# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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| 1 | 27,210 | 16 | 27,485 |
| 3 | 26,525 | 17 | 27,100 |
| 3 | 27,180 | 18 | 27,140 |
| 4 | 27,100 | 19 | 26,970 |
| 5 | 27,300 | 20 | 27,015 |
| 6 | 27,400 | 21 | 27,050 |
| 7 | 27,200 | 22 | 27,550 |
| 8 | 27,170 | 23 | 26,740 |
| 9 | 26,755 | 24 | 27,230 |
| 10 | 27,110 | 25 | 27,470 |
| 11 | 27,150 | 26 | 27,390 |
| 12 | 27,260 | 27 | 27,225 |
| 13 | 27,350 | 28 | 28,340 |
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| 15 | 27,170 | 30 | 26,865 |

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 29th day of September, A. D. 1900. M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal) Notary Public.


Only two weeks more to the battle of the ballots.

The man who starts out to look for republican apathy in Nebraska will have difficulty in finding it.

Democrats should be sure that the parachute is in good order for their airship performance November 6.

When Governor Roosevelt gets through with his tour of New York the Bryan tracks will be well-nigh obliterated.

Kansas City is to have a dollar dinner. Omaha started the pace several years ago. That shows how far Kansas City is behind Omaha.

Do not complain if the rainy weather is not so pleasant as some we have been having. Nebraska is just preparing to raise another big crop in 1901.

There are indications that Mr. Bryan's imperialistic paramount is badly frayed and may not last through the few remaining days of the campaign.

Mr. Bryan will not find it necessary to copyright what he said about free silver during his recent visit to New York, because it was spoken so low that no one heard it.

Soup still holds its place as the first plate in a dinner course, but since 1896 it has become customary to serve something more substantial along with it even at democratic banquets.

Senator Hanna repeats that he thoroughly believes Nebraska will go for McKinley. Senator Hanna is not given to political forecasting, but his judgment is usually based on sound observation.

The next congress is sure to be controlled by a republican majority, so Nebraska people will consult their own interests by sending none but republican congressmen to represent them at Washington.

Mr. Bryan is traveling in a private car and by special train. He feels that he has gotten beyond the point where he has to bid for popular favor by buying his ticket like an ordinary passenger and riding in a common coach.

Colored men in the south are not expected to pay any attention to the request of Chairman Jones of the democratic committee to report promptly any effort to prevent a full and free expression of the will of the voters.

Adlai E. Stevenson is generous. He is willing to concede that Pennsylvania will go republican, but insists it will have little company. If he can continue having such inspiring dreams it would be cruel to wake him up until absolutely necessary.

Only one judge of the district court is to be chosen at the coming election in this state and that one for the district in which a vacancy was created by the appointment of William V. Allen as United States senator. As a rule several judicial vacancies are to be filled at each succeeding election.

Figures may not lie, but many times liars take liberties with them. Just at present the calamityites are endeavoring to prove that the mortgage indebtedness of Nebraska is on the increase. The man who starts out to prove that Nebraska is not better off financially than it was four years ago is attempting to demonstrate something everyone knows of his own knowledge is false.

General Sickles lost a leg and General Howard an arm at Gettysburg upholding the honor of the nation. Their services give them a right to speak for their country. Neither one of them is raising his voice for Aguinaldo, though Sickles was born and reared in a democratic atmosphere and has served the party faithfully when such service was consistent with the honor of the nation.

### THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The point where the state government comes in most direct contact with the citizens is in the management of the state institutions. These institutions are maintained for the care of the defective and delinquent classes to which every community contributes to a greater or less extent.

The state maintains schools for the deaf, blind and feeble-minded, hospitals for the insane, reformatories for wayward boys and girls and prisons for convicted criminals. In providing for these different classes the state sets itself up as the guardian and undertakes to give them the care and instruction required for the benefit of themselves and society. The state at large is taxed to defray the expenses of these institutions and the tax rate depends largely upon the economy or extravagance of the management.

Under fusion administration Nebraska's state institutions have been sadly mismanaged. Through a system of spoils distribution between three allied political parties positions of responsibility in connection with these various institutions have been farmed out to partisan politicians utterly without regard to fitness and qualifications.

