

The Enterprise.

VOL. 1.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

NO. 52.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	10:15
7:29 A. M. Daily.	9:35
12:49 P. M. Daily.	10:15
2:47 P. M. Daily.	10:45
4:19 P. M. Daily.	11:35
7:10 P. M. Saturdays Only.	12:55

SOUTH.	
7:20 A. M. Daily.	8:30 a. m.
11:13 A. M. Daily.	9:30 a. m.
12:10 P. M. Daily.	10:30 a. m.
5:05 P. M. Daily.	6:30 p. m.
7:10 P. M. Daily.	8:30 p. m.
12:19 P. M. Saturdays Only.	9:35

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Cars arrive and depart every forty minutes during the day, from and to San Francisco.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
9:20	9:35
10:30	10:45
10:40	10:55
11:20	11:35
12:00	12:15
12:40	12:55
1:20	1:35
2:00	2:15
2:40	2:55
3:20	3:35
4:00	4:15
4:40	4:55
5:20	5:35
6:00	6:05

STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abatoir, south San Francisco, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M. Returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m., to 6 p. m. Sundays, to 10 a. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
.....	9:40	3:50
.....	10:40	6:45

MAIL CLOSURES.

No. 5, South	8:30 a. m.
No. 14, North	9:50 a. m.
No. 13, South	12:30 p. m.
No. 6, North	6:30 p. m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at Pioneer Hall. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m., at the Court room.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
F. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
E. M. Stranger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
H. W. Walker	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
J. F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
Wm. P. McEvoy	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

LATE NEWS NOTES.

The Bank of British Columbia branch at Tacoma has gone out of business, and it is said the branch at Seattle will do the same.

A secret society of medical men has been formed in San Francisco for the purpose of ostracising lodge and hospital doctors.

The State Board of Bank Commissioners have turned over all the assets of the Bank of National City to the new board of directors, as trustees for the purpose of liquidation.

A Chicago dispatch says the National Butter, Egg and Poultry Association recently concluded its work at the Palmer House recently. An effort will be made during the coming months to induce the Eastern railroad lines to make a more favorable rate to carload shippers than to smaller shippers.

W. Bayard Cutting, of New York, has paid the sugar state company, limited, of Chino, \$65 an acre for 2000 acres of best land. He has also bought 2460 acres there of the Chino Valley Beet Sugar company. The entire tract will for the present be used to raise beets, and largely increases the beet area.

A rich silver ledge has been struck by John H. Smith on Stuart's Fork, Trinity Co. He has faced up on the ledge to a width of twenty-five feet and has not yet found the walls. The specimens he brought to Crescent City are reported by experts to be high grade. A silver mine is something new for Trinity.

England is trying to gain a station in Morocco. She is making efforts to gain a foothold on the island of Peregil as well as on the mainland. The tribes on the coast of Morocco, thus threatened with English occupation, are combining for defense with those of the interior and mountainous region.

Commander Glass of the Texas has been exonerated from all blame in regard to the grounding of that vessel on September 1.

ALONG THE COAST.

Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED

Budget of Miscellaneous Jottings Briefly and Curtly Told in this Column.

The Thorp party of miners is still missing in Alaska.

Near Santa Rosa 600 squirrels were poisoned in one day.

Dana Perkins, the State Librarian, died recently in Sacramento of paralysis.

The reservoir of the Oakland Water Company broke a few days ago. The loss is \$1500.

Sunol farmers have united to establish a new and economical way of handling butter.

Arthur Gregory of Redlands recently shipped a carload of dried apricots to Antwerp, Belgium.

Work on the addition to the Redlands Commercial Company's warehouse is progressing rapidly.

William Alvord has just been elected president of the Bank of California at San Francisco, for the nineteenth time.

It is reported that the Dave Moffat syndicate of Denver is buying up all the valuable claims in the White Hills camp, Mohave county, A. T.

Redlands has adopted a prohibition ordinance, in which one of the provisions is that a prescription for liquors at a drugstore cannot be refilled.

A new ostrich farm is about to be established on the Lincon Park tract in South Pasadena. It will be ready to receive visitors in about a month.

There are now 701 pupils in the Dalles, Or., public schools. "This is the largest number ever enrolled at one time in that school district.

The Merchants Association will make a determined fight in San Francisco and in Washington, against convict labor that competes with free labor.

The new Palm theater at Santa Cruz, will seat 3000 and has the second largest stage in the State. Its proscenium arch is a palm in papier mache bas relief.

The Salvation Army is considering the introduction of California dried fruit in Europe, South Africa and Australia through the channels of the army's trade department.

Out-of-door avaries are one of the fads of San Diego people. These wire-covered bird houses—some of them as large as a big cottage—contain birds from all quarters of the globe.

Mrs. Virginia Rodriguez, the Spanish woman who, in self-defense, killed an Indian in San Bernardino on the night of October 5th, has been discharged from custody by Judge Soule.

Mathew Kannelly, who has farmed twenty-six acres in Santa Clara county, for thirty-two years, is insolvent. The cause is small crops, low prices, depreciation in land values and general hard times.

Pumpkins are scarce this fall. Bugs and worms seem to have played extra havoc with the vines in the summer in the section around Visalia. A two-horse load of pumpkins sells from \$1.50 to \$2, delivered.

The Pima county cattle Association recently set the stockmen of Arizona a good example when they hired a detective at \$100 a month to enter the Papago country and endeavor to locate Indians who are slaughtering cattle.

The line segregating the Deer Creek coal fields from the San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona will be about forty-five miles in length, marked by stone monuments one-half mile apart. The price to be paid for the work is \$12 a mile.

The public schoolteachers of Pasadena have organized a circle for the study of the principles of teaching and kindred topics. This circle, which is largely attended, is a branch of the Los Angeles County Teachers' Pedagogical Association.

The heavy rain which visited Tucson, Arizona, recently was preceded by quite a fall of hailstones, about as large as small marbles and perfectly formed. Congress street, says the Star, for a short time resembled a large irrigating canal with a full head of water in it.

At the Rose mine, in the Morongo district, thirty-five men are employed, working night and day shifts. A new strike of rich ore has recently been made. The low grade ore, running from \$70 to \$100 per ton, is worked at the mill, but the rich ore is shipped to the smelter, netting from \$250 to \$700 per ton.

An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out in the parochial school at the corner of Dolores and Fourteenth streets, San Francisco. Within two days seven cases of the disease have developed in the school. Dr. Spencer and Dr. Williamson have decided to

visit the institution and make an examination of the premises.

Port Townsend residents have witnessed what was clearly a volcanic eruption of the Olympic Mountains. The mountains stood out plain and distinct in a clear sky, and the phenomenon is described as a jet of flame flying high into the heavens at intervals, while down the side of the mountain appeared two firestreaks, having the appearance through powerful glasses of being molten masses.

The Supreme Court, now sitting in Los Angeles, has ordered that the appeal of Durrant, accused of murdering Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont, be submitted in bank for decision, and without briefs. This means that the arguments for a new trial will not and cannot be presented to the court. The possibilities now indicate that a decision will be reached by January, and in the opinion of those who have watched the case, its present status is not in favor of Durrant.

Mr. Juneau, founder of the Alaskan town of that name, is visiting San Francisco, the first time since 1862. Previous to that he kept a hotel in Alameda county. He is now mining at Circle City, but has taken a vacation to go as far as Milwaukee, to see the children of his uncle, Solomon Juneau, who founded Milwaukee. The Alaskan is 66, and a native of Canada. He says the hope of Alaska is in finding gold-bearing quartz, and there must be lodes in the territory.

Bogus Canadian half dollars made in China, as pure as the original and an almost perfect imitation, are in abundant circulation in Vancouver, B. C. The Chinese have discovered the fraud and are warning the public. About \$2000 worth of these coins were shipped from China and there is no telling how many more are to come. The Chinese manipulators will no doubt send them east and south from here. They bear the date 1894. They are whiter than the original and larger and heavier.

INSURGENTS ARE VICTORIOUS.

Maceo and His Followers Bombard a Town and Cross the Trocha Into Havana Province.

New York, N. Y.—A Herald special from Key West, Fla., says:

Well-informed passengers from Havana confirm advices received by mail that Maceo has crossed the trocha at Artemisa and joined other insurgent forces in Havana province.

They declare that the report circulated by Maceo of his encampment at Cacajicara, and a contemplated attack on that town, was merely a feint of the rebel leader to concentrate the Spanish troops at that point.

That the ruse was successful is proved by the fact that General Gonzales Munoz, with large forces, was sent in that direction to attack Maceo, but upon their arrival to Cacajicara the Spaniards found nothing but a deserted camp.

Maceo's followers under forced marches then made a detour to the southward and suddenly appeared at Artemisa, the central post on the trocha line. Giving his men temporary rest the insurgent chief sent word to the commandant that he intended to bombard the town, giving the inhabitants five hours in which to leave the city.

Not heeding Maceo's threats, the Spaniards would permit no one to leave. The result is known from the reports which have already been cabled from Havana. Maceo opened fire on the town with his artillery and thirty shots from the rebel dynamite gun were thrown into the city.

Every building is said to have been leveled while the slaughter of noncombatants was appalling. During the carnage Maceo and his followers crossed the line of the trocha into Havana province, where they joined the forces of General Aguirre.

Alaskan Mail Service.

Washington.—The longest star route mail service to be performed in the winter in the United States has just been established by the Postoffice Department. It is from Juneau to Circle City, Alaska, a distance of 898 miles each way. Similar service was performed on this route for the first time the past summer, and the present contract makes a continuous service for the year. Owing to the rough means of transit, only four round trips during the winter period, November 1st to April 30th will be made. They will be divided to one round trip between November 1st and December 31st, one between January 1st and February 28, 1897, one between March 1st and April 15th and one between April 16th and May 1st. A Juneau firm are the contractors. Only letter mail will be carried.

An event which marks the close of a great historic episode occurred in the City of Mexico when the Belgian Minister, in the name of His Majesty, Leopold II., King of the Belgians, conferred on President Diaz the grand cordon of the military order of Leopold, as a mark of the honorable regard in which the President of Mexico is held in Belgium. As King Leopold is the brother of the late Empress Carlotta of Mexico, this act is significant of the fact that the Maximilian episode is now definitely closed.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News for Easy Digestion—All Parts of the Country Represented—Interesting Items.

Princeton College, New Jersey, celebrated its 150th anniversary on October 20th.

Princeton University in New Jersey has received, recently, gifts aggregating \$1,353,000.

The Institute of Architecture will soon meet in Nashville, Tenn., to hold its thirtieth annual convention.

Passengers by the Monowai report "Nat" Goodwin's tour in the Australian colonies a very severe frost.

Princeton University will hereafter be the name of the famous old New Jersey institution of learning.

An Alabama farmer, who recently turned State's evidence against his neighbors, in a lynching case, was shot from ambush shortly after.

Lieutenant-Commander D. S. Richards of the navy has been placed in charge of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District, Cincinnati, O.

The corner-stone of the Hall of History, the first to be erected of the group of buildings to comprise the American University in Washington has been laid.

The 134 Armenian refugees who have been held at Ellis Island, for several days, will be allowed to land at the Port of New York and find homes in this country.

By their action at Colorado Springs the International Typographical Union assumed control over the linotype machines, and said in substance that no one should be employed on these machines either as operator or machinist unless a member of the Typographical Union.

Volk Bros.' brewery was burned a few days ago in Great Falls, Montana, including all the machinery and 600 barrels of beer. It was situated a mile out of the city, and beyond the reach of the water mains, so the Fire Department could do nothing. Loss, \$30,000, with insurance of \$17,500.

One of the most interesting and exciting contests that ever took place on the lakes, ended when the 400-foot steel freighter, the E. E. Ogelbay, steamed into port nearly an hour ahead of her rival, the Oswego, after a race from Cleveland to Chicago. She can make eighteen miles an hour heavily loaded.

Hamlin J. Andrus, secretary of the Mt. Arlington Chemical Works in Yonkers, New York, was instantly killed a few days ago, by a dynamite bomb. A rumor is afloat that it is the work of anarchists. The theory is that a bomb was placed in a box under Andrus' desk, in his office, and that it exploded when he sat down.

A. H. Donovan, who has been arrested at Denver, has confessed to fifty hold ups and four murders. He claims to be the lone highwayman who has been puzzling the Denver police for the past three months. According to his story, seventeen years of his life have been spent in San Quentin.

