

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE BEST NEWSPAPER.

CLEAN, CRISP, BRIGHT, INTERESTING, NOVEL, READABLE, EXCLUSIVE, STORIES, FASCINATING, COMPLETE, SPECIAL, TIMELY FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

BUY IT! READ IT!

The income tax is an English device to help out the revenues of the British government depleted by free trade.

Why should a populist vote for Bryan and Sewall electors when he knows no democratic elector will vote for Watson?

The plug tobacco men and the cigarette manufacturers have come together, and it is reported that they are conspiring to put tobacco into cigarettes.

How Bryan would rejoice if Tom Watson would only permit himself to be persuaded to turn his long-delayed letter of acceptance into a letter of declination.

Ex-Boss Croker is on his way home from Europe. He probably wants to be in New York in time to cast his vote for Tammany spoils, Bryan and repudiation.

The official ballot in Missouri will contain seven complete tickets. But it can't beat the official ballot in Nebraska if all the nominations that have been filed are given a place on the ticket.

The poor woman who has unwittingly embroiled herself with the federal authorities by cleaning and selling used postage stamps was engaged in a home industry which neither political party is likely to foster.

Postmaster General Wilson served with Bryan on the ways and means committee through two different congresses. That is why he is out on the stump in West Virginia opposing the election of Bryan to the presidency.

The populists say they have imported "the cyclone orator of the west" into Omaha for the remainder of the campaign. Would it not be a better idea for them to import a good supply of cyclone cellars, too, for use when the returns come in?

If you neglected to register on the first day, make a memorandum now to get your name in next Friday. There are only two more days for registration. Don't wait until the last chance, for many others will do that, and you may be crowded out.

David H. Mercer's actual services to his district exceed in substantial value the sum total of those rendered by any two of his predecessors. His constituents are not unmindful of these benefits, and will return him to congress by a rousing majority.

Why is it that the local Bryan organ is so distressed over the defeat of the republican candidate in the republican primaries? When men who say they are republicans have to go to an opposition organ for sympathy and comfort they must be in hard lines, indeed.

The convention of the Nebraska Beet Sugar association, which is to meet at Grand Island November 17, will take up for discussion questions in which the whole state is interested. All sections of the beet growing area ought to be fully represented. All the commercial bodies entitled to representation should see to it that delegates are appointed who are alive to the importance of the beet sugar industry to the state and who will make it a point to attend the convention.

The men who are engineering the Bryan campaign in the south are the men who have been time and again denounced by southern populists as ballot box stuffers and election fraud perpetrators. They are the men who have reviled the populists whenever they have demanded a free ballot and an honest count. And now they are trying to hoodwink western populists into helping them not only to keep in power in their own states, but to gain control of the entire machinery of the federal government.

FREE SILVER AND FREE TRADE.

It is perfectly apparent that the hope of the free silver party now is in securing the support of the laboring classes. Mr. Bryan and the other leaders of that party are directing all their efforts to that end and are stopping at nothing which they think will serve to set workmen in opposition to employers and to incite in the ranks of labor hostility toward capital.

The men who a few years ago Mr. Bryan characterized as "public beggars," because they asked for protection to labor, he is now appealing to to vote for the Chicago ticket. He does not explain to them how they would be benefited by the success of that ticket. He does not show them how they would get more work or more wages under a silver standard than under a gold standard.

Whichever he has been asked to let labor wherein it would derive any advantage from the unlimited coinage of silver he has evaded the question. This because neither he nor any other advocate of free silver can give a single sound reason why the wage earner would be helped by that policy.

If the free coinage of silver would debase the currency, as the supporters of sound money contend, the wage earner would inevitably suffer to the extent of such debasement. On the other hand, if free coinage should make silver worth \$1.29 an ounce, as some of the silver advocates assert, would be the case, the wage earner would gain nothing, since he would receive for his labor dollars having the same purchasing power as at present.

Free silver promises no advantage to labor, either in better employment or better wages, but it does threaten great injury to labor in diminishing industrial production and in diminishing the purchasing power of wages. This should be sufficient to induce every workman who has regard for his own and his family's interests to refuse to support the cause of free silver.

But there is another respect in which labor is almost equally concerned in the defeat of the Chicago ticket. It stands for free trade as well as free silver. Mr. Bryan has ignored the tariff question in the campaign because he did not dare attempt to defend the tariff law which he helped to frame. The loss to both labor and capital under the operation of that law, its destructive effect upon our industries with corresponding benefit to foreign industries, together with its failure as a revenue measure, are facts which Mr. Bryan, with all his arts of sophistry, could not explain away and therefore he has had nothing to say about the tariff. But none the less he is as implacably opposed to protection now as he was when in the house of representatives four years ago he declared it to be "the most vicious political principle that had ever cursed this country."

Nothing is more certain than that the election of Mr. Bryan and a congress in harmony with him would give the country an economic policy from which every vestige of protection to American industries would be eliminated and our markets thrown open to the nearly unrestricted competition of the products of the cheaper labor of Europe. What this would mean every intelligent workman can understand. American industries would have to go to the wall or the wages of American labor would fall to the European standard. One of these things would be inevitable and the most probable thing to happen would be a decrease in the pay of labor. Are American workmen prepared to take chances on the free silver experiment? It would be to think poorly of their common sense, of their ability to judge what is best for themselves, to assume that they are. They may not fully understand the silver question, but they know what protection means, for the great majority of them have had experience with it and realized its benefits. And having this knowledge we confidently believe that the more intelligent and unprejudiced among them will vote for the policy which assures a market for labor at American wages.

