Political Notes and Observations from the Popoorat Candidate's Own City.

PLATFORM ANALYZED

A Constant Appeal to Class Prejudice in the Interest of Silver Mine Owners.

tell his andiences over and over again that the business men of the country are against free silver partly because they don't know anything about the question and partly because they are dishonest. In this Mr. Bryan misleads his followers and misrepresents the business men. It may be true that what is called free silver agitation started first among the farmers rather than among the business men, but later the business men have read the free-silver literature, have read both sides of the question, until at the present time the business men of the nation are thoroughly informed from a business standpoint and from a nonparthan standpoint on the money question. It is probably true that the politicians that oppose silver are moved by prejudice and self-interest to a certain degree just as the politicians who favor free silver are moved by self-interest to a certain rather than risk it under conditions degree; but the business men, the men which they believe will be disastrous. who are managing the business concerns | Does it then avail anything to the laborof the country, the bankers, and the ing man that this capital is denounced Ananciers have made it a part of their business to read up on the money quesion, to become thoroughly informed, and they have passed upon the question from a business and not from a political standsoint. Mr. Bryan, recognizing the moral force of the business judgment of the country and knowing that this business judgment condemns free coinage as a played or not depended upon his endangerous thing, seeks to discredit the business mind of the country by denouncing it as ignorant and dishonest on the money question. Mr. Bryan professes Edison lost his job. Now, Mr. Edison. to desire a restoration of the industries | having evolved by his own exertions out this country. At the same time be of a condition where be was a worker denounces the business men of the country and proposes a plan which he knows | where he has become a great mind force they are afraid of

paign of '92 and in the election of '92, of only one man, himself. Now he can trightened the business mind of the coun-try, first into distrust and doubt and then of men, and whether they are employed into a panie, the effect of which is still or not depends more upon his judgment this time is how to remove this business | the world, no matter who is employed in Bryan mays that free coinage will revive be under the control and direction of the industries, but at the same time he admits that the business mind is against | with it except as the majorities are in threat of free coinage is to make every expitalist hide his money, to make every benker afraid of investments, to make every dollar creep into the darkest corner of the safety vault, and by this process of money hiding and money hoarding which now going on all over the United States, the circulating money of the country is disappearing from active use faster than all the government mints could coin new money if they were now under a free coinage law.

Laboring men are crowding around Mr. Bryan to hear his speeches and many of them appear to be pleased with what he says. He talks kindly to the laboring man and his words or as aweet as honey. But the thinking laboring man knows that so long as industry. that is, the mind force which is prapaging industry, is afraid of free coinage, that all plans for the entargement of industry or the employment of labor are suspended, pending the discussion of the money question, and that these plans will be taken up and carried into execution only when the business mind of the country is assured by the election of McKinler that there is to be a sound business policy in the government of this mation.

Neb., on September 8, from the steps of | would require every engine and every ear the state capitol building, with Mr. which they own to be in repair and all Bryan sitting near him, denounced the the wheels would be kept rolling night bankers as the enemies of society, and declared that the financiers of Wall street should be hung to the telegraph poles. On the evening of September 7. in front of the Hatel Lincoln, in Lincoin, Neb., Ignatins Donnelly of Minnesota denounced the bankers and the Ananciers of this country as the enemies of the people, enemies of prosperity, and declared that their influence upon this country ought to be set aside. Now. what do the followers of Mr. Bryan expect to happen to the laboring men and to the farmers of this country, when they, by reason of their superior number, have voted out the banker and the business man and have roted in this new system of finance? What force will take the place of this business mind force when it has been displaced? When the country has struck down its present bankers, its present financiers, te present business men, its present managers of industries and commerce. when the common people by a majority of the plans for industry have confiwhat other force will take its place and form plans for the employment of labor, for the carrying on of commerce and for the management of all the industrial forces which give vitality to the material body of the nation?