The School for the Deaf, for example, has been placed in charge of a superintendent who at the time of his appointment, could not even communicate with the pupils in the sign language. The School for the Blind was given over to a superintendent wholly inexperienced in the teaching of blind pupils. The Institute for the Feeble-Minded has been made the foot ball of salary-grabbing mischief-makers, and the various hospitals have been entrusted to physicians of meager attainments and little or no experience in the treatment of the diseases peculiar to inmates of these institutions. The stewardships have been handed around in the same manner to men whose only claims rested on political work, and whose ability as accountants, as shown by the records, would not entitle them to a place as bookkeeper in a country store. In a word, the interests of the state's wards and of the taxpayers have been made subordinate to the demands of the office-seekers, and the most sacred duties, such as the instruction of the deaf, the blind and other defectives, trifled with, to the irremediable detriment of unfortunates who cannot provide for themselves.

The continuance of the fusionists in control of the state government means a continuance of this deplorable mismanagement of our state institutions; it means a continuance of waste and extravagance, of incompetence, if not imbecility. On the other hand, the way to secure good business management in these institutions under the direction of well qualified experts, who will see that the proper care and instruction is given to the inmates, is to elect the candidates on the republican state ticket and serve notice for a divorce between the state institutions and the political spoils hunters.

### DEATH OF JOHN SHERMAN.

One of the greatest of American statesmen, whose name will ever be illustrious in our history, is dead. The public career of John Sherman extended over a period of forty-three years and during that time few men exercised so great an influence as he upon the country or had so large a part in shaping public policy. Entering congress in 1855, he served six years in the house of representatives, where he won distinction. In 1861 he became a member of the senate, in which body he served thirty-two years. He was four years secretary of the treasury in the administration of President Hayes and was appointed secretary of state by President McKinley, occupying that position one year.

John Sherman's chief work and fame rest upon his financial measures and his brilliant success as administrator of the national finances when at the head of the Treasury department. He either originated or very largely shaped most of the important financial legislation of the war. He was the author of the resumption act and to him fell the honor of carrying it into effect. For this achievement he was vigorously denounced by political opponents, but nothing in his great career was so valuable to the country as this legislation that redeemed the promises of the government and made the currency equal to gold. Though credited with the authorship, somewhat to his prejudice, of the silver purchase act of 1890, Mr. Sherman was not in fact its author, though he secured amendments to it which rendered it less objectionable than it otherwise would have been. The truth is that Mr. Sherman never regarded that legislation with favor and he was the first to propose its repeal, while his voice and influence were among the most potent agencies in securing that repeal. The anti-trust law, which has proven effective against railway traffic agreements, if not in the suppression of the trusts and combinations it was specially intended to reach, is largely due to the efforts of John Sherman. While his name is not prominently associated with the legislation of the reconstruction period, he yet had an important part in connection with it.

Mr. Sherman was pre-eminently a constructive statesman. He took an entirely practical view of things. His speeches were matter-of-fact, replete with information and convincing in argument, but never rhetorical. Unquestionably the country has had no greater secretary of the treasury. He administered the fiscal affairs of the nation with consummate ability, guarding meanwhile the great business interests of the country, and brought about the resumption of specie payments without a jar. Mr. Sherman had a pretty thorough knowledge of foreign affairs, acquired during the years in which he was chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, but the duties of secretary of state were too arduous and exacting for a man 74 years old and his record in that position added nothing to his fame.

Mr. Sherman's name was presented to the republican national conventions of 1880, 1884 and 1888 as a candidate for the presidency. Undoubtedly he felt keenly the refusal of his party to nominate him for the highest office in the gift of the people. Mr. Sherman was popularly looked upon as cold and austere, but those who knew him best did not so regard him. No other man in our history had a public career at once so long, so varied, so prominent and so useful as John Sherman and there was none more honorable, more faithful to duty or more patriotic. The American people will sincerely mourn the death of this illustrious statesman.

### THE SCHOOL BOARD CERTIFICATE.

Up to this time certificates of nomination for members of the school board have always been filed with the clerk of the city and secretary of the board and every member who has held a seat has been elected on certificates filed in this manner. But now, because they think some partisan advantage can be secured, the fusionists have set up the claim that these certificates should be filed with the county clerk and that under the law fixing the time limit for such certificates twenty days before the election the certificate of nomination for the republican candidates is barred by the expiration of time. The pretense of this contention is that school board membership is not a municipal office for which, under the law, certificates should be filed with the municipal clerk up to fifteen days before the election.

