

Owners' Grove Reporter.

A PRELATE'S COUNSEL

One of America's Great Catholic Leaders is Opposed to Bryanism.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S LETTER

The Chicago Platform Declared to be a Threat Against Social 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 stress upon the financial plank of the Chicago platform, but upon its declaration relating to the federal authority and the integrity of the Supreme court.



Bryan tells the farmers that the price of wheat keeps pace with the price 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.

New York Press.

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

While silver for weeks has been dropping 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-to-be-muffled-out lights of the free-silver heresy have been cranking 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 wheat—about 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 why Europe is buying such quantities of wheat."

Won't Work Both Ways. If this is the free-silver argument for the advance in wheat, why is it that Europe is not buying silver at 64 1/2 cents an ounce if Mr. Bryan's election will raise its price to \$1.20?

Mr. Bryan's contention has been that it was impossible for wheat to rise as long as the gold standard prevailed. Mr. Bryan knows as well as any of us that he was lying when he said that. What does he say about it now. His silence on the subject is most expressive. Possibly he is racking his brains to account for it, and it is probable he may get off something equally illuminating as his explanation of the gold inconvertibility movement.

The fact is, this advance in wheat, wholly due as it is to natural causes, is a stunning blow to the free silverer that he cannot get more for his wheat while he remains on a gold standard, when he is receiving 10 cents a bushel more for it than he was a month ago. Considering that this has been one of the stock arguments of the free silverites, it is well to point out again and again just why wheat has advanced.

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 bushels (the largest since September, 1893), against 3,430,406 the week before and 4,135,848 in the corresponding week last year. Here is an increase over last year of 1,601,928 bushels. In the month of September we exported 1,511,727 bushels; in September, 1895, 10,115,897, an increase of 5,397,230 bushels. 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 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 has been found impossible to send all that was required. All the freight room on European steamers has been engaged up to January.

The explanation of the decline in silver is as easily accounted for as the rise in wheat. Soon after Bryan's nomination the free-silver shouters kicked up such a rumpus that speculators both here and abroad thought there was some chance of his success, and silver advanced on speculative buying to about 70 cents an ounce. It was not long, however, before the holders became convinced that Bryan's chances of success were hopeless, and they at once began to get rid of their hoards. Consequently, a more and more holders of silver saw that they had paid a good price for a white elephant, and sold them at their bargain, the price of silver gradually sank until it is now at 64 1/2 cents a ounce. This is considerably lower than it was early last summer, when it was thought improbable that the Democratic party would come out flat-footed for the free-coinage of silver.

The day will come when Mr. Bryan and his ilk will learn that natural causes alone govern the prices of all products.—New York Press.

ALADDIN'S LAMP OUTDONE.

Increase in Value of Wheat, Corn and Oats Alone Estimated at \$175,000,000.

Table with columns for Oct. 13 and Sept. 12, listing prices for Wheat, Oats, and Corn.

Appreciation on Other Products. To these must be added an aggregated appreciation of many millions of other commodities. Pork, for instance, has advanced from its low point by \$1.55 a barrel, and ribs have advanced nearly a cent a pound.

Americans are in the midst of a marvelous era. Several hundred million dollars have been added to the value of American products in the last sixty days. The magic of Aladdin is tame by the side of the sober truth of modern trade. The wildest dreams of the opposites of fatism pale into insignificance in comparison with the simple fact of today. Nature is making money for Americans faster than any printing press could do it. The rise in the prices of the products of American farms means the beginning of a prosperity that needs only the success of the honest dollar at the November election to guarantee its permanence.

Most of the chief farm products share in the advanced prices. Most of these commodities are being exported in enormous quantities, and in exchange America will get European gold. No one can say truly how much has been added to the wealth of Americans by the rise, but a few figures will give the reader an inkling of the mighty force at work for American weal. Corn has risen 5 cents a bushel, wheat 14 cents and oats 4 cents. Competent grain men estimate that these advances have added to the value of the holdings in this country of the three cereals alone the following enormous sums:

Table showing the value of increases for Corn, Wheat, and Oats.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN—POTPOURI 1896.

(True—"Here's to Good Old Wine, Drink Her Down.") 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'll have to bust our collar— Now will you? Free 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 -habby few. A repeating crew— So they be. Protection is our cry, so it is. Protection is our cry, and we'll shout it loud and high. For election it is high— So it is. We're after Bryan's scalp, so we be. We're after Bryan's scalp, so we be. We're after Bryan's scalp, and we'll make him shine and yelp After Populistic help— Don't you see? Now, Sewall be it, down in Maine. Now, Sewall be it, down in Maine. Now, Sewall be it, and Watson be it And it makes us awful glad— Out of Maine. We'll vote for honest money, so we will. We'll vote for honest money, so we will. We'll vote for honest money—net for Nebraska's sonney. But McKinley and Hobart— So we will. —Judge F. J. Hamilton. Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

BRYAN'S GREAT SILVER TRUST.