On the afternoon of September 8 in front of the state capitol building at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan, after denouncing the business element of the country because it is against him in this contest. congratulated himself that the laboring men of the country believed in him and that enough of the farmers believed in im that these two elements united in this election would enable him to sweep the country in November. This be characterizes a victory of the people, because t will bring them better times. It may e very pleasing to Mr. Bryan when he looks out into the faces of laboring men and farmers who appland such speeches as thin, but what reason have these labering men and farmers to expect better times through the election of Mr. seyan, when he himself admits that the miness men of this nation regard his election as a menace to business and prosperity? Can you revive business by courage of business men? When the money of the country was demonetized: most be some mind force in the country ty. Thus the silver meney of the counto bring it about. There must also be try was struck down. who are ready to invest money. There must be hapks and these banks must not only have funds, but they must be willmg to invest these funds, and they must elieve and have confidence before they an consent. Mr. Bryan admits that

speech in front of the Hotel Lincoln, someone asked, "What about Mr. Sew-all?" Donuelly replied, "I know noth-ing of Mr. Sewall and I don't want anything to do with him. If I had my way he would come off of that ticket in twenty-four hours." Mr. Donnelly then went into a bitter tirade against all hankers and business men in general, and the laboring men who heard him applauded bis utterances. Now it must have occurred to the more thoughtful of these laboring men that every day's work and every dollar paid to labor must first be thought out and planned by some business mind. Before labor can begin in any industry there must be some thought force and some business judgthat industry and believes that it will succeed. There must be financiers, bankers and capitalists to consent and their consent must be based upon the faith that the industry will succeed. If Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were capitalists and business men, then they themselves might promise employment Business men are studying the money to labor. Or, if the plans proposed by question. Mr. Bryan has seen fit to Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were receiving the endorsement of the business judgment of others who have capital, then it might seem reasonable that free coinage might revive industry and bring better times.

Mr. Bryan and his corps of free silver orators constantly denounce idle capital. Mr. Bryan knows that idle capital is always the result of lack of confidence.

He also knows that idle capital makes idle men. If one set of men have the capital and another set of men who are workers stand ready to be employed by this capital, then there must be a condition of harmony between the people who own the capital and the men who stand ready to go to work or there will be no work. If a plan is proposed which makes capital afraid, and if the workers stand ready by their votes and their ma-jorities to carry out this plan, then it is but natural that the men who control the capital, being afraid of his new plan, will hoard their capital and keep it idle as the enemy of the country? Edison was once a laboring man, but is now a capitalist. When he was a laboring man bi opinions and his plans were in a certain degree dependent upon the plans and the opinions of some one else. When Edison was a laborer, employed in constructing machines, whether he was employer. If the employer found by experience that the work in which he was engaged was unprofitable to him, then Mr. with his hands only, into a condition which controls industry, is vastly more important to labor than he was before. The threat of free trade in the cam- Then be could consent to the employment The question above all others at than moon their own. The industries of epression from the business mind. Mr. them, have always been and always will mind. Majorities have nothing to do t and is afraid of it. The effect of this harmony with this mind force and have the approval of its judgment.

Whether 500 or 5000 men are employed at the Burlington machines shops at Lincoln, Nebruska, during the next four years, depends not upon the political judgment of the men who are employed in these machine shops, but upon the beniness judgment of those who must furnish money to pay for this labor. And this business judgment, looking always to the financial policy of the government for signs of business safety or of business danger, is inspired with confidence or is inspired with four as it interprets the business prosperity of the future by the political conditions of the future. If this insiness mind sees in the election of Pryan and cheap money signs of future singnation and depression, then it is but patural that it should keep the number of men employed to the very least possible limit. People who ride in the Barlington trains along by the town of Havelock near Lincoln where these machine shops are located, can see the signs of business depression and can interpret the doubt that is in the mind of the directors of the remel, when they see the side tracks lined with broken engines which the small force of men employed are not able to repair. If the laboring people of the East were at work today there would be a market in these great centers of in instry George Groot, chairman of the Nation- in the East for Nebraska's food product. al Milver party, speaking at Lincoln, and then these great railroad systems and day carrying the great crops of Konsas, Nebraska and Iowa to the food-consuming East. This condition would emplay labor and give value to farm prodnets. The whole theory of Western sucersa depends upon the activity of Eastern industry and the activity of Eastern industry depends upon the faith and confidence of the Eastern business mind.

A hired man cannot be employed upon a form without the consent of the owner of the farm.

A carpenter cannot get employment without the rousent of the builder who is orgaged in building houses, and the builder cannot get the house to build without the consent of the men who have the money to build houses, all lines of industry the man who works with his hands is dependent upon the man who works with his mind and in all countries the mind workers are the controllers of industry. When the mind workers and those who have the making dence that industry will be profitable then there is employment.