This is simply beating the devil around the stump. Nobody has ever yet contended that the school board was anything but a municipal body. It is elected by voters within the municipal limits, its treasurer is the city treasurer and its tax levies are imposed by the city council. Its candidates' names are printed on separate ballots and deposited in separate ballot boxes and canvassed not by the county clerk, but by the school board itself.

No amount of trickery or sophistry can change these facts. If the nomination certificates for the Omaha school board are to be filed with the county clerk so would have to be the certificates for the South Omaha school board and for every other school board chosen at regular elections. With the law and the practice all one way the scheme of the fusionists to keep the republican candidates off the official ballot as party nominees is too small to merit serious consideration. It simply shows the unscrupulous and despicable character of the fusion machine managers.

Kansas City is making preparations to hold what it will call "The Century Ball" to mark the change from the outgoing to the incoming century. The idea is to celebrate on a grand scale the advent of the new cycle as a turning point in the history and progress of the city. The suggestion might, perhaps, be taken up by Omaha and other cities and the advent of the new year welcomed with festive gaiety throughout the entire country. Here is a chance for our social lions and leaders.

A Chicago explorer has just returned from the heart of Africa and reports having found the most secluded spot on the earth. He should inform Mr. Bryan of its location, for he will need it after election to meditate undisturbed over the futility of trying to lead the American business man and workingman on a wild goose chase.

The largest steel firm in England does not propose to be crowded out of business by American competition, but in order to prevent such a contingency is arranging to erect in the United States one of the largest plants in the world. The erection of this plant means employment for 3,500 American workmen from the start.

The pay roll for the Union Pacific machine and repair shops in Omaha for last month is said to have been larger than any in its long history extending over more than twenty-five years. This ought to indicate that the workingmen are sharing in the restored prosperity.

Marion Butler is campaigning for Bryan down in Kansas. The chairman of the populist national committee, who was thrown down so hard by the Bryanites in his own state of North Carolina, is careful to put in his time where he knows it will do Bryan no good.

**Cause and Effect.**
Baltimore American.

One of Senator Hanna's South Dakota questioners believes that the world is flat. No wonder he believes that the Kansas City platform is on the square.

**Can't Get Away.**
Washington Post.

A deceased Missouri democrat arranged to have his tombstone bear a request to his friends to vote for Bryan. This ought to insure the tombstone vote for the democratic ticket.

**The Last Straw.**
Buffalo Express.

"Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet," said Mr. Bryan in one of his New York speeches. That remark is likely to be the last straw which will determine the course of thousands of wavering voters.

**Prospect Designed to Please.**
Washington Star.

If this prosperity is, as he claims, artificial and evanescent, Mr. Bryan ought to regard a prospect of defeat with philosophic calm. If he is president when the slump comes, the public will be sure to lay the blame at his door.

**Poor Show for Calamity.**
New York Tribune.

With an increase during the last year of a million savings bank depositors and nearly $200,000,000 in deposits, it is a bad time to go to the country on a calamity platform, as Bryan knew well enough long ago, but pretends to be only just finding out.

**Coal Barons Cannot Lose.**
Chicago Chronicle.

Catch a coal baron asleep! "The public," declares one of them, "must be prepared to share with the mine owners the increase in the miners' wages. It will probably be necessary to advance the price of coal $1 per ton and maintain the advance permanently." That is to say, the mine owners, having granted an advance in wages which amounts to 12 to 13 cents per ton, now propose to tax the public $1 per ton as a reward for their own generosity! Profitable philanthropy.

**Mix-Up in Citizenship.**
Buffalo Express.

A native Filipino who has lived for a year and a half in Omaha has applied for registration there, claiming that the annexation of the Philippines made him an American. Several Porto Ricans have been registered on that ground in Baltimore. If the construction of the law is good in the one case, it undoubtedly is in the other.

