IN SOUND MONEY'S RANK

Expressions of Leading Nebraskans Show How the State Stands.

ALL AGREE THAT M'KINLEY IS SAFE HERE

How the Campaign of Education Among the Voters Has Been Conducted—Nothing Has Been Neglected.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—(Special.)—The National Republican league has received ample advices from the Nebraska Republican league and the republican clubs in general throughout the state. These reports are satisfactory. They all speak of a hard fight, but express the fullest confidence in a decisive victory for McKinley and Hobart.

September 1 Secretary Dowling of the National league received from Secretary Mock the names of 394 clubs in active service. By the 1st of October the number had increased to 508 and was still increasing rapidly. "The league has pushed club organizations throughout the state" wrote Secretary Mock, "with legitimate satisfaction. We are now," he also wrote, "organizing women's McKinley and Hobart clubs as auxiliary to the voters' clubs. This work is progressing splendidly." Like confidence is manifested in other advices.

C. E. Stine of Superior, Neb., writes: "We share your belief that we are on the eve of a tremendous victory and our only anxiety now is to make it an overwhelmingly one."

E. J. Hains of Lincoln writes: "Nebraska is the battleground against populism as it was against slavery in the days before the '60s. The party of vagaries and heresies is making, we hope, its last stand here."

A. M. Anderson of Tekamah says: "Nebraska is now on top for McKinley, but we are having a hard fight for it."

W. H. H. Niles of Holdrege writes to Secretary Dowling: "What you have done has been highly appreciated and will bear fruit in due season."

President W. P. McCreary says: "We will make a heroic effort to carry the state for McKinley."

Alvin Soule, Chapman, reports: "Our club of 125 members out of 175 voters in the township will vote to a man for McKinley and Hobart."

Early in the year W. F. Collins of Lincoln, then president of the State league, issued a circular urging speedy and thorough organizations. He said therein: "Nebraska is all right and Nebraska republicans should send such a greeting to the sisterhood of states next November that will convince the party beyond a reasonable doubt that 'Nebraska is all right.' Organization is the breath of life to our party. It is the mission of the league to organize, energize, educate. Are you organized? If not let me appeal to you to do so at once. I hand you herewith National league circulars, which contains a plan of organization and forms the constitution and by-laws. Will you take hold of this matter? We must have a wide-awake club in every voting precinct of your county. Circulate a call for an early meeting, the earlier the better. Get the young men there; get them to work. Get up a special program with music and short speeches. Keep us posted on your efforts and your needs. We expect to furnish clubs with good literature in due time."

EARLY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

In an early stage of the campaign Secretary Mock wrote: "Progress in Nebraska is not standing still by any means. We have now reached the 300 mark and purpose to push the work to 500 or more. The importance of making Nebraska in part the battle ground of the campaign was discerned early by the National Republican league. The republican clubs, to their credit, were up and doing, being in no way discouraged by the attempt to gain votes for Bryan by specious appeals to state pride. The Republican league held a convention in August and elected an executive committee and the following officers: W. P. McCreary of Hastings, president; John P. Hays of Norfolk, vice president; Ed J. Mock of Alma, secretary, and Patrick Hall of Memphis, treasurer. Thus reorganized the league prepared for an active campaign, being aware that the popocrats had acquired a firm footing in Nebraska. In the four presidential elections from 1872 to 1888, inclusive, Nebraska had given republican pluralities ranging from 10,540 to 27,873. In 1890 the farmers' alliance candidate for governor polled 70,287 votes, but the democratic candidate won by a plurality of 1,144. In 1892 Nebraska gave the Harrison electors a plurality of 4,093. In 1894 the democrats and popocrats fused and elected Governor Holcomb by a plurality of 3,202. In 1895 the republicans carried the state once more by 8,938 plurality at the election of a supreme court justice.

"All this shows the hard work that was before the Nebraska clubs, especially as the popocrats were dead set on carrying the state for Bryan by unscrupulous means. The republican clubs set to work early in the campaign."

W. C. Kindig of Nemaha wrote in July: "We will have a hard fight on hand, but by the judicious use of good literature and good speakers to educate the masses we can carry the state for McKinley and sound money."

AT HEART REPUBLICANS.

Other communications showed that Nebraska was still at heart republican. George J. Kelly of Ord said in July: "Free silver is setting the Nebraska prairies on fire and something must be done to stop the mania." Secretary Flandran of Trenton, Neb., reported that "the number of McKinley and Hobart clubs there were willing and anxious to do any work that may be assigned to them." W. A. Needham of Bloomfield said: "With a little effort we will be able to gain five votes where we lose one. The people have been hearing but one side of the question. Nebraska will go republican this fall, but we will have to institute a campaign of education on the money question, especially as we border on the silver mining states. The National Republican league has been in constant correspondence with the Nebraska clubs and has sent them, in response to these appeals, campaign literature in great quantities."