William Jennings Bryan and his plat form is a menace to industry and Mr. Bryan knows it. The conviction is fastened deep upon him and the leaders of his cause, that the thing which they are trying to accomplish is against the husiness judgment of the American people They are condemned by the mind workers of the nation, and because they realize this, they constantly appeal to class prejudice, hoping that there are laborers and farmers who hate the business men and the employers of labor, that when all these haters are organized into one great army there will be enough of them to carry this election for Mr. Bryan and for the mine owners of Colorado, in whose interest his candidacy ex-

Silver Dollars Are Legal Tender.

Many of the "plain people" of the United States have wondered what is meant, when it is said that Congress in 1873 struck down one-half the money in the country. The figure is forcible but somewhat obsente. The Denver News comes to the rescue. It says: "By the legislation of 1873 the mints were oing that which paralyzes the hope and not only closed to silver but the silver dustries of the nation revive, there it was deprived of its legal tender quali-

eapitalists who believe in the future and The News is in error. Section 67 of the act of 1873 contained a provise that "this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is sayed." This language preserved the legal tender quality of the are not consenting now; will they silver dollar, since the right to pay one's the enemies of their country, in his ted to destroy.

SOME PERTINENT BUT RATHER EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS FOR MR. BRYAN.



-Chicago Tribune, August 26.

As he comes upon the stage and as the applause breaks forth he smiles. is a pleased smile-properly speaking, a grin. The grin of one to whom the yells of "Hurray fur Bill" and the applanse of a gallery is food and drink and raiment. Applause, of what kind it does not matter, is what the nature of the man thrives upon. The recognition of him as a great man, a hero, a deliverer cannot but make him smile. He appreciates the joke.

He composes his features as he remembers what is expected of him. His attitude at once suggests the hero of the melodrams-the "tank show." looks this way, then that, and then toward the part of his audience from which comes the most hilarious demonstration. He griss again, as he thinks of his side of it. If the noise continues, he turns to those about him and smiles naively. But he is not afraid of it. The eyes glow and gratification shows in every movement, glance and action.

He is introduced and stands erect and again grins. It is not the pleasing, dig nified acknowledgment in keeping wit the honor to which the man aspires, but the smile of the magician to the audience that cheers because it is mystified. raises a restraining hand to hush the demonstration. The movement is graceful, nothing more. Like every gesture | ered there were a number of farmers he makes, it lacks strength. The hands are weak, hopelessly so. If the applance continues, he waits, posing as if for the camera. He is patient. A dignified statesman's very presence would command silence after the first burst of applause. If would not be necessary for the great man to wait until every uncouth wit had made his joke, but this man lacks the dignity of the position, He plays for the gallery, and the gallery whistles, stamps and claims him for its very own.

He begins his address with a well turned sentence, which he knows will please his audience. In fact, from first to last, it is his effort by skillful retreats never to offend. He is capable of a fair flight in words, but at no time is he an orator. At no time does he bring a known fact to the notice of his hearers; then an argument, then one condi tion, and still another, and then, as a climas, as one indisputable, unanswerable declaration, rounded and full, guarded and protected by logic, lamich it forth at his listeners. His flight of wordsalleged to be oratory—are made to divert the mind from questioning his assertions. He soars in an outburst, the ground work of which is as old as the human roice, to please the car of his listeners and keep their thoughts on the wing. These flights appeal to all that is emotional. They are seldom original; they express no new thoughts, and they hear his trade mark. He makes assertions while the audience is under the influence of his herbics. He pours forth what he thinks, and declares it to be true, but when the time arrives in the course of his remarks when the facts to back his assertious should be heard, behold another flight in Fourth of July Streworks.

Labor applands itself, and this man knows it. He recognizes that "sacrifice, 'erucified," "down-trodden," "the pro-"sweat of the face," and similar words and phrases arouse in the ordinary audience an imperative desire to appland For logic he uses heroics, for argument words used by truly great men, but which no more apply to his subjest than to the erucifixion. He compares himself to the Man of

Galliee without a blush He defies facts as Aiax did the light

He declares that something can be go out of nothing; that a miner will be able to get 53 cents' worth of metal coined into \$1 and in the same breath insists that the miner will sell that metal to anyone who will buy it for 33 cents and give the buyer the chance to make that profit instead of himself. Why the miner will sell at 53 cents and lose the coined profit. he explains by a highly colored account of a "crime" which has pailed "labor to a cross of gold."