**Civil Service Reform.**
Philadelphia Record.

President Eliot of Harvard is quite right in saying that neither of the great political parties can be trusted to abolish the spoils system entirely; but he is right also in holding that the republican party and its candidates are to be preferred to those of the democracy on this issue. A public sentiment for civil service reform is growing among the republicans, and their candidates for president and vice president have records which oblige them to make at least some effort in that direction; whereas neither the records nor the reputations of the democratic candidates furnish any such guaranty.

**Settles the Whole Business.**
Washington Post.

Mr. Croker is engaged in relating the touching incidents which occur during Mr. Bryan's tour of New York. In his luxurious quarters at the Democratic club the Tammany chieftain entertained his subjects with the following narrative:

"Did you read about that incident in Schenectady, where a laboring man whose hands were grimy and soiled with toil came up to shake hands with Bryan? He apologized for the grimy and soiled condition of his hands. Bryan took him by the hand and told him that his hands were as good as those of any rich man. Bryan makes no distinction between the rich and the poor. He is a friend of the workingman."

This should about settle the whole business and give Mr. Bryan the solid vote of the people with soiled hands. It is presumed that there are toilet articles in Mr. Bryan's private car.

### THE INTEREST OF LABOR.

**Southern Manufacturers Yell for Bryan and Spurn Labor.**
San Francisco Call.

A recent dispatch announced that the manufacturers controlling the mills in Charlotte, N. C., had given notice to their employes that they must either withdraw from labor unions or from the mills. The workers were given until today to make up their minds. Unless, therefore, some respite or concession be granted the workers in the cotton mills of that city will wake this morning to the hard alternative of deserting their unions or losing their jobs.

That is an example of the way the Bryanites of the south deal with labor. They have begun the upbuilding of a great manufacturing industry in that section of the country and their cotton mills are becoming strong competitors of those of the north. The success of the mills is largely based upon cheap labor and the southern manufacturers have evidently determined to keep it cheap. What has been done at Charlotte will be done elsewhere if the plan proves successful.

We have thus from North Carolina in rapid succession two illustrations of the temper and disposition of southern democracy. First they deprive the negro of the right to vote and, second, they deprive the workingman of the right to organize labor unions. The aim is clearly to produce the political suppression of one race and the industrial servitude of the workers of both races.

The men who are doing these things are supporting Bryan in this campaign. They, with the democrats of the other southern states, constitute the most potent of the many forces that are back of Bryan and should he be elected they will control his administration. Thus to Crokerism in New York, Altgeldism in Illinois and the general viciousness of Bryanism everywhere we have this determination of the new manufacturers of the south to prevent the establishment in the milling towns of that section of the union any of those organizations that have done and are doing so much for the benefit of labor.

Every workingman has many strong reasons why he should vote for the party of prosperity, but organized labor has a stronger reason than any other element in the country, for in the stronghold of Bryanism there is now going on a fight waged by Bryan's supporters for the absolute extermination of labor unions.

### FROM COUNTRY TO CITY.

**Disappointment in Store for the Majority Leaving the Farm.**
John Habberton in Philadelphia Post.

Some published fragments of the new census statistics are very depressing to the old-fashioned yet very sensible people who have been hoping that the movement of villagers and country people to the large cities had been checked.

What is the meaning of the continuous rush to the cities? The old explanation was that farmers' sons and daughters wearied of work that was never finished; they had heard of city demands for labor and of city wages, payable always in cash and at stated dates. They had also heard of city pleasures, some of which were said to cost nothing, while others were very cheap. But young people do not constitute the whole body of people who are crowding into the cities, for mechanics and artisans of all kinds are in the throng, for in the villages and country districts employment is irregular and pay uncertain. The more aspiring of them hope for the larger opportunities and recognition that the country dares not promise; they know, too, that such of their children as incline to study may become fairly, even highly, educated in the city without special cost to their parents. Of the "seamy" side of city life they know nothing, for their acquaintances who "went to town" have not returned to tell of it; few of them could return if they would. The few who go back to the old homesteads are the men who have succeeded, and in any village such a man in effect resembles a gold-laden miner from Cape Nome or the Klondike; his example threatens to depopulate the town.

