk? Would doubling its fares mean doubling its receipts or would it not mean reducing Its income?

Would free silver enable cigar dealers to raise the price of cigars to the full extent of the currency depreciation? If 20 cents were demanded for a cigar that advertisement offering to sell 300 long, now sells for 10 cents, would the smoker not reduce his daily consumption of cigars?

Could the druggist get more than 5 cents for the usual glass of soda just because the country has gone to a silver basis? Or would not raising the price prove ruinous to his trade?

Could the gas company charge more for illuminating gas under a free silver ventured a denial of the charge made of its locality. As the center of a circle regime to make up for the increased by Henry D. Estabrook that it was with a radius of 500 miles, fifteen states on

the charges it may exact, and even if it secured mem. Bryan a proprietary were free to fix prices as it would, would interest in spot sheet and the nominal republican success in a presidential not increased gas bills force people to position of responsible editor, with a

economize on light? Would the butcher, the baker, the to perform, Is the World-Herald silent grocer be able to mark everything in his | because it dare not deny the charge? shop up to make good the difference between the cheap dollar and the honest

mere readjustment of the business of a country to a new money standard means staguation of industry, indefinite un- Mexico. certainty in all commercial relations and untold losses to both labor and capital.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK INTEREST, The proceedings of the National Live Stock exchange, in session at Fort Worth, Tex., will be regarded with interest by all who are engaged in the growing of live stock. The annual address of the president points out how this interest has suffered from competition in the foreign markets and also from discrimination on the part of European governments against American cattle and meats. In regard to the latter be urged that it is necessary to convince European producers and consumers that our meat food products are the healthiest and best in the world, a very proper task to undertake, but which would probably not be very successful. Our government, indeed, has already endeavored to impress this upon European governments, but to no avail. One excellent suggestion of the address is that there should be legislation by congress looking to a reciprocal exchange of our commodities. "Reciprocity," said President Thompson, "would open for our surplus the foreign gates of commerce that are now closed to us and then the resultant beneficial effect would soon be felt in every channel of commerce throughout the length and breadth of this great land," The republican party is pledged to restore the policy of reciprocity and if placed in control of the government it will do so with the least possible delay. Nothing is so important as this to the extension of our foreign trade.

CHAIRMAN JONES TALKS.

The chairman of the popocratic national committee, Senator Jones of Arkansas, has not been a commanding figure in the present campaign. He started in with considerable zeal, indicating that he expected and intended tion worth studying. to run the canvass according to his own ideas, but he speedily discovered that be was not to be permitted to do this and he has since been little better than a figurehead. He was almost forgotten and probably fearing that he would be wholly lost sight of Mr. Jones concluded to write a letter, with the purpose of showing that it is the advocates of the gold standard who are appealing to prejudice.

It hardly need be said that Mr. Jones does not state the case either candidly or fairly. "Almost every contention on the gold side of this issue," he says, "is either a play upon prejudice or a passionate appeal to the selfish instincts of particular classes." Now the truth is that the advocates of the gold standard make their appeal to all classes. They say to the farmer that it is as important to him to exchange his products for the best dollars as it is for the wage worker to seil his labor for such dollars. They insist that no class can be isolated from the injurious and demoralizing consequences of a debased currency and that while some may suffer in greater degree than others the principal hardship will fall upon producers and laborers, as all experience with a debased currency proves. The speculator, as Andrew Jackson said, may profit by a spurious currency, but nobody else can. Mr. Jones draws a graphic picture of the result of falling prices, but he omits the fact that down to the time the democratic party came into power the price of labor was steadily advancing. But perhaps the most interesting feature of his letter is the statement that with free coinnge silver would be raised to the present level of gold. If that is so, it is perfectly obvious that it would take just as much of commodities or labor to obtain a silver dollar as a gold dollar. How would the debtor class, for which the free silver people profess so much concern, be benefited in that case? If the free coinage of silver will raise it to \$1.20 per ounce in gold, then the gold standard is all right, because the silver standard and the gold standard will be one. But the free silver advocates, or a very large majority of them, do not believe anything of the kind. They are looking for a cheaper dollar. The letter of Chairman Jones is not likely to prove a very

valuable contribution to the campaign. Our popocratic contemporary talks about "the local ticket put up by the united bimetallic forces of Douglas county." As if the question of "bimetallism" had anything to do with the choice of county and legislative officers. It would be just as sensible to pledge the candidates on the local ticket to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as to the support of 16 to 1 free

When a minister of the gospel de nounces on Sunday the proposed wholesale infraction of the elementary law of honest dealing between man and man, the free silverites are loud in their outcry against politics from the pulpit. But no protest is heard from that quarter when the Gougars and Leases use the Sabbath day in advocating repudiation and stirring up sectional strife.