He refuses to believe that captital is of any use except to starve and grind down mankind. Insinuations, that every man should have more than enough in spite of his

hibits, his drunkenness or his improvidence, he lavishes moon his hearers. Declarations, that a country is al wrong which gives every man who will work with hend and hands a chance to be above those who will not, he belches

forth in torrents.

"My friends," he says, and advises those to whom he applies the term as a some man would hesitate to advise his worst enemy He distributes chaff, coolly predicts a

namic, quotes the words of Christ as glibly as the rowdy uses his name, and having directed the eyes of his hearers upon a bubble which floats pleasingly about, he says: "I thank you." Paul Armstrong.

In all parts of the country women have organized campaign committees, working under the direction of the Woman's bureau of the national Republican commit-When Ignations Donnelly was de-rights accrued under former acts, which brothers and other relatives to secure nothing contained in the act was permit-their personal influence with husbands, brothers and other relatives to secure their votes for the good cause, paying especial attention to first voters.

Effects of Industrial Depression in Cities Erought Home in a Practical Way.

STORY OF A KANSAS FARMER.

Decrease in the Consumption of Food by Laborers Affects the Sale of Farm Products

A stock-feeder of Kansas, recently h Kansas City, tells a story that is wort repenting for the excellent lesson which it teaches. In a certain town was a ereamery. It gathered the cream from the farms within a radius of ten miles and manufactured about 400 pounds of butter per day. Beyond the limits of this circle from which cream was gathwho desired to sell cream, but were not able to do so because the wagons from the creamery did not reach their farms, One day a delegation of these farmers called at the office of the creamery to consult the manager with reference to the enlargement of its business so as to include them and their neighbors. They explained to the manager that by send ing his teams a few miles farther in all directions be would double the quantity of cream gathered, double the amount of butter produced and consequently double the profits of the creamery. The farmers were disappointed when they saw by the look on the manager's face that their proposition was not favorably received. There had been a great deal of guesip among the farmer patrons of the creamery that the price paid for cream was too low and that the profits of the concern were larger than they ought to be, and now these farmers could not understand why a business which was making exorbitant profits should int be willing to enlarge itself, to double its output and consequently to double its profits.

The manager explained that to enlarge the circle of their farmer, patrons would require an additional anmber of men and teams to gather the cream, would require additional machinery and an enlarged plant with more buttermakers and other operatives, all of which meant an additional investment of money in which he did not feel justified at this time

He explained that the price of butter

was low, that thousands of laboring men in the cities being out of employment were not enting butter, but were buying oleomargarine and other cheap imitations of butter, and because of all these discouraging circumstances he was unable to consider a proposition to enlarge the business of the creamery. The manager went on to explain that a creamery in Kansas, Nebraska or Iowa depended upon the big cities for its customers. In small towns many of the people keep cows of their own, but in the big cities such as Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, where thousands of laboring men are gathered, the farmers fine their best customers not only for dairy products but all the other food products of the farm. The families of these lahoring men are extravagant eaters and extravagant buyers of farm products when they have the money to buy with. When the laboring men in these cities are employed they consume vast quantities of butter, eggs, flour, meal, beef and poultry. The thousands of creameries in Karsas, Iowa and Nebraska had more orders for their product than they could supply before the Democratic panic stooped the industries in the cities and threw the laboring men out of work. In the last two years the demand for food products have been less and less, showing that the families of the laboring men in the cities are growing more and more economical in their consumption of food. In a long conversation with the manager of the creamery, these farmers gathered the idea, as they had never understood it before, that the food-producing farm is dependent upon the foodconsuming city for its market and that the price of food and the demand for it depends upon the employment at good wages of the laboring people of the cities. This much the farmers had already understood in a general way, but they had never stopped to realize the far more important truth, that the management of these great laboring employing industries devolves entirely

these industries whom the Popoeratic or-

ators now denounce as plutocrats, and

very fine sport for eloquent office-seek-

ing politicians to denounce the men who

manage the labor industries, to call them

farmer - mind, the truth the great truth, still remains that the mind of the business man must originate all the plans for the employment of idle labor, and whether these industries are little by little outarged each year, employing more and more men, or whether they are little by little narrowed each year, employing less and less men, depends, not upon the judgment or the political views of the men employed, but upon the judgment of the men who employ. When the farmers in the country and the laborers in the city suffer themselves to be led into some great national movement which the business mind believes is dangerous, then this business mind, in order to protect the interests over which it presides, begins the process of narrowing its operations to suit the new conditions.