Nevertheless, the rural districts are not going to be depopulated, except when their soil is very poor and their malaria overrich. A countryward movement started in some cities a few years ago, and it has been increasing in volume; it may be almost invisible in some localities, for 3,000,000 square miles is an area so great that any city's overflow might be lost in it. The men who are trying scientific farming are all from the cities and they have carried their city ideas with them. As a rule, city brain and city money are suggesting and backing the rural attempts to have good roads, pure water, perfect drainage, high farming, high-grade schools, free libraries and many other ameliorations of old-time conditions. Yet in one respect the city man in the country is a disappointment to all classes of the dissatisfied, for when they talk of going to the city he persistently says "Don't," and he supports his advice with a dismal array of facts and figures.

**Wheeler and Hobson at Atlanta.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—General Joe Wheeler and Lieutenant Hobson were the guests of Atlanta today, the occasion being "Veterans' day" at the Southern Interstate fair. A parade, composed of various militia and civic organizations, escorted the guests to Exposition park, where General Wheeler spoke during the afternoon.

# Fall of Mr. Bryan

Kansas City Star (ind. rep.)

Alas and alack, that Mr. Bryan made his great speech in Madison Square garden in New York last night, filled with viands assimilated in the glittering Louis Quinze salon of the Hoffman house at a banquet which cost $12 a plate. But for the diplomacy of Mr. Croker in arranging to have the banqueters order and pay for their wines individually the cost of the Bryan banquet would not have been less than $20 a plate.

Under the circumstances Mr. Bryan's opening declaration at Madison Square garden that he drew a line between honest wealth and predatory wealth was invested with a sad significance to thousands of his worshipers who have believed, with all their hearts, that Mr. Bryan was not as other men.

What ecstacy would have filled the bosoms of the Bryanites had their great leader and exemplar paused at the door of the Louis Quinze salon and sternly asked Mr. Croker what all this sumptuous array meant. In measured tones the severe tribune of the plain people might have insisted on knowing the cost of the banquet and demanded of the shrinking Croker if he did not know that honest men all over the land toiled like slaves to earn less than $12 a week. He might have called Mr. Croker's attention to the fact that there are millions of men and women in the United States who do not drink from rock crystal goblets or eat with knives with pearl handles.

"Get thee behind me, Satan!" should have been the stern mandate of Mr. Bryan to Mr. Croker. But it is not recorded that Mr. Bryan made a single protest. He did not even show a sign of trepidation as he adjusted his legs under the mahogany. Perhaps the lavish display of silver enthralled him, but how could he avoid seeing the fashionable cards at each plate, upon which the names of the guests were printed in gold letters at an expense greater than many a poor man can afford to pay for a meal?

For one hour and a quarter the man who has been idolized as the incarnation of simplicity sat, while course after course was brought in by servants in swallow-tail coats. With every course fresh knives, forks and spoons were placed before Mr. Bryan. The costly china plates were changed, too.

Now, if Mr. Bryan had only said, "One plate is good enough for me," or if he had remarked, "One knife and fork is plenty," or, better still, if he had insisted that a 25-cent meal from a restaurant frequented by the plain people should be brought to him from "Beefsteak John's," around the corner on Sixth avenue, how his praises would be sung today from New Jersey to Arkansas.

Only one germ of consolation and hope remains for the stricken hearts of his disappointed followers in this land today. Mr. Croker says that the banquet cost only $5 a plate. The republicans say $12, exclusive of wines. Let this matter be fully investigated. Let the democratic national committee learn the truth and issue a proclamation to the country that the banquet cost much less than $12 a plate and that Mr. Bryan wore plain clothes and ate sparingly of the food placed before him and passed up the champagne.

### PERSONAL POINTERS.

Nature has made preparation for the next circus season; the peanut crop is excellent this year.

The symbolical statues which are to ornament the new state capitol building at St. Paul, Minn., are the work of Daniel Chester French.

Arthur Russell, eldest son of the late lord chief justice of England, has been appointed a judge of the British circuit court. He was born in 1861.

Elbert Hubbard, the author, delivered an address in Rochester, N. Y., the other day in which he epigrammatically defined art as simply "man's expression of joy in his work."

Governor Rollins of New Hampshire is to be the guest of California during his present trip through that state. A deputation is to meet him at the state line and a reception and banquet will be given in his honor by the Union League club of San Francisco.