Senator John M. Thurston has given the league movement in Nebraska the heartiest encouragement. Congressman McCleary's speech was in eager request and served to offset the pernicious effects of Towne's speech, which was distributed broadcast.

Appended are some of the opinions expressed regarding McCleary's speech:

"We greatly desire some copies of Mr. McCleary's speech. It is the thing."

"That speech ought to be placed in the hands of every voter in Nebraska."

"You should arrange for a complete distribution of this speech in Nebraska."

"It is great."

"This in my humble judgment is the most effective document that can be circulated through the western states. It meets the very propositions that are constantly urged in the west—falling prices. I know of no other document or speech that answers these propositions so well as the one in question."

The Nebraska Republican clubs and the State league are thus serving loyally the party cause in the pending campaign. They are working with enthusiasm for McKinley and Hobart in order that sound money and protection may triumph and become the national policy for all time. These clubs have worked in hearty accord with the National Republican league and have cheerfully undertaken all forms of campaign duty in order that Nebraska may take once more the place that befits her in the republican party.

NOT OPPOSED TO THE MUTUALS.

Attorney General Churchill Has Not Combated Fraternal Insurance.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—The attack in typewritten circulars, signed and unsigned, and by printed circulars, sent out by one W. B. Lynch of Lincoln, who represents himself as a member of a mutual insurance committee, is being answered by mutual companies of good standing generally, who have no complaint on account of unfriendly treatment from Attorney General Churchill. The following circular sent out by the Omaha mutuals speaks for itself. All this talk about "war upon mutual companies," so far as can be learned here, is absolute rot. Every old line company, so-called, is protesting that none of its representatives has taken any action toward regulating or interfering with the mutuals. The Bee published last week the answers of every state and special agent living in Omaha, all declaring that there had been at no time any organized effort on the part of any of the companies represented by them toward crippling or interfering with mutual companies, which is regarded as a species of competition not in the least damaging to either the old line fire companies or life companies, as mutual fire insurance is generally accepted only by the farming community and on small dwelling risks in villages where the fire protection is poor, and, so far as farm risks are concerned, the old line companies, with only two or three exceptions, are refusing to write on farm property. As for mutual life insurance nearly all the leading agents in Omaha are carrying more or less of mutual insurance through fraternal societies. The whole cry of war against the mutuals was started for campaign purposes only, undoubtedly for the purpose of foisting some discredited politicians into the legislature. The circular reads:

OMAHA, Oct. 27.—We, the undersigned members of fraternal orders and mutual insurance companies, having had our attention called to a circular sent out by Mr. Lynch and Mr. Swigert of Lincoln, Neb., in which they contend that Attorney General Churchill is unfriendly to mutual insurance, have thoroughly investigated the matter, and especially the connection of Mr. Churchill with the case of the State of Nebraska ex rel. Farmers' Mutual Insurance company of Lincoln, and find the charges made in such circular to be wholly untrue; and would further say that Mr. Wood, the president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, stated to the undersigned that Attorney General Churchill's attitude toward this company has always been just and fair, and that he (Mr. Wood) did not approve of the statement made in such circular letter. We further desire to say that, after a careful investigation, we know that Mr. Churchill is not unfriendly to either fraternal societies or mutual insurance companies.

E. P. DAVIS,
Chairman City Central Committee, City of Omaha, and Business Men's Fraternity.
JAMES E. VAN GILDER,
Member of Fraternal League.
F. F. ROOSE,
President Fraternal Union of America.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that Hon. A. S. Churchill is a member in good standing of Commercial camp No. 107 of the Woodmen of the World, and holds certificate No. 7,430. Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. YATES,
Supreme Clerk.

RUSSELL'S REPLY TO WILSON.

Commissioner Directs an Answer to Commandant's Implied Charges.

LINCOLN, Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Commissioner Russell in reply to the statement from Commandant Wilson of the Grand Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, recently published in The Bee and to the effect that Mr. Russell had not acted in a manly way during the latter's recent visit to the Home, this afternoon gave out the following for publication:

LINCOLN, Oct. 30.—J. W. Wilson, Commandant Soldiers' Home, Grand Island: Dear Sir—I have read your version of the visit of the committee headed by Governor Thayer to the Grand Island Home, and cannot help contrasting your conduct and the commandants of other homes, under similar circumstances. A few years ago complaint was made against Commandant Smith of the Leavenworth Home. When the committee called, General Smith received them kindly, set aside a room, placed an orderly at their disposal and told them to make a thorough investigation, which they did in his absence and only a few months ago the Visiting and Examining board went to Milford to investigate complaints made there by a Mr. Mosby. Comrade Culver, the commandant, did not ask to be present, but gave them the roll and told them to examine whoever they liked and in his absence. In both instances the commandants were exonerated.

