#### ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S LETTER

The Chicago Platform Declared to be a Threat Against Secial Order.

The letter of Archbishop Ireland, written not as a prelate, but in his private capacity as a citizen, cannot fail to carry weight with multitudes of voters of his own faith, and it is good reading for everybody. He does not lay special atress upon the financial plank of the Chicago platform, but upon its declaration relating to the federal authority and the integrity of the Supreme court. The archbishop points out in unmistakable language the revolutionary character of that platform. He says: "The movement which had its expression in the Chicago convention and which now seeks, by means of popular suffrage, to cuthrone itself in the capital of the nation, is in its logical effect against the United States: it is secession." He quotes the frank denouncement of arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs and observes: "In these words there is the old secession doctrine that states are independent of the national government at Washington; there in the annulment of the Union; there is notice served upon the flag of America that ontside of the District of Columbia it is without power of self-assertion or self-defense." And again, "The platform of the Chicago convention threat ens the country with destruction of social order, with lawlessness and anarchy."

On the question of government by infunction, the archbishop tells the people of America that "The palladium of American liberties is the supreme court at Washington, the counterpart of which in majesty and in power to enforce absolute justice, does not exist among the nations of christendom. And now a convention speaks of the suprem court 'as it may be bereafter constituted,' intimating unmistakably the intention, if the party represented in that convention comes to power, to so coustitite the courts as to make it insensible to the stern voice of the law, and reeponsive to the passing whims of politi-

The archbishop sees in the platform sectional and guarded expression of sofallam. The convention of Chicago "in the 'international' of Europe, now tak-ing body in America. The war of class against class is upon us, the was the projetarist against the property older. No other meaning than this can is given to the appeals to the common ie, to labor, to the poor and downrodden, and to the denunciations manifest plutocrats and corporations and somey grabbers and bankers. Many adberents of the movement do not per ceive its full meaning; but let them beware, they are lighting torches which, borno in hands of reckless men, may light up in the country the lurid fires of

Archbishop Ireland thinks that the mphlet of Archbishop Walsh of Dubin on himetalliam "has no bearing whatever on the situation in America," and that it "is throughout a solid argument the Chicago platform. Free with half the money which we received minage, he says, "will give us money when contracting them? National or pria little over half its nominal cial system, such that those who . . Legal tender com- loaned money gave it a certain commen to accept against their will mercial value, and believed, as they ar above its commercial value in the arkets of the world, is rank injustice." in "absolutely convinced that the back at the same commercial value, ing classes will suffer the most of free allver coinage?" With reto the farmer, be pertinently asks, Will they not receive a higher price be their products? Maybe a higher compelling its creditors to be satisfied be, but not higher value. Of what with half, or a little more of the money a it to have a dollar instead of a alf dollar, if the dollar can purchase the eyes of the world as a broken-down, than the half dollar. The best market for the brongers's product is his own country, If his own country is impoverished. factories are closed, if laborers in ties, are penniless, the farmer will but little for his harvests." He ens, the absurb explanation of our insetzial and financial troubles by referat It is the great fallacy of the day be attributing our hard times to the standard." He thinks that "under silver standard we will have much rder times" and that "one of the chief mans of hard times today in the agitan for a radical change in the currency the country."
Like all other men who think upon

subject seriously. Archbishop Irecomes at last to consider the ethical spect of the question, and asks: "Is it to try to pay debts with half the oney which we received when we consted them? . . . That the great nerican nation will, as a nation, deare to the world that it will now make inw compelling its creditors to be satwith half, or a little more, of the they loaned to it, and go on record he eyes of the world as a brokenmankrupt, repudiating nation, it is

possible to believe."