A farmer may believe in free coinage and a laboring man may believe in free colunge, but if the business mind of the country on which both the farmer and the laboring man is dependent is afraid of free coinage, then the threat of free coinage, instead of breathing new life in to industry, strikes it with the paralysis of death.

Every earnest thinking man in this country at this time, whether he be a farmer or a laborer, above all things, above all party or personal preferences. desires to see the industries of the nation revived, because labor can find employment and farm produce find a market in

no other way. When all the arguments have been exhausted on both sides, the whole question parrows into this proposition, that activity in industry is dependent upon the confidence the business men have in the financial and tariff policy of the national government. Farmers may have confidence in some untried and entehy proposition, and the laboring man many have confidence and even be enthusian tie, but if the mind of the business mar heaitates then industry languishes, thousand laboring men may stand ready to go to work in a factory. And the farmers may stand ready to provide these laboring men with food, but if the managers of the factory are afraid to start it, then it will not start. It may appear to these thousand laborers and to these formers that the managers of the factory are unreasonable, and that they have more power in the nation than they ought to have, but the truth will remain forever, that mind, and not mojorities, is the controlling force upon which the industry of the nation depends and that the judgment of one trained business mind is worth more to a community than the judgment of many men who work with their mustes on the form and in the factory.

JONES, SILVER MINE

The present interest in anything relating to silver recalls James Russell Lowell's witty rhymes of twenty years ago: A DIALOGUE "lones owns a silver mine"... "Fray who is Jones?

Don't vox my ears with horrors like Jones Why, Jones is Sensior, and so he strives To make us buy his ingots all our lives At a stiff premium on the market price, A silver currency would be so nice!" What is Jones' plan?"-"A columge, to be

To rise and fall with Wall street's tem-You wish to treat the crowd; your dollar Undreamed percentums while they mix the drinks "Jones" mine's quicksfirer, then?"-"Your wit won't pess;

His coin's mercurial, but his mine is brass. "Jones owns"..."Again! your iteration" Than the slow torture of an echo-verse. I'll fell you one thing Jones won't own

that is, That the cat hid beneath the meal is his -Cleveland World.

He is Mistaken.

In his speech at Springfield, O., on Wednesday, Candidate Bryan spoke of "the nation's peasantry." There at no peasants in this country, and the man who attempts to make such a classification is unworthy the support of the free American sovereigns. Every man is a prince and no man is a peasant. With the ballot in his hand, the voter ranks with Vanderbilt. The rich man of today may be the poor man tomorrow, and he who is not endowed with wealth at this moment may be a millionaire before the close of a decade. This arraying of the people of the United States into classes is the most pernicions thing that has ever been attempted in this country, and the demagogues who are engaged in the unrighteous attempt deserve the contempt

into which they are sure to fall Remember This. When Bourke Cockran, in his recent great speech in New York, uttered the following sentence, he attered a sentence which should be posted over the deor of every honest laboring man, whether Republican or Democrat, in this country: trained business minds of the heads of the power of all the governments of this us kill off about 30,000,000 of our earth to take 5 cents' value from it, so as to make the population what it I can go to the attermost ends of the in 1873; let us have a paper basis for our earth, and wherever I present it, its money, as we had then, and gold at a value will, be unquestioned, unchallenged. premium of 15 cents or more on the dol. enemies of the common people. It is earth, and wherever I present it, its That gold dollar the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party "plutocrata," "goldbuga," "robbers," "oppressors" and other offensive names, but
after all these elegent speeches have
been delivered and after all this misbeen delivered

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CAME

Never was there before a president campaign in which the women of a country have taken such an active part

In three states of the Union, Wyo ming. Colorado and Utah, women have the same voting privileges as men; but femiuine interests in the campaign are by no means limited to those states. Intelligent women all over the country. seem to feel that the contest has an important bearing upon the welfare of their households. They think that the cause of protection and sound money is bound up with the prosperity of the family, and they feel a great interest in the Republican presidential candidate because of the nobility of his character and his devotion to his home life.

