Times-Mountaineer.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY—

A. DOUTHIT, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—DAILY—

One Year, by mail	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50

—WEEKLY—

One Year, by mail	$1.50
Six months	75

All Subscriptions Payable in Advance.

SATURDAY...SEPTEMBER 12, 1896

MONOMETALIC BUGBEARS.

In his speech at Salem last Saturday, ex-Governor Pennoyer completely answered many of the calamity howls of the gold-standard press and refuted their claim that the free coinage of silver would result in wide spread disaster. On the question of their bugbears, he said:

"A few years ago many persons who had learned the lessons taught by history, and who, reasoning from cause to effect, foretold the disaster that would befall the country by a continued refusal to restore silver as a standard money, were denominated by the plutocratic press of the country, which invariably sneezes whenever the bankers take snuff as 'calamity howlers." The tables are now turned, and now the bankers and their papers have become the very worst kind of 'calamity howlers.' They prognosticate all manner of evil from the restoration of silver as money. They declare that it will drive gold all out of the country. That is just what they prophesied when the Bland law was passed eighteen years ago, and they now ignore the fact that from 1878 to 1890, while that law was in operation, the treasury reports show that the imports of gold exceeded the exports by two hundred and twenty-million, and that the stock of gold increased in this country over $450,000,000.

"Another bugbear is that foreign nations will flood our country with silver. There is no danger. All the nations desire more silver, and would very much like it if we would continue our present financial policy in order that they might continue to purchase it as they have been doing at its depreciated value, as a commodity instead of being hereafter compelled to pay its real value as money. Another bugbear is that the restoration of silver is in the interest of the silver mine owner, and would benefit him. Its demonetization is in the interest of the gold mine owner and why should he be benefitted any more than the silver mine owner. Both gold and silver are money metals [illegible] recognized by the Constitution and [illegible] should be treated. [illegible] of silver would benefit the [illegible] mine owner just the same as it would benefit all other classes, including those who are so bravely fighting against it.

"Another misstatement of the monometallists is that the present higher value of the United States dollar over that of the Mexican dollar lies in the fact that our dollar is redeemable in gold, while the Mexican dollar is not. That is not true. From 1878 to October 14, 1891, no one even for one moment supposed that the United States treasury would ever be foolish enough to redeem silver certificates or the treasury notes in gold and yet during that period, the same as since, their increased value over the Mexican dollar was maintained. The old trade dollar of 420 grains, not a legal tender, sold at a discount at from five to fifteen per cent, while the present standard dollar of 412½ grains stands about at par, and would forever stand fully at par if it was made a full legal tender, which it is not now, as the law gives the banker that most unjust privilege which no other nation on the face of the earth ever gave to its citizens, of discriminating against silver, the lawful money of the realm. Restore silver as standard money, make it a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, refuse to any and all citizens the fright to discriminate against it, and then the demand for such sound, hard money will be so great as to forever maintain it at par. It will then, when treated like gold, be just as good as gold. The monometalists deny that the bestowment of legal tender qualities will affect its value, and yet they take very good care that gold shall be a full legal tender money. Their actions completely belie their assertions."

OUR MIGRATORY GOLD

Ex-Senator Dolph, of this state favors the Cincinnati Times-Star with a long article giving his reasons for opposing the free coinage proposition. One of the reasons Mr. Dolph gives for his opposition is that the "unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone would immediately stop the coinage of gold, cause the exportation of all our gold bullion product, drive all our gold coin out of circulation, and force the immediate collection of our foreign debts."

Before answering the honorable gentleman's assertion that our gold would suddenly take wings and fly away, we would like to ask of him why the probability of the enactment of a free-coinage measure would deluge us with those of our securities which the old world holds? Does not Europe hold vast securities against other silver-using countries? Are not Argentine, Chili and China bonded to European bankers? Did not China float her recent loan in London, with France and Germany clamoring for it? Is not Japanese credit good in any money mart of Europe? If the deluge came and our securities were dumped upon us, would they be unloaded at a sacrifice? If they were, would we be the losers? If they were not, would they be transferred at all?