Rev. Father Thomas J. Cambell of the Jesuit Fathers of New York, has received a letter from China, which he says announces the conversion to the Roman Catholic faith of Captain Herbert G. Squires, first secretary of the American Legation at Pekin.

Congressman Allen of Mississippi says that after March 4, 1901, he will retire to his cotton plantation near Tupelo, where he was born, to spend the remainder of his days in the life of a gentleman farmer. He is in good health and looks forward to his rest with keen pleasure.

These United States are getting to be a pretty numerous lot. We now have the United States of America, the United States of Australia and the map is being prepared for the United States of Africa. And the whole collection goes no farther as yet than the first letter of the alphabet.

President Eliot of Harvard started his list of names for the Hall of Fame by giving preference to those of John Adams, Samuel Adams and John Quincy Adams. A sarcastic Princeton man suggests the addition of the old Adam, Adam's apple, Adam's fall, Charles Francis Adams and Adam's ale.

One of the suitors for the hand of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and one who was considered two years ago to have a good chance of success has just died. He was Prince Bernhard Heinrich of Saxe-Weimar. He was only 22 years old. His death was the result of a cold caught while hunting.

People who think hamburger lunch wagons are peaceful signs of evolution will have to revise their opinion. A St. Louis grub factory on wheels, loaded with pungent what-is-it, suddenly exploded and blew the chef into a cellar excavation. The unfortunate did not know the hamburger was loaded.

The Minnesota republicans are using binding twine as hot shot for their campaign among the farmers. It seems that Governor Lind, the democratic candidate for re-election, encouraged the making of binding twine at a state institution, by which method it has cost the farmers more than to buy in the open market.

It is now in order for our friends the enemy to project another paramount issue—coercion. The father of a lovely damsel in Kansas compelled her steady beau to pledge himself to vote for McKinley in return for parental favor. That constitutes a foul assault on the doctrine of consent and should be condemned forthwith.

### AN OFT-REPEATED CHARGE.

**One Aspect of Bryanism in Its Silliest Guise.**
Indianapolis News.

We call the attention of honest and fair-minded people to the following language used by Mr. Bryan in his Madison Square Garden speech:

"I believe that one of the reasons why they (the republicans) want a large army is to build a fort in every large city and use the army to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation."

We doubt whether Mr. Bryan has said anything during the campaign that has had such a disheartening effect as this statement on men that are trying desperately to retain belief in his sincerity. It may be true, as he says, that he believes that the republicans have the purpose he ascribes to them. But a man in his position is bound to be careful about what he believes and to state nothing as a matter of conviction except on the best of evidence. And in this case there is not a shred of evidence to sustain Mr. Bryan's theory.

It is much to be regretted that any man who is a candidate for the presidency could talk in this wild way. Mr. Bryan is endeavoring to stir up a feeling of hostility to the army in order that he may reinforce his argument against "imperialism." He seeks to convince the people that their liberties are in danger. And with imperialism abroad and military oppression at home there would, indeed, be small hope for the republic. So Mr. Bryan points to our little regular army of 65,000 men, which is scattered all over the world and is doing its duty in China, the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba, as the instrument by which our permanent enslavement is to be accomplished and insists that the republicans are going to enlarge the army and convert our cities into fortresses, so that they may be able to suppress discontent by force! If Mr. Bryan really believes this, he is altogether too credulous to be trusted in high office. If he does not believe it, what excuse can any one make for his repetition of this absurd charge?

### FINANCIAL EXPANSION.

**Remarkable Results of Republican Business Policies.**
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

About $4,000,000 in gold is on the way from Europe to the United States, and this is only the beginning of the movement. The gold balance in the treasury is $245,000,000. The balance of trade in favor of the United States in the foreign trade is greater than ever before and is increasing. At the present moment the per capita circulation of the country is $27, on the basis of a population in excess of 78,000,000, which is the treasury estimate. As this will undoubtedly be found to be at least 2,000,000 too high, and probably 3,000,000, the actual per capita circulation is more than $28.

Here are financial figures which are very gratifying to the country. The treasury and the banks are in stronger condition than ever before. Money more than keeps pace with population. It probably outstrips business in its rate of increase. Within the past ten or twelve months the United States has lent at least $100,000,000 of gold to Europe, more than half of this going to some of the governments of the great nations, as England, Germany and Russia. The country is in a position to lend that much more abroad at the present time without causing any serious contraction of the currency. Here is a business solidity such as was never known in this country in the most prosperous days of the past.