The Woman's bureau is under the direction of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the wellknown orator and political writer of Der Moihes, Ia., for several years president of the Woman's National Republican association. The bureau is established in commodious quarters in the Auditorium Annex. Chicago, quite away from the noise and activities of the national committee, where Mrs. Foster is provided with every convenience, and assisted by

The Woman's Republican association is composed of thinking, active womenwomen intensely alive to the best interests of their country and homes, " The Woman's association is not a suffrage association. Many of its members do not believe in suffrage at all. It is not a moral reform association, although many of its members are engaged in the philanthropies and reforms which illumine this decade of our national history. They do not seek to utilize the Repub lican association to advance any of these reforms. Its members are simply, and all the time, Republicans, laboring for the support of the principles of that party and for the election of its candi-

Mrs. Foster's immediate associates and assistants in the work are women of capabilities in various lines. Mrs. Thomas W. Chace, the general secretary, resides in East Greenwich, R. I and from there exercises a watchful care for the work in the New England states. Mrs. Chace has an extensive acquaintance and in identified with many great charities, philauthropies and socicties, aside from her political duties, The national treasurer. Miss Helen Varwick Boswell of New York city, has supervision ever the headquarters of her state, fecated at 1473 Broadway. Miss Hoswell has inaugurated the plan of persound visits among the women in the tenement districts of New York, for the purpose of showing the women the meaning of the free colunge of silver and how it will affect the purchasing power of their dollars. She finds these women with well-defined views on the currency question and ready to defend them, ar they do in insigting that the voters is their families shall maintain them a the polls. Miss Boswell has callsted a large number of young business women to help sprend the doctrines of sound money and protection and to help secure vutes for the Republican candidates.

In the Chicago headquarters Mrs. Poster's chief assistant and secretary is Mrs. Alice Rosseter Willard, who has wide experience in general business and newspaper work in this country and in Eagland. Next to her comes Miss Anna Brophy of Dubuque, In. Miss Brophy is not only valuable for her education and wide general knowledge, but because every piece of work which passes through her hands receives her critical attention as to its correctness, its accuracy. Miss Brophy is chief

Almost the first thing done by Mrs. Faster after opening her headquarters, was to issue an appeal to the patriotie women of the country, urging them to organize committees or clubs for study of the issues of the campaign, and to help promote the cause of national unity and protection. The responses have been most gratifying, coming as they have from Oregon to New Jersey. These women are directed in their work of organizing and advised how to make their efforts effective. The wespons of the women are personal appeal and litera-These are used to convince the women that their own personal welfare including the interests of children and of lican party. This conviction assured little doubt remains as to how the vote

influenced by these women will be cast. Free Wool and Free Silver.

During the many weary months after the Wifson-Gorman tariff had given the death blow to the wool industry free trade journals assured their readers that the blow would not be fatal. In time the industry would revive. Considerable prisdence was manifested as to dates, but the prodiction was confident that in course of time the industry would cover from its paralysis. The Philadele phia Record was one of the most samguine of these free traders. That journal simply knew that its theories could no be wrong. Free wool must and would enable our manufacturers to recover the home market for woolen goods and gradually get a good hold on the markets of the world. In a recent issue the Rec ord threw up the sponge. It admits the free wool is not strong enough to carr free silver. The confidence with which it attributes the faffure of its free won theory to some other person's free silver theory would, if transferred to the money market, revive business even in these free trade times. Says the Record:

"The distrust engendered by the si ver craze has checked sales of manufactured goods, increased the percer age of idle mills and so narrowed the outlet and crippled the financial resources of Eastern distributors of week that the latter have practically ceased purchases of the staple in the country markets, and in many cases have fused to make even reduced cash ad vances on consignments."

The silver craze did not materialise until free wool had had nearly the rears in which to show what it do. During aff that fime the wool itsdustry went from had to worse. the people are asked to believe free silver did all the mischief .- St. seph (Mo.) Herald.

Give it to the Indiana.

"Let us restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873," says Mr. Teller Very well; let us tenr up all the rai roads that have been built since then let us reduce the acreage of wheat an cors and cotton to what it was then; & us send back to barbarism those pagts the world that have since been reclaim to civilization; let us plug up the Rusian oil wells and destroy the when fields of India and the Argentine; let us Cripple Creek, and fill up the mines, can take a \$10 gold piece and defy all \$170,000,000 a year to \$00,000,000; le hand on time's dial, and make every