And as to our gold bullion going abroad and our gold hiding away from circulation, what foundation is there for the supposition? Assuming that we have $650,000,000 of gold coin, and that it would rapidly leave the country so soon as there was a certainty that our mints would be opened to silver, kindly tell us where it would go, and what will come in exchange for it. You surely will not contend that, like some chimerical thing, it will retire from the world and disappear into space. It will not soar to the distant clouds nor return to the bosom of the earth, whence it came. If it goes at all, it will seek some country where its exchangeability for debt or for property is greater than it is with us. Its migratory flight will be prompted by the fact that it can perform a greater monetary duty elsewhere than here. Its owners will not hide it away in vaults for it will not earn anything so long as it is idle. And if it goes hence, something must be given in exchange. What will that something be? If your contention that silver will fall to 50 cents on the dollar is true, the something will be two dollars in silver for every one in gold that is carried to distant realms.

But further, in reference to the possible migration, has it not been departing quite rapidly from America during the past few years, ever since the prevalence of the conditions which you and your gold monometalist friends have declared to be necessary for its retention among us? Can we check the outflow of gold by further continuing the policy under which it has continued to slip away at the rate of $100,000,000 a year?

IT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED

The proposition to organize a joint stock company in The Dalles for the purpose of building a woolen mill meets with discouragement from those who have it in their heads that The Dalles is a mossback town, devoid of enterprise, and composed of capitalists who want two dollars return for every dollar invested. But happily there are few such crookers, and The Dalles has not that kind of material in the ascendency among her capitalists and property owners, as is evidenced by past events. On the contrary, we have about as enterprising a class of citizens as is to be found anywhere on the coast. Let us look backward and see what they have done in the last seventeen years.

In 1879 a move was set on foot to establish an academy here. The people readily subscribed $20,000 for that purpose, and the result was the Wasco Independent Academy, which would have been in existence still had it received the support from the surrounding country to which it was entitled. Later on three magnificent church building were destroyed by fire and they were all rebuilt, principally by donation, at an average cost of about $6000 each. The St. Mary's Academy, one of the finest school buildings in the state, grew out of the enterprise and generosity of Dalles. Then there was a demand for cheaper freight and passenger rates between this place and Portland, and the D. P. & A. N. Co. was incorporated, and $37,400 of the capital stock was subscribed in The Dalles. Again came a demand for better wagon roads leading into the interior, and The Dalles put up several thousand dollars for this purpose. So within the past seventeen years The Dalles has expended altogether about $150,000 on enterprise. When the residents of the city have thus displayed their public spirit and liberality in the past, it is the merest folly to say that $25,000 cannot be raised for a woolen mill proposition. Whenever our capitalists see their way clear and are convinced it will aid in helping along the prosperity of the city they will so[illegible] country, which vestigate the matter, [illegible] carefully infunds will surely be forthcoming.

DEBTORS IN NO DANGER.

Our esteemed contemporary makes this frank admission regarding the effects of the election of Bryan:

"Gold will go to a premium as sure as Bryan is elected, and that, too, immediately. Prices will rise gradually as to everything except gold and men who are today owing for their homes [illegible] will find it not easier, but very much harder to meet the obligations."

Admitting for the sake of argument that gold will go to a premium, if prices rise gradually as to everything except gold, is not the contention that debtors will find it harder to meet the obligations fallacious? If gold goes to a premium will the advance be any more rapid than will be the rise in the price of commodities? If not the debtor cannot be injured. For if he owes $100 in gold and has that amount of product with which to pay the debt, if gold goes to a premium, and at the same time his products raise in price accordingly, its debt paying power will be just as great as it is at present, and he will experience no inconvenience in meeting his obligation. But suppose he has double the amount of products, he will, after having paid his obligation, have a greater amount left to deposit in bank or invest as he may desire. Therefore, if the contentions of our contemporary are true, that immediately upon the election of Bryan gold will go to a premium and the products of labor will enhance in value, the debtor who has only enough to meet his obligations will be in the same condition he finds himself now, while the one who is more than solvent will derive more from the result of his labor than he does now, and will be benefitted. This is not only true of the farmer, but it is true of every other producer. Whatever enhances the value of any class of product cannot injure the debtor who is only solvent, even though the money in which his obligation is contracted goes to a premium, while the one who is more than solvent will derive a profit from the rise in values.

WILL SUPPORT BRYAN.

There is no longer any speculation as to whom Tammany will suport for the presidency. Prior to the convening of the Indianapolis convention many Tammany men were holding back ready to throw their support to the nominee of that convention, but they are no longer undecided as to where duty calls them. John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany hall, has come out positively for the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. What determined him finally, he said, was the action of the Indianapolis convention in declaring for the single gold standard.