The filibustering steamship Three Friends, which has been ostensibly looking for a chance to sail for weeks, escaped the revenue cutter Morrill, which has been following her since she left Wilmington, somewhere off Tybee. The Morrill lost track of her, and not seeing her anywhere went into port at Savannah, Ga., for coal and supplies.

The Joint Traffic Association of Chicago, has declared a boycott against the Clover Leaf and orders have been issued for all roads in the association to stop all business with it after a very few days. The reason for the boycott is stated to be the actions of the Clover Leaf in cutting rates and giving sleeping-car and chair privileges to the holders of second-class tickets.

One of the known victims of the fire which, a few days ago, destroyed the large pottery plant of the Whitmore-Robinson Company, in Akron, Ohio, is Dr. H. T. Tanner, whose right name was Francis Harrison. He was made famous by a long fast in which he once indulged. He was an odd character. Several years ago he sold his wife to Adan Hilde, a German, for \$10 and an old sewing-machine.

Jefferson L. Watkins, late of Portsmouth, Ohio, has been arrested in Coronado, Cal. The warrant was issued on an indictment by the Federal Grand Jury at Portsmouth charging him with falsifying the accounts of the Farmers' National Bank of Portsmouth and rendering false reports of the condition of the bank to the Comptroller of the Currency. It is said that Watkins' misdoings were committed more for the benefit of others, rather than for personal gain. He is now very ill, and if he lives to go through the trial, it is likely he will escape with light punishment. The failure of the bank caused widespread disaster in Portsmouth.

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Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

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THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM.
Editor and Proprietor.

Having too good a credit is sometimes the worst situation for a business man to be in.

No man ever shaped his own destiny or the destinies of others wisely and well who dealt much in "presenties."

The paradox of the X-rays, according to the present knowledge of them, is that they will penetrate almost every part of the living but the liver.

In the Russian quarter of London the police have found a quantity of high explosives. Yet the English are wondering that the czar seems cold and preoccupied!

Life is divided into three terms—that which was, that which is, and that which will be. Let us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present to live better for the future.

The story that a St. Louis man was drowned while bathing in the Mississippi River is probably only another attempt to make the country believe that St. Louis' water supply does not have to be dissolved before using.

If we are gladdened by approval, we must be saddened by censure; if we are made happy by friendship, we must suffer from alienation. Bishop Brooks has said, "It is the pledge of our best intercourse with one another, the assurance of our sacred relationships, that we have vast power to make one another unhappy."

How many take a wrong view of life and waste their nervous system in endeavoring to accumulate wealth without thinking of the present happiness they are throwing away! It is not wealth or honor that makes a man happy—many of the most wretched beings on earth have both—but it is a radiant sunny spirit which knows how to bear little trials and enjoy little comforts, and thus extract happiness from every incident in life.

A Swedish woman has found an infallible cure for obesity, she declares. The uncomfortable and ungracefully fat man or woman has only to begin and turn somersaults, turn them early and often and turn them late and keep at it. In time it becomes a delightful and exhilarating exercise, it is claimed. The fat person gets the somersault habit, as it were, and the waist girth is reduced to slender and aesthetic proportions. We publish the cure without asking a cent for it.

The best-informed writers on international topics are coming to agreement upon the conclusion that the final responsibility for the atrocities in Turkey rests upon the so-called Christian powers. It has long been evident that the cause of humanity has nothing to hope for from the Sultan's government. What has stood in the way of effective interference is the selfish view taken by governments that are great enough to put such considerations aside in the interests of common humanity.

This is the rather rude manner in which Ruskin describes modern love-making and marriage as he observes it in London: "In a miserable confusion of candlelight, moonlight and limelight—and anything but daylight; in indelicately attractive and insanely expensive dresses; in snatched moments, in hidden corners, in accidental impulses and dismal ignorances, young people smirk and ogle, and whisper and whimper, and sneak and stumble, and flutter and fumble, and blunder into what they call love; expect to get whatever they like the moment they fancy it, and are continually in danger of losing all the honor of life for a folly, and all the joy of it by an accident." But then Ruskin was prejudiced.

Life is short. Speech should be to the point. Circumlocution is the thief of time, and often takes away opportunity and repels effort. An eminent pastor lately gave his experience in dealing with this mental defect in a sincere but verbose missionary, who had asked permission to make a personal appeal for help to his congregation. In a roundabout way the good man referred to his need of an "aid to locomotion," and the fatigues attending "pedestrianism." Finally the pastor, knowing that the matter-of-fact, direct way of appealing to his people would be the most effective, said somewhat bluntly: "Our friend wants a buggy; give him one." The missionary got his buggy. He got also a lesson in direct speech.

A soulless corporation in Grand Rapids, Mich., which runs an electric car line for a living, temporarily surrendered the conduct of its business early the other morning to a man who was in a hurry to get to Reed's Lake in the suburbs. The last car for the night, as the corporation supposed, had just been run into the barn when the man in a hurry arrived and was informed he would be obliged to wait until day-break. The man, evidently having been educated to meet emergencies, jumped on the car before the employees could interfere and, handling the apparatus with the deftness of an experienced motorman, started for his destination alone. Another car was manned and sent in pursuit, but ran a bad second to the man in a hurry. The man neglected to leave his name or his fare, but

the corporation has reason to be grateful that a person with such energy was willing to leave the car.

While woman under the French law suffers many disabilities as a wife, as a mother she enjoys privileges not accorded her in other and in some respects more liberal communities. Thus in the conseil de famille, that thoroughly French institution, she has much weight, and if her grown son is too free in scattering his money, she may secure a judicial decree restricting his income, depriving him of the right to contract debts which shall be held good in law, and otherwise reducing him to the legal status of an infant. It will be remembered that Max Lebaudy's mother brought suit for such a restraining decree against her spendthrift son, and there was a terrible to-do when the judge refused her petition on the subversive and revolutionary ground that enormous fortunes are a menace to the state and that restrictions of spendthrifts, while good for the individual, are inimical to the interests of the people at large. But in a more recent suit, brought by his mother against Comte A. de Montesquieu, who had been gambling away his patrimony at a too rapid rate, the court vindicated the mother's right and put it out of the young man's power to impoverish himself.

There could be no disaster more complete within the scope of its field of operation than that which has befallen the little town of Ontonagon in the northern peninsula of Michigan. One of those fires which break out in the northern forests during the dry weather of the fall surrounded the little city and fairly obliterated it, destroying several millions in property and leaving almost the entire population without shelter. It is estimated that at least 1,500 people are made utterly dependent, the heads of families having been thrown out of employment, with a very poor prospect of getting any during the remainder of the year. The town, indeed, may not be rebuilt at all. There are many other cities in the great forest region which run the risk every year of meeting the fate of Ontonagon. In a hamlet remote from large centers and surrounded by forest protection is as impossible as escape. In the fall of the year when the forests have become thoroughly dry the falling of a tree rubbing against another or a spark from an engine will begin the havoc which is to be felt in villages far distant. Nor does there seem to be any way to stop the march of the fire or divert its course. Like the earthquake, the cyclone and the lightning stroke, the forest fire cannot be foreseen and it cannot be guarded against. Its results are as picturesque as those of either of the other phenomena. All that can be done is to aid sufferers and help them to their feet again.

After our experience in 1891 in consequence of the wholesale lynching of Italians belonging to the Society of the Mafia in New Orleans, it was to be expected that the Italian Government would give prompt attention to the outrage of a similar character that was perpetrated at the same place recently. This it has done, instructing Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, to forward to Rome precise and detailed information concerning the affair. One of the Italians lynched Saturday had murdered an American citizen, as is now pretty well established, and thus there was strong provocation of violent resentment. That, of course, did not warrant overriding the law, but what makes the case still darker is that it seems to be equally well established that the murderer's two countrymen also lynched were not guilty of the offense for which he suffered. The government of Italy is not likely to let such an affair pass without making demands which to some extent we shall be bound both in honor and by precedent to recognize. In 1891 a number of Italians suffered death in New Orleans at the hands of a mob because of supposed complicity in the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessey. The community was terribly exasperated and a Northern man organized and led the mob which broke into the jail and killed the Italian inmates without the intervention of judge or jury. Perhaps in that affair the innocent suffered with the guilty. At all events, the government acknowledged its responsibility and made what amends it could for neglecting to protect the rights of Italian subjects. If the circumstances prove similar it will have to do it again.

American Horses in England.
During the past year no less than 10,000 American horses have been sold in London alone. A large number are used for the omnibuses and street cars. The cabmaster and smaller dealer profess not to touch them, the former believing, and possibly rightly, that the majority of foreign horses are somewhat soft, while, as a rule, he declares that at his price he can get plenty of well-bred English horses, and that they do his work very well. The fact is, however, that there are almost as many American horses drawing cabs as American subjects riding in them. After American and Canadian horses have changed hands under the hammer they are resold without anything being said about their nationality. They get into the country and add to the difficulties and perplexities of the breeder.—London Field.

Almost Fatal.
"How did old Hopley receive your proposition for his daughter's hand?"
"Well, I'm no doctor, but he had something and had it bad. What ever kept him from flying into a shower of infinitesimal pieces, or how I ever got over that back fence alive, will always be among the deepest mysteries of my experience."

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Do Not Pray Yourself Into a State of Religious Conceit—Sorrow Has a Purifying Purpose—Carelessness Loses Many Friends.



The Office of Sorrow.

ALL sorrow has a purifying purpose with it; but bereavement is meant to produce results which perhaps no other grief can bring about in the same way. When, with the spirits of the departed, we have, so to speak, mounted up into the higher heavens and looked on the earth, as men might look at it from the stars, we see it at its exact worth, both in its compensations and its disappointments—not despising it utterly, since it is the place that God has chosen for us, yet coloring it no longer with the old false hues. Then we see ourselves as we never saw ourselves before. Just as pain, and fatigue, and sickness bring out the features of the body in a kind of ghastly sharpness, so in the hour when God is searching us as with candles we seem able to look in at ourselves as persons outside look through an open window into a house. The growth of secret faults, such as covetousness, or envy, or pride—a multitude of little fallings separately but trifling, yet together eating out our strength with the voracity of parasites, the heart settling quietly down into hasty prayers, easy self-love, scanty self-denial—these things all suddenly stare at us as the lightning flashes into the darkness of a closed room. And some have felt at such times that there is something more woeful, more intolerable even, than the death which has changed the current of our life; that sin is the worst kind of sorrow; that to have grown cold toward Jesus Christ can move the stirred heart into a more bitter relenting than the thought of the dead face shut up in its long home, never to smile on us again.—Bishop Thorold.

Ask God for What You Want.
"I do not wish you to attempt to say long prayers," writes Ruth Athmore in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Ask God for what you want, believing that you will get it, and do not pray yourself, as is possible, into a state of religious conceit. Think sometimes just before you go to bed of this verse: 'Stand in awe, and sin not; commune with your own heart and in your own chamber, and be still. I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest; for it is Thou, Lord, only, that makest me dwell in safety.' He does not want you to come to Him with loud wailing, but with a repentant spirit and in quietness. Be generous and ask that He give His patronage and comfort to all those who are in sorrow. Ask for the poor a competent support, a contented spirit and a hope for the treasures in the hereafter. For all that travel by sea or land freedom from perils of all kinds, and that they may reach the haven where they would be. For those who grieve for some who are asleep may there be given a knowledge of the goodness of God and a willingness to take up the burden of life and to carry it joyfully until the end is reached. For all these who are disconsolate ask for light from Heaven, timely deliverance, and God's grace and comfort."

Enthusiasm.
Enthusiasm that will last is that which God approves and which he endorses in the soul. It must have a meritorious object in view. It must have truth for a foundation. The less enthusiasm for that which is not based on truth the better. The sooner men become discouraged in a false undertaking the better for them and the world. God will not inflame men with the spirit of triumphant zeal in a cause that He cannot approve. Such zeal comes from another quarter and is without knowledge. Extravagant representations of a good cause, or a false coloring, always produce a reaction sooner or later, when the facts come out. While a few may be ensnared, the mass of people will see through the thin coating and beware. Honesty is the best policy in all things.