If you have treated the inmates under your charge fairly and impartially, you had nothing to fear, and it is a sad commentary on your management that you are afraid to have the story told by those under your care in your absence. Right or wrong, you placed yourself under suspicion. If you have been honest with them, you had nothing to fear; they are all honorable men and women.

You say I did "not go into the office and act in a manly, open manner, but slipped around among the inmates for the sole purpose (I believe) of raising a disturbance." I went directly to the office and found the adjutant busy with a room full of comrades distributing clothing. I sought no interviews, and only listened to those who came to me and went to those who sent for me. Their stories and the fact that you are afraid to allow them to talk in your absence convince me that there is something wrong in your treatment of them. Your proposition meant intimidation and nothing short. Yours, H. C. RUSSELL.

Investigating Solders' Home Affair.

GRAND ISLAND, Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Adjutant General Gage of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, was in the city this morning looking into the matter of the late discharge of three republican inmates of the home, and more particularly that of M. V. Bevard, because he refused to be examined by Commandant Wilson as to certain statements he was alleged to have made against Mrs. Zimmer, matron of the home. Mr. Gage returned on an early train to Lincoln. The discharge has been reported, he said, to Attorney General Churchill and Commissioner Russell, and they will arrive here on a late train this evening to look into the matter. Governor Holcomb was also in the city this morning, being enroute to Lexington, where he addresses a meeting this afternoon. The governor was accompanied by Wilson Greene of Kearney. His visit here, said the governor, was in no manner connected with the troubles at the home, and anything that came from the home was for political purposes.

And the Crowd Remains Away.

NEBRASKA CITY, Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Allen addressed a political gathering at the opera house tonight. The popocrats have been laboring industriously for a week past with the expectation of having a torchlight procession, partially approaching, at least, the proportions of the republican rally Monday night. The railroads made a one-fare rate, but no one came from the surrounding towns and consequently the parade was postponed. A few of the most enthusiastic silverites availed themselves of the opportunity to escort Senator Allen from the hotel to the opera house.

Ignoring Silver Orators.

BRAINARD, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Charles Kubat of Omaha arrived here last night to address the Bohemian voters on free silver, but owing to the lack of an audience Mr. Kubat did not speak. Last Wednesday evening a silver orator of Utah came here to talk free silver, but he was treated the same as Kubat. The silverites have no organization in this part of Butte county.

York Couple Weds.

YORK, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Frank O. Bell, one of the most prominent citizens of York, was married Wednesday evening to Mrs. Mary Reed. Dr. B. M. Long of the Presbyterian church officiated at the ceremony, which was performed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. D. C. Bell.

THE PRIZE BABY OF KANSAS CITY MO.

Cured of Disfiguring ECZEMA By the CUTICURA REMEDIES

Our baby when three weeks old was badly afflicted with Eczema. Her head, arms, neck, limbs, and nearly every joint in her body was raw and bleeding when we concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. We began with CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, and *after the first application* we could see a change. After we had used them one week some of the sores had healed entirely, and ceased to spread. In less than a month, she was free from scales and blemishes, and to-day has as lovely skin and hair as any child. She was shown at the Grange Fair, and took a premium as the prettiest baby, over sixteen others. MR. & MRS. PAIR, 1009 Bellview Ave., Kan. City. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Boston.

ENTHUSIASTIC AT HASTINGS

Great Crowd Greets Advocates of Sound Money in Nebraska.

AND RAIN CANNOT KEEP THEM AWAY

Senator Thurston Entertains Many Voters with Comparisons Between Times When the Mills Were Open and Now.

HASTINGS, Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Thurston spoke in the opera house tonight to a very large and enthusiastic audience. He opened his speech by saying that when the republican party went out of power four years ago it left this country in a most prosperous condition. All the workingmen had plenty of work, times were good, plenty of opportunities for all classes and more comfort than had been seen at any other time under any other system. Since that time there had been a great change, but not for the benefit of anybody in America. The people now call for the return of the past opportunities. In speaking of free silver he said all the great and progressive nations of the world were on a gold basis, where you will find gold, silver and paper circulating side by side. In all the countries where free silver is used you will find cheap labor and not one piece of gold in circulation, but silver redeemable in silver alone, and said he could see nothing to be gained by the United States joining hands with the weaker nations of the world. He would go into any country on the globe with United States money, gold, silver or paper, without fear of discount. He said that he wanted the money of this country to go where the flag goes and be respected. He said he would never consent to put the Goddess of Liberty on a depreciated coin, and when the American eagle was stamped on a silver dollar he wanted all its tail feathers there.

