PROSPERITY IS NOW GENERAL.

Business Improvement Moves Forward by Great Leaps and Bounds.

The Doleful Cries of Calamity Howlers Cannot Check the Advance of Good Times.

Reing unable to deny that prosperity has come again upon the country, the Popocrat statesmen and organs with it is all due to the failure of the foreign wheat crop. The growers of wheat, they sny, are prospering, but other fits. There is a great deal of difference, however, between mere assertion and well authenticated fact. There is well authenticated fact. There is ho abundant evidence on every hand that all classes of the people, including that in less than a year 40,000 Kansas wealth producers of every description. are sharing in the new prosperity. The failure of the foreign wheat crop could not start hundreds of idle shops and factories to operating and give employment to hundreds of thousands of idle workingmen. The failure of the foreign wheat crop would not suffice to stimulate all lines of business and produce a feeling of confidence and security among investors and merchants throughout the country.

The failure of the foreign wheat crop would not quicken the domestic wool trade, the leather trade, the trade in print cloths and sheetings, the tin, copper and iron trade, the beef, pork and lard trade, the trade in petroleum, harvests in Europe. These persons paglass, lead, cottonseed oil, lumber, pa- | rade before the voters of America the per, brick, coal, sait, hay, hemp, potatoes, corn, barley, rye, butter, eggs and fruit. According to Bradstreet's, which | They point to meager grain fields in Rushas kept a record of the business done | sia and to the shortage of 50,000,000 bushin all lines for the last four years, the els in the wheat crop of France, "There," trade in all these commodities and scores of others has rapidly increased since July-the mouth in which the Republican tariff was enacted.

Regarding the stories of Western farmers paying off their mortgages 'n such enormous amounts, the Orange Judd Farmer has made careful inquiries and says that while it finds the newspaper statements somewhat exaggerated, there is unquestionably an immense amount of liquidation going on. During the past few years the farmers have practice i such economy that the marked improvement in wheat and other prices has wonderfully improved their financial condition. One great incentive to pay off old mortgages is the lower interest rates at which new loans can be obtained.

Causes of Good Times.

Advocates of the theory that the revival of business throughout the country is due to the wheat crop instead of the tariff found something to ponder over in the trade reports of Dun and Bradstreet's for last week. From these it appears that the farmers have not yet marketed one-tenth of their wheat, but are holding it for

If Breidenthal had said last November farmers would pay off \$40,000,000 of mortgages, under a Republican President and the gold standard, his fellow Popu-lists of Kansas would have chartered a special train to convey him to an insane asylum .- Kansas City Journal.

Why Do the Cronkers Croak?

Solemn silverites whose knowledge of affairs is wider than that of most of the men who voted for Bryan last fall, are not altogether silenced by the rise in prices under the conditions existing since the complete triumph of sound money in the United States. Some of them, like the lubugrious Ritchie, of Summit County, essny the weary task of persuading people who like the change in the times that it is the result of famine in India and ruined dread procession of gaunt victims of starvation in Hindustan, and they quote the gloomy reports of crop failure in Ireland. they say, "is the source of higher price in the United States. Let famine and ruin abroad be followed by normal weather and harvests, and the general level of the markets will again be as low and weak as the price of silver."

This sort of explanation can never be effective, for two reasons. The first is that it goes too far for the average voter to follow with much interest. The second and the best is that it wholly fails to account for the advance in many important commodities which have nothing to do with the harvests in Europe or the famine in India. Has there been a famine in hides anywhere? Has the leather crop failed? What bad weather has made iron scarce and raised the price of steel? What is the force that has lifted the market for wool as far, in proportion to former quotations, as wheat has risen? Why are lambs much higher than they were when the Dingley bill was passed? How about the butter crop? Has that failed in India? Is the cheese market feeling

the effects of the harvests in Russia? Where is the cotton crop a failure? Who has heard of a lumber famine?-Cleveland Leader.

Cotton's Best Year.