The World-Herald bas not yet

comfortab@Salary and no editorial work

The workingmen sent by the than destructive. It has always sought | doffar? Is it not an established fact | Chicago | Trades and Labor asto build up the country, to develop its that the cheaper the price of sugar the sembly to investigate personally and rematerial resources, to foster the growth more sugar consumed and the cheaper port upon the condition of the working of its industries, to increase both its the price of meat the more meat is classes in Mexico under free silver were chosen with strict regard to non-Run through the list of things the partisanship and enjoined to bring in average man buys and it will be seen an imparyliff and uncolored report of that there are certain articles whose their findings. That is precisely what prices may easily be raised to recoup the they did and their report was supplied loss by a depreciated currency, while to all the leading newspapers in the there are others where an increase of country. But has it been printed in a price means decreased consumption and single free silver organ? Nary an organ, annihilation of profits. In a word, the This report gives the facts about Mexico, but the Bryanite press does not want its readers to know the facts about

The republican nomince for state au-The republican nominee for state au-ditor, Mr. P. O. Hedlund, has had a four present time? There are some political years' apprenticeship in the duties of words, Mr. Hedlund will be able to finally, than that they should be decided or want the business of the auditor transacted in a businesslike manner they will make sure that Mr. Hedlund is elected by a big majority.

Sound on Sound Money.

Ransas City Star. Archbishop Ireland is a church man whose clerical babits of thought have not weakened the faculty to reason soundly and clearly on public topics.

Our Boy Flunnelers.

The younthful financiers of Nebraska who have been arrested for "washing pennie olth silver" and passing them as dimethat other younthful financier of Nebraska. Silver will not "wash" this year,

A Panie the Price.

"A tremendous panic" is what Moreton rewen, of the British Bimetallie League celared he "had no doubt would be the amediate effect of the election of Bryan. imply to enrich the owners of silver bu lion is it worth while to have a "tremen dous panie" which will paralyze business and close a large part of the workshops and mills in the country?

Chenn Stoney in Brazil.

The situation in Brazil upsets a great any rainbow theories of finance with one painful experience of fact. Brazil is a coun try which ought to be prosperous. a currency sufficiently depreciated to suit the atmost requirements of believers in cheap noney. It raises its products on the cheap besis, and sells them abroad on gold basis, and even the gold value of in leading products has recently been steadily increasing. Yet the commercial and financial situation of its leading cities is critical to such an extent that congress has been called on to pass a stay law. ample to be avoided Brazil presents a situa-

Vote for Silver, Get n Panic.

Slour City Journal, Moreton Frewen has come over from Lon on to tell Americans that they ought to vote to open the mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver bullion of the world As he stepped off the boat at New York he was asked wint he thought would be the sult should the free silver ticket be su cessful, and he reffied: "You had a panic here in 1893. Probably you would have another if the silver candidates were elected, but I do not believe that it would be very disastrous." Mr. Frewen evidently agrees with Bryan on the panic question. But panic is not what the people want, ever the country has been so badly crimals by free trade that a panic could do little more damage.

> Young Men for Sound Money. Chicago Tribune.

In that magnificent procession of 70,00 men which marched on Friday last to show their devotion to the cause of sound mone there were more men of democratic ante dents and democratic families, more me who had previously voted the democratic ct, and yet will vote for McKinley November, than there were men in the pitiable free silver procession at night who will vote for Bryan. The marchers in that procession of 70,000 men were nearly all young men. Those who were about 40 and upwards were officials and marshals. The average age of the rank and file was about The older men stood upon the sidewalk by thousands upon thousands. The will contribute to McKinley six Their rank many votes as the spectators of the other procession can furnish to Bryan.