SUTTON, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The masterly address of Webster of Omaha was listened to by a good audience, considering the downpouring of the afternoon and evening. The turning of many old line democrats to McKinley continues, numbering among them Hon. J. J. Boneksmper, present mayor of Sutton, who has been a prominent figure in democratic politics in this part of the state for many years. Preparations are being made for a big time flag day, tomorrow. Flag decorations are now being put up for this occasion.

ENTHUSE IN SPITE OF SNOW.

M'COOK, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The tremendous snow storm of yesterday alone prevented McCook from having the greatest rally in the history of southwestern Nebraska today. But republican zeal and patriotic enthusiasm are superior to even one of nature's bad tempers, and the event was a great success, despite the snow and mud, which made it impossible to fully carry out the program. Besides the eight carloads brought in by the special train which ran from Red Cloud, all the freights from east and west augmented the crowd, which is conservatively estimated at 2,000. Both the Workman Temple and Menard opera house were crowded at the afternoon meetings, which were addressed by Ole Hedlund, nominee for auditor; Ed Allen, candidate for state senator, and R. P. High, nominee for representative, amidst great enthusiasm.

The Nebraska Brigade band, the Third Regiment band of Arapahoe, and the Benkelman band furnished the band music, and, besides, the McKinley Martial band, the glee clubs of Red Cloud, Cambridge, Benkelman and McCook added their inspiration. There were marching clubs present from Indianola, Bartley, Cambridge, Arapahoe and other towns, but the condition of the streets made the monster parade and torchlight procession impossible.

At night Judge Fields of Lincoln and Judge Strawn of Omaha addressed immense audiences of republicans, bubbling over with enthusiasm, in the Temple hall and Menard opera house, respectively, delivering powerful and magnificent appeals for sound money, protection and prosperity.

TALKS TO THE PIONEERS.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding the disagreeable and threatening aspect of the weather, an earnest and enthusiastic audience assembled at the town hall last evening to hear the speeches made by Hon. Thomas Darnell and J. H. Waterman of Lincoln. Darnell is well acquainted with many of the old settlers here and said that he wished simply to talk to them as a man talks to his neighbor. He pointed out a number of facts, showing that the populists party, as such, was politically dead in this campaign and that no populist could now support Watson, even if he so desired, as all the electors were for Bryan and the millionaire shipbuilder of Maine. Waterman has recently visited some of the eastern manufacturing districts and he gave a vivid portrayal of the contrast between the condition of the workmen under a policy of protection, when not only the operatives were busy and contented, with plenty of money, but the farmers for miles around were able to sell all the products that they could raise at good figures and thus enjoyed the prosperity of the factory people, and their condition now when the factories are running on broken time or are idle altogether, thus forcing the operatives to live on a starvation diet and the farmers can sell nothing but the barest necessities of life, and even these at the lowest figures.

WYMORE, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Last night the republicans of Wymore and vicinity gathered in the closing rally of the campaign. Notwithstanding darkness and rain the large opera house was well filled with voters. The speaker of the evening was Charles E. Winter of Omaha.

HUNTLEY, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—C. A. Atkinson of Lincoln addressed a good-sized and attentive audience at this place last night. He made strong and convincing arguments in favor of republicanism.

PERU, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—The candidates for the county offices and the legislature on demopop and republican tickets have both visited Peru this week. Monday night a club of over 300, including many ladies, marched down from the State Normal school building to the new opera house, where they joined 400 more, making the largest political gathering of the season here. The entire audience sat packed in the opera house till 11:15 and listened attentively to Messrs. Howe, Burnham, Corbon and the other candidates.

YORK, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—The Woman's McKinley club of York cannot vote, but they have shown their intense interest in the election by the attitude they have taken in the campaign and by the following resolutions which they have passed: "The Woman's McKinley club of York desires to express their entire confidence in each and every nominee of the republican party and our hearty and earnest sympathy with the noble principles laid down in our party platform. As we have not the inestimable privilege of assisting in the great work by our votes, we take this opportunity to declare our unswerving loyalty to honesty, patriotism and good government as represented by the grand republican party."

SUPERIOR, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Hon. John L. Webster spoke to a very enthusiastic audience last evening. For two hours he held its close attention and was warmly applauded throughout.

IN THE HANDS OF M'KINLEY MEN.