"Even the republican convention," he said, "did not go to that extreme. "This country has been prosperous under the double standard since the war of independence, but monopolists and advocates of the gold cure have been gradually stealing from us the legislation which enriches them and makes the working classes poorer. We must get back the beneficent legislation of which they robbed us and we can only get it by electing Bryan and Sewall and enforcing the principles enunciated at Chicago."

What has actuated Tammany to endorse Bryan will cause many other democrats, who have heretofore been wavering, to fall in line and support the Chicago ticket.

Manager Hanna is pursuing the course adopted by the republican hosts in Portland last May. Whenever they wanted an audience for their speakers they went out into the highways and byways and hired a crowd to assemble at some hall and listen to a political harangue Now, whenever Hanna wants to exhibit his candidate to an audience, he gets up a free excursion to Canton and runs in a few thousand.

THE SILVER "DUMP."

One of the contentions of our gold friends is that if the mints of this country are opened to the free coinage of silver, the United States will at once become the dumping ground for the silver of the world; that we will virtually be smothered with the white metal. What an awful calamity that would be! How we would swelter and puff under the awful load! Just pause for a moment and contemplate the consequence! Of course China, Japan and India would not throw their silver coin and bullion upon us, for they need it at home; but Europe would, and since the nations of that continent have about $1,100,000,000 of coined silver, according to our gold friends' theory it would be thrown upon us with one great slump. But will it actually come over here to be coined? Let us examine this proposition from a business standpoint.

The $1,100,000,000 of silver in Europe is in active circulation in those countries, and is required as subsidiary coin to facilitate the ordinary exchanges in business transactions. Its coinage ratio to gold is 15½ to 1. Not an ounce of it can be bought at less than its coin value. To transport and coin it here at 16 to 1 would entail a loss of something like $35,000,000. Very few of our gold friends would undertake the job, however much they would want to see their theory verified. But suppose they should, how would they supply the vacuum caused in the circulating medium of Europe by its deportation? The $650,000,000 of gold which they propose to take from the United States cannot perform its function. Silver cannot be found elsewhere to take its place, so the dump over here would have to be robbed and then up would go the price of silver.

If their theory is correct, we would like to ask why it is that our neighbor to the south has not been the dumping ground for the silver of the world. Mexico is a monometalic silver country and has been for years. Why has not Europe been dumping her silver into that country and having it coined into bright, shining Mexican dollars? Has the silver of that continent or of the United States smothered the Mexicans since free coinage has prevailed there? It seems not. Even the United States, which produces nearly one-half the silver bullion of the world, has not attempted to bury the Mexicans with her silver; but instead has permitted Europe to buy it and cart it away across the Atlantic.

To this proposition the answer would most likely be that the Mexican dollar is worth but fifty cents in our money, therefore the silver bullion, when coinod in Mexico, will give the owner no profit; then when it is said that in the event of free coinage being adopted in America, the world's silver will be dumped upon us, it is admitted that the contention of the bimetalist, that free coinags will restore silver to its [illegible] is true. Finally, the contention simmers [illegible] these two facts: Either there will be no [illegible] silver from the effect of free coinage, or silver and gold bullion will at once come to a common price at the coinage ratio of this country.

SWAMPED IN LOGIC.

The mythical 53-cent dollar and the claim that the silver mine owners are going to reap a profit of 47 cents on every 412½ grains of standard silver they produce whenever the restriction to coinage is removed, is causing some of the republican orators to swamp themselves in their own logic. They find the two propositions so incompatible that it knocks the foundation out from under some of their strongest argument. Even the brainy Tom Reed has found some difficulty in trying to harmonize these two opposite positions, but finds he has undertaken an impossibility. Mr. Reed, in a speech delivered at Brunswick last Wednesday, wound himself up as follows:

"In one breath, Mr. Bryan advocates free coinage because it would give the debtor a cheap money to pay with, and maintains that silver would rise to $1.29. Now how in the world is that to be done? But we make the same mistake ourselves when we say the silver mineowner is going to get a 100-cent dollar and the laboring man will get a 53-cent dollar. The mistake we make is that it will be at different times that this will happen. It strikes me that we should have a panic caused by the storing away of gold so severe that we would not know what struck us. It would gradually come to light again, tempted by very high rates of interest. The Silver mineowner might then get it and it would so result in his getting a dear dollar, while the laborer would be satisfied with a cheap dollar."