The How! About "Coercion."

In a speech made two or three days ag Bryan said that "the laboring men of this country have secured the Australian ballo system, and tyranny stands outside while the voter goes louide." This was a bad admission for Bryan to make. It came at out the howl against "coercion" which filled all the rest of the speech and the greater part of the other speeches which he has made recently. With the Australian ballot in operation in all the states except one or two, how is it possible to have "coercion" The same scream has run through the speeches of all Bryan stumpers and through the utterances of his newspapers, yet or casionally ail of them destroy the effecof their ravings by making some sort of reference to the Australian ballot. enflict between the different parts of shricks of Bryan and the Bryanites make the honest money side, and shows the stupidity of the popocrats' plan

THE EXPOSITION. Great Value of the Project to the

Western States. Although not to be opened until June 1 1898, the preliminary preparations are all actively under way for the Transmississipp and International exposition which is to be held at Omaha, Neb. The intention is to exhibit particularly the products, resources, industries and civilization of the states and territories west of the Mississippi river, em-bracing two-thirds of the area, one-third of the population, and one-half of the we of the United States, and incidentally and one-half of the wealth products, resources and industries of the eastern states and of foreign countries. Three hundred thousand dollars has al-

eady been subscribed by Omaha citizens and the work of the exposition will very shortly be taken upon a broad and liberal plan. At its last acssion the United States congress appropriated \$200,000 towards a building, which surp, it is expected, will be increased at the next session to \$500,000. Iowa has made a preliminary appropriation. California is much interested and is ex-pected to devote at least \$75,000 to the purose. Louisiana has taken legislative action, and Utah. Wyoming and Colorado have also pledged themselves. In fact, of the twenty-four states and territories included in the section, it is practically assured that at least twenty will be represented. Besides these many of the eastern states will participate, and not a few of the foreign participate, countries, European, Asiatic and Pan-Amer-

The exhibition is looked upon as onespecially valuable to the west to show its resources, products and capabilities to the world, and every endeavor is to be made to make it a thoroughly representative one The situation of Omaha has been deemed especially favorable for securing a large cost of the materials it consumes? Is it money furnished by members of the each side of the river are reached, and according to the centrary limited by law in silver mine owners' syndicate that of 20,485,088.

C. F. ADAMS ON THE ISSUE.

The Boston Financier Corrects a Report About Itis Silver Views. A gentleman in Kansas City, having seen a statement which he thought erroneous, regarding the views of Mr. Charles Francis Adams upon the silver question, wrote to him and received the following letter which s now made public by the Kansas City Star

with Mr. Adams' consent: BOSTON, Oct. 7, 1896.—My Dear Sir:

have this morning received your the 3d inst., in which you somewhat astonme by saying that assertions have friends that I am in sympathy with the movement in favor of the free and unlimted coinage of silver by the United States. I have not felt under any call to take n active part in the present cancass, for obvious reason that those who would be likely to listen to me feel as I do; while those who think otherwise are not likely to be influenced by anything I can say. None the less, my views on the issues involved are quite well defined, and have at no time undergone any change or been concealed. To my mind the question is not now of the wisdom, or unwisdom, of what was done nearly a generation ago in 1873. On that subject, viewed in the light of sub sequent events—then in no degree a secable—opinions may differ, and I hold questions, especially questions relating to finance and business, which it is much more the office as deputy auditor. In other important should be decided, and decided

enter on the auditorship fully versed in all the important matters which that decided by the United States in 1873; and officer has to pass upon. If the people that decision was reaffirmed in 1893. Since want the business of the auditor trans. Among other things, this country has no without serious troubles and sore tribula-tions—in which, by the way, I have indi-vidually had to bear my full share—gone on adjusting itself to the basis then deeided upon. The question is now whether indo all that has been done in those twenty years, plunge into a new sea of troubles and go through a second process of slow and painful readjustment?