BEAVER CROSSING, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—This town was fairly taken by storm tonight when a special train arrived from Seward with 200 people on board, all anxious to take part in a republican rally and grand street parade. The delegation included the Woman's Marching club, the Flambeau club, the Veterans' club, the McKinley-Hobart club and Anderson's Drum corps. They were met by the Beaver Crossing band and a woman's marching club and all formed and marched around town, but the streets were too muddy for much of a parade. The only dry spot in town was then selected and the Woman's Marching club of Seward gave an exhibition drill, after which the Seward Flambeau club gave an exhibition of fireworks, the like of which was never seen here before. Hon. A. C. Robbins of Lincoln was to be the principal speaker of the evening, but the crowd was so large that an overflow meeting was held in a vacant storeroom, which was hastily provided with seats, and was addressed by Hon. C. E. Holland, candidate for state senator from this district, for an hour, and then the two speakers changed halls and spoke another hour. Their speeches were confined principally to the financial question and showed up the fallacy of free and unlimited coinage of silver. Judge Holland was especially severe in his denunciation of Bryan's hobby, and made lots of votes for himself and the whole republican ticket.

ALMA, Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Republicans had the last big rally of this county in this city today. Owing to the bad roads not such a large crowd as was expected was present. Hon. W. E. Andrews spoke to the audience. J. A. Piper was present. The Woman's McKinley club took a big interest in this meeting. C. E. Bentley spoke in the court house tonight. The republicans are feeling sure of the state going to McKinley and the election of W. E. Andrews. The Twenty-eighth senatorial district will elect Ed Eisele to the senate and Harlan county will elect Allen Elliott.

LOUISVILLE, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The last republican rally at this place occurred this evening. Regardless of the weather it was the most complete success of any held this campaign. The local McKinley and Hobart club, assisted by the H. N. Dovey Flambeau and Sound Money clubs of Plattsmouth, gave a fine parade. Everybody was wild with enthusiasm. Hon. I. R. Andrews of Omaha spoke for two hours to a most attentive audience, and was followed by Hon. Sam M. Chapman of Plattsmouth in a short but logical address. This precinct will roll up a big majority for the republican ticket.

INVESTIGATING JUDGE GREENE.

Recent Conduct of the Popocratic Candidate Attracting Attention.

SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—The committee sent here by representative citizens of Custer county to inquire into the conduct of Judge Greene, popocratic candidate for congress, while at Sidney recently, made a thorough and exhaustive investigation. The result of the inquiry was to confirm all that has been charged against Greene. The gentlemen composing the committee are Senator Goar of Callaway and Messrs. Pittaway and McClure of Broken Bow. The investigation was conducted without reference to interviewing citizens of any political party, and the members say their best evidence came from the free silverites and populists. Custer county people, it seems, have been imbued with a desire to learn the truth and much to the discomfiture of Judge Greene, the whole truth has been given to them.

INTENDS TO DEFRAUD THE VOTERS.

Chairman Post Points a Popocratic Cheat Now Being Perpetrated.

LINCOLN, Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Chairman Post of the state republican committee has sent out today the following circular letter:

LINCOLN, Oct. 30.—In counties having a democratic or populist county clerk the official form of the ballot as prepared by the secretary of state has been changed, both in form and order in which the electors are placed on the ballots. All such changes are unlawful. However, it is now too late to invoke the aid of the courts. We, therefore, call on all committeemen and republican workers to take immediate and vigorous steps to checkmate this attempted fraud. I suggest that special messengers be sent at once into the several precincts for the purpose of warning local workers. Especially point out the location on the ticket of republicans and give full instructions how to vote for republican nominees.

We have the votes to carry the state by a splendid majority. All that is necessary is to get our vote out and prevent frauds.

This is a matter of the highest importance and should have immediate attention. Sample republican ballots should be in the hands of all republicans. Please be prompt and vigorous. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. POST, Chairman.

Were Short Many Voters.

BLAIR, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The long-advertised popocratic rally came off tonight. Hitchcock and Dunn of Omaha were the principal speakers. The weather has not been very favorable for rallies this week, although the free silver men said that nothing would hinder them from having the largest parade of the season and agreed to have 1,000 voters in line. When they got in line they were short 800, leaving only about 200, including the women. The hall was well filled. The rally was rather a failure in several points; one was they did not have a single torch, as in the case of their last attempt. The affair was very poorly managed. This is where McKinley has the advantage in the county. The heads of the McKinley clubs are business men, while the Bryan club is left to boys.

Greene Denies Being Drunk.

LEXINGTON, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Bill Greene and S. A. Holcomb addressed very small audiences here this afternoon and evening. A considerable portion of Greene's time was devoted to a denial of having been drunk at Sidney and Eddyville and to scoring the Pioneer for having published affidavits showing him to have been intoxicated.

Silver Men Afraid of Debate.

SYRACUSE, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Great expectations had been raised here over the debate between Dr. D. T. Hill for the republicans and Dr. G. H. Littlefield for the popocrats, which was to have come off Saturday night, but the Bryan club voted last night to declare the joint debate off.