Mr. Reed says all this will happen at "different times," but he fails to tell when those different times will be, or explain how many months or years will elapse between the wage earner's 53-cent dollar and the mine owner's 100-cent silver bullion. If Mr. Reed's theory, that the mine owner will get more for his bullion though the hiding away of gold, is true, then is it not true that the "wage earner's 53-cent dollar" will also increase in purchasing power? If the bullion in the dollar advances in price, its coinage into money cannot take away from its value. Our correspondent, "Pascal" in yesterday's issue, before having read Mr. Reed's diagnosis of the case, asked for information as to how the two propositions could be made to harmonize, but since Mr. Reed so ably contradicted each of the statements which the gold advocates hang their hopes upon, it is doubtful if the matter can be made clear.

A GOLDEN VIEW.

But suppose that free coinage triumphs in spite of the eastern corruption fund to carry doubtful states? The owners of real estate and of tangible personal property will neither lose nor gain by any alteration in the money standard. Hence everyone who has money at his disposal can protect himself against loss through free silver by converting his money into land, houses and merchandise of various kinds. If, besides, he borrows more money and uses it for the purpose, he will make a profit on the transaction at the expense of the man from whom he borrows Under the reign of silver at 16 to 1 a farm or a house and lot now worth $10,000, will be worth 20,000; a bushel of wheat now selling for 50 cents wil sell for a dollar, and similar articles will advance in the same proportion.—New York Sun.

This powerful advocate of the single gold standard and supporter of McKinley must have missed its bearing. From the outset of this campaign it has been preaching that the land owner, the farmer, and laborer would be ruined and all business flattened by the free coinage of silver, and now it concludes that almost everybody but the money lender will be benefited. Lands, realty of all kinds, and wheat will double in value. But the poor money lender will not be able to fry so much fat out of his clients. And this is about the size of the thing. The business of the usurer will be crippled by the increase of circulating medium while other avocations will be improved.

SQUARELY ON THE PLATFORM

William J. Bryan has given his letter of acceptance to the public, and in it says he stands squarely upon the platform promulgated at Chicago. He takes the different declarations of the the platform for his text, and discusses them from his standpoint, intimating the policy he will pursue in case of his election. From the expressions of his letter none can doubt the policy he will pursue if elected. His administration will be economical, though not niggardly; it will not be in the interest of any clique, clan or class, but a broad policy in the interest of all the people will be pursued.

The enunciations in Mr. Bryan's letter are all clear and unmistakable, and the voter can now feel assured of what to expect from his administration. Its first purpose will be to readjust our financial system so that our silver bullion can be converted into money of final redemption, thus taking the government out of the banking business, and after that has been accomplished, other needed legislature will follow.

Bryan is squarely with the platform in declaring that the money question must first be settled, and will contine to make it the chief issue in his campaign, though he does not lose sight of other important features, such as equal taxation, curtailing the powers of corporations and trusts, and the right of the government to regulate transportation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton has at last given up that Bryan will carry Nebraska, and he regrets to give it as his opinion that he will carry every state west of the Mississippi river.

The successful operation of the locks in taking the Sadie B through the other day confirms our contention that the canal could have been operated all this season without further improvements.

The way to make The Dalles prosperous is to furnish employment for more men and women. This can be done by starting manufacturing industries. The first one to be established should be a woolen mill.

Bourke Cochran resorts to some fine-drawn technicalities. He is supporting McKinley for president still cannot accept a congressional nomination at the hands of republicans and gold-standard democrats.

If this is to be an educational campaign, why not have a series of joint debates between the advocates of different policies? The democratic speak[illegible] of Oregon are desirous of dividing time with the [illegible]publican brethren at all times and places.

The populace go out en masse to hear Bryan speak, but [illegible] wants an audience they run them in on a free excursion train. It is only a difference in the management of a campaign with a representative of the the plutocrats and a representative of the people.

In another column is published a call for the organization of a W. J. Bryan club. All who believe in equal rights to all and special priviledges to none (especially to the money loaners), and those who believe that the interests of the masses would be best subserved by the free and unlimited coinage of silver are requested to attend and become members of the club.