obding these views, which are fully
expectally elaborated in this letter, he is too long for reproduction here, not surprising to hear him say: "I d by the platform and the presiden-candidate of the Republican convenat St. Louis. I am opposed to the and the presidential candidate e Democratic convention at Chica-

of the archbishop's letter: is the popular argument in free silver coinage we have differ ander the gold standard. is true, and what is also true is mader the effect standard we shall of it. But Mr. Nicolay, who, in writing much harder times. It is the great the life of Lincoln, had access to all day to be attributing our the gold standard. The tary, personally knew of Lincoln's public on the same theory thority on the subject. When he says that Lincoln "never said or wrote any." the care of expert thing that by the utmost license could be any quack who be distorted to resemble it," there can be no doubt of the forgery. No canthe state of the s

LIARS MAY FIGURE, BUT FIGURES WON'T LIE



Bryan tells the farmers that the price of wheat keeps pace with the price when he is receiving 10 cents a bushel This is considerably lower than it was of silver; that the gold standard forced down the price of wheat, and that wheat could not rise till silver rose; but the cold facts are that silver has been sinking and wheat rising.

snite of legal enactments of parliaments

or congresses. Our hard times have

come from the general competition with

the countries of the whole globe into

which we are forced by cheappers and

facility of transportation-from over-pro-

duction in past years, from extravagance

during good times, and from our own

nocial and political agitations. One of

the chief causes of hard times to-

day is this agitation for a radical

change in the currency of the coun-

try. If the American people put down

by an overwhelming majority this agi-

tation-bury it out of sight-one chief

cause of hard times will be out of the

way. Other causes may remain, more

or less. That of the general competi-

tion with all the nations of the earth

must remain. Good times, however,

may be expected to come back, even if

only gradually. The overproduction that

glutted our markets has been used up;

capitalists are anxious to do something

with their money-if it can be invested

safely; our wondrous natural resources

lavite investments to develop them-and,

confidence, restored, the outlook is

bright. But the essential thing is con-

fidence. Today it is confidence that is

needed far more than an increase in the

volume of the currency. The volume of

the currency is large enough; to increase

it fictitiously, surely, will not help us,

Ninety per cent, of all business is done

without currency-by cheques and

drafts, of which the whole foundation is

confidence. Those who suffer from

hard times and they are the many-

must hearken to reason, aftence passion,

turn away from delusive remedies and

the country will be again put on the road

I ask, is it honest to try to pay debts

vate, debts contracted upon a finan-

could not at the time have helped

doing, that they would receive it

should be paid in values of that same

financial system. That the great Amer-

ican republic will as a nation, declare to

the world that it will now make a law

they loaned to it-and go on record in

bankrupt, repudiating nation, it is not

possible to believe. No one will say in

instification of such a possibility that

America is compelled by national poverty

to do so. Then, no one should be able to

There are a hundred aspects of this

merely throw out some thoughts, which

show reasons for my own present po-

litical faith, and which may be of some

benefit to others in forming their own

I may, of course, be mistaken. But I

have come to look upon the present agi-

tation as the great test of universal suf-

frage and popular sovereignty. Can the people defend public honor and the in-

stitutions of the country at the polls, as

they have done on the field of battle?

Can they be so calm and deliberate in

their judgment, so careful to weigh all

things in the scales of reason and to

avoid all rash experiments, that they

can be trusted with the settlement of

grave social and political problems

at the present moment.

That is the question that is before us

Another Popocratic Forgery.

Another "bald, unblushing forgery," as

t is called by John C. Nicolay, Lin-

This forgery is a quotation from an

alleged speech by Mr. Lincoln, in which

he is made to say that "as a result of

the war corporations have been en-

high places will follow, and the money

power of the country will endeavor to

prolong its reign by working upon the

prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed."

The war was hardly over when Lin-

coln was assassinated. The speech is a

forgery on the face of it, notwithstand-

ing the fact that Bryan has made use

throned and the era of corruption

coin's private secretary, has been put

in circulation by the Bryanites.

question which I do not touch upon,

say that she thinks of doing so.

to prosperity.

New York Press.