Conspiracy of Multi-Millionaire Mine-Owners to Rob the American People. New York World (Dem.). The World showed yesterday that some of the mines produced silver at a cost of only 28 cents an ounce. The cost in other mines ranges upward to about 60 cents as

ounce. As this silver is worth in the market 66 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 Elkberg mine has a nominal capital of \$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 own 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 it. 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 is soon as known. But this much is clear: Every penny of 'he advance, be it much or little, must be paid out of the people'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 sellers.

In brief, this great silver trust is a conspiracy among a hundred or so multi-millionaire mine-owners to job the public and to levy a tribute upon the wages 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 vote for this ring's programme?

RIGHT.

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 principles of the Republican party and your determination to see that those principles shall triumph on the 3d day of November." "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 great statesmen of every century 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 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 repaid 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 be kept and performed. You are here because you want no depreciating or fluctuating currency with which to do your business. You are here because you believe in an honest dollar 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. I wish every man in this country might read the first platform that the Republican party ever made as a national party in 1860 in the city of Philadelphia. I read that every citizen might read it, 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 and workingmen. Why, Missouri, every back in the days of Thomas Benton, was called the bullion state. Has she deteriorated since then? (Cries of "No, no.") Will the great commercial city of St. Louis, with its intricate and delicate threads of trade and commerce, vote a policy for a party that will destroy confidence, unsettle values, impair the city's welfare, and produce panics of unprecedented severity? (Loud cries of "Never.") I do not believe it will. (A voice: "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 this? "150,000." Ohio answers 150,000. Tremendous cheering.) Thirty thousand in Missouri is a greater majority than 150,000 in Ohio. (Cheers.)

This year patriotism is above party. Men love their country more than they love their old political associations. Men this year would rather break with their party than break up their business. (Tremendous 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 for honest money, public security, national tranquility, a protective tariff, and reciprocity. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "We will vote right.") And above all, let there sound forth a verdict for this Nation of law and order and its enthronement in every corner of the republic. I think you all, and bid you good afternoon. (Great cheering and three cheers for McKinley.)

CLEVELAND AND ST. LOUIS.

Flag to the Nominee and a Floral Tribute 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

of legal enactments of parliaments and congresses. Our hard times have come from the general competition with the countries of the whole globe into which we are forced by cheapness and facility of transportation—from over-production in past years, from extravagant during good times, and from our own craft and political agitators. One of the chief causes of hard times today is this agitation for a radical change in the currency of the country. If the American people put down by an overwhelming majority that agitation—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 competition with all the nations of the earth must remain. Good times, however, may be expected to come back, even if we should gradually reduce our production to such an extent that our surplus of goods and services is not so great as it is now. Capitalists are anxious to do something with their money—if it can be invested safely; our wondrous natural resources invite investments to develop them—and confidence, restored, the outlook is bright. But the essential thing is done. 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 on credit, not by checks and without drafts of which the whole foundation is confidence. Those who suffer from hard times—and they are the many—must hearken to reason, silence passion, turn away from delusive remedies—and the country will be again put on the road to prosperity.

ask, is it honest to try to pay debts with half the money which we received when contracting them? National or private, debts contracted upon a financial system, such that those who loaned money gave it a certain commercial value, and better than any other at the time have helped doing, that they would receive it back at the same commercial value, should be paid in values of that same financial system. That the great American republic will as a nation declare to the world that it will now make a law compelling its creditors to be satisfied with half, or a little more of the money they loaned to it—and go on record in the eyes of the world as a broken-down, bankrupt, repudiating nation, is not possible in the eyes of the world. It is in satisfaction of such a possibility that America is compelled by national poverty to do so. Then, no one should be able to say that she thinks of doing so.

There are a hundred aspects of this question which do not touch upon, merely throw out some thoughts, which are reasons for my own present political faith, and which may be of some benefit to others in forming their own judgment. I may, of course, be mistaken. But I have come to look upon the present agitation as the great test of universal suffrage and popular sovereignty. Can the people defend public honor and the institutions 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? That is the question that is before us at the present moment.

Another Popocratic Forgery.

Another "bald, unblushing, forgery," as it is called by John C. Nicolay, has been put into circulation by the Bryanites. 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 established and the era of corruption in 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 speech is a forgery on the face of it, notwithstanding the fact that Bryan has made use of it. But Mr. Nicolay, who, in writing the life of Lincoln, had access to all his papers, and who, as private secretary, personally knew of Lincoln's public addresses, is the best possible authority on the subject. When he says that Lincoln "never said or wrote anything that he so calmly and deliberately distorted to resemble it," there can be no doubt of the forgery. No campaign in this country has ever been marked by such unblinking forgery as Bryan's.—Philadelphia Press.