The candidacy of Palmer and Buckner is without excuse. They cannot hope to carry a single state. There are but really two candidates in the field. Democrats who do not want Bryan for president can best voice their sentiment by supporting McKinley, and on the other hand, republicans who have discarded McKinley will vote for Bryan.

When Vermont rolled up a republican majority of 39,000 the other day, an increase of something like 10,000, we were told that was an indication of how the presidential election was going. Now Arkansas comes in with an increased democratic majority of nearly 20,000 over the vote cast in 1892. Wonder if this is also an index to the result of the coming November election?

The fact that The Dalles is shipping more fruit right now than any other point in Oregon is an accumulation of evidence of the necessity of opening the locks at an early date. Give us cheaper freight rates, and our fruit and melons will seek the markets of the Northwest. People everywhere want our fruits but they cannot pay exorbitant freight rates to get them.

The Oregonian can no longer be consistent and support Major McKinley and the republican national platform, since the Indianapolis platform declares for a gold standard, while the St. Louis platform wants international bimetalism. The Oregonian is a single gold standard organ, and to be consistent must drop McKinley and take up the cause of Palmer.

The republican brethren in this congressional district who fought, bled and died under Judge Northup's banner last June can hardly be expected to swallow McKinley and the St. Louis platform. Happily, however, they can find a paradise in Palmer's camp and a standing place on the Indianapolis convention, for Palmer and his platform are for gold with a vengence.

If gold monometalism is a good thing, why does the republican national platform favor bimetalism by international agreement? And if bimetalism is desirable why should any one oppose the only method of securing it? We have tried to get it by international agreement, and failed, then why oppose independent bimetalism, which is conceded to be the only means by which it can be secured.

Daniel S. Lamont, President Cleveland's secretary of war, has come out in a letter pledging his support to Palmer, and the dispatches say his declaration was "hailed with satisfaction at the republican headquarters." No doubt it was. Republican leaders know as well as anybody else Palmer is only the annex to McKinley's campaign, and was nominated for no other purpose than to elect McKinley.

A crowd of McKinley admirers assembled at Canton, Ohio, a few days ago to do honor to the republican candidate for president. They did him harm, for they scattered a circular reading as follows: "A vote for William J. Bryan is a vote for rum, romanism, rebellion, priestcraft, national dishonor and anarchy." McKinley has been praying ever since to be delivered from his "fool friends."

One manufacturing industry established in The Dalles will call for others. For instance if we had a woolen mill, a clothing establishment would be necessary to work up its product. If we had a wool scouring plant a soap factory to consume the refuse would follow. Let one manufacturing industry be established here, and within five years The Dalles will be the manufacturing center of Orogon.

What is the matter with that man Hilary A. Herbert, who is secretary of the navy, that he has to send his political expressions to a London paper? If he is going to support McKinley, why don't he come out and tell some American paper so? But since he is one of those who favor allowing England to dictate to our financial policy, he probably thinks the London papers should also have a corner on the news.

Mr. Bryan insists that the tariff question cannot be made an issue until the financial question is settled. He wants to know why it would not be well to submit it to international agreement along with the money question. How would this suit our republican friends anyway? Why not ask the consent of Great Britain to levy import duties upon her products if we are to be guided by her dictates with reference to our financial policies?

Unless the unforseen happens, Capt. Fiske informs us the canal and locks at the Cascades will be opened for traffic on Nov. 15. Then The Dalles will be the head of free navigation on the Columbia river, which will give it a prestige over all other points in Eastern Oregon. But it will not derive full benefit from this prestige until it becomes something of a manufacturing town. The establishing of a single factory here will be the first great step toward progress.

The issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace is justly condemned by the republican national platform, and the orators of that party are pledging that it shall not again occur if Major McKinley is elected president; but how is he going to obtain gold with which to redeem our credit currency except by the issue of bonds? He cannot expect to get assistance from the senate to raise revenue, and if he did there would be no provision for paying duties in gold.

A few, though very few, of the gold-standard press continue to harp about the low wages paid the half-civilized laborers in Mexico, and compare them with the wages received by the intelligent workmen in America as an argument against the free coinage of silver, but the more enlightened papers have given up the idea that this is argument. They concede that it is the condition of the laborers, not the standard of money that makes wages low in Mexico.