# ONE DAY AT CANTON

Continued from First Page.

others from Rock Island and Moline, Ill. and Davenport, Ia. Maj. McKinley said: "You come from three states of the mightiest government of earth. You come representing diverse occupations and varied employments, but you come with a single mission; you come with a common purpose, and that purpose is to manifest your devotion to the great principies of the Republican party and your determination to see that those principles shall triumph on the 3d day of No-

"You come because, as your spokesmen have so well said, you are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the country you love, which you believe will be best subserved by a Republican victory at the ensuing election, now only a little more than three weeks away. You have come because you believe in a protective tariff. You believe in that great American policy established at the beginning of the government of the United States, which had the approval of nearly all the early statesmen of the country and of the first President of the United States, George Washington; a policy that has been pursued for more than half the lifetime of the republic, and during all the period that it prevailed we enjoyed the highest prosperity in every enterprise and undertaking of American people. You have come here because you are in favor of the supremacy of the law and because you mean to maintain a government by law and under the law. You are here because you believe in public and private honesty, and because you do not propose that any part of the public debt of this country shall be repudi-

sted in whole or in part. "You are here to declare that every obligation of this government is as sacred as its flag, and that obligation shall he kept and performed. You are here because you want no depreciating or fluctuating currency with which to do your ousiness. You are here because you believe in an honest dollar for an honest government and for an honest man. You do not want a dollar that is worth less than 100 cents, for you were taught in your childhood in these great states that

an honest dollar had 100 cents in it. "My fellow citizens, the Republican party is an inspiration and an education. wish every man in this country might read the first platform that the Repubin 1866 in the city of Philadelphia. wish that every young man might read and I wish that every old Republican might look up the old record and recall it. It reads today more like an inspired prophecy than the declaration of a political organization. It declared for the unity of the states and the indissolubility of the American Union, It declared for free homes, for free lands, for free speech, and it declared for a protective tariff. It decreed that the two oceans should be united by rail, the Atlantie and the Pacific, and every promise that this great platform made has been kept. How glorious is Republican trimmph. There is not a page of Republican history that has been written in the last thirty-three years that any lover of humanity, any lover of liberty, any patriot would strike from the pages of American history today; not one. You can trust the Republican party, for behiad it is the great conservative force of the country; behind it this year, as in the days of the war, is the great patriotic heart of the country.

"Democrats and Republicans slike, thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call. This is not a party campaign; i is a patriotic campaign. It is not campaign for men; it is a campaign for our country. I thank you a thousand times for the long journey you have made that you might testify your devotion to Republican principles. I bid you go back home and say to all the people that Ohio, this splendid old state of my birth, will give to these great doctrines of the Republican party an unprecedent ed majority this year.

CLEVELAND AND ST. LOUIS.

Fing to the Nomince and a Floral Trib-

ute to Mrs. McKinley. The next crowd occupied all the available space around the little reviewing stand. It was composed of commercial traveling men from Cleveland and St. Louis. They presented Gov. McKinley

with a handsome banner and a beautiful floral emblem for Mrs. McKinley. The fing was presented by a 12-year-old lad in behalf of the children of St. Louis, while the traveling men were introduced as an organization largely composed of McKinley and sound money, Mr. Mc-Kinley's response was as follows:

"I can turn either way this year and find Republicans, (Great laughter and applause.) It is appropriate and in no sense embarrassing to me to speak jointly to the people of Missouri and Ohio. (Applause.) There is one thing glorious | Corn, Dec., bus. about our campaign this year-it is notional in character and represents the best hopes and aspirations of the American people everywhere. You are all commercial travelers, and whether from Missouri or from Ohio, you have had similar experiences. You leave your sample cases at home now. If I should talk a little longer and more directly. my fellow citizens of Ohio, to my friends from Missouri, it is because I more frequently have an opportunity to talk to you than I have to them. (Great cheering on part of the Ohioans.) I love my old state there three cheere for Ohio were given at the suggestion of one of the Missourians), the state of my birth. love the public spirit and splendid energy of the people of our city on the lake; and I have always liked Missouri and nothing has occurred this summer in St. Louis to make me change my

ernment and the integrity of our financial | tee its permanence. system. We are all citizens of a comyears of the future. I trust we have no North, no South, no East, no West, but union and union forever. (Great cheer-