The proposition seems to me to admit of one answer only. So to do would be little short of Instre. Observation and careful inquiry during a recent extended journey from New York to the Pacific, made for the purpose, satisfied me beyond question that the work of adjustment is now practically complete, and that we are at last in a lealthy and presperous condition; and, in fact, were it not for polities, on the verge of another period of active development. All that is required is stability, and the confidence resulting therefrom. Under these circumstances, this everlasting agitation of the measures of values in my belief, has done, is now doing, and, so long as it con-tinues, will do incalculable injury. Stated nakedly, the proposition is to make a shoreut to prosperity by monkeying with the urrancy, but I have yet to discover a single natance in all recorded history any nation ever attempted experiment with results bene-to itself. It has been tried time nt of mind, and over and over again; but always with one result. For its public men to tamper with a nation's money is the

nost instilleus form of treason. This is a practical, business question As I now see the situation the country much in the position of a man of natually strong constitution, who has gone brough a long and violent illness and beer greatly reduced, but is at last on a course of natural recovery. To dose him when in that state with quack panaceas will not quicken the recovery. If it does not kill he patient, it will at least give him a set-sack. So everywhere that I have been during the last year-and I have been all over north-I have seen plainly the signs healthy recuperation, and nowhere have l een them more plainly than in the great sining regions. I have seen those signs in the increased economies practiced, in more diversified crops, in new developments, in cheaper transportation, and in mechanical appliances and scientific processes hith-orto unheard of. If the politicians would leave these natural forces alone to work out the remedy, the remedy would, am confident, be with us, and be with us or a ten-year stay, within a twelve-month but it will not come so long as reviving confidence is shattered by this incessant agitation in favor of a resort to quack nos

Under existing circumstances, therefore, regard the free and unlimited coinage of ilver proposition not as the merely harmful postrum of a quack, but rather as the resorted to at this time, it will bring the country calamities of a business d financial, and consequently of a politcal nature, the end of which I, for

ould not hope to live to see.

The decisive defeat on the 3d of next nonth of the organization which Mr. Bryan now represents, I regard as the one thing mmediately needful to a returned prosper Give us a rest! Hoping that I have expressed myself a explicitly as I have tried to do briefly, have expressed myself as

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. A LESSON IN SILVER.

Just a Plain Business Deal with Mexican City. New York World.

The Berlin Iron Bridge company of East Berlin, Conn., has received from the rep-resentative at C. Lerdo, Mex., the contract or an iron market house at Guadalajara. "If this market house were built any where in the United States and paid for said a representative of the ompany. the contract price would \$5,615. The Berlin company is, however, to receive in payment for this building Mexian silver dollars, and therefore act price with the city of Guadslajara is

If Mr. Bryan and his populistic platform should prevail and there should be free colnage of silver on the basis of 16 to 1, what is to prevent the Berlin Iron Bridge ompany from taking the dollars which the payment on this building, each of which contains more silver than the American dellar, to the United States mint, and, free of expense, have them oined into American silver dollars? der free silver they will then receive for building 11,230 Bryan dollars, which he claims will be worth as much as gold dellars, consequently they can be used in paying the employes, thus leaving the company a clear profit of more than \$5,000 on this one contract. "Or, again, they can take these same 11.

230 stondard silver dollars and pay labor and expenses of building another market house or another bridge or building for the Mexican market and receive for the same 22,460 Mexican dollars. They can then re coin these free of expense into American dollars and thus by each transaction double

THE TALK ABOUT COERCION. Absolute Freedom of Action of Employes. Chauncey M. Depew at Chicago

There are 25,000 employes in the New York Central system, of which I am president. I go out every year upon the stump to speak for what I believe to be right, which is the republican party and protection and sound money. Every one of m Every one of my fellow employes knows that he can vote against my politics and talk against my politics and work against my politics Major Pricat died the other day at the age of 90, having been an employe of the New York Central for fifty years. He was a democrat of democrats and the leader of his party in the Mohawk valley. He was my political opponent, my subordinate. whom I could discharge, and my personal friend. It would have been dangerous to the health and good looks of any demagogue to tell the old major that he could not work and vote for the democratic ticket. In the Cleveland canvass of 1892 I spoke as now for the republican ticket. after one of the meetings to a switchman in the yards, "Well, Jerry, how do you stand this year?" He said, "Boss, that's a good speech you made last night, but the boys are agin you this time," and a large majority of the employes of the New York Central voted for Cleveland though both their president and the chairman the board. Mr. Vanderbilt, were for Harrison. I said to Jerry the other day: "Well, Jerry, how are you now?" He said, "Boss, we're all with you this time! No 50-cent dollars for us.

in the United States in my official capacity. as a laborer myself upon the pay roll and of the metallic "encaisses" of all the Eu-liable to be dismissed as any of the others ropean banks. That explains why the note by the superior power of the Board of Di-of the Banque de France, of 100 france, is

JACKSON ON SOUND MONEY.

