FROM BRYAN'S HOME.

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

Tasiness men are studying the money question. Mr. Bryan has seen fit to tell his audiences over and over again e that the business men of the country are against free silver partly because they don't know anything about the question and partly because they are dishonest. In this Mr. Bryan misleads his followers and misreaccents the business men. It may be true that what is called free silver agitation started first among, the farmers rather than among the business men, but later the business men have read the free-silver literature, have read both sides of the question, until at the present time the business men of the nation are thoroughly informed from a business standpoint and from a nonpartisan standpoint on the money question. It is probably true that the politicians that oppose silver are moved by prejudice and self-interest to a certain degree just as the politicians who favor free silver are moved by self-interest to a certain degree; but the business men, the men who are managing the business concerns of the country, the bankers, and the financiers have made it a part of their business to read up on the money question, to become thoroughly informed, and they have passed upon the question from a business and not from a political standpoint. Mr. Bryan, recognizing the moral force of the business judgment of the country and knowing that this business judgment condemns free coinage as a dangerous thing, seeks to discredit the business mind of the country by denouncing it as ignorant and dishonest on the money question. Mr. Bryan professes to desire a restoration of the industries of this country. At the same time he denounces the business men of the country and proposes a plan which he knows they are afraid of. that oppose silver are moved by prejudice

The threat of free trade in the campaign of '92 and in the election of '92, frighteaed the business mind of the country, first into distrust and doubt and then into a panic, the effect of which is still on. The question above all others at this time is how to remove this business depression from the business mind. Mr. depression from the business mind. Mr. Bryan says that free coimage will revive the industries, but at the same time he admits that the business mind is against it and is afraid of it. The effect of this threat of free coimage is to make every capitalist hide his money, to make every banker afraid of investments, to make banker afraid of investments, to make every dollar every into the darkest corner of the safety vanit, and by this process of money biding and money boarding which is now going on all over the United States, the circulating money of the country is disappearing from active use faster than all the government mints could coin new money if they were now under a free coinage law.

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

George Groot, chairman of the National Silver party, speaking at Lincola. Neb., on September 8, from the steps of the state capitol building, with Mr. Bryan sitting near him, denounced the hankers as the enemies of society, and declared that the financiers of Wall street should be bung to the telegraph sireet should be bung to the telegraph. street should be bring to the telegraph pales. On the evening of Scatember 7, in front of the Hotel Lincoln, in Lin-coln, Neb., Igantins Donnelly of Min-pesota denounced the bankers and the financiers of this country as the enemies of the people, enemies of prosperity, and declared that their influence upon and declared that their influence upon this country ought to be set aside. Now, what do the followers of Mr. Bryan ex-pect to happen to the laboring men and to the farmers of this country, when they, by reason of their superior num-ber, have voted out the banker and the business man and have voted in this system of finance? What force take the place of this business What force mind force when it has been displaced? When the country has struck down its When the country has struck down its present hankers, its present financiers, its present business men, its present managers of industries and commerce, when the common people by a majority vate have paralyzed this business power, what other force will take its place and form plans for the employment of labor, for the currying on of commerce and for the management of all the industrial forces which give vitality to the material body of the nation? material body of the nation?

On the afternoon of Sentember On the afternoon of Sentember 8 in front of the state capitol building at Lincoln. Mr. Bryan, after denouncing the business element of the country because it is against him in this contest, congratulated himself that the laboring men of the country believed in him and that enough of the farmers believed in him that these two elements united in this election would enable him to sweep the country in November. This he characterizes a victory of the people because acterizes a victory of the people, because it will being them better times. It may be very pleasing to Mr. Bryan when be looks out into the faces of laboring men and farmers who appland such speeches as this, but what reason have these laboring men and farmers and farmers to the faces. to this, but what remove to expect bet-boring men and farmers to expect bet-through the election of Mr. boring men and farmers to expect bet-ter times through the election of Mr. Reyan, when he himself admits that the business men of this nation regard his election as a measure to business and prosperity? Can you revive husiness by prosperity? Can you review business by doing that which paralyzes the hope and courage of business men? When the industries of the nation review, there must be some mind force in the country to bring it about. There must also be engialists who believe in the fature and who are ready to invest maney. There must be hanks and these banks must not only have funds, but they must be willing to invest these funds, and they must believe and have confidence before they can consent. Mr. Bryan admits that they are not consenting now; will they convent after obsertion?