This butchery is sickening. There is no hedge, nor bush, nor rock on all the stricken field in whose alim shadow some the higher price which the foreign domand implies. Hence 00 per cent of the cash returns already credited to them in Demshuddering silverite may not be found returns already credited to them in Dem-ocrafic estimates has not yet gone into American circulation, and cannot possi-bly have caused or influenced the general reopening of iron, steel, rubber and fox-the industries and the increase in the pro-fits of all private business which have been in evidence since July. The special points of interest aside from this in the trade reports as: An increase since one trade reports as the trade and in the statistician's steel. They are thickest behind the refuge of foreign crop failure. A poke in these sets all sorts and sizes to priggling. Grandpa Bland and Boy Business for Nick Hilf's melter. And as the wriggle they squeak: "Famine, you brutes! You are glosting over famine. You are exulting in the mis-sries of the yletims of the gold standard eries of the victims of the gold standard in India and Austria and England and There is nothing in this wave France. of prosperity which-ouch!--is giving us some temporary embarrassment but a foreign shortage in wheat." Let us stir up the wrigglers a little further. There has been no foreign shortage in cotton. If there had been, it would not matter in the sense that a wheat shortage matters, for we supply 70 per cent of the world's cotton anyway, and never more than 25 per cent of its wheat. Yet we are getting an extra 10 per cent this year-say, \$30,000,000 on \$300,000. 000-for our cotton. These are the figures, just compiled by the secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Mr. Hes-

same sensitiveness to the market. This proposition was brought out with special force by Gov. Tanner in an interview given to the St. Louis GlobeDemocrat. At the time the Governor spike the ad-vance in wheat had been 30 cents per bushel, and he added:

bushel, and he added: But railroad stocks, manufacturing stocks, effects of prosperity have increased all the way from 80 to 50 per cent, on the former been making this gain of 20 eras a bushel darm products, have gone up almost, if not quite, in the proportion that stocks and hanced. Taking the was interests repre-sented by stocks and bonds, yiu will find during the past three months sill 000,000, box, corn, and so on, has amounted to more than \$300,000,000 added to the west ho this yield has restored the conductor of our backet has restored the conductor of our problem.

The Iron Barometer.

Among the proofs of reviving prosperity, which some people are trying hard not to see, must now be included the increase of 12 per cent in the output of pig iron within about one month after the new tariff was enacted. For many years there have been not a few among the foremost practical business men who have regarded the production and consumption of iron as the surest barometer of the conditions upon which depends increase or decrease of general prosperity. This is in part because the production is of necessity months shead of the final consumption in finished forms, and is based upon all that some of the shrewdest practical men in the country can foresee of the future demand for rails, car materials and other railway supplies, for freight vessels along the lakes and on sea coasts, for business buildings and the structural shapes of which their skeletons are framed, for agricultural implements and the iron and steel entering into their construction, for extension and improvement of farms, and so for fence wire and wire rods, and for erection of residences and other buildings, and so for nails and hardware of all kinds. When evidence points to materially increased consumption in so many forms trained business men calculate that better times are coming.

The production of pig iron started this year with a weekly output of about 160,-000 tons, having enlarged to that extent from 112,782 tons last October, a gain of more than 40 per cent. There was a little further advance to about 170,000 tons in March and April, but as the passing of the tariff bill came to be considered more remote or uncertain and stocks of un-

sold iron accumulated the production was diminished to 164,000 tons at the beginning of July, showing a conservative determination to defer further increase of output until the conditions necessary for future prosperity were more positively as-This assurance came with the sured. passage of the tariff bill late in July, and the weekly output was slightly raised Aug. 1, and increased 20,128 tons weekly during that month. But the output Sept. I was already the largest ever known for that month, excepting in 1895-when a sudden flurry lifted prices about to those of 1890-and it was 24,000 tons larger than Sept. 1, 1892.

It Cannot Be Concealed.

Once in a while we meet a man who says that while he sees a good deal in the newspapers about a revival of business he finds no improvement in his own condition and cannot see any in that of his neighbors. It is true that the marked improvement which has been so strongly felt in the East and in the Southwest has not yet reached the Northwest in full volume, simply because our harvest is later. Our wheat crop has only just begun moving to law of demand. The more money there

BRYAN AS A DEADBEAT.