Tribute to Teller's Greatness.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Not a ticket was sold at this place for the special train to York to the silver rally, at which Senator Teller speaks. Three extra coaches which were left here "to accommodate the people" were left standing on the side track.

Second Ward Republicans.

The Second Ward Republican club held a meeting last night at Kessler's hall, which brought out a large numbers of voters in that vicinity. The South Side band played a number of selections, and shortly before 9 o'clock Chairman Bingham called the meeting to order. It was expected that a number of prominent speakers would be present, but owing to conflicting dates several of them were obliged to tender their regrets at the last hour, although promising to be on hand upon the next meeting night. Short speeches were made by Anton Kment, J. H. Van Dusen, A. L. Bixby of Lincoln and others.

Mrs. Hanna's Luncheon Party.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, wife of the republican campaign manager, gave an elaborate luncheon party to twenty well known ladies at the Hotel Waldorf today. The party sat at a large table placed in the middle of the Astor dining room, which had for its chief decoration a large floral piece consisting of yellow and white chrysanthemums nearly three feet in diameter. At each plate was a handsome bunch of violets, while loose flowers of various colors were artistically arranged about the spacious table.

It gives immediate relief—we mean Salvation Oil, the great pain-remedy. Price 25c.

Ninth Ward Republican Rally.

There was a large attendance at the Ninth ward republican meeting last night. The hall at Fortieth and Hamilton streets was well filled, and among the audience were noticed several who have not previously attended sound money rallies. The speakers were Senator Noyes, J. L. Kaley, Thorpe, "the boy orator," and R. W. Breckenridge. All were well received, especially the youthful defender of the sound money cause, whose ready presentation of the facts and figures concerning the financial situation elicited great applause.

PAGE OF ENGLISH HISTORY

Disastrous Results Following the Debasement of the Currency of England.

THE FINGERBOARD OF EXPERIENCE

The Integrity of a Nation No Less Essential Than the Integrity of the Individual—Timely Warning.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Oct. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: The welfare of a republic must ever rest no less on the integrity than on the intelligence of its citizens.

In view of a great party threatening the adoption of the free and unlimited coinage of a commercially discredited metal, and the voluminous and unavoidable debasement of the currency which would—judging by all precedent—result therefrom, it is interesting to study the debasement of the currency in England in the seventeenth century and note, not merely its power to drive out a superior coin which was intended to first circulate by its side and then to eventually replace it, but also its paralyzing effects upon the industries and commerce of that age.

While it is true that the debasement was there brought about by somewhat different causes from any that could operate in this country, in the event of the success of the national free silver party, we may be reasonably certain that the effects of such debasement would, in any case, be the same in character, yet far more extensive, and we find, strangely enough, that, even then, the force which aided and most prolonged that debasement had its strength in and drew its most potent vitality from an accompanying element of moral laxity; that desire to get something for nothing, which is an unvarying factor in the components of the modern popocratic free silver party.

A CHAPTER FROM HISTORY.

So close an observer of men and things and so fair and accurate a historian as Lord Macaulay, could not fail to give an intresting account of this important crisis in the reign of William III, and his record is embellished with so many curious details relative to the ideas and opinions of the politicians and statesmen of that age that find almost their exact counterpart in the wordy combats of the present campaign, that one is abundantly justified in drawing freely from that source in the consideration of the subject.

In the formation of the coins current in that age the metal was simply beaten into plates, cut into the desired sizes with shears, pounded into a form approximating roundness, and stamped with the blow of a hammer. With these crude means of manufacture, it is not at all surprising that most of these coins were sufficiently irregular on the margin to suggest ideas to the dishonest of the profit which might be made by their surreptitious mutilation, and it was eventually found that to thus marginally deface or "clip" the coin, removing a greater or less portion of its component metal, "was one of the easiest and most profitable kinds of fraud."

Notwithstanding that during the reign of Elizabeth an enactment had been passed that both the counterfeiter and the clipper of the coin of the realm should be liable to the death penalty, the temptation to easy profit by this means was so great that by the time of the restoration a large per cent of the coin in common use was found to have undergone more or less mutilation.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COINAGE.