When Ignations Donnelly was de-

When Ignations Donnelly was de-mounting the bankers and the fluorities as the ensuies of their country, in his

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and the laboring men who heard him applicated his utterances. Now it must have occurred to the more thoughtful of these laboring men that every day's work and every dollar paid to labor must first be thought out and planned by some leasiness mind. Before labor can begin in any 'adostry there must be some thought force and some business judgment which passes upon the plans of that industry and believes that it will succeed. There must be financiers, bank a and capitalists to consent and their consent must be hased apon the succeed. There must be financiers, bank it and capitalists to consent and their consent must be hased apon the foith that the industry will succeed. If Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were capitalists and business men, then they themselves might promise employment to labor. Or, if the plans proposed by Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were receiving the endorsement of the business judgment of others who have aportal, then it might seem reasonable that free coincire might revive industry and bring better times.

my might revive industry and bring better times.

Mr. Bryan and his corps of free silver orators constantly denounce idle capital. Mr. Bryan knows that idle capital is always the result of lack of confidence. He also knows that idle capital makes idle men. If one set of men who are workers stand ready to be employed by this capital, then there must be a condition of harmony between the people who own the capital and the men who stand ready to go to work or there will be no work. If a plan is proposed which makes capital afraid, and if the workers stand ready by their votes and their majorities to carry out this plan, then it is bott natural that the men who control the capital, being afraid of his new plan, will hoard their capital and keep it idle rather than risk it under conditions which they believe will be disastrous. Does it then avail anything to the laboring man that this capital is denounced as the enemy of the country? Edison was once a laboring man, but is now a capitalist. When he was a laboring man his opinions and his plans were in a certain degree dependent upon the plans and the opinions of some one else. When Edison was a laborer, employed in constructing machines, whether he was employed or not depended upon his employer. If the employer found by experience that the work in which he was engaged was unprofitable to him, then Mr. Edison lost his job. Now, Mr. Edison, having evolved by his own exertions out of a condition where he was a worker with his hands only, into a condition where he has become a great mind force which controls industry, is vastly more important to labor than he was before. Then he could consent to the employment of thousands of men, and whether they are employed or not depends more upon his judgment than upon their own. The industries of the world, no matter who is employed in them, have always been and always will be under the control and direction of mind. Majorities have nothing to do with it except as the majorities are in harmony with this mind force and have the appr the approval of its judgment.

Whether 500 or 5000 men are employed at the Burlington machines shops at Lincoln, Nebraska, during the next four years, depends not upon the political judgment of the men who are employed judgment of the men who are employed in these machine sbops, but upon the business judgment of those who must furnish money to pay for this labor. And this business judgment, looking always to the financial policy of the government for signs of business safety or of business danger, is inspired with confidence or is inspired with fear as it interprets the business prosperity of the future by the political conditions of the future. If this husiness mind sees in the election of Bryan and cheap money signs of future stagnation and depression, then it is but natural that it should keep the number of natural that it she uld keep the number of men employed to the very least possible limit. People who ride in the Burlington trains along by the town of Havelock near Lincoln where these machine shops are located, can see the signs of business depression and can interpret the doubt that is in the mind of the directors of the road, when they see the side tracks lined road, when they see the side tracks lined with broken engines which the small force of men employed are not able to repair. If the laboring people of the East were at work today there would be a market in these great centers of industry in the East for Nebraska's food product, then these great railroad systems and then these great railroad systems would require every engine and every car which they own to be in repair and all the wheels would be kept railing night and day carrying the great crops of Kansars. Nebraska and lowa to the food-consuming East. This condition would employ labor and give value to farm products. The whole theory of Western success depends upon the activity of Eastern industry and the activity of Eastern industry depends upon the faith and confidence of the Eastern business mind.

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

or of the farm.

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

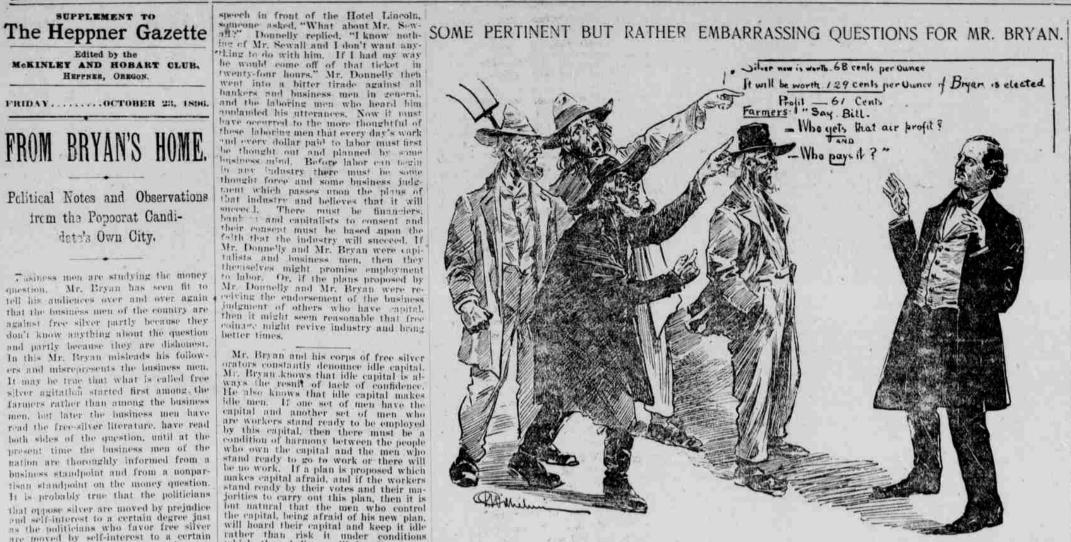
William Jennings Bryan and his platform is a menage to industry and Mr.