He Attacks the Corporations and Then Asks and Accepts Favors from Them. The more Mr. Bryan tries to explain away his foraging expeditions on railroad passes the more he convicts himself of demagogy and willful deception. When the San Francisco papers made public the fact that Bryan had solicited and accepted favors from Huntington's Southern Pacific Railroad in the shape of rail road passes, Bryan's friends at first denied the charge. They backed their denials by producing the requisition written by Bryan in which he applies for the free ticket over the Southern Pacific on account of the Omaha World-Herald.

Upon inquiry at Omaha it developed that Bryan had severed his connection with the World-Herald a year previously and furthermore that the World-Herald had no advertising contract with the Southern Pacific and was not entitled to any transportation for any advertising done for that road. To parry this exposure Bryan retorted over his own name that he was still a stockholder in the World-Herald. By this, matters were not much mended for the reason that as a stockholder in a newspaper he could have no claim upon any railroad for free rides and furthermore that under the interstate commerce law interstate railroads are forbidden from giving free transportation except to railway employes.

The Southern Pacific is not, however, the only railroad on which Bryan has been foraging. Mr. Bryan traveled to St. Louis some ten days ago over the Wabash and dead-headed his way with an 1897 annual pass. The pass is ostensibly issued on account of the World-Herald but bears on its face the flat contradiction of the pretense that it is a business transaction. Railroads do not issue annual passes in exchange for advertising. In the nature of things they could not know how often they would be used, for what distance and how much advertising value they would represent. The discreditable part of Bryan's dead-

heading over the railroads arises not merely from the fact that he poses as the champion of the anti-monopoly forces and denounces the railroads for discrimination in favor of influential non-producers as against the common people who must pay their way, but also because while amply able to pay his fare he is resorting to deception to cover up his acceptance of railroad gifts .- Omaha Bee.

COME, MR. BRYAN.

Try to Be Consistent in Your Theories and Assertions.

At Atchison, Mr. Bryan made a speech from which the following are detached been idle for almost five years, will be sald we were repudiationists because we and corn is governed by the law of supply and demand solely. The law of supply and demand governs the value of a dollar. If there is a short crop of money dollars will rise. Nature makes a short crop of wheat. Man makes a short crop of dol-Nature makes a short crop of

A year ago Mr. Bryan asserted that the value of a dollar was not influenced by any power whatever except the declaration by the Government that it was a dollar. He asserted in season and out of season that such a declaration was sufficient not only to make every silver dollar worth a gold dollar, but also to raise every ounce of silver bullion in the world to the value of gold at a ratio of 16 to 1. With such a record as this, how can the man have the audacity to now come babbling about the value of the dollar being governed by the law of supply and demand? He says the dollar has grown too valua-

to the savings banks. If the currency were depreciated 60 per cent, as it would be were silver coined free at the ratio of 16 to 1, the depositors would lose 151-3 millions. No friend of the free coinnge

building and loan association investments would be affected injuriously. The constant experience of the world has been that when there is a change for the worse in the money standard the wages of abor are slow to adjust them selves to it. The price of commodities advance rapidly. The price of labor lags behind. Thus there is a real reduction in wages. Though they may be nominally a little higher, their purchasing power is decreased .- Chicago Tribune.

plank mentioned that fact or argued that

Yens of Silver and Yens of Gold.

It was very unkind on the part of the Director of the Mint to delay his recent statement about the comparative value of the coins of the world until the departure of those silver patriots who recently has- the more I look into its vast possibilities, tened to Japan to learn the true cause of the demonstization of silver there. Had | can people have been buying such quantithey had opportunity to study Director ties abroad. There is really no more rea-Preston's little table they might have son why we should buy sugar abroad than stayed at home and devoted their energies to explaining to the farmer why well adapted to the growth of sugar beets wheat has gone above a dollar a bushel while the free coinage dollar has fallen markable fact that our people have been below forty cents. Director Preston's so long in seeing the possibilities and puttable shows the comparative value of the silver and gold yeas of Japan during the complishment of this end. Sugar enters past decade. One minute's study of these figures would have been sufficient to show national extent that the triumph of bringthese peregrinating patriots the true cause of Japan's action. Here are the figuresread them for yourself:

Value of Value of Value of Silver Yen, Gold Yen, 75.3 00.7 73.4 99.7 75.2 90.7 .66. .40.

Work of the Dingley Law.