During the second Cleveland administration bonds to the extent of $262,000,000 were sold to provide gold, and even with this immense increase in the interest-bearing debt the treasury reserve was usually below the $100,000,000 line. Not long after the republicans went to the front the reserve began to increase without the sale of bonds, and the $200,000,000 mark in the gold fund in the treasury was passed. After the republicans entered power the persons who were taking gold out of the treasury and hoarding in the democratic days all sent it back to the treasury. Nobody wanted gold then, because everybody could have all he asked for in exchange for the right sort of collateral. Nobody in this country is asking for gold now. That metal is beginning to pour in from Europe and the flow may last until December. The change between republican and democratic conditions in American finances is shown in an impressive way by a comparison between the treasury situation at the present moment and that during the second Cleveland administration.

### ONE TRUST OVERLOOKED.

**The Silver Combine, of Which Bryan is the Promoter.**
Baltimore American.

In the discussion of trusts during this campaign sight has been lost of the most avaricious of all combinations that seek to profit by unfair means. No aggregation of capital in this country can compare in evil intent with the great Silver trust, of which William Jennings Bryan is the chief promoter. This trust has this year remained concealed beneath the flood of complaint the democrats have found with existing prosperity and the attempts they have made to convert national glory into ignominy. As the campaign progresses, however, the facts concerning it are being laid bare.

The Silver trust is composed of the silver mine owners and its object is to reap a fabulous profit by cutting dollars and property values in half and pocketing the loss the people must inevitably sustain. This purpose is clearly revealed—as is Mr. Bryan's connection with the trust—in the silver plank in the Kansas City platform, to the adoption of which Bryan forced the convention. By that plank the democracy made itself the tool of the Silver trust and Mr. Bryan has repeatedly declared it is his purpose, if elected, to obey the behests of the silver barons and give them what they ask. No more dangerous monopoly than this was ever planned; none more fraught with evil ever came into existence; and yet Mr. Bryan has the effrontery to inveigh against trusts.

At its present market value the ratio of silver to gold is as 33 to 1—i. e., thirty-three ounces of silver are worth one ounce of gold. The fell intent of the Silver trust, aided and abetted by Bryan, is to compel this government to declare by law that sixteen ounces of silver shall be worth one ounce of gold—in other words, to have the government double the market value of silver and to then require it to purchase at the fictitious value all that is offered. The effect of such a policy cannot be concealed. The silver barons would put into their pockets 100 per cent more profit than they now realize. Right there the benefits would end. The harm done would, however, be incalculable. To maintain such a ratio—or, rather, to withstand the drain of such legalized mulcting—the government would find itself absolutely incapable. Its credit would stagger and then collapse. Property values and wages would be halved, one-half going to the silver barons; the country would be plunged into such financial, commercial and industrial depression as it has never known and individual credit would be wrecked.

When one contemplates the want, misery and ruin such a policy would entail one is astounded. The history of trusts offers no parallel for this scheme in wanton disregard of public rights or downright dishonesty. It does not stop short of prostitution of the public credit and of universal disaster. And of this scheme Mr. Bryan is the chief promoter. It is the ulterior purpose of his candidacy, menacing the very existence of the nation. Less dangerous trusts will be attended to when the people have rendered the plans of the Silver trust impossible of consummation by denying to Bryan the power he must have before he can further the scheme of the silver barons. That is the task to which the voters must first devote themselves.

### AN ANSWER UNNECESSARY.

**Bryan's Record Concerning Silver Sufficient in Itself.**
Baltimore American.

Mr. Bryan steadfastly declines to say whether, if elected, he will pay the government's obligations in silver. This is a perfectly legitimate question, and the people are entitled to an answer. Under the circumstances, however, an answer is scarcely necessary. Silence, the adage says, gives consent, and the fact that such payments are in line with Mr. Bryan's declared policy ought to be a sufficient answer to the question without a word from him. His refusal conveys a distinctly unpleasant impression. He has usually exhibited the courage of his convictions. At times, indeed, he has been excessively frank, and to refuse to answer a question so easily answered, and one fraught with such tremendous importance to the public, brings the democratic candidate under the suspicion that he is willing to deceive his audiences and obtain support under a misapprehension of his purposes.