No improvement had been hitherto made in the methods of coinage since the thirteenth century, but now, in order to put an end to this growing evil, advantage was taken of the most progressive ideas of the time and a machine, which was so constructed as to stamp the coin and "mill" the edges, was erected and put to work in the Tower of London, and, though operated by horses, produced what was then among the best coin in Europe. With the form perfectly circular and the edges inscribed with a legend, counterfeiting was rendered difficult and clipping entirely out of the question, and the officers of the king's mint doubtless pleased themselves with the idea of how delighted the people would be to get the bright, new coin, and supposed that in a short time all the old, defaced and fragmentary pieces would disappear from circulation. Now mark what followed the attempted co-use of those bright, new coins, and their debased and mutilated fellows: The one, let us say, representing the standard gold coin of our country and the other that of silver, with a fluctuating value, subject to bullion, or commodity market changes: "The financiers of that age seem to have expected that the new money, which was excellent, would soon displace the old money, which was much impaired. Yet any man of plain understanding might have known that, when the state treats perfect coin and light coin as of equal value, the perfect coin will not drive the light coin out of circulation, but will itself be driven out. A clipped crown, on English ground, went as far in the payment of a tax or a debt as a milled crown. But the milled crown, as soon as it had been flung into the crucible or carried across the channel, became more valuable than the clipped crown. It might, therefore, have been predicted as confidently as anything can be predicted, which depends on the human will, that the inferior pieces would remain in the only market in which they could fetch the same price as the superior pieces, and that the superior pieces would take some form or fly to some place in which some advantage could be derived from their superiority."

HOW CHEAP MONEY WORKED.

The politicians "marveled exceedingly that everybody should be so perverse as to use light money in preference to good money. In other words, they marveled that nobody chose to pay twelve ounces of silver when ten would serve the turn. The horse in the Tower still paced his rounds; fresh wagonloads of choice money still came forth from the mill, and still they vanished as fast as they appeared. Great masses were melted down, great masses exported, great masses hoarded, but scarcely one new peice was to be found in the till of a shop, or in the leathern bag which the farmer carried home after the cattle fair."

So entirely was the good coin driven out of circulation by the inferior that the annals of that time mention one case in which a merchant, in a payment of £35, received but a single piece of the new coin. So depraved and deadened did the public conscience become that evidence to convict a clipper could only be obtained with the greatest difficulty, and they still continued to ply their hazardous trade regardless of the fact that capital punishment was freely visited upon them and the demoralized public gazed with open sympathy upon the convicted wretches who were dragged to execution in wagon loads "up Holborn Hill." On a single morning seven men were hanged for this crime and one woman burned.

No practical measure of the value of labor or commodities longer remained in the kingdom. "The simple and the careless were pillaged without mercy by extortioners whose demands grew even more rapidly than the money shrank. The price of the necessaries of life, of shoes, of ale, of oatmeal, rose fast. The laborer found that the bit of metal, which, when he received it, was called a shilling, would hardly, when he wanted to purchase a pot of beer or a loaf of rye bread, go as far as sixpence. The misgovernment of Charles and James, gross as it had been, had not prevented the common business of life from going steadily and prosperously on; the grazier drove his beasts to market; the grocer weighed out his currants; the draper measured out his broadcloth; the hum of buyers and sellers was as loud as ever in the towns; the harvest home was celebrated as joyously as ever in the hamlets; the cream overflowed the pails of Chesshire; the apple juice foamed in the presses of Herefordshire; the piles of crockery glowed in the furnaces of the Trent; and the barrows of coal rolled fast along the timber railways of the Tyne. But when the great instrument of exchange became thoroughly deranged all trade, all industry were smitten as with a palsy. The evil was felt daily and almost hourly in almost every place and by almost every class in the dairy and on the threshing floor, by the anvil and by the loom, on the billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mine. Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morning to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regularly as the Saturday came round. It may well be doubted whether all the misery which had been inflicted on the English nation in a quarter of a century of bad kings, bad ministers, bad Parliaments and bad judges, was equal to the misery caused in a single year by bad crowns and bad shillings."

LEGISLATING VALUE IMPOSSIBLE.

In discussing the question of recoinage, some of the politicians of the time were in favor of reducing the values of the new coin and bringing them down to the degraded level of the clipped article. Among these was Lowndes, secretary of William's treasury, whom Mccaulay characterizes as a most respectable and industrious public servant, but who "was not in the least aware that a piece of metal with the king's head on it was a commodity of which the price was governed by the same laws which govern the price of a piece of metal fashioned into a spoon or a buckle, and that it was no more in the power of parliament to make the kingdom richer by calling a crown a pound than to make the kingdom larger by calling a furlong a mile. He seriously believed, incredible as it may seem, that if the ounce of silver were divided into seven shillings instead of five, foreign nations would sell us their wines and their silks for a smaller number of ounces. He had a considerable following, composed partly of dull men who really believed what he told them, and partly of shrewd men who were perfectly willing to be authorized by law to pay a hundred pounds with eighty! How aptly this graphic description characterizes a certain class of men in the present campaign! Flamsteed, the great mathematician, and the father of modern astronomy, and for whose use the royal observatory at Greenwich was built, at this time astronomer-royal and the first to hold that position, described this controversy on the coinage by saying that the point in dispute was "whether five was six, or only five!"

RESTORING CONFIDENCE.