Reports from the little State of Rhode Island are full of cheer. "The mill situa-tion is better than it has been for five" years," says a special dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Lonsdale company has started on full time operation, employing 5,000 men and women. In the Woonsocket worsted mills, the 200 employes had their hearts gladdened by the restoration of wages to what they were in 1893, which is a virtual increase of 71/2 per cent. But more than this, ground has been broken for the erection of a new mill in the Olneyville district, and a plant near Blackstone, which has into full operation. It will not require a microscope to observe that the developsult of the Dingley tariff law. It means

Political Bird Shot.

Mr. Bryan has not yet issued his schedale of prices for speeches in Mexico. Those wretched Ohlo editors will not

stop talking about John McLean's gold

The Western farmers are not burning corn this year; they are burning mortgages.

The silverites insist that the rise in wheat is due to scarcity only. But how about wool?

Wool has made as big an advance as wheat in the past year. Is that the result of "scarcity" too?

The free traders are not shouting about that recent sale of American tin in foreign markets.

BEETS AND CAMPHOR.

SECRETARY WILSON'S VIEWS ABOUT THEM.

The Agriculturist and Arboriculturiat **Receiving Special Attention-Wilson** Says There Is No More Reason for Buying Sugar Abroad than Wheat,

Would Keep Money at Home.

Special Washington correspondence: Secretary Wilson, the head of the Department of Agriculture, continues earnest if not enthusiastic about the practicability of putting into the pockets of the farmers of this country the \$100,000,000 that the people are now sending abroad for their sugar. "The more I think of this beet sugar business," said he, "and the more I am surprised that the Amerias anywhere in the world, and it is a recomplishment of this end. Sugar enters into our consumption to such a large and ing about the growing of all our own products in this direction would be so small one. The way in which the American farmers are taking hold of it shows what

a comparatively easy matter it would have been at any time of late years to establish the industry on a permanent basis, and as I say, it seems strange that far-sighted men have not seen the advantage to result to those successfully fostering it. In my trip through the West I found farmers generally enthusiastic over the 99.7 subject, all of them auxious, and hoping

that the analysis to be made of their beets would show such a satisfactory percentnge of sugar as to enable them to at once enter into the growth of the beet as a crop. In fact, the danger lies in overenthusiasm; in the large outlay of money and establishment of plants in sections where the beet cannot be profitably grown.

"The McKinley bounty on sugar was operating well, and if it had continued would have so encouraged both cane and beet sugar industries that we would, by this time, be quite independent of foreign markets in this respect. The bounty proposed for beet sugar in the Dingley tariff bill would have still further stimulated the industry, but even as it is, I believe we are on the way to seeing a good qual-lity of sugar supplied from a great many points in the United States. The sugar beet thrives on a variety of soils, heing best adapted to sandy loams of moderate fertility, and I presume that reports of our analyses will show great areas in various sections of the country camble of raising beets containing a sufficient percentage of saccharine matter to warrant the building of factories and the planting of large areas.

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"About 2,200 of the farmers of the country have grown beets for tests, and we are now receiving samples for analysis. If everything goes right we will have a complete report on the subject by the first of the year. This will show the most desirable sections for entering into the beet industry and will contile operators to erect beet sugar refinerics with some degree of assurance that the industry will be a success in their particular sections.

"Any new crop which takes the pince of present crops, and thereby reduces their acreage, tends to stimulate the prices received for those crops, by dimin-ishing their yield, and this is one of the indirect ways in which a general cultivation of the sugar beet will better the condition of the farmer. The saving of \$100,-000,000 to the country will give that amount to labor. Sugar represents inher almost entirely, from the growing of the seed to the sugar barrel. The diversifi-cation of our industries to this extent will have a tendency to help the prices of other "The production of campbor," continued the Secretary, "has been recently called to my attention, and I think I see in this connection another industry to be developed and one especially advantageous to the South. We are gathering statistics now in regard to the area in which the tree will thrive. It is known to do well in Florida. In fact, there are now in that State large trees which were sent down there from this department years age as little plants, intended then for shade and ornament, but they have demonstrated clearly that the tree grows well in Florida, and what I want is to see whole groves planted on the rich hammocks and bottoms of the State, where the soil is very productive, but not safe from frosts for the growth of oranges, lemons and the more tropical products. Every part of the camphor tree is now used in the extrac-tion of this valuable gum; the leaves, chips, the roots, everything. All our camphor is now imported from the far East, and if we can keep this money in our own pocket, we are so much the better off. The South, especially, is in need of a diversification of crops, and I hope it will be found that the camphor industry will be practicable and profitable GEO. MELVILLE

sentences: "Last fail the Republicans purchased by a new company and started wanted to lessen the purchasing price of the dollar. • • • The price of wheat prosperity.