To pay the government's obligations in silver would be the first step in the direction of a silver basis. If Mr. Bryan were elected he could not immediately place the country on a silver basis. He could not do it were he to call congress in extra session until there had been a prolonged fight in both houses, consuming several months—provided the two houses were favorable to the scheme. By paying the obligations of the government in silver he could substantially accomplish his purpose without the aid of congress. He would not have authority under the present currency law to do this, but a strict construction of the language of a statute has not usually been a formidable barrier to an enthusiast bent upon carrying out his own political policy.

It may be inferred, therefore, from Mr. Bryan's silence that he would pay the government's obligations in silver. This would knock the props from under the present gold standard. If the government would dishonor its own obligations, there surely could be little hope that it would consider the interests of the public. This would be the accepted inference from such an act, and the currency would rapidly deteriorate in value until it reached a silver basis. There would be no need of legislation looking to free silver, because such an act of bad faith would at once drive gold out of circulation and leave nothing but silver as a basis for the currency. It can readily be seen, therefore, how significant is the question repeatedly put by Governor Roosevelt and the dense silence of Mr. Bryan.

### SAID IN FUN.

Indianapolis Journal: "What possessed Hanna to say that there are no trusts in this country?"

"Maybe he's trying to give Bryan apoplexy."

Washington Star: "When you gambles," said Uncle Eben, "it makes a heap o' diff'rence wif de police whether de crowd is collected to shoot craps or bet on de 'lection."

Indianapolis Press: "Did you hear about Jones? He went down to the tax office and kicked because they had not assessed him high enough."

"Great Scott! And I came near lending him money last week! What a narrow escape!"

Detroit Journal: "I just now saw her g[illegible] car facing forward!"

"Yes, she affects an extremely masculine air, in public."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Judge Blizzard has resigned," said the Observant Boarder, who was reading the news from West Virginia.

"Well, I told you the other day that the signs indicated a mild winter," added the Cross-Eyed Boarder.

Chicago Tribune: "How does it happen?" asked the aged statesman, jeeringly, "that you are not in the Hall of Fame? Surely you have been dead long enough?"

But Liberty merely yawned and said:

"Vest, you make me excessively tired. Ring off!"

Detroit Free Press: She—Did you tell Mr. Luggs my hair was red?

He—I did not.

She—He says you did.

He—I did nothing of the kind. He asked me and I told him it was the color of a popular novel.

Philadelphia Press: "Congratulations, old man!"

"What for?"

"Oh, don't be hypocritical. Joakley tells me your rich old uncle died last week."

"Joakley thinks he's funny. A pretty young widow moved in next door to my uncle, and he's dyed his hair and mustache."

### WEBSTER'S ONLY POEM.

It is said that in his whole literary life Daniel Webster wrote but one poem, and that was upon the death of his infant son. This child was born in Boston December 31, 1822, and died in December, 1824. The poem bears the title:

LINES ON CHARLES' DEATH.

My son, thou wast my heart's delight;
Thy morn of life was gay and cheery;
That morn has rushed to sudden night,
Thy father's house is sad and dreary.

I held thee on my knee, my son,
And kissed thee laughing, kissed thee weeping;
But, ah! thy little life is done;
Thou'rt with thy angel sister sleeping.

The staff on which my years should lean
Is broken ere those years came o'er me;
My funeral rites thou should'st have seen,
But thou art in the grave before me.

Thou raisest to me no filial stone,
No parent's grave with tears beholdest,
Thou art my ancestor, my son,
And standest in heaven's account the oldest.

On earth my lot was soonest cast,
Thy generation after mine;
Thou hast my predecessor's past—
Earlier eternity is thine.

I should have set before thine eyes
The road to heaven, and showed it clear;
But thou, untaught, spring'st to the skies,
And leav'st thy teacher learning here.

Sweet seraph, I would learn of thee,
And hasten to partake thy bliss;
And, ah, to thy world welcome me
As erst I welcomed thee to this!

Thy father, I beheld thee born,
And led thy tottering steps with care;
Before me risen to heaven's bright morn,
My son, my father, guide me there.


It's the part of common sense

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