Losing Friends.
One of the things that most people wake up to when they are approaching middle age is that they have lost a good many friends through their own carelessness. You receive an invitation to the wedding of one whom you knew well eight or ten years ago. He has quite passed out of your life; though, if you were living near each other so that you would meet occasionally, he is the kind of a man in whose society you would find real pleasure. When the invitation comes you express your pleasure that Dick or John is to be married, and hope that he may be happy. And that is the end of it. You do not send a present, or what is better—and often costs more—a friendly note conveying your congratulations and good wishes. The occasion passes without any sign from you, and you have lost an opportunity of identifying yourself with your friend's happiness. He will not associate you with that epoch of his life, and very likely will resent your silence. It is the same when you fail to take note of a friend's afflictions. It is a real effort to write a letter of sympathy. But such a note may mean a vast deal to one in trouble, and by it, you bind a heart to your own with hooks

of steel. The people who claim that they have so few friends have themselves to blame for it. They have lost them through their indifference or thoughtlessness. "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly."

He Was Not Ashamed.
A clerk, and his father just in from the country, entered a Lima restaurant one Saturday evening, and took seats at a table where sat a telegraph operator and a reporter, both known to the writer. The old man bowed his head, and was about to say grace, when a waiter came up to take their orders. Father and son gave their orders, and the former again bowed his head. The young man turned the color of a blood red beet, and touching his father's arm, exclaimed in a low, nervous tone: "Father, it isn't customary to do that in restaurants."

"It's customary with me to return thanks to God wherever I am," was the old man's answer. For the third time he bowed his head, and his son bowed his also. The telegraph operator paused in the act of carving his beefsteak and bowed his head; the journalist pushed back his plate and bowed his head, and there wasn't a man who heard the short and simple prayer who didn't feel a profound respect for the old farmer than if he had been President of the United States.

When we remember how many Christians are afraid or ashamed to be seen praying, we may appreciate to the full the devout spirit of this old man, who was accustomed to "return thanks to God wherever he was."—Union Gospel News.

"You Work for Him."
Like many other girls who visited the World's Fair, she wore a tiny silver cross.

A certain morning found her in the Turkish village, studying the bright-faced merchants and laughing at the queer jingles with which they announced their wares. One of the men was more insistent than the others—so much so that, scarcely knowing why she did it, she crossed his hand and made some small purchase. As he was wrapping it he looked up at her.

"You work for Him, don't you?" he said.

For a moment the girl was puzzled. Then she touched the tiny cross.

"Do you mean this?" she asked, in surprise. "Do you know what it means?"

"Yes," he answered, gravely. "I. H. N.—In His Name." It must make you very happy."

The girl went away, but the words clung to her memory. Happy? She had known many hours of aimless impatience. Restlessness and discontent oppressed her friends as well, even those whose hands were full of life's best gifts.

She and they called themselves Christians, yet one whom she might have thought a heathen had perceived her privilege and told her her duty.

"You work for Him."

Did she? If she failed in the thing that she had promised, how could she expect the reward of joy? The secret of the happy Christian life is service.

A Prayer.
We acknowledge with sorrow and humiliation that, though we are sure that Thou wilt not forget us, we are afraid that we may forget Thee. Our hearts are inconstant. Our strong purposes are soon broken. We resolve to keep Thy commandments, and yet are easily tempted to sin. Have mercy upon us, O Lord, according to Thy loving kindness. Strengthen our weakness, that we may not grieve Thee by our wrong-doing. Shelter us from temptation. Reveal to us Thy majesty and Thy glory, that we may fear to break Thy laws; reveal to us Thy laws that we may long to obey abiding in Thy love? Lord, help us to abide them. Who knoweth the blessedness of abiding in Thy love? Lord, help us to abide in it.

Keeping Up Appearances.
Appearances should not be wholly beneath the consideration of any man. Nature does not disdain them. Nothing is omitted that can enhance its beauty. Everything is grouped and arranged with the most consummate skill, and with the direct and manifest object of pleasing exterior vision. The man, therefore, who plays the philosopher, on the strength of neglecting his attire, and who hopes that the world will rate the superiority of his intellect in direct ratio with the inferior of his hat, is no philosopher at all, because the true wise man thinks from nature, through himself.

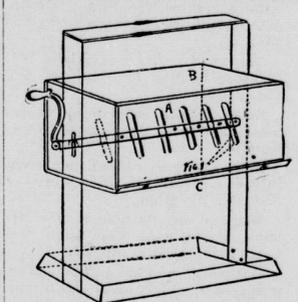
Notes and Comments.
Commander Ballington Booth recently stated that the Volunteers of America have 106 organized posts and 300 commanding officers, while the Volunteers' Gazette, the organ of the force, has a circulation of 15,000 copies.

At the recent session of the M. E. Conference, at Moundsville, W. Va., the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the admission of women delegates to the General Conference was voted on and carried. The result of the ballot taken was 86 to 52. A proposition to make the lay representation equal in the General Conference, to the ministerial representation was defeated by a vote of 115 to 25.

Nothing has as yet been made public to show that Cardinal Satioli's successor will have any larger powers as apostolic delegate than the cardinal exercised, and hence it looks as if the statement lately circulated, that the pope intended amplifying the delegate's powers so that there would be no appeal from his decisions save to the sovereign pontiff himself, was incorrect. Cardinal Satioli found his authority ample for the settlement of all cases that were taken to his courts, and Mgr. Martinielli will doubtless enjoy the same experience.



Mixing Fertilizers.
Here is a plan of a mixing box for mixing home-made fertilizer, as illustrated in the Ohio Farmer. The box should be made stationary to a centerpiece so that it will revolve with a crank. Fig. 1 shows wooden pins

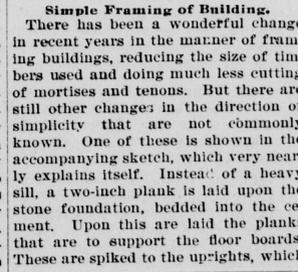


BOX FOR MIXING FERTILIZER.

running through centerpiece, necessary for good work. C, lid for opening and closing box. A should be turned to B for filling, and as shown for contents to be removed. The box should also be large enough to hold 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer, or about two-thirds full for satisfactory work.

Turnips Among Corn.
Turnips will not only bear frost without injury, but it is the belief of many farmers that their quality is improved after the first frost. Certainly when they are grown among corn they make a large part of their growth after the corn is cut. This is commonly thought to be owing to the root crop being out from under the shade of the corn. This may be one reason, but another doubtless is that as soon as the soil is cut its roots cease to draw upon soil fertility. As the soil is warm and fermentation constantly goes on, nitrogenous plant food is constantly being liberated. This is still more so after a frost hard enough to kill most of the weeds, but not severe enough to affect the turnips. There is often a growing season of five or six weeks after the first frost, and in this time the turnips will often double the growth they had made before the frost.

Simple Framing of Building.
There has been a wonderful change in recent years in the manner of framing buildings, reducing the size of timbers used and doing much less cutting of mortises and tenons. But there are still other changes in the direction of simplicity that are not commonly known. One of these is shown in the accompanying sketch, which very nearly explains itself. Instead of a heavy sill, a two-inch plank is laid upon the stone foundation, bedded into the cement. Upon this are laid the planks that are to support the floor boards. These are spiked to the uprights, which



AN INEXPENSIVE HOUSE FRAME.

are themselves spiked to the sill plank. The same plan of spiking the frame can be carried out in the upper portion of the building. In this way all the frame is made of plank, and no mortising or tenoning is required. This plan is highly useful for small buildings, while there are plans to use a somewhat similar construction in the framing of barns.

Destroying Burdocks.
The burdock is a bad weed for a careless or lazy farmer. If it is allowed to seed, the product of seed is so enormous from each plant that once they get scattered over the ground the place will not be free from them for years after. Yet it is not a hard weed to kill. All that is necessary at any stage of growth is to cut the plant off one to two inches below the surface and fill in the hole that the part of the root cut out has occupied with common salt. The root is full of sap, which first dissolves the salt, and then as the moisture gradually increases, it rots away the root that is left in the ground, making a new growth of shoots above impossible. One application is enough, and it takes less than a minute to make it.

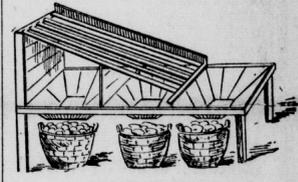
Quick Maturing.
There is less demand every year for the extra large over-fattened hogs that have taken two years to reach maturity. What is wanted for profitable feeding is a thrifty pig that in six or seven or eight months' growth will average a pound of pork per day. This can usually be made at a profit. The

heavier hog costs more to keep, and its pork is neither so good nor will it now sell so well as pork that weighs 200 pounds or less per carcass.

Dark Stables.
Every farmer and dairyman should have a stable than can be darkened, in which to put his cows morning and evening during milking time. Being in a darkened room the flies do not trouble them, and they stand quietly while being milked, and are glad to be freed from the pests which torture them when outside the stable. A cow must have the patience of Job to stand quietly and be milked, while the flies are sucking blood from almost every part of her body; and because she kicks and flops her tail around to drive off these pests, the patience of the milker becomes taxed, and the poor beast is too frequently beaten and kicked, because she tries to rid herself of the flies that are biting her. Try a dark stable for milking, and you will never be satisfied without one thereafter.

Feeding Hens Wheat.
Wheat is good to make hens lay, but it must be fed in moderation. Hens are very fond of wheat, and if given what they will eat of it they will fatten as fast as if the grain were corn. It is best always to make the hens earn what they get by sprinkling their grain among cut hay or straw. If clover can be got that should be used, and when the wheat gets scarce the hens will fill up on clover, which is an excellent food for egg production. No kind of grain can be depended on for a full ration for fowls in winter. They need some grass or vegetables or clover, so that the grain may not lay in a hard lump on their gizzards.

Potato Assorting Device.
The device shown below for assorting potatoes is made by constructing a box 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, with three partitions. The back piece is about 4 feet high, the next 3 and the third 1 1/2 feet. Nail pickets on for screens. Put them rather closely together on the first incline, and further



POTATO ASSORTER.

apart on the second. This separates into three grades. Shovel them on the slide above the first incline and push down slowly and the assorting is accomplished.—Farm and Home.

How to Hitch a Horse.
To hitch a horse to a smooth post or tree without the rope slipping down or untying is shown in the illustration. The end is turned round the rope, forming a small circle, carried round the post, returned above the rope, pulled over the last turn of the rope and through the first circular turn made by a, coming out at b.

Dairy Dots.
Watering is as important as feeding. Winter the best, and make meat of the rest. The milk dairyman cannot feed exactly as the butter maker. A cow's biography is expressed, not in good deeds, but in quarts of milk. Cows which give a large quantity of yellow milk are not always the best butter cows.

Smoking an old pipe where there is milk or butter, is first-rate evidence that the smoker ought not to be in the dairy business. Every time you swear at a cow she makes you pay for your ill manners. Every time you kick her you kick pennies out of your pocket-book. Fine butter will always sell readily at a profitable price, while poor butter fails to find a customer and loses in quality daily, and in the end makes a loss to every one who has anything to do with it.

Farm Notes.
Improvements are always in order, but—pay your debts first. Potato bugs appear to have been unusually numerous this year. Exports of wheat for July and August aggregated 12,755,100 bushels, against 8,515,288 for the same months of 1895.

The secret of grass culture is to save all liquid manures, and get both liquid and solid upon the grass land as soon as possible after made. The old plan of a summer fallow for tillage land is hardly worth following. It pays best to keep the land busy and always covered with some crop.

The farmer or gardener who has permitted one weed to mature its seed has deliberately provided himself with the work of killing many weeds next season. Some farmers do not make farming pay, others manage to get along fairly well, and some are making money. That is the sum of the situation, and it is about the same in every other business.

The ranchers of San Marcos valley above Escondido, have called a meeting to arrange for an organized attempt to poison squirrels.

The hoisting works at the Gray Eagle mine, near Butcher Ranch, have been destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is not known.

REFORMS NEED MORE THAN A DAY

To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of acute character, is obliterated by it.

"Is there anything certain in this uncertain world?" "Yes, if you cut anything out of a newspaper there is always something more valuable on the other side."

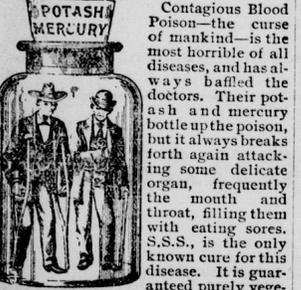
TO OUR READERS.