It required all the wisdom of Somers and Locke, of Montague and Newton—a happy blending of statesmanship and philosophy—to extricate England from her financial muddle without doing more than an unavoidable minimum of injustice to the innocent holders of her depreciated coin, but it may be said to their lasting honor that the plan which they devised, after earnest and conscientious deliberation, was immediately followed by a restoration of popular confidence eventuating in a long period of commercial prosperity, and the beneficent results of its adoption amply vindicated the wisdom of their choice.

There may be a wide difference between coin debased by clipping and that debased by adopting the unlimited coinage of a metal whose bullion value is but 50 per cent of the standard it assumes to equal, but the difference appears to be in favor of the former, since the estimates given by Macaulay place the depreciation at only 20 per cent. If such a depreciation could drive all the good coin from the shores of England, without the aid of any exterior force, what may be expected in our own case, with a difference of 50 per cent, and with enormous holdings of American securities by foreign investors?

While it no doubt requires an unique type of genius to point out the way to double the wealth of the nation by bisecting the time-honored dollar, the future will reiterate what the past has unfailingly taught: that it requires men of sterling talent, sound business judgement, calm deliberation and conscientious integrity to lay a proper foundation whereon to build prosperous communnities and enduring states.

E. W. BLACK.

WISHED THE VETERANS ALL DEAD.

"Free Silver Candidate Who Will Be Remembered Election Day.

If any individual evidence was needed to convince those interested that the great majority of the veterans of the late war now living in Omaha will support their comrade for the presidency on Tuesday next it was furnished last evening at a meeting of the Union Veterans' Republican club. Patterson hall was crowded to its greatest limits with old soldiers, and there were not chairs enough to give them all seats. Major Miller presided, and a number of the veterans made enthusiastic addresses on the importance of republican success at the coming election.

The most important action of the meeting was the adoption of the executive committee's report, presented by C. L. Harris, chairman, and signed by George H. Hess, secretary. It in substance appointed from three to six veterans to be at the polls in every voting precinct in the city on election day. They are to see to it that the full soldier vote in each precinct is voted and voted aright. Among other things the report said:

We all realize the importance of this election. We feel that the honor, the very life of our country depends upon the success of the republican party this fall, and having given four years of our young manhood to the service of our nation, we ought cheerfully to give at least one day more on November 3, 1896.

The veterans also resolved that they would break away from their respective ward clubs and all other political affiliations on Monday night and march as members of the Union Veterans' Republican club. It is expected that between 500 and 600 old soldiers will turn out with this organization in the great sound money parade, in which they will be assigned the post of honor. They will assemble in Patterson hall, Seventeenth and Farnam streets, Monday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Committees were appointed to call upon the Union Veterans' Republican clubs of South Omaha, Florence and Council Bluffs to invite them to march with their comrades of this city in the big parade.

In reply to a letter that had been sent to Congressman Mercer saying that it was currently reported here that his wife was not ill, George H. Hess read a most vigorous answer from the absent congressman. The letter said that any man who reported that Mrs. Mercer was not ill and that he was not really detained in Washington by her critical condition was "a brute." "Only a most bitter enemy could be guilty of circulating such a false rumor." The veterans evidently preferred to believe "Dave," for his letter was received with great applause.

Major Miller, president of the club, then related an incident showing the weakness of the opposition, at least among the veterans. He said that he had been recently approached by Dr. Wheeler, president of the Bryan club of veterans, who told him that organization had recently resolved that in the event of Bryan's election they would recommend that no distinction be made between the old soldiers who voted for Bryan and those who voted for McKinley in the distribution of offices among the veterans. The president of the Bryan club acked if the Union Veterans' Republican club would not adopt a similar resolution. But the republican veterans could not see it that way, and they indignantly spurned the suggestion.

Comrade Bruner then related another incident that only strengthened the veterans in their determination to work with all their zeal and energy to accomplish the defeat of the popocrats. He said that Dr. C. W. Baldwin, a legislative candidate on the free silver ticket, had recently remarked to O. A. Hollister, as the latter was coming out of the Elkhorn postoffice with his monthly pension, that he hoped the time would soon come when all the old soldiers would be dead. Prof. Bruner stated he had communicated with Justice of the Peace Nelson and other reputable comrades of Waterloo and had received their confirmation of this remarkable statement on the part of the free silverite.

The far-famed sound money boy orator was escorted to the hall by over 100 Sons of Veterans near the close of the meeting, and in response to an invitation to address the meeting delivered one of the most eloquent, inspiring and truly pathetic addresses that the veterans of Omaha have listened to for some time. He spoke but ten minutes.

BREAD WINNERS' RALLY!

How Can Wage Workers Better Their Condition?

General Jno. C. Cowin, Hon. Edward Rosewater and E. M. Iliff, will discuss this at

BOYD