lars by law."

year ago of 34 per cent in the employ-ment of members of trade unions; a gain of 12 per cent is one month in the output of pig iron, implying an increased connption of 190,000 tons; a rise of 5 cents In the price of wheat; an advance for Angust in prices of more than 100 staple farm and manufactured articles of 3.4 per cent, following a 3.1 per cent advance in July, and a marked decrease in failures. both in number and the average amount of liabilities. In this chapter the tariff plays a leading part -- Sau Francisco Chroulcle.

No Time for Croaking.

The propensity of the calamity howler to predict misfortune for this country and to emphasize the dark side of life, will find little encouragement by contrasting the present condition and prospects of the American people with those of the rest of the world. For such a comparison will reyeal the fact that we are vasily better off to-day than most peoples. While other countries are threatened with distress owing to short crops, we Americans have been blessed with one of the most abundant harvests in our history. While the East is suffering with famine and while the harvest in Ireland is reported ruined by unpropitious weather, we in America are chiefly concerned with the problem of transporting to market the surplus products of the farm. While rising prices will bring dismay to those parts of the world which are under the necessity of huying, the American farmer, with a granary overflowing with wheat and corn, looks with complacency upon the steadily climbing grain markets. The great laws of supply and demand are orking in our favor, and are bound to bring renewed prosperity to our country. -Detroit Free Press,

Breidenthal Admits It.

One of the most recent and conspicuous examples of a Populist who has discarded the calamity howl for the prosperity whoop is J. W. Breidenthal of Kansan He is the Bank Commissioner of the State, and less than one year ago he was a Bryanite, who could see no prosperity no salvation for the country nuless the Boy Orator of the Platte was elected and silver given free coinage at the besy-en-ordained ratio of 10 to 1. But Breidenthat has changed since then. He has seen a great light, and this is what he has to say to-day:

Nover in the history of Kansas has there been as much money will which is your debias as we find in the Ninte to-day. The Sixter has struck a woulderful streach of Inck. Com-ditions from the good wheat even the prives advanced: cattle are plenty and cournand a point price. These wouldling found Kan-as in a good position to provid longenearly therefor, and we are doing it. There pever has been us time in the history of the Ninie when the farmers have out raised enough to How on. Now course this magnificent year, with immense erops and

12001

Commercial crop. .\$121.1824,534 **** LND1-02 330,826,712 In other words, we have aute-panic values and auto-panic prices. The crop is worth \$25,000,000 more than it has been in the best year for five years.- down York Press.

Southern Cotton Mills.

One of the most encouraging features of the business season ended on the first of this month was the showing made by Southern mining and manufacturing en torprises. Reports from reliable sources adicate that all of them were fairly prosperous, even while similar industries were lepressed in other parts of the country. the result baing due in great measure to the advantages of the proximity of the raw material to points of consumption of manufacture, and to the favorable climate conditions. This was repecially true of cotton manufacturing, which evidences growth both continuous and of remarka ble extent. For the first time the consamption of Southern mills exceeded a militan bales.--Memphis Scimiter.

Due to Republican Policy.

It is only a little while since the Demo erats of the country were taunting the Republicans with the slowness of pros-perity in returning. Where now, they suld, are the signs of its coming? The new tariff had burdly been signed and Congress adjourned hofore the boom was on in such force as to be undenlable. The indest possibilat in the Democratic per-

ty had to admit it. Then came the daim that the shortage of whent abroad was the came of it all. That was the burden of Mr. Brynn's Jawa speech

No doubt the shortage in the wheat and rye crops of the other grain-exporting countries has advanced the price of wheat in this country, but the great control fact in the case is that there has been substantially the same healthy advance in the prices of other properties of about the value of their sheep under free trade.