We have received word that the Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco have perfected a thoroughly reliable and economical Gas and Gasoline Engine, called the Hercules, and are offering a 2 1/2 actual horse power Gas and Gasoline Engine, guaranteed for \$185.00, subject to discount for cash. Those of our readers who use or need power for mining, hoisting, pumping or for any purposes, will be glad to know this, as cheap, reliable power has been difficult to obtain heretofore. We can vouch for the responsibility of the Company offering this Engine; in fact, they guarantee satisfaction or to refund purchase price. It will pay those needing power to write to the Hercules Gas Engine Works, San Francisco, Cal., for particulars.

Bottled Up!

Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or potash. These drugs bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time.

The suppleness and elasticity of the joints give way to a stiffness, the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones, a condition truly horrible.



Contagious Blood Poison—the curse of mankind—is the most horrible of all diseases, and has always baffled the doctors. Their potash and mercury bottle up the poison, but it always breaks forth again attacking some delicate organ, frequently the month and throat, filling them with eating sores. S.S.S., is the only known cure for this disease. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up! Our books sent free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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The Sheriff of Siskyou.

By BRET HARTE.

"I'm going to try to sleep," said the major. "If your men come, you can waken me."

"And if your men come?" said the sheriff dryly. "Shoot me."

He lay down, closed his eyes, and to the sheriff's astonishment presently fell asleep. The sheriff, with his chin in his grimy hands, sat and watched him as the day slowly darkened around them and the distant fires came out in more lurid intensity. The face of the captive and outlawed murderer was singularly peaceful; that of the captor and man of duty was haggard, wild and perplexed.

But even this changed soon. The sleeping man stirred restlessly and uneasily, his face began to work, his lips to move. "Tom!" he gasped suddenly. "Tom!"

The sheriff bent over him eagerly. The sleeping man's eyes were still closed. Beads of sweat stood upon his forehead. He was dreaming.

"Tom," he whispered, "take me out of this place—take me out from those dogs and pimps and beggars! Listen, Tom—they're Sydney Duck's ticket of leave men, short card sharps and sneak thieves! There isn't a gentleman among 'em. There isn't one I don't loathe and hate and wouldn't grind under my heel elsewhere. I'm a gentleman, Tom—yes, by God—an officer and a gentleman! I've served my country in the Ninth cavalry. That cub of West Point knows it and despises me, seeing me here in such company. That sergeant knows it—I recommended him for his first stripes—for all he taunts me, d—n him!"

"Come, wake up!" said the sheriff harshly.

The prisoner did not heed him. The sheriff shook him roughly, so roughly that the major's waistcoat and shirt dragged open and disclosed his fine silk undershirt, delicately worked and embroidered with golden thread. At the sight of this abased and faded magnificence the sheriff's hand was staid. His eye wandered over the sleeping form before him. Yes, the hair was dyed, too; near the roots it was quite white and grizzled; the pomatum was coming off the pointed mustache and imperial; the face in that light was very haggard; the lines from the angle of the nostril and mouth were like deep, half healed gashes. The major was, without doubt, prematurely worn and played out.

The sheriff's persistent eyes, however, seemed to effect what his ruler harshly.

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The sheriff's persistent eyes, however, seemed to effect what his ruler harshly.

The prisoner did not heed him. The sheriff shook him roughly, so roughly that the major's waistcoat and shirt dragged open and disclosed his fine silk undershirt, delicately worked and embroidered with golden thread. At the sight of this abased and faded magnificence the sheriff's hand was staid. His eye wandered over the sleeping form before him. Yes, the hair was dyed, too; near the roots it was quite white and grizzled; the pomatum was coming off the pointed mustache and imperial; the face in that light was very haggard; the lines from the angle of the nostril and mouth were like deep, half healed gashes. The major was, without doubt, prematurely worn and played out.

OVERDID THE THING.

And Since Then He Dresses Like Any Other Sensible Man.

"I was never dressed more to my satisfaction," declared Nobbily, who is now the pink of perfection in attire, "than I was on the occasion of the first marriage that I had the honor of attending in the family. The bride was an aunt of beauty and loveliness who believed that the affair should be commensurate with her conception of its importance, and to me it was one of the really great events that are crowded into the individual life."

"Now, my father was one of those stern men who seem to have largely disappeared with an early generation. He had no patience with the little vanities of our common human nature and could not be brought to defer to the pride which manifests itself in personal adornment. Because of this pronounced bias on his part my dress had always been in accord with his most practical ideas. My coats were from two to three inches longer than those authorized by the prevailing style and made with special reference to prospective growth. Because of the same dominating idea, the tendency of my pants was to make me 'walk Spanish,' while my vests were constructed without special reference to the measurements made by a competent tailor."

"But the intervention of family influence on this occasion made me the happy dictator of my own outfit. To say that it was fearfully and wonderfully made is but a modest claim when made in connection with the honest facts. It was representative of untrammeled license. It was the pent up yearning for freedom worked out in cloth, trimmings and that convenient grade of jewelry that has no place in family heirlooms."

"Half inch braid was then in vogue; that worn by me was a flush inch in breadth. Fancy vest patterns were the proper thing; mine would have presented a hopeless task to the modern poster artist. Pants were worn tight; mine amounted to a case of cramp. People would stop to ask who cut that coat, and the paste shirt studs attracted an attention that the youthful mind could easily mistake for envy."

"I was in all the glory of a social triumph, and yet it was that same stern parent who found chief pleasure in the dazzling exhibition, for I had so clearly overshoot the mark that the relatives who had interested in my behalf could find nothing from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet upon which to congratulate themselves. It happened a good many years ago, and yet I am good for a hearty blush every time it is mentioned."—Detroit Free Press.

The Uses of Tectorium.

Recently inquiries were sent out by the state department to consular officers in Europe asking for information concerning the commercial product called tectorium, which is described as follows:

Tectorium consists of a galvanized iron web covered with a gelatinous substance and is translucent but not transparent. It is described by a manufacturer as a substance that, first, can be bent without being broken; second, is both tough and flexible; third, is not softened by the rays of the sun; fourth, is unobscurable; fifth, is not affected by severe cold; sixth, is a bad conductor of heat; seventh, is well adapted for roofs on account of its extreme lightness; eighth, when exposed to the sun, it loses its original yellowish color in time and becomes harder and more durable; ninth, can be made, by a very cheap process, to imitate stained glass in such manner that it cannot be distinguished from the genuine article; tenth, can be cut by shears, nailed to wood and transported without danger; eleventh, can be easily repaired in case it is cut; twelfth, does not break, and thirteenth, is well adapted for factory windows and skylights for hothouses, market halls, verandas, transportable buildings and for roofing.

The consuls state that it is sold in small quantities in a few places, but that it is not known to the general public and as a commercial product is still an experiment.

She Sang Crouch's Song.

"The death of poor Crouch," says an English correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, "brings to mind a pathetic incident which occurred at one of Mlle. Titiens' concerts in the opera house at New York in 1876. The famous singer, as an encore, sang 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' the only time she did so while in the United States. It excited a fervor of applause, and on Mlle. Titiens' leaving the stage she was informed that a man, supposed to be a lunatic, was fighting his way over the barriers from the pit to the stage, determined to speak to the singer. The prima donna told the authorities to let him come to her. On entering, the man burst into tears, sobbing out, 'Oh, Mlle. Titiens, I never before heard my song as you have just sung it!' 'Your song,' was the astonished reply. 'Why, you are not Crouch, surely?' 'I am indeed,' replied the composer, even then an old man, 'and I felt I must thank you myself.' It was indeed the unlucky Crouch, who had scraped together the price of a pit seat, little dreaming that his own now world famous song would be the most rapturously applauded item of the night."

When the berries on a spike of the pepper plant begin to turn red, the spike is cut off and the berries gathered. If left too long, until perfect ripeness is attained, there is a great loss occasioned by the berries falling off, and the quality of the product is by no means so good.

De Candolle made a very careful examination, historically and botanically, of the origin of wheat, and claims that its native home was in the plateau of Armenia, where it is still found to be growing wild.

Rice was first grown in 1695 from seed brought from the East Indies.

Friends Failed to Recognize Her.

MRS. HADIX SO CHANGED IN APPEARANCE THAT SHE HARDLY KNEW HERSELF.

She Says the Secret of the Great Change and Her Present Good Health is Due to the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Other Prominent Citizens Testify to the Merits of this Remedy.

From the Call, San Francisco, Cal.

"You don't know me! Well, I am not surprised at that. I hardly know myself, and yet here I am full of life and vigor. Look at my arms, round strong and healthy. The color of my cheeks show life and animation."

So spoke Mrs. Hadix, wife of Rev. E. Hadix, of Placerville, California, and "what has produced this wonderful change from almost death to healthful, active life?"

"Well, I will tell you it was Pink Pills for Pale People. You will remember that for years I walked the streets a living skeleton—emaciated—weak, and a complete wreck. My flesh colorless, my nerves unstrung. I had no blood. If my flesh was punctured, a thin pink stain was all that could be produced. My physicians said there was no hope for me. My friends despaired of my recovery. I was sent to Sacramento where three of the most eminent physicians diagnosed my case, but they shook their heads and said they could not help me, and they refused to take my money as they could do me no good."

"My husband was sent for to say the last good-bye. When I lay on my couch to rest I felt as though I was sinking, down, down, down. I could not sleep, neither could I rest. When all hope from physicians was gone, I determined to try what virtue there was in Pink Pills for Pale People. I commenced taking them and soon began to improve. I continued their use with the result that to-day I am fully recovered to health and happiness, and this in less than six months from the time I commenced their use. All hail to Pink Pills for Pale People."

J. C. Stephens, another resident of Placerville, said: "I was afflicted with rheumatism for more than twenty years, and only with the greatest difficulty was I able to walk to my place of business, my hands were so stiff and swollen that I could scarcely hold anything in them. When driving my team, I could not hold my whip. I saw in the San Francisco Call that a friend of mine had been cured of rheumatism by using Pink Pills. I commenced using them with the result that I am completely cured."

Mrs. J. G. Bailey was afflicted for a long time with kidney trouble and could not rest nights. She said: "I had heard so much about the wonders that Pink Pills performed that I concluded to try them. I commenced taking them, and found immediate relief, sleep nicely, and in every way am greatly improved."

W. F. Fairchild is a druggist doing business in Placerville. He says he has been selling Pink Pills for Pale People for several years, and that his customers speak very highly of them, and sales have been more than doubled within the last six months, especially since the wonderful recovery of Mrs. Hadix, whose case was considered hopeless, and whose recovery by the use of Pink Pills was considered almost a miracle. The reputation of these pills is fully established for doing what they promise.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

LADIES WANTED

To act as our resident agents. \$3 to \$5 a day made at home. Write for territory at once. **FERRY DRUG STORE,** No. 8, Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75¢ per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption. **Anna M. Ross,** Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

2 1/2 Horse Power, \$185.00 Discount for Cash. **HERCULES** Gas and Gasoline Engine, MANUFACTURED BY Hercules Gas Engine Works, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK OF "JUST DON'T FEEL WELL," **DR. GUNN'S LIVER PILLS** IMPROVED. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25¢, a box Samples Free. Address: **Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila., Pa.**

PISO'S CURE FOR CHILLS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Battle Ax Plug

"The North Pole made use of at last."

Battle Ax Plug

Always at the front and wherever "BATTLE AX" goes it is the biggest thing in sight. It is as remarkable for its fine flavor and quality as for its low price. A 10 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost twice as large as a 10 cent piece of any other equally good tobacco.

Cheapest Power.

Rebuilt Gas and Gasoline Engines.

In Guaranteed Order. For Sale Cheap.

1-1	H. P. Hercules,	Gas or Gasoline.
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1-3	H. P. Oriental,	do
1-4	H. P. Otto,	do
1-4	H. P. Pacific,	do
1-6	H. P. Hercules,	do
1-10	H. P. Hercules,	do

State your Wants and Write for Prices.

Hercules Gas Engine Works,

405-7 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
GAS, GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES, 1 TO 200 H. P.

WOMAN FOR YOU

The very remarkable and certain relief given woman by MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY has given uniformly successful and weak women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists. **BLUMAUEK-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, AGENTS.**

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.

CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN and RABBIT FENCE.