LEGAL OPINIONS WHILE YOU WAIT.

It is a poor lawyer who can't take up either side of a case. And it is a poor case in which the city attorney cannot make his opinion fit the side that the city hall ring wants it to fit.

When the council was not satisfied with the man appointed by the mayor to fill the position of member of the Board of Public Works, City Attorney Connell promptly rendered an elaborate opinion holding that members of the board could hold over indefinitely so long as they could manipulate the council to refuse confirmation of their successors. This in spite of the express words of the charter that say that members of the board shall be appointed for definite terms of three years and expressly excludes them from the clause that makes other city officers hold until their successors shall have qualified.

When a vacancy occurred in the office of city clerk some two years ago and a compromise agreement was reached by which the place was filled temporarily by a democrat, the city attorney said that the election of 1894 was enough of a general election to warrant the choice of a new city clerk, and that no vacancy in city office could extend beyond the time that a new officer should be elected and qualified. This year, when there is a vacant councilman-at-large which the council cannot fill with one of its own kind, the city attorney renders another opinion, this time holding that the election of 1896 is not a general election within the meaning of the charter and that the councilman appointed to fill the vacancy is entitled to retain his seat for another year.

The election law of Nebraska provides that for the benefit of the public and to enable voters to know when and where they should be registered, the announcement of registration days, together with the places where the registrars sit and the boundaries of the different voting precincts, shall be publicly advertised once in the last issue just preceding each day of registration "in at least two newspapers published and of general circulation in the city." Yet this year, acting under the advice of City Attorney

AN OMAHAGIOUS POPOCRATIC FORGERY.

Fake Bismarck Letter Circulated by the Democratic State Committee.

CHAIRMAN DAHLMAN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPOSITION

The Nebraska democratic state committee is now circulating among the German voters of this state a pamphlet entitled, "Silber ist das Gold des Volkes," endorsed with the names of James C. Dahlman, chairman, and Lee Herdman, secretary, which revivifies in German all the popocratic campaign forgeries that have been exposed and exploded since the presidential contest opened.

One of the most brazen fabrications in it is that which appears on page 26, purporting to be the Bismarck letter. It is really a translation back into German of the garbled Culberson English translation, and nothing could show the distortions resorted to by Culberson more conclusively than this re-rendering of his forged Bismarck letter.

The letter being circulated by Dahlman is no more like the letter written by Bismarck than black is like white. The Bee reproduces here both letters. Every German in Nebraska should compare the forgery with the original and ask himself whether he can vote for popocratic candidates who try to impose upon him with such nefarious fabrications.

WHAT BISMARCK WROTE.

Frederichsruh, d. 24. August 1896.

Gebiet Herr! Ihr gefälliges Schreiben vom 1. Juli dieses Jahres habe ich erhalten. Ich habe stets für die Doppelwährung gehandelt, aber ich bin nicht im Stande, die Sache in der Weise zu erklären, die Sie wünschen.

Die Vereinigten Staaten sind wirtschaftlich freier in ihrer Regierung wie jeder einzelne der europäischen Staaten, und wenn Nord-Amerika es mit ihren Interessen vereinbar findet, in der Richtung der Doppelwährung einen selbständigen Schritt zu thun, so glaube ich, daß ein solcher auf die Herstellung internationaler Einigung und des Ansehens der europäischen Staaten von förderlichem Einfluß sein würde.

Ich bin, Herr, mit Hochachtung, ergebenster Diener, von Bismarck.

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Section 25. That the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the director of the mint, and he, immediately after the passage of this act, and thereafter quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July and October in each year, and the value so proclaimed shall be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter for which the value is proclaimed, and the date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered the date of exportation of the goods, and the value of the treasury may order the relinquition of any entry at a different value whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to him showing that the value in United States currency of the foreign money specified in the invoice was, at the date of certification, at least ten (10) per centum more or less than the value proclaimed during the quarter in which the consular certification occurred.

This section of the law, to put it briefly, is a recognition of the fact that coins do not circulate anywhere but in their own country at their stamped value, but that their intrinsic value, that the stamp on them has nothing to do with their commercial value, but that their commercial value is founded on the quantity and quality of the bullion in them, and that Mr. Bryan, as well as all other legislators, when they come to deal practically with such questions, are bound in spite of themselves to recognize this rule. It also shows conclusively and plainly the rule which is and always will be applied by foreign countries to our coins; that is, they will pass, not by the stamp upon them, but by the value of the bullion in them.

Mr. Bryan and his followers, for campaign purposes, are pretending to ignore this principle, and are claiming that the foundation of all money, and one which they, or those of them who are or have been legislators know can not be ignored, is the value of the value of every coin, for foreign as well as for domestic use, must rest on the commercial or exchange value of the bullion in it, and that to attempt to ignore or evade this is to attempt to ignore or evade a law of trade which is as old as human society and as immutable as a law of nature.

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VIOLATION OF CONTRACT.

An Act of Manoeuvre Injustly Sanctioned by Bryan.

Letter from Mills at Chicago.

When Mr. Bryan made his fierce speech in the Coliseum he said, in reply to Senator Hill: "The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment that this change in our law shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind you that there is no intention of affecting those contracts which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we ought to change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made I want to ask him where in the world he would like to see authority for not protecting the debtors when the law of 1873 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditor?"

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