We have but one flag, too, like the one ited a small flag, which was followed by tremendous cheering.) It is the flag we all love, and which we mean to transmit to future generations, unsullied and stain-

### Touchstone of Confidence Needed,

"Missouri, like Ohio, needs protection, sound money and public confidence. You have a hundred and fifteen countles in your state, and I understand that there lican party ever made as a national party is not a single county that does not produce zinc, iron, coal or lead beneath its soil. (Cries of "That's right.") What you want is the touchstone of confidence, which will bring business activity and send every miner with his nick to dig out from the bowels of the earth those treasures of wealth. (Applause.) "We want in this country a tariff policy which will supply the government with sufficient revenue and protect every workingman. Why, Missouri, away back in the days of Thomas Benton, was called the bullion state. Has she detertorated since then? (Cries of "No. no!") Will the great commercial city of St. Louis, with its intricate and delicate threads of trade and commerce, rote for a policy or for a party that will destroy confidence, unsettle values, impair the city's welfare, and produce panics of unprecedented severity? (Loud eries of "Never!") I do not believe it will. (A roice: "We will give you 30,000 majority in St. Louis," followed by great applause.) A friend from Missouri says that Missouri will give our ticket 30,000 majority. (Cries of "No! St. Louis will give you 30,000 majority.") What answer will Ohio make to that? (Cries of "150,000.") Ohio saswers 150,000. Tre mendous cheering.) Thirty thousand in Missouri is a greater majerity than 150. 900 in Ohio. (Cheers.) "This year patriotism is above party.

Men love their country more than they love their old political associations. Mon this year would rather break with their party than break up their business. (Tre-mendous cheering.) I cannot imagine anything that could happen to strengthen the American union more than to have the men of the South and the men of the North come together and jointly administer the government. (Applause.) Let your verdict this year be est money, public security, national tranquility, a protective tariff, and reciprocity. (Tremendous cheering and cries Conspiracy of Multi-Millionaire Mine-of "We will vote right.") And above all, Owners to Rob the American People. let there sound forth a verdict for this New York World (Dem.): The World Nation of law and order and its enthronement in every corner of the repub-lic. I thank you all, and bid you good afternoon." (Great cheering and three cheers for McKinley.)

# RISES | WHILE

# WHEAT WHY

SILVER FALLS

## Great Natural Demand for the Cereal, but the White Metal Is a Drug on the Market.

ping practically without interruption from about 70 cents an ounce to less than 65 cents, wheat has been shooting up as if it had wings.

It is peculiarly interesting at this time, when Mr. Bryan and the other soon-tobe-snuffed-out lights of the free-silver heresy have been cramming a variety of pleasing fictions down the throats of farmers, to call attention to the practically simultaneous rise in wheat and drop in silver.

Probably the free-silver folk will say in regard to the remarkable rise in wheatabout 11 cents a bushel in a month; "What did we tell you? It's as clear as daylight; everybody knows that free silver will succeed, hence they are buying wheat now, as it will go to a dollar at least after Mr. Bryan's election. That's wheat."

#### Won't Work Both Ways.

If this is the free-silver argument for the advance in wheat, why is it that Euounce if Mr. Bryan's election will raise | been engaged up to January. its price to \$1.29?

Bryan knew as well as any of us that a rumpus that speculators both here and bly he is racking his brains to account lower. It was not long, however, before for it, and it is probable be may get off the holders became convinced that Brysomething equally illuminating as bis ex- an's chances of success were hopeless,

is a stunning blow to the free silver had paid a good price for a white ele-Considering that this has been one of improbable that the Democratic party ites, it is well to point out again and coloage of silver. again just why wheat has advanced.