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PACIFIC COAST OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: **36 BEALE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

THE ENTERPRISE.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.



Patriotism, Protection

—AND—
Prosperity.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

—OF OHIO.—

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GARRETT A. HOBART,

—OF NEW JERSEY.—

Election, November 3, 1896.

**"The Republican
Party stands for honest
money and the chance to
earn it."—William McKinley.**

POLITICAL CARDS.

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE,
San Mateo County,
JOSEPH J. BULLOCK,
Regular Republican Nominee.

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN,
Fifty-second Assembly District,
S. G. GOODHUE,
Regular Republican Nominee.

FOR SUPERVISOR,
First District, San Mateo County,
HOWARD Q. TILTON,
Regular Republican Nominee.

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE,
San Mateo County,
HON. GEORGE H. BUCK,
(Present Incumbent)
Regular Democratic Nominee.

FOR SUPERVISOR,
First District, San Mateo County,
HON. JACOB BRYAN,
(Present Incumbent)
Regular Democratic Nominee.

VOL. I, NO. 52.

With this number The Enterprise
completes the first volume, and with
it, the first year of its journalistic
career.

How well and how fully we have
redeemed our pledge of devotion to the
welfare of our town and county, we
leave to the judgment of our patrons
and readers. The loyal and generous
support, moral, as well as material, we
have received, affords the most con-
vincing proof that our aims and efforts
have been, in a general way, approved.

We have labored to make The En-
terprise all a local newspaper should
be, and we beg that any shortcoming
in this respect may be ascribed to in-
sufficient experience, limited means,
want of ability, or any other cause or
circumstance, rather than to lack of an
earnest aim and purpose.

We close Volume I, conscious that
if our pleasure in the labor expended
thereon, exceeds the material profit
realized therefrom, we have, neverthe-
less, gained experience which we
trust may prove valuable and manifest
itself to the benefit of our readers and
patrons in Volume No. 2.

THE WORLD'S SILVER SURPLUS.

When the question of the ability of
the United States to maintain the free
and unlimited coinage of silver at the
ratio of 16 to 1 is raised, the free sil-
verite at once declares that the world's
stock of silver is not sufficient to over-
tax our capacity should it all come to
us, and proceeds to demonstrate how
impossible it is for foreign nations to
dump their silver upon this country.

Granting, for the sake of the argu-
ment, all that is claimed by the silver-

ites, with regard to the stock of silver
now coined and in use by other coun-
tries, the fact remains that the princi-
pal commercial nations, outside of this
country, no longer coin the white
metal.

The silver nations proper use a com-
paratively small amount of money
per capita, and as about three-fourths
of the silver produced, has heretofore
been used for coinage purposes, it fol-
lows that the bulk of the world's pro-
duct would necessarily come to this
country.

Notwithstanding the fact that the
coinage of silver has been discontinued
save as a subsidiary coin by the leading
money nations of the world its produc-
tion has, nevertheless, gone on increas-
ing from year to year, as the following
figures taken from a statement made
by the U. S. Treasury Department for
1896, show: In 1893, the world's pro-
duct of silver was, in round numbers,
166,000,000 ounces; in 1894 it was
nearly 168,000,000, and in 1895 it
was nearly 175,000,000 ounces. It is
not alone the question of the old stock
of silver we have to deal with under
free and unlimited coinage, but how
we will or can carry, in addition to
the world's stock on hand, the vast
output which is increasing from year
to year, and of which three-fourths
should be, and will have to be, coined
to maintain the price. This is a side
and a very serious side of the question,
which the free silver orators and
organs never mention.

THE BRYAN "BLOODY SHIRT."

The Bryan orators and organs con-
tinue the cry of coercion and intima-
dation. This bogie is the "bloody shirt"
of the Bryan campaign, and is being
shaken from every free silver news-
paper office, stump and rostrum in the
land.

Governor Budd displayed the Bryan
"bloody shirt" of coercion and intima-
dation, at Union Hall, in San Fran-
cisco, on Monday evening, and on the
same evening Congressman James G.
Maguire twirled aloft the same emblem
at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The hypocrisy of these men and other
free silver orators is exceeded only by
their audacity; for, while they are
shouting Republican coercion and in-
timidation, the Democratic State Cen-
tral Committee of California is, under
the pretense of voluntary subscriptions,
assessing Federal officials and Governor
Budd's appointees in the State institu-
tions throughout the State, while the
free silver party National committee
man, Charles D. Lane, taxes each of
his employes at Angels Camp \$10, to
be deducted from the miner's wages.

Archie Kincaid is a native son of
this State and county and a nice
young man. It would be a shame to
send him to the Legislature to vote
for that arrant political and Populist
humbug, Tom Cator. Let Archie re-
main at home and avoid the disgrace.
Vote for S. G. Goodhue and save
Archie's reputation.

This is an industrial town; its future
depends solely upon the progress and
prosperity of manufacturing industries.
Therefore, when you cast your ballot
on Tuesday next, cast it for the policy
which will foster and develop Ameri-
can industries. Vote for Wm. McKin-
ley and Garret A. Hobart.

"The people who are forever seeking
to create antagonisms between those
who employ labor and those who are
employed, are [the people who never
give any employment to labor at all."
—Wm. McKinley.

Bear in mind when you mark your
ballot for Assemblyman and joint
Senator, that you are deciding between
that arrant political humbug, Thomas
V. Cator, and a good Republican for
U. S. Senator from California.

In voting upon the constitutional
amendments, in case you do not un-
derstand the nature of the proposed
amendment, the safer plan is to vote—
No.

Remember that a vote for Trout for
joint Senator and a vote for Goodhue
for Assemblyman, is a vote for a Re-
publican U. S. Senator from Califor-
nia.

The National issues of protection and
sound money are alike involved in the
election of President, Congressmen and
members of the State Legislature.

Vote against constitutional amend-
ment No. 1 exempting mortgages and
trust deeds from taxation.

A vote for Eugene F. Loud is a vote
for a sound money and protection ma-
jority in Congress.

FREE SILVER MORALS.

"With free coinage the effect on
existing debt will be slight extortion,
slight repudiation and a great deal
of justice."—Dr. E. A. Ross, in the
Examiner, Oct. 25.

Professor, is repudiation right?
Oh, yes! my son, provided it is "slight."

Professor, can extortion be commended?
Oh, yes! If "slight" extortion is intended.

Professor, is it ever right to cheat?
Oh, yes! If 'tis a creditor you beat.

Professor, A has cheated B, what then?
Let B cheat C, that makes it right again.

Professor, would free silver cause a scare?
Oh, yes! 'Twould make a panic everywhere.

Professor, will you vote for silver free?
Oh, yes! I'm anxious the effect to see.

Professor, will your colleagues vote that
way?
No! 'Fother ninety-nine have gone astray.

Professor, how did they reach that conclu-
sion?
They suffer from coercion and delusion.

Professor, will you tell me who you be?
I'm A. D., A. M., Ph.; LL. D!

J. H. H.
—S. F. Bulletin.

HEY! THERE!! BILL JONES!!!

Everybody knows, Bill Jones, that
less than four years ago, and fully
twenty years after the alleged "crime
of '73" money was cheap as dirt in
this country. One of the last acts of
President Harrison was the refunding
of millions of dollars of the public
debt at 3½ per cent. premium. Money
was never so cheap, never so
easily obtainable at low rates of inter-
est in this country as it was up to and
including 1892. There is no use argu-
ing the matter, Bill Jones. The fact
cannot be rubbed out, that with the
inauguration of Grover Cleveland, in
March, 1893, "a change came over
the spirit of this country's dreams;
and came as suddenly as the black
clouds of a storm roll up, at first no
bigger than a man's hand, but gather-
ing so quickly that the whole land was
enshrouded before the helpless had time
to run to cover. If you insist upon it,
Bill Jones, we will admit for the sake
of argument, that Grover Cleveland
didn't have anything to do with this
collapse of the country's prosperity.
But have you the hardihood, the un-
blushing effrontery to tell us that it
was the "crime of 1873," instead of
the "criminals of 1893" that caused
this trouble? My dear, dying friend,
stop your clamor about plutocrats—stop
your raving and ranting about the
money power—stop your flaunting the
torch of revolution and let peace come
again to this distracted land. For,
without peace, there can be no prospe-
rity. Idle money will come forth from
its hiding places for a breath of liberty,
if you will stop making faces at it.
Capital will again seek employment as
hungrily as ever the lean laborer
sought a job after the strike was over,
if you will extend to it the warm hand.
And, remember, Bill Jones, just as
sure as you will some day be a dead
man, he who has saved his money, he,
who by superior intelligence and in-
dustry, has accumulated property, has
not robbed you. Don't hate people
wh succeed, just because you, your-
self, are a failure. If the world doesn't
seem to go right with you, sit down
and chew the cud of introspection
for a quiet hour all by yourself. Be
honest for once with Bill Jones. Re-
flect on the things you ought to have
done which you know you have left
undone, and then go home and try to
stare the family looking-glass out of
countenance if you dare.

You know you could have been a
rich man, out of debt and prosperous,
had you acted differently you know,
Bill Jones, that there is nobody on
God's footstool to blame for your "bad
luck" but yourself. And yet you have
taken to politics; and you stand on the
street corner all day and talk about the
"crime of '73" and you put up a pitiful
lip about how the plutocrats have
robbed you. Bill Jones, you may
thank the great Giver of all Good that
you live in a land that protects property
and the ignorant against themselves.
That is why, Bill Jones, McKinley
will be your next President.—Liver-
more Herald.

It Was True.

Late in the evening a report spread
through the train that we had a fellow
passenger, a man worth \$20,000,000,
who had gotten on at Buffalo. I made
inquiry of the porter of my car, and he
replied:

"Dat's what dey say, sah, but yo'
can't allus tell. He's in de next car,
but I can't dun say if he's rich till
mawmin."

Next morning the porter beckoned
me into the smoking compartment and
said:

"Dat story was all true, sah."
"Then he's worth \$20,000,000, eh?"
"All of dat, sah, an mebbe mo'."

"How did you find out?"
"From de older po'tah, sah. De genu-
an has jest gin him 10 cents, while
everybody else has cum down wid a
quarter."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

And He Was a Lunatic.

A gentleman was visiting a Scotch
lunatic asylum where new premises
were being added. The inmates were
assisting. On seeing one of the latter
wheeling a barrow upside down from
the building to the stones, the visitor
asked him why he wheeled it in that
manner. "Oh," said the lunatic, "that's
the best way." The visitor took the
barrow, and turning it right side up
said, "This is the proper way."
"That's a' you ken," said the inmate.
"I tried it that way, but they filled it
fu' o' bricks." So saying, he trotted on
his usual way.—Exchange.

Finally Got the Goat.

A Berlin physician, Dr. Aronsohn,
has succeeded in inoculating with tu-
berculosis a goat, an animal hitherto
regarded as immune to this disease.

WM. NEFF,

Billiard

AND

Pool Room

Choice Wines, Liquors and
Cigars.

SAN BRUNO AVE., - NEAR GRAND.

The Linden House

Board by the Day or Week
at Reasonable Rates : : :
Rooms Single or in Suits.

NO BAR.

Accommodations for Families a Specialty.

H. J. VANDENBOS,
Proprietor.

HARNES SHOP

On Lower Floor LINDEN HOUSE, All Kinds
of Work on Harness and Saddles Done
Promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

Boots and Shoes REPAIRING
A SPECIALTY.
H. J. VANDENBOS.

FRANK MINER,

Contractor FOR

Grading and Teaming-work

:: :: :: :: OF ALL KINDS.

No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways,
Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for
Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand
and Gravel for Concrete.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Office and Stables, Lux Avenue,

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MONTGOMERY BAGGS

Insurance Agent

Accredited Insurance Agent for the South
San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.,
on all their buildings and plant at South
San Francisco.

Special facilities for placing large lines on
all classes of insurable property. Property
specially rated. Correspondence solicited.

OFFICE:
132 California St., San Francisco.

GREEN VALLEY

MEAT MARKET.

G. E. DANIEL

Wagon will call at your
door with choicest of all
kinds of fresh and smok-
ed meats.

San Mateo Bakery and Confectionery

**ALL KINDS OF BREAD AND FANCY CAKES
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.**

Proprietor of Buchman's Hotel.