wheat crop has only just begun moving to market. The \$100,000,000 which this year's crop will fetch into this region has only begun to be distributed. Neverthe-less, if the person who complains that prosperity has not yet reached him will he cannot fail to perceive a very marked murorement. The hanks are in better improvement. The banks are in better shape and are loaning money more freely. The merchants are full of hope and confidence, and manufacturers are making arrangements for a full output. Less idle men are seen, and, in fact, it is claimed by employment agencies that no person who is able and willing to work need now suffer from lack of employment. The increase in the volume of business through out the country is unmistakable. It is revealed in the statement of weekly bank clearings, which show a gain of 45.6 per cent, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. Minneapolis' gain is 43.2 per cent, which may be taken as an indication that from this time on the revival will be felt here in full force .- Minnespolis Tribune.

The Tariff and Farm Prices.

Our free trade friends assert that the sole reason for the rise in the price of wheat is the grain shortage abroad. They are vociferous in declaring, in season and out of season, that the enactment of a Republican tariff has had nothing to do with the farmer's increased prosperity. Let us look into this claim for a moment. It is not true, as many of the anti-protection organs imply, that wheat, of which we expert vant quantities, is the only agriultural staple that has risen in value. There has been a marked increase in the price of corn, oats, tye, pork, butter, chose, hops, hides and potatoes, Lamba for slaughtering are worth \$1.25 per head more than they were one year ago. The value of sheep kept for wool has also rises significantly since the passage of a tariff that projects American flocks. These assertions are not made rushly. They are based upon the official statistics of the Department of Agriculture. It will be seen at a glance that products of which we export comparatively moderate amounts have kept close to wheat in its upward movement. In our estimation the tariff has had a great deal to do with this. Since the Dingley bill became law a huge army of previously tille men has been set to work throughout the United States, Wage earners who had been employed only part time are now working full time.

No Haiting the Advance.

Dun's review, which has been jubilant in its proclamation of business revival for several wowks, declares that there is not hulting in the advance: that husiness grows botter in all ways; that there is a steady increase in production and working force, and that the power of the people to purchase is a feature which over-shadows all others. New York reports abow that wheat is not the only commodity that is advancing in price, for over one hundred staples are higher, and there is a continued heavy demand for mannfactured goods of all kinds.

The farmers are repidly getting back the \$80,000,000 which they lost in the

also show that there has been a diminishment in the number of dollars. On the contrary, there has been a steady and rapid increase in the number of dollars since 1873, until now we have a per cap-Its circulation of \$24.30, whereas in 1873 we had but \$18.04 .- Kansas City Jour-

UNAMERICAN.

nal.

The Principles of Debsism Will Not Be Welcomed by Patriots. The ferocious hatred for the rich felt by men like Mr. Debs and his Social Democracy is utterly un-American. It argues in the men who feel and express it an estimate of the importance of wealth inveterate that it has destroyed theif selfrespect. Apparently they cannot breathe freely-can hardly live, so miserable are they-so long as they see other men far richer than themselves-that is to say, possessed in far larger measure than they of the only thing that they think of importance. To them, the men who have wealth helong necessarily to a different class from the men who have not. Not brains, nor learning, nor character, marks the difference between men, they think, but wealth only. No men have expressed a more abdeference to wealth than these Social Democrats, who wish to kill all who possess more than a little of it. They cannot, apparently, conceive of a pour man being as self-respecting, as respected, as happy and as useful as a rich one.

It is a fortunate thing for the country that the Social Democracy speaks out its mind frankly, and government will be very unwise if it does anything to suppress its spirit by putting penalties on its excesses. A few weak-minded or vicious men, it is true, may be misled and even rendered dangerous to society, but the best arguments against the semi-socialis tic, semi-anarchistic purposes of the Social Democracy that can be addressed to the masses of the American people are the utterances of the Social Domocrats themseives .- New Orleans Picayune,

Labor and Free Silver

The lilinois Federation of Labor has readopted, as part of its platform, a domand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. But on this, as on previous occasions, the advocates of the plank fail ed to point out wherein labor would be benefited by the granting of such a demand. No attempt was made to contro-vert the specific statements as to where free coinage would do irreparable harm to labor.