Another Unpublished Letter from Old New York Sun We print below a letter, hilberto unpub-We print below a letter, hitacite input lished, which was written by Andrew Jack-son in 1842. It is especially interesting in view of the argument, frequently advanced by the Bryanites, that they stand for the

true principles of democracy in their assault upon the banking interests, and that Andrew Jackson, a beacon light of democracy. assailed and drove out of existence th second United States bank. Aside from the second United States bank. Aside from the question of the expediency of this move, which was followed by a protracted panic, it is to be noted that the bill of 1824, which discriminated in favor of gold through a change in the coinage ratio between gold and silver, and which marked the virtual establishment of the gold standard in the United States, was passed in Jackson's presidency, and was known and attacked as an administration measure. Throughout his career Jackson was known as a sound money man, and his fight against the bank itself was avowedly in the interest of a higher currency standard. The Jackson letter is a fresh reminder of is advocacy of the gold standard. The

following is a transcription of it:

"HERMITAGE, Sept. 28, '42,

"My Dear Col.—I have received your letter of the 23d inst. You have taken a correct view of your position. The Governor will in his message come forth with his views to the Assembly. If he recommends the issue of post notes & relief laws, the Whice prints will come out in support of his measures recommend. Then every who does not wish to see our Banks our money depreciated, & a foundation thereby laid for a national Bank, if post notes are recommended, should come out notes are recommended, should come on against the ruinous measure. No relief can be given to the labour of our country by omy is the only relief, with an undeviating netalic currency, or its equivalent. Therefore you have judged well to be until the Whiggs expose their views on

these important subjects. "Believe me your friend,

"ANDREW JACKSON " "Col. J. George Harris." The letter is now in the possession of Col-nel Thomas Y, Avery of this city. It was given to him fifty-three years ago by his cousin, Colonel J. George Harris, to whom it was addressed. Colonel Harris was at that time the editor of Andrew Jackson's paper, the Nashville Union. Before going to Nashville, Harris had been a printer in this city, and it was his custom to pass through the state each year on his way to visit his mother in Connecticut. On one of these trips, in 1843, he stopped in Syracuse to see his uncle, L. Y. Avery. Mr. Avery's son, Tom, a mere lad, was an enthusiastic admirer of Jackson, and Colonel Harris gave him the letter. Harris died in Nashville few years ago. Colonel Avery, the owner of the letter

is a lifelong democrat, and has repudiated Bryan and free silver.

BOGUS STATISTICS. Popocratic Candidate Contradicted by

Official Reports. Chicago Times-Herald. One of the reiterated assertions of Mr. Bryan is that there is not money enough in the country and that what we have is constantly decreasing in amount. In sup-port of this statement he cites the recent reasury circular, No. 123, in which it appears that in 1894 the circulation was \$1, 5660.808.708; in 1895, \$1.601.968,473, and in 1896, \$1,506.631.026. "There," he trium-1896, \$1,506,631,026. "There," he triumphantly says, "does not that official document prove it? Do you not see that there has been a falling off in the circulation of over \$100,000,000 in three years, and all due to the monstrous gold standard?" Then he brings out another of his trump cards in the shape of John Sherman's favoring the silver purchase act of 1890, in which Sherman said that the laws of trade demanded a yearly increase in the circulation of about \$50,000,000. From this Mr. Bryan concludes that instead of gaining Bryan concludes that instead of gaining \$150,000,000, as we should have done from the demands of business, we have \$100,000,000, making a difference to the cople of \$250 000 000