New Building. New Furniture. Wheelmen's Headquarters.
BEST 25-CENT MEALS SERVED.

B Street, next to Bridge, San Mateo, Cal.

E. BUCHMAN, Proprietor.

ELECTRIC .. LAUNDRY .. CO.,

215 VALENCIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. A. PETERSON,
Driver.

CALLING DAYS:
Tuesdays and Fridays.

Leave Orders at Postoffice, Baden, Cal.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

House Broker.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Enterprise is a yearling. The first fall rains have fallen. Subscribe for your home paper. You must advertise to succeed. The tree-planting season is approaching. Get your gardens ready for gardening. Hon. Jacob Bryan was in town on Wednesday. Keep your money where you may see it again by patronizing your home merchant. The 9:15 a. m. train has been restored much to the gratification of our citizens. Parties desiring to march in the big San Francisco parade must leave on the 12:47 train. The new church building is looming up at the corner of Grand and Magnolia avenues. Music, eloquence and oratory galore at the Republican Grand Rally Monday evening. Don't miss it! Mr. and Mrs. C. Johansen, of San Francisco, paid a visit on Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Charley Johnson. Go to Eikerenkotters for groceries, general merchandise and drugs if you want to get the worth of your money. Kneese has a store full of fresh groceries which he will sell you away down for cash, if you will give him a call. The People's Store is the place to go to buy dry goods, fancy goods, notions or almost any thing you may want, at city prices. A delegation of our staunch and sturdy Republicans will take part in the great Republican parade in San Francisco today. The Southern Pacific Company have placed a watchman's house on the track at the point where the wreck occurred last year. If by any mishap, you miss the Republican Grand Rally on Monday evening, you will miss the best treat of this campaign. Turn out and hear Col. J. H. Roberts, the eloquent Republican orator, on Monday evening, November 2d, at Hansbrough Hall. Mr. Johnnie Nolan, formerly of Baden, has been confined in the city hospital, owing to an injury received from falling over a plow share. M. Petrowski, while cutting wood the other day, at Millbrae, fell in a faint or fit, and his hand striking upon the edge of his axe, severed the thumb of his left hand. Hon. A. J. Bullock, Republican candidate for Superior Judge, was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday receiving the greetings of numerous friends in our little burg. James McBrearty, Ernest Barney and Charles Bradley are organizing a baseball club to play in the Examiner tournament. The club will be known as the "Baden Whirlwinds." Henry Michenfelder has added a nice new shed for horses and vehicles to the conveniences and attractions of the Armour Hotel. The front has also been adorned with some choice ornamental shrubs. Frank H. Wilson has opened a new drug store in the Merriam Block, on Grand avenue. Mr. Wilson is an experienced druggist; has a store centrally located with a full and fine stock and should succeed. Make the mass meeting Monday evening the high-water mark of Republican enthusiasm. Make it the climax of this campaign, and a fitting prelude to Tuesday's victory for patriotism, protection and prosperity. During the past week Health Inspector Goodspeed has killed some twenty head of cattle at various ranches visited, which, with the tuberculin test, showed the cattle affected with tuberculosis, and the post-mortem confirmed the tests. W. J. McCuen met with a severe accident at the packing-house on Saturday last. While at work upon a very slippery bit of the floor he lost his footing and fell, severely spraining the wrist of his right arm. Mr. McCuen will be obliged to carry his arm in a sling for some days. On Tuesday evening, W. M. Laverone was cut in the left forearm quite seriously by a knife in the hand, and, as it was, he was taken to the hospital. There appears to have been no cause or provocation for the attack, which was made in the dark, and without warning. Furner had been drinking during the day and was in an ugly mood and intoxicated condition. Furner left town during the night, but will doubtless be apprehended. GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY ON ELECTION EVE. The Baden Republican Club will close the campaign for sound money and protection on election eve, November 2d, with a grand rally and mass meeting, at Hansbrough Hall. Col. J. H. Roberts, a veteran campaigner, and most eloquent and effective orator, will be the principal speaker of the evening. The local Republican candidates have been invited and are expected to be present. The San Mateo Band has been secured, and will furnish the best of good enlivening music to add to the enjoyment and enthusiasm of the occasion. Every one in favor of protection, sound money, and good government should attend and bring his wife or mother or sister or sweetheart. Ladies are especially invited, and we doubt not will lend their gracious presence and influence to the cause of patriotism and prosperity. Don't forget it, the night before election, Monday evening, November 2, 1896.

WEDNESDAY'S POPOCRATIC MEETING.

The second and last Popocratic meeting of the campaign in this place was held on Wednesday evening. The hall was fairly well filled, the audience containing a considerable Republican contingent. The bonfire blazed brightly, the Redwood City Band furnished the melody and, all in all, the meeting from the Popocratic standpoint was a success. G. E. Daniel presided, and the following named speakers addressed the meeting in the order named: Archer Kincaid, Hon. C. M. Cassin and Hon. H. C. Gesford. Archie Kincaid's speech was a brief and modest one. Mr. Kincaid prefaced his brief remarks by stating that the way of the politician was a hard one; that he was himself suffering from a hard cold, and on account thereof should confine himself to local questions and matters, and to asking the suffrages of his fellow-citizens for the Democratic nominee for Assemblyman: all of which Archie accomplished modestly, gracefully and briefly. Hon. C. M. Cassin spoke at some length, and made the best speech of the evening, save that of Mr. Kincaid. Mr. Cassin seemed disposed to be fair and candid, and only failed in being entirely so, by reason of the peculiar position in which he was placed as a regular Democrat upholding the new-fangled and peculiar principles of the Popocratic party. Mr. Cassin touched upon the funding bill and dismissed it with the declaration that, if elected, he would not under any circumstances, vote for any man who favored a funding bill of any kind whatever; but he failed to inform his hearers of the humiliating fact that, if elected, he would, by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the White-Cator compact, be bound to disgrace his Democracy by voting for Tom Cator. In discussing the income tax, young Mr. Cassin made the startling revelation that the Government is supported by taxes on real estate, personal property, and revenue derived from the tariff. That, inasmuch as real estate and personal property were visible, they could be reached, but that incomes were hidden, and he and his party proposed to drag them into the light and tax them. Young Mr. Cassin should go to school under Professor W. H. Hall and take a course in economics. Mr. Cassin traversed the free silver question along the beaten paths of Popocratic argument from end to end. He stated with much emphasis that from 1844 to 1850 there was produced thirty-two times as much silver as gold, and yet, said he, they tell us there is now an overproduction of silver. He forgot, however, to tell his audience what the production of his own country was during the period referred to, and what the total product has been since 1873. He declared France, with the largest per capita circulation, was the most prosperous nation in the world, but did not mention the fact that France was also upon the gold basis. He declared silver maintained its parity in all countries where used, but skipped over the fact that one of our dollars will buy two of Mexican coinage. Mr. Cassin confessed his human weakness and declared that if he possessed a big pile of money that he, too, would favor the gold standard. He declared there were millions of dollars now locked up and idle in the strong boxes of capitalists, but failed to tell, or perhaps to understand, that it was because there were so many fellows like himself making faces at it. He declared the gold standard had made money dear and interest high, but neglected to give the interest rate of 1873 and that of today. Hon. H. C. Gesford, after eulogizing the former speakers as the right kind of young men to make laws for the people of this county, talked free silver and interlarded his talk with sundry diverting stories, which kept his audience in a very good humor.

MEETING OF THE BADEN REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Baden Republican Club was called to order on Monday evening, at the Courtroom, with President J. Eikerenkottler in the chair. President Eikerenkottler announced that he was authorized by the State Central Committee to state that the Republican grand rally and mass meeting of November 2d would be addressed by Col. J. H. Roberts, one of the most eloquent and effective orators and speakers of this State. Arrangements were made to perfect every detail to make the great mass meeting of Monday eve next a complete success. The chair appointed as a committee to arrange for a delegation from this place to participate in the great Republican parade in San Francisco today, D. O. Daggett, O. M. Howard, Wm. Rehberg and E. E. Cunningham, the president to be an ex-officio member and chairman of said committee. The chair appointed as a committee to arrange for obtaining the election dispatches on the night of Tuesday next, November 3d, O. M. Howard, J. O. Snyder, D. O. Daggett, J. L. Vandenbos and E. E. Cunningham.

PRESS NOTES.

THE CREDIT OF FARMERS.

The pessimists, the ignorant and the calamity shouters are very fond of prating on the "poverty of the farming community," and some agricultural journals, not conversant with the facts, have assisted in spreading the idea. They have done their utmost to destroy the farmers' credit. But the real truth is this: While many farmers have been in distress, yet, taking the

farming people as a whole, it is safe to say that the farmers have passed through the years of depression better than any other body in the country. Today farmers owe less than any other large group of people. Fewer farmers have "failed," commercially speaking, than in any other business. Some farm mortgage companies have failed that did an extensive business, especially in the semi-arid region, here agriculture is yet in an experimental stage, but the records of well managed concerns in this line of business, in the central west and northwest, show that farmers' interest is being promptly met, and the principal of many mortgages reduced or paid in full. The number of farms owned free of debt in the west shows remarkable gains. In the middle and eastern states farmers have maintained their good credit in the face of keen western competition. Contrast this with the record of failures among merchants, manufacturers and railroads. The 161 railroads that have gone into receivers' hands in the last three and one-half years were mortgaged for twice as much as all the mortgages on all the farms in the United States. Probably the actual loss on investments in railroad mortgages in the past six years, has exceeded the amount of all the farm mortgages in the country. Our judgment is, that taking the country as a whole, 95 per cent of the loans on farms during the past twenty-five years have either been paid in full or are today worth 100c on the dollar. We believe it our profound duty to American agriculture to make these truths plain to the masses in other occupations. To that end we print an interesting exhibit on the third cover page of this issue. We have prepared that statement with elaborate care and believe every word of it to be conservative. We especially commend it to people of other vocations, to the agricultural trade, to those who have money loaned on the personality or real estate of farmers and to individuals, financial institutions and the like that are seeking investment where their principal will be absolutely safe and the moderate interest rate promptly paid. Instead of pushing collection among farmers, instead of calling in loans, instead of marking up interest rates, American Agriculturist believes that political, industrial and social conditions justify a liberal financial policy with all engaged in agriculture. Not only that, but the indications are that in the early future, the new beet sugar industry will offer a most attractive field for the investment of the people's savings, yielding a fair dividend on capital, besides (what is more important to general prosperity) distributing among our farmers and laborers the \$100,000,000 now sent abroad annually for imported sugar. Our heart is stirred with sympathy for such farmers as are really afflicted, but their ills are not to be cured by lying about other farmers or by loudly declaring that all farmers are bankrupt. Without in the slightest degree trying to cover up any of the evils of agricultural depression, we here enter a solemn protest against the great wrong that has been done our farmers by the irrepressible calamity howler. We solemnly maintain that the farmer's whole history demonstrates his desire and his ability to pay his just debts. Railroad "receivers," corporation wreckers and "trust" promoters have made an unenviable record as repudiators, but the vast majority of farmers have, can or will pay 100 cents on the dollar. The organized attacks on the farmers' credit ought to be fully answered by this review and by the accompanying exhibit on third cover page. We shall send marked copies of it to several thousand individuals and institutions that have capital to loan or to invest, hoping thereby to make these people recognize the wisdom of offering money at low rates to farmers in return for the perfect security farmers can offer. More capital is the crying need of many farmers and it is to be obtained on reasonable terms by proving the farmers' credit. Let us build up, not tear down. Let us inaugurate the policy of construction, not a reign of destruction.—American Agriculturist.