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

Silver Dollars Are Legal Tender.

Many of the "piain people" of the United States have wondered what do meant, when it is said that Congress in 1873 struck down one-half the money in the country. The figure is forcitional terms comes to the research it says "By the legislation of 1873 the mints were not only closed to aller but the allermoney of the country was desumentable; it was deprived of its legal tender quality. Thus the sliver money of the country was desumentable; Thus the sliver money of the country was desumentable; Thus the sliver money of the country was attack down.

The News is in error. Section 67 or the act of 1923 contained a provise that "this act shall not be conserved to affect any act done, right account, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every each right is saved." This tanguage preserved the legal tender quality of the silver dollar, since the right to pay me a least to pay me a debts in silver dollars was one of the rights sorrued under former acts, which nothing contained in the act was permit-led to destroy.



- Chicago Tribune, August 26.

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

ognition of this as a great man, a zero, a deliverer cannot but make him smile. He appreciates the joke.

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

The eyes glow and gratification snows in every movement, glauce and action.

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

The begins his address with a well-41s begins his address with a west-turned sentence, which he knows will please his audience. In fact, from first to last, it is his effort by skillful re-treats never to offend. He is capable of a fair flight in words, but at no time is he an orator. At no time does he bring a known fact to the notice of his heara known fact to the notice of his hearers; then an argument, then one condition, and still another, and then, as a
climax, as one indisputable, unanswerable decharation, rounded and full, guarded and protected by logic, launch it forth
at his listeners. His flight of wordsalleged to be oratory—are made to divert the mind from questioning his asser-tions. He soars in an outburst, the ground work of which is as old as the ground work of which is as old as the human voice, to please the ear of his listeners and keep their thoughts on the wing. These flights appeal to all that is emotional. They are seldom original: they express no new thoughts, and they bear his trade mark. He makes asserbear his trade mars. He makes assertions while the audience is under the influence of his heroics. He pours forth what he thinks, and declares it to be true, but when the time arrives in the course of his remarks when the facts to back his assertions should be heard, behold another flight in Fourth of July fireworks.

fireworks.

Labor applands itself, and this man knows it. He recognizes that "sacrifice," "crucified," "down-trodden," "the propie," "sweat of the face," and similar words and phrases arouse in the ordinary audience an imperative desize to appland. For logic he uses heroics, for argument to the continuous parts of th words used by truly great men, but which no more apply to his subjest than

to the crucifixion.

He compares himself to the Man of Gallice without a blush.

He defies facts as Ajax did the light-

He declares that something can be got He declares that something can be got out of nothing; that a miner will be able to get foll centre worth of metal coined in the 81 and in the same breath insists that the miner will sell that metal to anyone who will buy it for 52 cents and give the hayer the chance to make that profit instead of himself. Why the miner will nestend of himself. Who the miner will sell at fill cents and less the coined profit, he explains by a highly colored account of a "crime" which has nailed "labor to a cross of gold."

He refuses to believe that captital is of any me except to starve and grind down Instructions, that every man should

bare more than enough in spite of his bilits, his drankenness or his improvi-dence, he lavishes upon his housers. Declarations, that a country is all arong which gives every man who will nort with head and hands a chance to be above those who will not, he belies

forth in torrents. "My friends," he sure, and advises those to whom he applies the term as a

some man and a second control of the second control of the second of the

In all parts of the country women have organized rumpaigh committees, working under the direction of the Wessen's bureau of the institutal Reveildlens committee. They distribute liberature and use their personal influence with bushands. tenthers and offer relatives to secure their ontes for the good came, paying expected attention to first voters.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY. A CREAMERY LESSON.