While silver for weeks has been drop- | foreign trade estimates, from last year's crop being more than 100,000,000 bushels. Last year the total crop was more than 535,000,000. This year Thoman estimates it at 435,000,000. The main loss has been outside this country, so that the demand for our wheat abroad has been exceptionally heavy. Bradstreet's reports total exports of wheat and flour for last week at 4,215,794 busbels (the largest since September, 1893). against 3,930,466 the week before and 2.613,806 in the corresponding week last year. Here is an increase over fast year of 1,601,928 bushels. In the month of September we exported 1,511,727 bushels; in September, 1895, 10,112,897, an increase of 5,397,830 tassicis. This will explain to everyone except chuckle-headed idiots why wheat has risen.

#### No Manipulation.

There has been no manipulation about it. In fact, the speculators have been why Europe is buying such quantities of positively dazed at the advance. Another thing which has indirectly made wheat rise is the fact that the export demand has been so heavy that it bas been found impossible to send all that was required. All the rope is not buying silver at 641/4 cents an freight room on European steamers has

The explanation of the decline in silver Mr. Bryan's contention has been that it is as easily accounted for as the rise in was impossible for wheat to rise as long wheat. Soon after Bryan's nomination as the gold standard prevailed. Mr. the free-silver shoulers kicked up such he was lying when he said that. What abroad thought there was some chance does he say about it now. His silence of his success, and silver advanced on on the subject is most expansive. Possi- speculative buying to about 70 cents an planation of the gold import movement. and they at once began to get rid of The fact is, this advance in wheat, their loads. Consequently, as more and wholly due as it is to natural causes, prove holders of silver saw that they fallacy. It is useless to tell the farmer phant, and sickened of their bargain, that he cannot get more for his wheat the price of silver gradually sank until while we remain on a gold standard, today it is quoted at this cents an ounce. more for it than he was a mouth ago, | early last summer, when it was thought the stock arguments of the free silver- would come out flat-footed for the free-

The day will come when Mr. Bryan It is all summed up in this: The crops and his itk will learn that natural causes here and abroad bave been short, the slone govern the prices of all products,total decrease for the world, according to New York Press.

### ALADDIN'S LAMP OUTDONE.

Democrats but determined to vote for Increase in Value of Wheat, Corn and Oats Alone Estimated at \$175,000,000.

> Wheat, Dec., bus. |8 Rye. Dec., bus. Rarley .malting. Flax, No. 1, bus. Clover, 100 lbs. Lard, per 100 lbs Kibs, per 100 lbs. Statter, 1b. ..... Eggs, doz. ..... Cherse, Ib. ..... Potatoes, bus ... Beats, bus. .... Beans, bus. ....

Americans are in the midst of a pear velous era. Several hundred million dollars have been added to the value of American products in the last sinety days. The magic of Aladdin is tame by the side of the sober truth of modern trade. The wildest dreams of the cposmind. (Tremendons cheering and waving | thes of flatism pale into insignificance in comparison with the simple fact of to-"I welcome you all here to my home day. Nature is making money for and city. I welcome the commercial Americans faster than any printing travelers of St. Louis, the citizens of press could do it. The rise in the prices Missouri, and I welcome the sound of the products of American farms money club of St. Louis, which is com- means the beginning of a prosperity that posed of men of all political parties, who needs only the success of the honest dol-

Corn .....\$100,000,000 

Appreciation on Other Products. To these must be added an aggregated

appreciation of many millions on other commodities. Pork, for instance, has advanced from its low point by \$1.85 a barrel, and ribs have advanced nearly a cent a pound. Lard has gone up plore than \$4 a tierce. Rye has been advanced nearly 10 cents a bushel, flaxseed 15 cents and barley 8 cents. Cloverseed has scored an increase of \$3.25 per hundred weight.

The yearly sales of butter and eggs exceed in cash value all the other products of the farm. Butter has advanced 25 per cent, and eggs 45 per cent. The price of cheese has risen 25 to 30 per cent. White beans are 45 to 50 per cent. higher. Most of these products are in active demand in Europe. They are pouring across the sea in such streams that there is not shipping enough to more them promptly. Even Australia and India are sending for the good things of the American farm. The seas are covered with regular liners and with tramp steamers flocking to American shores for the rich freightage.