U. S. SILVER PRODUCT AND ITS DISTRIBUTION.

Table with 2 columns: Production, 1873-1895; and Distribution, 1873-1895. Total disposition: 946,000,000.

this silver money has been kept at par with gold at 16 to 1. In spite of this silver bullion declined in value one-half.—American Agriculturist. BRYAN CALLED WORKINGMEN BEGGARS. It has been proved that while the schedules of the Wilson Tariff bill were being considered by the Ways and Means Committee of which Mr. Bryan was a member, several manufacturers and workmen of Pittsburg appeared before the committee. After a committee meeting H. S. McKee, one of the manufacturers, urged that the reduction of the duties on glass would depress that industry, to which Mr. Bryan angrily replied: "Oh, you manufacturers are robbers." One of McKee's workmen present asked: "If the manufacturers are robbers, what are we?" To this Mr. Bryan quickly retorted: "You are public beggars; and so is everybody else that asks for a protective tariff that will benefit him."—Louisville Courier-Journal. BESIEGED BY NUNS. The Curious Tale of a Monastery in the Canary Islands. A curious tale of a besieged and conquered monastery belongs to the early history of the Canary islands and is related by Charles Edwards in his description of the isles. In the early part of the eighteenth century there lived in Orotava, on the island of Tenerife, a convent of Dominican nuns, who, after some years of ease, had the misfortune to be burned out of house and home. They went into temporary quarters for a year, but became dissatisfied with such unconventional walls, and began looking about for a permanent abiding place. At that time there was in Orotava a house of Jesuits, which had lost its former importance, and, though commodious and healthful, gave lodging to but two men, the rector of the house and his assistant. On this mansion the nuns cast covetous eyes, and soon resolved to appropriate it. One morning about 40 of them advanced upon it, by strategy induced the Jesuit brother to open the outer gate, and then trooping into the courtyard fell on their knees, thanking God for this preliminary success. In vain did the two men reason with them on their scandalous conduct. They merely held their ground, exclaiming, "Father Andrew, this is a large cage for so few birds." Some of the more reasonable members of the sisterhood explained that they were really in need of a dwelling as spacious as this and that they did not propose leaving it. The rector in despair fled into the sacristy, from which retreat he exhorted his colleague to be of good cheer. "Patience, brother," cried he, "and do your best to extricate yourself from these ladies." That, however, was more easily said than done, especially as the nuns were becoming so excited that they might momentarily have been expected to resort to the argument of nails. The siege lasted for three or four hours. News of it flew about the town, and bands of young men, scrupulously neutral, watched proceedings from the bars of the outer gate. Eventually the Jesuits yielded, and the nuns occupied the house until a new convent, entirely to their taste, was erected for them.—London Globe. Charm of Uncut Books. It is clear, then, that those are but rude spirits who have no reverence for all that pertains to a book. What could be coarser and more barbarous than the demand that the quivering edges of a volume, "with all the straggling fibers that flutter on the verge of life," should be cut and hacked to dead evenness and stilted smoothness? Such butchers would trim the oak leaf, torture the lily and prune the luxuriance of the horse chestnut. The plea of utility is the most barren of all. Is there any good thing in nature that does not demand labor in the search? Are we to grumble at the sting of the bee or blind ourselves to its glossy beauty in our haste to steal its honey? It is but half of reading to merely read. There is, so to speak, a courtship as well as a marriage with our author's text, a time for dalliance, for indulgence, for emotion, for coy approach and wistful glance. And this to the true reader is more than all the bare commercial zest in grasping its heart and putting its soul to usury, as if authors but worked for us as slaves in the mines to make us rich. No moments are so delicious as those in which the reader first approaches his author, when the volume lies but half revealed. The text is coy and saucy as a nymph, now peering boldly at us from the open leaf, now lurking half concealed between the pages, now buried beyond our sight. There needs a swift pursuit. With knife in hand we gently lay her place of hiding bare, track her to dusky grotto, follow her through dismal caves, and in the end she stands caught, revealed, her ambush clean cut off, and we steal to her embrace victorious. That, after all, is a very real pleasure. It is sweet to discover, moment by moment, the author's purpose, not hasty to seize it, but dipping here and there as one cuts the pages, lighting on a piquant saying that whets our appetite, chancing on a pretty phrase or a noble sentence.—London Star. Where Pompeii Is Weak. He—So you visited Pompeii? She—Oh, yes! He—How did you like it? She—Well, I must say I was awfully disappointed in the place. Of course it was beautifully located and all that, but it was dreadfully out of repair.—Hall's Chronicle. Graphic. Hicks—Did you ever see a boy trying to take a fishhook out of an eel he had just pulled in? Wicks—Yes. Hicks—Well, then, you have seen Joaquin Miller's autograph.—Somerville Journal.

SHELL AND SHOVEL PILE.

A Short Story of the Civil War as Told by an Old Soldier. "Whenever I see a pile of shovels stacked up on the sidewalk in front of a hardware store," said an old soldier, "it makes me think of a pile of shovels I saw once stacked up at the end of a traverse in an earthwork at the time of the civil war. There were siege guns and mortars of one size and another in batteries scattered along these works—in the particular battery that I speak of there were two 100 pound rifled guns. There was a traverse between the two guns, and one on the outer side of each, a traverse, you understand, being a short ridge of earth running back from the line in front and at right angles with it, to protect the gun and the gunners from a lateral fire. This pile of shovels lay at the end of one of the outer traverses, to the left of the piece that I worked on. There were six or eight men on the gun. "A shell that came over from a Confederate mortar battery dropped square on that pile of shovels and exploded the instant it struck. Our own gun had just been fired, and the men were all standing scattered around to the rear of the gun carriage, none of them far away from the shovel pile, and all of them right in open range, not protected, as some of them anyway would have been a minute earlier, by standing over on the other side of the gun, with the gun and the gun carriage between them and the shovels. "The air was filled with smoke, and fragments and splinters of shell and shovels were flying in all directions. There wasn't a man but expected to have his head knocked off by a piece of shell, or to be cut in two by a shovel blade, or at least to have the handle of a shovel stuck through him. But the fragments of shell all flew past, the shovels all came down, and the smoke cleared away, and nobody had even a scratch. Then the men all laughed and went to loading the 100 pounder again."—New York Sun. Requests For Enterprising Youth. Now and then we hear of some rich person leaving several hundred thousand dollars to colleges and other institutions. If rich people would desire to perpetuate their memory, a novel and lasting monument to them would be to select 100 or 1,000 deserving young men and bequeath to them \$1,000 each with which to start in business. The blessings that would follow such philanthropy cannot be estimated.—Chatham (Va.) Tribune. How to Fry Liver. Preparatory to frying liver or veal cover it for a minute or two with boiling water. Pat dry with a clean towel, roll in flour and fry (in a covered pan) until brown. MARKET REPORT. CATTLE market is steady, and in demand at strong prices compared with last week. SHEEP are still being offered freely, with prices steady. HOGS are still offered in abundance, and prices are strong. PROVISIONS are in good demand at prices a trifle stronger. LIVESTOCK.—The quoted prices are per lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable. Cattle—No. 1 Steers, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2; 2nd quality, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2; second quality, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2. Hogs—Hard, 250 lbs and under, 3 3/4 @ 4; over 250 lbs 2 5/8 @ 2 7/8. Sheep—Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 2 1/2 @ 3; Ewes, 1 3/4 @ 2. Lambs—1 1/2 @ 1 7/8 per head, or 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4, gross, weighed alive. Calves—Under 150 lbs, alive, 2 1/2 @ 3; over 150 lbs 3 @ 3 1/2. FRESH MEAT.—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses: No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 4 1/2 @ 5; second quality, 4 @ 4 1/2; first quality cows and heifers, 4 @ 4 1/2; second quality, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4; third quality, 2 1/2 @ 3. Veal—Large, 5 @ 5 1/2; small, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2. Mutton—Wethers, 5c; ewes, 4 1/2c; Lambs, 5 @ 6c. Dressed Hogs—4 @ 4 1/2c. PROVISIONS—Hams, 10 1/2 @ 12; picnic hams, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4. Bacon—Ex. L. S. C. bacon, 11 1/2; light S. C. bacon, 10c; reed, bacon, clear, 6 1/2; L. med. bacon, clear, 7c; clear light, Bacon, 8 1/2; clear ex. light bacon, 9c. Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$9.00; do, hf-bbl, \$5.00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$8.00; do, hf-bbl, \$4.25. Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 6c; do, light, 6 1/2c; do, Bellies, 6 1/2 @ 7; Extra Clear, bbls, \$14.00; hf-bbls, \$7.25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4.50; do, kits, \$1.20. Lard—Prices are as follows: Tes. 1/2-bbls, 50c; 20s, 10s, 5s. Compound 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Cal. pure 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4; 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4; 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4. In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/2c higher than on 5-lb tins. Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$1.75; 1s \$1.05; Roast Beef, 2s \$1.75; 1s, \$1.05. Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

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ST. JOHN'S EVE.

Come, draw the chairs around the hearth, my lad. What! it's but 10 o'clock, and all is bright? If I had kept that strength that once I had, They had been ranged there with the morning's light. Just once a year, just once, poor souls! they're let To cross the old home threshold, and to sit Beside the fire, and here we don't forget; I say, they're ready ere the lamps are lit!

A THIEF IN THE NIGHT

There was a large party at the Chateau de Kerdall, near Vannes. The Marquis de Kerdall and his young wife had just returned from a tour of the world on their yacht, during which they had paid flying visits to Africa, America and Oceania, and they had celebrated their home coming by gathering together all their friends and relatives at their beautiful country house. Among the guests was old Dr. Cornabuc, an illustrious member of the Academy of Metaphysical Sciences, so original, so absent-minded, so venerable in his blonde peruke and his costume of the fashion of 1850. Then there was Mme. De Lartigues, an old school friend of the Marquise, a brilliant and coquetish Parisienne. And there was Miss Hawthorne, an English maiden lady with youthful propensities. And there were many others, all of whom found plenty of amusement to their heart's content at Kerdall.

she knew not. She was awakened by a rattling at her window, which she had left half opened on account of the heat. What was her terror when, in the feeble starlight, she saw a form climbing noiselessly through the window. She tried to scream, but her throat was parched with fright and she could not utter a sound. The man had entered the chamber. Then the poor woman hastily buried her head beneath the bed clothing. Half dead with fear, she could hear her nocturnal visitor going and coming across the carpet with muffled steps. It seemed as though he must have removed his shoes in order to tread softly. Bathed with cold perspiration and her teeth chattering, she awaited the mortal blow from the invader. But it did not come. After about a quarter of an hour she timidly peered out. She could see and hear nothing. Slightly reassured, she recovered the use of her voice and started a series of shrieks, so sharp, piercing and terrible that in an instant the entire chateau was turned into her chamber with lights in their hands, M. and Mme. De Kerdall at the head. "What is it? What's the matter?" they cried. She recounted her horrible vision. They would not believe her; she had been dreaming. Who could have climbed into this chamber, so high above the ground, without a ladder? "Did you see him plainly?" asked the Marquis, with a touch of suspicion in his voice. "As plainly as I see you, and it even seemed—" She hesitated. "What?" "It seemed as though I could recognize Dr. Cornabuc in his blonde wig and redingote."

en barricaded themselves in the salon and anxiously awaited the result of the chase. It was about an hour later, in the uncertain light which precedes the rising of the sun, that a servant discovered the mysterious stranger ensconced among the branches of a large oak. At his call the Marquis and his guests hastened to the spot. "Come down!" commanded M. De Kerdall, but the bandit only settled himself deeper among the foliage and made no response. "Come down, or I will shoot!" And, as there was no reply, he lifted his gun and already had his finger upon the trigger when the domestic hurriedly pulled his arm, and said: "Do not fire, monsieur. It is Dr. Cornabuc!" And, sure enough, the blonde wig and long redingote could now be seen among the leaves. But at this moment the first ray of sunlight gleamed in from the east and the oak was illuminated. The Marquis suddenly broke into a fit of explosive laughter, and, as his guests gazed up into the tree, they could not keep from following his example. "The ape!" Everything was explained. The animal had escaped from his cage the previous evening and had managed to effect an entrance into the chateau. Animated by his instinct of imitation, he had first attired himself in the doctor's effects and then wandered over the house at his own free will. He was put back into his prison after some little trouble, and at daybreak the party enjoyed a hearty laugh at the adventures of the night. But Dr. Cornabuc did not appear at the table. He left the chateau at an early hour, furious and without taking leave. Since this episode he has never set foot at Kerdall, and he has never lost a feeling of deep antipathy to Mme. De Lartigues and Miss Hawthorne. "How could they have mixed me up with a monkey?" he wants to know. Argonaut.

WOMEN AT HOME

DEPENDS ON WHO IS ELECTED.