Effects of Industrial Depression in Cities Erought Home 17 a Practical Way.

STORY OF A KANSAS FARMER.

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

A stock-feeder of Kansas, recently in-

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

The manager explained that to enlarge the circle of their farmer patrons would require an additional number of men and teams to gather the cream, would require additional machinery and an enarged plant with more butterunkers and other operatives, all of which scant an additional investment of money in which he did not feel justified

this time. He explained that the price of butter was low, that thousands of laboring men in the cities being out of employment were not enting butter, but were buying oleomargarine and other cheap imita-tions of butter, and because of all these discouraging circumstances he was unable to consider a proposition to enlarge the business of the creamery. The manager business of the creamery. The manager went on to explain that a creamery in Kansas. Nebraska or lows depended upon the big cities for its customers. In small towns many of the people keep caus of their own, but in the big cities such as Denver, Kansas City, Omaha. St. Lonis, St. Paul. Minneapolis and Chicago, where thousands of laboring two sets subjected the farmers find men are gathered, the farmers find their hest customers not only for dairy stacts but all the other food products the farm. The families of these lathe farm. boring men are extravagant enters and extravagant buyers of farm products when they have the money to buy with. When the laboring men in these cities

When the laboring men in these cities are employed they consume vast quantities of butter, eggs, flour, next, beef and positry. The thomsands of creameries in Kausas, Lown and Nebraska had more orders for their product than they could anguly before the Democratic panic stooped the industries in the cities and threw the laboring men out of work. In the last two years the demand for food products have been less and less, showing that the families of the laboring men in the cities are growing more and more economical in their consumption of food. In a long conversation with the food. In a long conversation with the manager of the vreamery, these farmers gathered the idea, as they had never understood it before, that the food-pro-ducing farm is dependent upon the foodlepends bigon the employment at good gages of the inhoring people of the ities. This much the farmers had alritios. This much the farmers had all ready understood in a general way, but they had never storped to realize the farmers in vertant truth, that the nonnegment of these great laboring employing indicatries devolves entirely stoom the trained luminess minds of the heads of those industries whom the Popocratic or atom now denomine as pintocrats, and emergies of the common people. It is very fine sourt for component office-seeking politicians to denomine the men who manage the labor industries, to call them platforests, "goldings," robbers, "oppositely and other offensive assues, but after all these conjunct speeches have been delicered and after all this mischicems talk has had its effect

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

narrowing its operations to suit the new conditions.

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

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

farmer or a laborer, above all things, above all party or personal preferences, desires to see the industries of the nation revived, because labor can find employment and farm produce find a market in no other way.

When all the arguments have been exhausted on both sides, the whole quastion narrows into this proposition, that activity in industry is dependent upon the confidence the business men have in the financial and tariff policy of the national government. Farmers may have confidence and even be enthusiastic, but if the mind of the business man hesitates then Industry languishes. A thousand laboring men may stand roady which the indistry of the nation depends and that the judgment of one trained business mind is worth more to a om-munity than the judgment of many men who work with their muscles on the who work with their us

JONES' SILVER WINE

The present interest in anything relating to silver recalls James Russell Lowell's witty thymes of twenty years ago:

"Jones owns a silver mine"—"Pray who is Jones?
Don't vex my ears with horrors like Jones owns:

"Why, Jones is Senator, and so he strives
To make us buy his ingots all our lives
At a stiff premium on the market price.
A silver currency would be so nice."

"What is Jones' plan?"—"A coinage, to be

Yo rise and fall with Wall street's tem-

drinks."

"Jones" nitie's quickaliver, then?"—"Your wit won't pags;

His coin's mercurial, but his mine is brass."

"Jones owns" "Again! your iteration's Than the slow corture of an echo-verse.

Than the slow corture of an echo-verse.

I'll tell you one thing Jones wun't ownthat is.

That the cat hid beneath the meal is his.

Cieveland World.

He in Mistaken

In his speech at Springfield, O., on Wednesday, Candidate Bryan spoke of the nation's peasantry. There are no peasants in this country, and the man who attempts to make such a classification is unworthy the support of the free American sovereigns. Every man is a prince and no man is a peasant. With the ballot in his hand, the voter ranks with Vanderbilt. The rich man of today may be the poor man to

water ranks with Vanderbilt. The rich man of tiday may be the poor man tomorrow, and he who is not endowed with wealth at this moment may be a millionsire before the close of a decode. This crraying of the people of the United States into classes is the most pernicions thing that has ever been attempted in this country, and the demander of the contempt into which they are sure to fall.