### Orchards Fall in Line.

But this list does not exhaust the names of the staples that have scored sensational gains. The American orstand this year for the honor of the gov- lar at the November election to guaran- chard is coming in for a share of the good times. To the list may be added Most of the chief farm products share | California dried fruits, such as raisins, mon country. This year, as in all the in the advanced prices. Most of these princes, apricots and peaches, which have commodities are being exported in ener- gained from 15 to 50 per cent, and are mons quantities, and in exchange Amer. still going up. Canned goods, such as ica will get European gold. No one can tomatoes, corn and peas, now an imporsay train how much has been added to tant part of the world's food supply, the wealth of Americans by the rise, but have shown material improvement in brought to me by my young friend from a few figures will give the reader an ink- prices. The average man may be blind Missouri. (Maj. Mckinley here exhib- ling of the mighty force at work for to the import of higher prices, because American weal. Corn has risen 5 cents of limited information. A slight ada bushel, wheat 14 cents and sats 4 vance in the value of one or two articles cents. Competent grain men estimate in which he may have a personal interthat those advances have added to the est may have little significance, and value of the holdings in this country on | when there is such a general rise as in the three cereals alone the following now going on it requires a comprehensive survey of the situation to grasp the vastness of the addition to the value of the products of the farmer.-Chicago

# REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN-POTPOURI

(Twne-"Here's to Good Old Wines, Drink Her We want an honest dollar, so we do.

We want an honest dollar, so we do. We want an honest dollar and for it we will boller. If we have to harst our collar-Now will you?

Pree silver'll never do, don't you see, Free silver'll never do, don't you see, Free silver'll never do, only for a shabby A repudiating crew-

Protection is our cry, so it is, Protection is our cry, and we'll shout loud and high. For election it is nigh-We're after Bryan's scalp, so we be,

Protection is our cry, so it is,

We're after Bryan's scaip, so we be, We're after Bryan's scalp, and we'll make him whine and yelp After Popullatic help-Now, Sewall he is sad, down in Maine, Now, Sewall he is sad, down in Maine,

Now, Sewall he is sed, and Watson he And it makes us awfol glad-Out of Maine.

We'll vote for honest money, so we will, We'll vote for honest money, so we will, We'll rote for honest money -not for N braska's sonne; But McKinley and Hobart-

-Judge F. J. Hamilton.

#### Sturgeon Bay, Wis. BRYAN'S GREAT SILVER TRUST.

New York World (Dem.): The World showed yesterday that some of the mines produced silver at a cost of only 38 cents an ounce. The cost in other mines ranges upward to about 60 cents an

ounce. As this silver is worth in the market 06 to 67 cents an ounce the margin of profit is easily seen to be a very heavy one-10 to 20 per cent. Moreover, some of the mines represent

no actual investment whatever. Counting "water" and all, the Elkhorn mine has a nominal capital of only \$1,000,000. It has paid dividends amounting to \$1. 212,000. The Granite Mountain is nominally capitalized at \$10,000,000. It has already returned in dividends to its stockholders \$12,120,000. Other mines show enormous profits on investments that are largely fictitious.

Yet the multi-millionaires who ewe these properties coolly ask the people of the country to pay them incalculable millions of additional profit by coining each 66 cents' worth of their product into \$1.29 worth of legal tender money. They ask the country thus almost exactly to double to them the market price of a product already so profitable that it pays them millions every year to produce

So far as they are concerned free coinage would do precisely this. It would enable them to pay a dollar of wages or debt with 51 cents' worth of silver. How far the process would enhance the general value of the silver dollar no man ean know. But this much is clear: Byery penny of he advance, he it much or little, must be paid out of the nec ple's earnings, while every penny of the difference between the new price of silver and its mint price will represent so much of robbery from creditors and to

In brief, this great silver trust is a conspiracy among a hundred or so multimillionaire mine-owners to rob the pubic and to levy a tribute upon the of everyone who works.

Is there any conceivable reason why any workingman, any savings bank depositor, any holder of a life insurance policy, or any other honest man should rote for this ring's programme?

EIGHT.