made this great point, which usually evokes a volley of cheers, Mr. Bryan drops the matter. He makes no attempt to show what has become of this \$100,000 -000 which he says has disappeared, whether has been burned up, or lost at sea, or destroyed in some other way. He six treats it as something that is gone forever

and argues accordingly. Now the veriest tyro in finance must know that the sum of \$100,000,000 is not a sum of money that can be hid in a corner. be owned by a good many people and bould not be wiped off the face of the earth

without somebody's knowledge. It must be somewhere, and the very tables from which Bryan quoted show where four-fifth is, while the other fifth may easily be accounted for. Those tables give not only the amount of mey in actual circulation, but the total money in the United States. The circula tion is the difference between the total money and the amount lying in the treasury

In 1894 the amount in the treasury was \$759,000,000, and in 1896 it was \$839,000,000. or \$80,000,000 more. This at once accounts for the largest part of Mr. Bryan's lost \$100,000,000. The other \$20,000,000 will be found in the hoardings of the people the past two or three years, and in the paper money retired by the national banks. But this is not all. Instead of a decrease there has been a constant increase of the circulation, as shown by other tables in the same circular, that more than satis-fies the requirement of Senator Sherman's dictum. Since the repeal of the Sherman purchase law, November 1, 1893, there habeen coined at our mints in gold \$182,000, 000 and in silver \$18,000,000, making \$200, 000,000, or an average of over \$66,000,000 year, added to the amount of money is he country.
What confidence, then, can be placed

upon a man who thus quotes figures at random and draws inferences that are confuted by the very pamphlet from which he quotes? Has there ever before been such a spectacle in American politics.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Mr. Gladstone says there is not

nusical people than the Welsh to be found in the world. It may be that the czar simply caugh old in Paris by sleeping in an apartmen with a defective armor plate.

The city council of Waltham, Mass. Is are for the tomb of General Nathaniel Banks, in Grove Hill cometery, that city. I has been somewhat neglected of late. LI Hung Chang decorated A. E. Lalande traveling passenger agent of the Cana-

dian Pacific railway, who accompanied him through Canada, with the Chinese Order of the Double Dragon. After every Spanish report of a victory in Cuba nowadays we read that "the rebe carried away their dead and wounded.

That saves the narrator a lot of trouble the way of substantiating his report. Bagpipes are becoming a fashionable in-trument for women in British drawing strument rooms, Lady Elspeth Campbell, the duke of Argyli's granddsughter, who is a skill-performer, having introduced the fashio

The pipes for parlor use are richly decorated and specially toned. Ex-Governor Waite of Colorado, during his term of office, exerted a peculiarly stim ulating influence on the abusive faculties of the public, and a Denver newspaper kep a scrap book entirely devoted to the nici names which were bestowed on him list is long and exhibits a wealth of fancy

rarely equaled. A London journalist reveals why Sir Henry Irving plays in America. visits to the United States," he sa very profitable, and they enable Irving spend money lavishly in England on produc-tions that would not of themselves pay well enough." Thus is the existence of this country at last justified.

The prestige of the notes of the Banque Prance is universally known. But it is not always sufficiently noticed that the repu tation of that institution is based upor calase." or treasure in its vaults, which reaches the fabulous figure of 3.322,000,000 francs, about \$650,000,000. That stock is of the largest employers of labor the largest which has ever existed in the nited States in my official capacity, world. It represents more than 30 per cent

rectors, I resent, I repel this insult to the worth in Belgium 100 francs. 03 centimes; manhood and the independence of the work-ingmen of the United States—this insult to their intelligence, for they know better. In Germany, 100.08; in Austro-Hungary, 100.09; in England, 100.19; in Switzerland, 100.37, and in Holland, 101 france.

Mme. Audifred has given to the French Academy of Medicine a sum of about \$100,000, the interest of which about \$4,800 -will be awarded, without regard to nationality, for the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis.

A German correspondent at Peking says that the opinion is spreading among the Chinese that there will soon be a change on the throne. The belief is not based so much on dissatisfaction with the emperor as on various occurrences which aroused superstitions forebodings, in the falling of a dragon from the sky, as seen by an astronomer, the death of the emperor's brother and the absence of an heir to the throne, which is regarded as a punishment of the gods for some misde-

BRUDERY BRIDES.

meaner.