Remember This. When Bourke Cockrun, in his recent creat speech in New York, uttered the following sentence, he attered a sentence which should be posted over the door of every honest laboring man, whether Republican or Democrat, in this country. I can take a \$10 gold piece and defy all the power of all the governments of this earth to take 5 cents value from it. I can go to the attermost ends of the i can go to the attermest ends of the earth, and wherever I present it, its value will be unquestioned, un-hallenged. That gold dollars the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party divisions, demand shall be paid the laborer when he serns it, and no power on earth shall cheat him out of the await of his brow."—Galesburg Evening Mail.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Never was there before a presidential ampaign in which the women of the ountry have taken such an active part s in the present struggle.

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

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

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

Mrs. Foster's immediate associates Mrs. Foster's immediate associates and assistants in the work are women of capabilities in various lines. Mrs. Thomas W. Chace, the general secretary, resides in East Greenwich, R. I., a., from there exercises a waterful care for the work in the New England states. Mrs. Chace has an extensive acquaintance and is identified with many great charities, philanthropies and societies, aside from her political duties. The national treasurer, Miss Helen Varwick Boswell of New York city, has supervision over the headquarters of her state, located at 1473 Broadway. Miss Boswell has inaugurated the plan of perstate, located at 1473 Broadway. Miss Boswell has inaugurated the plan of personal visits among the women in the tenement districts of New York, for the surpose of showing the women the meaning of the free coinage of silver and how it will affect the purchasing power of their dollars. She finds these women with well-defined views on the currency puestion and ready to defend them, as they do in insisting that the voters in their families shall maintain them at the polls. Miss Boswell has collisted a large number of young business women to help spread the doctrines of sound money and protection and to help secure votes for the Republican candidates.

In the Chicago headquarters Mrs. Fos-

hesitates then industry languishes. A thousand laboring men may stand ready to go to work in a factory. And the farmers may stand ready to provide these laboring men with food, but if the managers of the factory are afraid to start it, then it will not start. It may appear to these thousand laborers and to these farmers that the managers of the factory are unreusonable, and that they have more power in the nation than they ought to have, but the truth will remain forever, that mind, and not majorities, is the controlling force upon which the industry of the nation depends and that the judgment of one trained husiness mind is worth more. lican party. This conviction assured little doubt remains as to how the vote influenced by these women will be cast.

Free Wool and Free Silver.

D: ing the many weary months after the Wilson-Gorman tariff had given the death blow to the wool industry free trade journals assured their readers that the blow would not be fatal. In time the industry would revive. Considerable praindustry would revive. Considerable prudence was manifested as to dates, but the prediction was confident that in the course of time the industry would recover from as paralysis. The Philadelphia Record was one of the most sanguine of these free traders. That journal simply knew that its theories could not be wrong. Free wool must and would enable our manufacturers to recover the home market for woolen goods and grad-To rise and fail with Wail street's temYou wish in treat the crowd; your dollar shrinks
Undramed percentums while they mix the drinks.

Jours' mine's quicksliver, then?"—"Your lister's wo'l is not strong enough to carry free silver. The confidence with which it attributes the failure of its free wool is not strong enough to carry free silver. The confidence with which it attributes the failure of its free wool theory to some other person's free silver theory would, if transferred to the money

market, revive business even in these free trade times. Says the Record:

"The distrust engendered by the silver craze has checked sales of manufactured goods, increased the percentage of idle mills and so narrowed the outlet and crippled the financial resources of Eastern distributors of wood that the letter have practically consed

morroes of Eastern distributors of wood that the latter have practically ceased purchases of the staple is the country markets, and in many cases have refused to make even reduced cash advances on consignments."

The silver craze did not materialize until free wool had had nearly three years in which to show what it could do. During all that time the wool industry went from bad to worse. Now the people are asked to believe that free silver did all the mischief.—St. Joseph (Ma.) Herald.

Give it to the Indiana,

"Let us restore the conditions that ex-isted prior to 1873," says Mr. Toller, Very wells let us tone up all the rail-roads that have been built since thest, let us reduce the acreage of wheat and corn and cottom to what if was them; let us send back to hardwrism these parts of one and back to harburian three parts of the world that have since been reclaimed to civilization; let us plug up the Russian oil wells and destroy its wheat fields of India and the Argentine tot as smooth over the hills of Londville and Cripple Greek, and fill up the mines and reduce the production of situa from \$170,000,000 a year to \$00,000,000 it to people, as as to make the copulation what it was in 1873; let us have a copper back for our money, as we had then, and guid at a premious of 15 cents or more on the delar-is short, let us try to form back the hand on time's dial, and make everyloody as happy and wealthy as all the people are now alleged to have been before 1873.—Colorado Springs Gazette.