There is more wool stored in The Dalles today, belonging to original owner, than at any other point in the United States. In fact this is one of the largest wool centers on the conti[illegible] for shipment, not a pound for home consumption, or at least there is no means for consuming a pound. This is all wrong. Instead of shipping seven or eight million pounds of wool each year we should be shipping two or three million pounds of manufactured woolens. Start one woolen mill this year and within ten years The Dalles will have a milling capacity sufficient to work up all the raw material that comes to this market.

There is no parallel between the position of the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER on the money question and that of Senator Mitchell. This paper, when it opposed the free coinage of silver held that international agreement was impracticable and still clings to that proposition, while Senator Mitchell was more emphatic and declared that it was as impossible as it would be to get a railroad to the planet Mars. However, we admit both Senator Mitchell and the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER have somewhat changed their positions on the money question. The senator has espoused the cause of the money lenders, while the TIMES-MOUNTAINEER has got onto the side of the people.

"Forgets his illustrious father," is the way the Oregonian heads a dispatch announcing that Jesse R. Grant, son of General U. S. Grant, had severed his connection with the republican party and had joined the populists in San Diego, Cal. We would rather think Mr. Grant remembers the admonitions of his illustrious father, who warned the people against the dangers of corporations gaining control of the government. In the candidacy of Major McKinley, backed by Hanna and his syndicates, he sees danger to the masses and is doing just what his father would do were he alive today—getting on the side of the people.

The Chronicle yesterday told its readers that "in 1873 the usual rate of interest on loans in Oregon was 12 to 15 per cent, and many loans were made at 24 per cent." Possibly this is true, but if it is, the money loaner was charging an usurous rate of interest. The legal rate of interest in Oregon from Oct. 16, 1862, to Oct. 25, 1880, was 10 per cent, and no more than 12 per cent per annum could be charged. (See acts of Oregon legislature, Oct. 16, 1862 and Deady's old code, page 755). Since 1880 the legal rate of interest has been 8 per cent, and the highest rate allowable by law was 10 per cent. (See act of Oct. 25, 1880, and Hills code, paragraph 3587).

Many prominent republican papers of Oregon have from time to time paraded the fact that Senator John H. Mitchell was a demogogue of the worst sort. We have been slow to believe their statements regarding him, but after having read his speach delivered at Woodburn, we must conclude they were right. His speech was devoted principally in an effort to belittle the populists for combining with their former enimies, the democrats, and warned them against allowing their party to be swallowed up by the democratic lion, and apologizing for his supporting McKinley on a gold platform, after his long advocacy of free coinage of silver. His excuse for a change of front is that there is a remote hope that international bimetalism may be secured by persistently beseaching foreign powers. He acknowledges that last January he was convinced that was impossible, but his mind has been changed by Senator Hoar having written a letter from Paris saying the thing can be accomplished. Such demagoguism is rarely met with in an old politician like Senator Mitchell, and is resorted to only when argument is wanting.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE

He Endorses Every Plank of the National Platform.

MONEY QUESTION

He Holds to be the Vital Issue—The Tariff can Wait Until That is Settled.

He Desires to Be Free to Serve the Interests of the People Therefore Will Refuse to Be a Condidate the Second time.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—W. J. Bryan today sent to the members of the notification committee of the democratic national convention a formal letter of acceptance. The principal features of his letter were as follows:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation, and with the enormous influence which he can yield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce with all the emphasis which words can express my fixed determination, not under any circumstances to be a candidate for re-election, in case this campaign results in my election.

"I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the democratic national convention and unqualifiedly indorse each plank thereof.

ECONOMY.

"Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people, and not their exspoliation, no expenditure can be justified unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary, the interest of those who pay taxes should be consulted, rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

BOND ISSUES.

"An increase in the bonded debt of the Unitnd States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration, and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations.

"This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department.

PENSIONS.

"No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the millitary and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense and those who are dependent upon them.

THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH.

"Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace, and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

ARBITRATION.

"I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration, and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal.

TRUSTS.

"The democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them. They are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

RAILROADS.

"The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

"The government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors and must, therefore, prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific roads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the government.

THE TARIFF.

"It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question.

"Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present and a postponment of definite action upon it involves no sacrafice of personal opinion or political principle, but the crisis presented by the financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgement in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or 'shut the doors of mercy on mankind.' "In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences of opinion on minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be a united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver of the constitution be restored.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

Conditions for Fusion Have Been Practically Arranged.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 10.—The republican state convention reconvened at 10 o'clock this morning with a full representation. The credentials committee reported 40 contests, all of which were adjusted amicably. The committee on resolutions recommended the appointment of a committee of three with plenary power to confer with a similar committee of gold-standard democrats and populists looking to an amicable division of congressmen. The populists are enthusiastic over the matter. The coalition is already practically arranged. H. B. Kaine, of Palestine, an original McKinley man, was elected permanent chairman. Indications are E. H. R. Green will be chosen unanimously for governor, which is intended to harmonize all factions. The results of the convention thus far virtually shelve Cuney and Grant.

Republican Editors.

CANTON, Sept. 8.—The republican Editorial Association assembled this morning. The venerable John Hopley, of Bucyrus was in the chair, with Col. R. B. Brown, of the Zanesville Courier, as vice-president; C. B. McCoy, of Coshocton, as secretary. An able paper on financial instruction was read by H. H. Boyden, of the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The editors will call on Major McKinley at 3:30. A feature of the afternoon session was an address by Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, on "The Campaign of Education."

Chairman Jones Talks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Chairman Jones, of the democratic committee, in speaking of the Arkansas election today, said: "I expected a majority of about 40,000, but was entirely unprepared for what seems to be the result. I attribute the tremendous majority to bimetalism. The result in Arkansas shows what may be expected throughout the entire South and West, just as the result in Vermont foreshadows the result in the New England states."

Gold in Abundance.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 8.—Another great gold discovery has been made in Montana, and this time in a neighborhood which has furnished millions of gold to the world from its placers. F. S. Thurston, general manager of the Old Faithful mine, a few miles from the old town of Bannock, arrived in the city yesterday with news that a most important discovery had been made there during the past week. A ledge of ore of unknown width was opened up which is richer than anything yet discovered in Montana.

Acceptances Filed.

SALEM, Sept. 8—Hon. T. T. Geer today filed a certificate of nomination and his acceptance thereof as a candidate for the office of presidential elector on the republican ticket. All the republican candidates for electors have regularly filed their certificates and acceptances of nomination. W. W. Oglesby filed his certificate and acceptance of nomination as presidential elector by the democratic convention.

The Inflow of Gold.

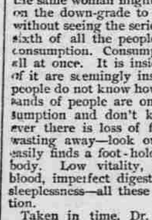
NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The steamship Columbia, leaving London today, brings $1,000,000 in gold consigned to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. The steamship Trave, from Southampton, brought $4,252,000 in gold making the total arivals to date $18,861,250.

Has the Inside Track.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 10.—Congressman John C. Bell was unanimously renominated by the populist congressional convention for the second district of Colorado today. He has the indorsement of the democrats, the silver party and the silver republicans.

Indorsed by Populists.

DES MOINES, Sept. 10.—The populist state convention met today. No ticket was nominated. The democratic ticket nominated at Ottumwa, together with the democratic electors were indorsed.



A man's life may be saved in many ways. A man may commit suicide in a great many ways. Shooting himself through the head is quicker, but it is no more certain than neglecting his health. If a woman saw her husband with a pistol to his head, she would take prompt and vigorous measures to save him; but the same woman might see her husband on the down-grade to disease and death without seeing the seriousness of it. One-sixth of all the people who die, die of consumption. Consumption doesn't come all at once. It is insidious. The seeds of it are seemingly insignificant. Most people do not know how it starts. Thousands of people are on the road to consumption and don't know it. Whenever there is loss of flesh—paleness—wasting away—look out. Consumption easily finds a foot-hold in a weakened body. Low vitality, impure or poor blood, imperfect digestion, nervousness, sleeplessness—all these lead to consumption.

Taken in time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent the development of the disease. Taken according to directions, it will positively and perfectly cure ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption, whether incipient or fully developed. Consumption is a disease of the blood. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is a cure for all blood diseases, no matter in what part or how they manifest themselves.

If you want to know all about it, and what it has done for other people, send twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps to cover the cost of mailing *only* for a FREE COPY of Dr. Pierce's great 1008 page work, "Common Sense Medical Adviser." Every family should have a copy of this book for ready reference. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BRYAN AT HOME AGAIN

He was Cordially Welcomed by His Townsmen.

A BIG MAJORITY

The Democrats Carried Arkansas by Twice the Majority Ever Before Polled in the State.