Philadelphia North American: "Yes," said the Harlem "stugger; "I've put lots of men to sleep in my time, but when it comes to that baby of mine, I'm out in the first round."

Boston Globe: "Say, Tempkins, what did Brown die of?" Brown die of?"
"Well, he was fishing, and the ground gave way under him, I think-Oh, sort-er-bank failure, I sappose?"

Detroit Free Press: "What a noble fel-low Glies is? I asked him why he didn't wear an overcoat, and he said he had given "Yes. To his uncle."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Bryan's campaign is forging ahead!" exclaimed un enthusiis forging ahead astle silver man. "But don't you "But don't you think it would be more reputable if it did not resort to forgery?"

New York Press: Customer - Are you sure this is genuine cane sugar?
Clerk-Yes, ma'am. Our advertisement expressly states that it can't be beet,

Cleveland Leader: Mabel-How many engagement rings did you bring back from the seashore?
Gertrude-None.
Mabel-Why, how did that happen?
Gertrude-Unluckly, I got in with the same crowd that I met last year.

Indianapolis Journal: She-Our wedding day seems to me almost as a dream.

He-It does to me, with one exception, "What was that?"
"I distinctly remember that my collar got loose behind and crawled up my back as I went up the aiste."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Mrs. Blimber—You certainly have your family disposition.
None of you could ever agree with anybody.
Mr. Blimber—I don't know about that. I had an uncle once, who was eaten by cannibals, I never heard that they made any camplaint.

omplaint. Detroit Free Press: "Pardon me," said the new boarder after the others had left the table, "but I'm not up in table etiqueite and don't know just how oranges should "Very sparingly, sir, very sparingly, at this time of year," answered the thrifty landlady.

OCTOBER CALM. Chicago Record.
You do not hear me mutter
Foolish words of wee and wrath,
When Madge runs in a flutter.
Down some golden woodland path.

In peace my mind reposes, For her fad my soul ne'er grieves; I get a rest on roses, While she's chasing autumn leaves.

THROUGH FIELDS OF CORN.

Prof. Benjamin F. Leggett. Prof. Renjamin F. Leggett.
In solemn hush of dewy morn,
What glory crowns the fields of corn!
A joy and gladness in the land
The litthe, green ranks of beauty land;
Broad acred vales from hill to hill
The litted plumes and tassels fill,
While birds sing in the cool, sweet morn,
Through fields of corn.

Like palms that shade a hidden spring Like palms that shade a hidden spi
The reeded columns sway and sing;
The breathing censers swing alway.
The leafy cymbals clash and play,
And when the breezy voices call,
The sea-grown billows rise and fall,
And music swells and joy is born
Through fields of corn,

To fields of corn the summer brings The rustling blades, the black bird's wing.
The sharded locust's strident tune,
The litle raven's macking rune,
The bobolink's exulting strain,
And cuckee prophesying rain in low sweet whistle in the morn

Through fields of corn In bannered fields of corn unfuried God grows the manna of the world He waits to bring the yellow gleam, harvest song, the reaper's and still as through the Syrian gold Of Galilee, in days of old, He leads again this Sabbath morn,



SAID MOOL3

WE DID, IF YOU PLEASE, AND WE MEAN IT. IT ISN'T EVERY ONE WHO CAN SAY IT HONESTLY IN SPEAKING OF CLOTHING, AND A GOOD MANY SAY IT WHO OUGHTN'T TO.

BUT WE COULDN'T AFFORD TO DE-CEIVE YOU IF WE WANTED TO, AND COMMON SENSE, AS WELL AS COM-MON HONESTY, DICTATES OUR POL-

IF EVERY ONE REALLY APPRECI-ATED THE THOROUGHLY TRUST-WORTY QUALITIES OF THE CLOTH-ING THAT WE MAKE, AND THE BEAUTY OF THE WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH THAT CHARACTERIZES ALL OUR GOODS-WE WISH EVERY ONE DID-WE WOLLDN'T BE ABLE TO SUP-

PLY THE DEMAND. BUT THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR OUR CLOTHING SHOWS INCREASING KNOWLEDGE OF IT.