The workingmen of Illinois have eighty million dollars invested in building and loan associations. A change to the manametallic silver standard of a free coinage 371%-grain dollar would reduce the value of these investments about 60 per cent. and labor would lose forty eight million dellars on one item.

The working people of this State have any t loaned 25% millions in gold value dollars tions

Altgold (to McLean)-Why didn't you take warning by my fate and keep that gold bond out of sight?

A bushel of wheat now calls for two bunces of fine silver. Last year one ounces of fine sliver. Last

Silver has failen 25 per cent in value since March of last year and 20 per cent since the November election of 1896. Bland, Tillman and Bryan admit that

there is "temporary" prosperity. A year ago they said even that couldn't come without free coinage.

Forty thousand farm mortgages, averaging \$1,000 each, are being paid off in Kanaas this fall. That's "what's the matter with Kansas" now.

Over \$2,000,000 in British money com ing in to San Francisco from Australia to pay for American wheat! How is this for British goldbug control?

Was it the "gold powers" of Great Britain that sent statistician Mulhall over here to show that this is the most prosperous country in the world? Mr. Bryan should hurry up with his

Spanish lessons. If he doesn't hasten hir trip to Mexico, another "crime" sgainst silver is liable to be committed.

Tom Watson says all the silver mer will have to join the Populist forces. He thinks the Democrats are going to heave over the 16-to-1 theory altogether.

The silence in the vicinity of Yellowstone Park, where Mr. Bryan is neglecting to speak up about the relative values of wheat and allver, is becoming painful. The Democrats have laid aside their asual ery about increased prices under the new tariff law. They see that low tariff is no longer popular, even with their own people.

Will wonders never cease? Wm. J Bryan, in a recent article in a New York paper on wheat and sliver, says "those who advocate f. or coluage may be wrong.

Speaking of the "growth of exports of manufactures under free trade," will the Democrata claim the recent foreign sales of American tin as due to their non-protective theory?

The fact that the banks have larger deposits than ever before and that rates of interest are low seems to weaken the Popocratic theory that this country has not money enough.

According to Tom Watson, there will not be a sixteen-to-one-free-colonge man left in the Democratic party this fail, He says that the only place for them is in the Populist ranks.

People who are wondering what the Democrats will find for an issue in 1900 abouid postpone their worry, as there may be no Democratic party by that time, the way things are going.

The Kansas farmers are paying off 40 millions of indebtedness this year. How eral Garr, after thoroughly studying the lucky for the Popocrats that this didn't subject, has concluded to favor the estabhappen a year ago. They wouldn't have lishment of postal savings banks in this carried an elector any where.

Is this country really an hadly off for money when the banks have larger depos-Its than ever before in their history and has not as yet formulated a plun, but money is loasing at lower rates than at any time in memory of the present genera- to the President on the opening of the

Last Shot at the Farmers.

The free traders took their last shot at the farmers in June; they hustled in everything available on which the new tariff law increased the rates of duty. The following shows the value of some of the more important farm products in June, 1807, compared with June, 1806;

Conta a la comunación a ser un		and the second se
mpertations.	J THE. 1897.	June, 1896,
Mille recenterer.	\$177,860	\$20/075
treadataffs	185.210	100.000
Miculy	16.185	3.000
attan	\$02,753	109.413
	104,009	68.027
wathers	179.460	\$2,140
THE OFFICE ALARTY	A COLUMN	81,600
WHE CLEWNARD REPTY	2001,200	
Antilla	121,400	T0, 4148
(incre thatal) ++++	1.275.325	\$30,009
ATADIQUE COMPANY	301.315	11.713
Intes inconstros	2,863,655	1,355,340
LOB	404,711	\$67.293
HERT PRODUCTS	13,880,802	11.5607.0628
	30.517	18,887
WIDS erressioner	2,200,364	157.807
Sathing wood wave	1.653.428	58.72.08
windstag wool cook	1,7,000,70.00	4.541 1.5.5
Carpet would	1,183,401	400,001
	105 000 015	\$15. BOA 6543
	123,099,012	9.5.5, 30 4, 1944

Postal Savings Banks.

It is aunounced that Postmaster Gencountry, and will make the advocacy of such a measure a feature of his incum-heavy of the Postaffice Department. He will do so in his report to be subminext session of Congress.