Republican Editors Pay Their Respects to McKinley—Chairman Jones Gratified at the Result in Arkansas —Rich Strike in Montana.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 8.—The second home-coming of Bryan, after his nomination, was marked with enthusiasm. There were about 5000 people at the depot with two bands. Prominent citizens escorted Bryan to a carriage. Cheer after cheer went up, and the bands added to the din. Two silver clubs and citizens in carriages headed by bands formed a procession which escorted Bryan from the Burlington depot to his home. An immense crowd had gathered, and some time elapsed before the candidate could get inside the house on account of the delay occasioned by handsbaking.

At Pacific Junction, Ia., at 8:40 today, 200 residents had gone to the depot before breakfasting to see Bryan. He made a short speech, saying that in the East he found the people about as much stirred up as out here.

"I believe we have more people on our side than we have against us," he said, "I have the greatest respect for the financiers, but I believe the best financier is the man who attends to his own business and lets people have something to say in running this government."

At Plattsmouth 500 Nebraskans welcomed Bryan with hearty cheers and tooting horns. A gaily decorated platform had been erected and the county band added its music to the din.

Bryan was most cordially welcomed at both Plattsmouth and Omaha, and shook hands with a great many people. About 600 friends met the train in Omaha. Bryan in a short talk told of great interest manifested in silver in the East.

BATTLE OF ELEMENTS.

The Storm Rages on the New England Coast, Fury Somewhat Abated.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The northeast storm which swept the New England coast last night had not passed, athough its force is somewhat diminished. The winds come in heavy gusts. The weather observer says the rain may not stop before night. Many cellars are flooded and wharves and low lying streets are swamped. Reports from New England coast cities indicate considerable damage to shipping. From inland points come reports of much damage to crops and fruit trees.

This storm, which is the first West India hurricane of the season, has been on its way from the tropics for some time past and has been gathering force as it proceeded, so that when it struck the New England coast the climax of its fury was reached, and the entire adjoining country caught the full force of the gale.

The wind was accompanied by rain, which, being driven with terrible force against trees and shrubs, played havoc with their foliage, as well as destroying whatever fruit was hanging to the trees.

The height attained by the tide yesterday was the greatest in years, the waves dashing far up the beach, and in some instances destroying houses by their fearful force.

The harbor here is filled with storm-bound vessels, whose captains are afraid to venture to sea until the storm subsides, with no prospect of a return of its fury.

WOMEN IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Feminine Admirers of Bryan Organize for Action.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The women are without votes, but they have voices. So undismayed by the selfishness of several millions of men who want all the votes, they make use of their voices and influence to guide the ballots of some of those sovereigns to Mr. Bryan and free silver. This is what the Woman's National Silver league will undertake as soon as its members can settle on the details of a permanent organization. It is not exactly a married woman's league, although they predominate, and will be held to strict account for one silver vote each, for the work will go further and reach men in crowds.

In a few days, if the contemplated permanent organization turns out all right, whosoever will may hear as much free-silver talk in five minutes as he can digest in a day. The women themselves will be heard on the absorbing question, and men, married men in particular, will dispute them at their peril.

It is the purpose of the women to go into the campaign of education with a number of open debating-rooms, where all men may stop and listen and not be asked if their wives know they are out. These rooms will be in the downtown district, and will be open from noon till midnight. The work will be extended through the country, however, before the campaign is over.

THE ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

A Democratic Majority of 65,000 is Claimed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8.—Returns of the election in this state continue to come in, but very few official counts have yet been made, and fully 10 days will elapse before complete returns are in. Last night's estimate of 50,000 to 60,000 democratic majority will undoubtedly be verified, with a possible increase of 5000 to 10,000. From all counties the report comes of a fair and square vote and an open count of the ballot is now going on. The democratic ticket was elected by twice the majority ever before polled in the state. It is a noteworthy fact that at least 5000 populists deserted Files and voted for Jones, as did a large number of colored voters of Woodson and Jackson counties. The fusion ticket of the republicans and populists carried the legislative and several county offices in the Northwest, but no report has been received up to this hour of any county having gone for either of these parties.

FIRE AT SPOKANE.

Germond Block Badly Damaged by Flames.

SPOKANE, Sept. 10.—Fire broke out in the Germond block at an early hour yesterday morning, the flames first making their appearance in a room on the upper