A NOVEL marriage agreement which will be decided on the result of the rational election, has been made in the town of Seabrook, Mass. The parties interested in the agreement are Miss Lillie Jackman, Ellis Goodman and Frank Bardine. The two men are friends and also suitors for the hand and heart of the young woman who figures in the novel arrangement. The three young people have been playmates since early youth, and at every husking party attended by them would always be found together. The fathers of the young men were of different political faith. Goodman's parent was a staunch believer in the Republican party, while Bardine's was as ardent in the principles of Democracy. The young men appeared to have inherited the political faith of their fathers, and held many a wordy debate, always with the friendliest feeling in the presence of the young lady. The young men knew each other's love for Miss Jackman, and knowing that one of them would have to be rejected, they met at the house of the young lady and Goodman made the novel proposition, which was readily agreed to by Bardine and Miss Jackman. There is to be a wedding in Seabrook next November and Miss Jackman will be the bride. If McKinley is elected Goodman will be the bridegroom, and Bardine's hopes are depending upon the fortunes of William Jennings Bryan.

A New Collar. From Paris comes a new collar, which is a combination of the ribbon stock and high linen collar. Its novelty has made it an immediate success. The collar is of linen, about as high as the ordinary collar, and is cut clerical fashion, not opening at all in front. Technically it is called a Roman collar. It fastens at the back with two collars. A series of holes about an inch apart are cut in the collar and form a line entirely around it. In and out



THE NEW COLLAR.

through these holes ribbons are run which tie in the back in a large bow. The ribbons are so folded that they are narrow when drawn through the holes, but spread out to their full width when they form the bow. This collar looks particularly well when worn with the summer shirt waist, though it was not designed for this purpose alone. It adds much to the effect of any waist for everyday wear.

Bridesmaids and Their Duties. In olden days the bridesmaids were supposed to look after the bride's pecuniary interest. Thus, at the church porch, when the bridegroom produced the ring and other articles relating to his marriage, the chief bridesmaid took charge of the "dow purse," which was publicly given to the bride as an installment of her pin money. Horace Walpole, writing to Miss Berry, in the year 1791, speaks of the dow purse as a thing of the past, and writes as follows: "Our wedding is over very properly, though with little ceremony, and nothing of ancient fashion, but two bridesmaids. The endowing purse, I believe, has been left off since the broad pieces were called in and melted down."

The American Girl Won. A recent prize contest in London for the most prettily costumed lady cyclist fell to Madeline Kilpatrick, the accomplished trick performer. Aside from being an American girl, her mount was of American make; costume the same, the latter being made by herself. The contest was one in which American ideas were prominent. The average woman's idea of comfort is to run around the house in a draggled wrapper, with her hair down her back. —New York Press.

NORA AND BILL WERE WED.

Bride Comments on the Lonely Let of the Judge.

"Bring in Nora Reeves and Bill Drake," said Judge Berry of the Second division of the city court, and a look of solemnity settled upon the face of the young judicial officer as he prepared to perform his first marriage ceremony. "Your honor," said Mr. D. R. Keith, one of the lawyers present, "I think this occasion should be made as brilliant as possible, and I hope your honor will appoint the attendants."



MRS. ASTOR IN SHOOTING GEAR.

any assemblage. Her favorite costume when on gunning bent is supplemented by leggings of like material. Style and comfort are combined in the loose-fitting Norfolk jacket, coming down well over the hips, and fashioned upon the same plan as that worn by men. Under this she dons a silk negligee shirt, of contrasting hue or in varying tones of delicate tints. Alpine is the preferred hat, and her shoes are square toed and broad soled, harmonizing in color with the charming shooting frock. Trap shooting trains the eye, and is regarded as a superior nerve tonic. The practice is said to develop the nerves better than the use of dumbbells or the exercise of swimming. When the sports-woman's eye has attained such a degree of accuracy and her nerves a condition of steadiness that she is sure of her "bird" regardless of the trap or the angle from which it is sprung, she is ready for wing shooting—or a burglar.

Process of Making Hairpins. For ages the English and French controlled the manufacture of hairpins, and it is only within the last twenty years that the goods have been produced in other countries to any extent. The machinery used is of a delicate and intricate character, as the prices at which the pins are sold necessitate the cheapest and most rapid progress, which can only be procured by automatic machines. The wire is made expressly for the purpose and put up in large coils, which are placed in a clamp and so carried to the machine while being straightened. This machine cuts, bends and by a delicate and instantaneous process sharpens the points. Running at full speed, it will turn out 120 hairpins every minute. To economize, it is necessary to keep the engines going day and night. The difficult part of the work is in the enameling, which is done by dipping the pins in a preparation and baking in an oven. It is here that the most constant and careful attention is required, as the pins must be absolutely smooth and the enamel have a perfect polish. The slightest particle of dust causes imperfections and roughness.

Divorce and Insanity. Edgar Saltus, a writer of novels who wants to be called a "generator," and not a "degenerate," has discovered that statistics compiled by the Germans show that insanity is ten times as frequent among divorced people of either sex, as among either those who have remained in a state of single blessedness or have acquired the state of marital happiness. From this, Mr. Saltus argues, that "divorces not only wreck the home, but sometimes wreck the intellect. Human affections are profoundly mysterious; the ties that association weaves are enigmatic realities; and when, through caprice, folly or sin, they are trampled on, it is nature that punishes and the killing of love becomes the killing of reason." Mr. Saltus' phrases sound pretty, but they are the veriest nonsense, written for the purpose of making copy. It is a deliberate putting of the cart before the horse. The German statistics only prove that it is people who are not perfectly sound mentally who marry people they cannot live with happily ever afterward. Sane people have sense enough to marry a compatible companion, and grit enough to "grin and bear it" if they make a mistake.



MADLINE KILPATRICK.

Unabashed. When president of the court of appeal, Lord Esher, who used to keep up a running fire of "chaff" on learned counsel, sometimes got a Roland for his Oliver—as when a young barrister, in the course of argument, stated that no reasonable person could doubt one particular proposition. "But I doubt it very much," said the judge. The youthful advocate, not one whit abashed, replied: "I said no reasonable person, my lord." The Master of the Rolls could only gasp: "Proceed, sir, proceed."

Care of the Clothes at the Seaside. The woman who really succeeds in always looking trim and spruce and stylish at the shore is she who thinks it all carefully out beforehand. In her trunk will be tucked away an iron and a small oil stove ready for use. Whenever the damp sea winds choose to ravage among her pretty things she is a match for them. The arrangement of even the best of summer hotels is adverse to the keeping nice of the summer wardrobe. Every man is privately of the opinion that his wife saves the bulk of her week's housework to do on Sunday morning.

IDLE FARM LANDS.

HOW LARGE ADDITIONAL AREAS CAN BE PROFITABLY UTILIZED.

Protection Needed For American Wool and Sugar—Crops That Ought to Be Produced on American Soil—Great Relief Possible to Farmers.

Please furnish me the following statistics:

- 1. Pounds of wool produced in the United States in 1896.
2. Pounds of wool imported in the shape of scour, unscoured and clothing, all reduced to a scoured basis.
3. Number of sheep a section of average western land will support for one year.
4. Average wool clip per sheep.
5. Price of wool in 1891 and 1896.
6. Domestic production of sugar in 1892, 1895 and 1896.
7. Importation of sugar in pounds in 1892 and 1896.
8. Pounds of cane, beet and sorghum sugar produced per acre.
9. Effect on the Louisiana sugar planters of the Wilson bill.
10. Estimated value of all agricultural products that we import.
11. Estimated increase of agricultural exports to foreign countries under reciprocity and loss to agriculture by its repeal.
I am a farmer, but speak for McKinley.
DAVID C. DILL,
Vermilion, Kan.

1. The quantity of the American wool product for 1896 was 273,474,708 pounds. That of 1895 was 309,748,000 pounds.

2. The quantity of wool imported during the fiscal year ending June 30 was 230,811,473 pounds; of shoddy, rags and waste the quantity was 18,671,109, equal to 55,000,000 pounds of wool; the value of all imported textiles for the 1896 fiscal year was \$53,494,193, equal to 175,000,000 pounds of wool. This makes the imports of foreign wool—in the shape of wool, shoddy and clothing—amount to 460,800,000 pounds of wool.

3. Our own opinion, confirmed by that of several prominent authorities on woolgrowing, is that average land will support one sheep per acre, this including land used in growing hay that is fed to sheep in winter.
4. The average weight of the fleece for the 1895 clip was 6 1/2 pounds per sheep.
5. The average price of wool in 1891 was 17 cents, and in 1895 it was 9 cents per pound. The total farm value of the 1891 clip was \$52,258,256, and of the 1895 clip it was \$26,486,705, a loss of almost one-half. The 1896 figures are not yet available.

If the 460,800,000 pounds of wool imported in the shape of raw material, rags, shoddy and clothing were all produced in the United States, it would need an increase of 72,750,000 sheep to American flocks on the basis of 6 1/2 pounds of wool per sheep, thus occupying as many more acres (72,750,000) of American farm and pasturage lands.

6. The domestic production of cane, beet and sorghum sugar in 1892, 1895 and 1896 was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Cane (pounds), Beet (pounds), Sorghum (pounds). Rows for 1892, 1895, 1896.

*On which bounty was paid.

7. Importation of sugar for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was 3,556,509,165 pounds, and for the 1896 fiscal year it was 3,896,328,557 pounds.

8. The average production of cane sugar per acre is 4,500 pounds; of beet sugar it has been about 1,700 pounds, but should be more.

9. The effect of the Wilson bill upon the Louisiana sugar planters has been a loss of about 1 cent a pound upon every pound of sugar which they have since produced, besides the incalculable losses incurred through delay in the payment of the bounty which had been previously honestly earned.

It has been estimated that, in order to produce the amount of sugar now imported, there would be required 920 beet sugar factories, with a capacity of 350 tons of beets each for every working day of 24 hours. Each factory would work up the product of 2,000 acres of sugar beets, and the 920 factories would utilize the product of 1,840,000 acres. At an average of 10 tons of sugar beets per acre this would equal 18,400,000 tons of beets. The total number of men employed in the factories and in the beetfields would represent a population of about 2,500,000 people.

10. It is impossible to give the exact value of all agricultural products that we import, because they are not all distinctly classified in the statistics of the treasury department. But under the Wilson bill for the 1895 and 1896 fiscal years the value of all articles of food and live animals imported from foreign countries has exceeded \$236,000,000 each year.

11. The exports from the United States to the republics and colonies of Central and South America and to the West Indies increased from \$90,413,516 in 1891 to \$103,413,075 in 1893—a gain of just \$13,000,000. But there was a decrease in our exports to the same countries to \$87,949,564 in 1895, a loss of \$15,000,000 of export trade in two years.

For the 1896 fiscal year, just closed, our exports to similar countries amounted to \$90,278,096, slightly less than in 1890, before we had reciprocity.

If we could only utilize an additional 75,000,000 acres of farm lands in raising all our own sugar and the sheep necessary to supply the quantity of wool that we import in different forms, it can be very readily understood what an impetus would be given to American farming. The area devoted to crops of which we now produce a surplus and in which prices are barely remunerative or entirely unremunerative could be reduced, thus improving the values of such crops, while the general value of farm lands, particularly where sheep and sugar could be raised advantageously, would be greatly enhanced. And

the betterments to the condition of American agriculture are possible and feasible under the policy of protection, which in the interest of our farmers, should be rigidly enforced.

Farmers of the United States can have any excuse for directing their political efforts during the present presidential campaign in a wrong direction. The evidence is so clear and so convincing that Mr. Bryan favors free trade for foreign farm products, while Mr. McKinley believes in protection to our branch of American agriculture and for the products of American farmwork on American farms.

CHALES R. BUCKLAND, Editor American Economist.

WHY WE HAD TO BORROW.

Insufficient Revenues Under the Free Trade To Run the Government.

The deficiency of revenue from July 1, 1898 to July 1, 1896, under Mr. Cleveland's administration amounted to nearly \$140,000,000. The loss in foreign trade since to our favor during 22 months the Wilson tariff, as compared with 22 months of the McKinley tariff, was in excess of \$94,000,000. These two items put up a little more than \$241,000,000. The American Economist, printing these figures, calls attention to the fact that they are but a few mills less than the amount of new debt—\$242,000,000—imposed upon the American people by Mr. Cleveland's administration.

It is a strange thing that under such circumstances intelligent citizens persist in regarding the president's general policies with feelings of admiration. A business man who should destroy his interest-bearing securities and then endeavor to obtain himself with borrowed money would be put under restraint by friends. In what particular is superior wisdom displayed by the rulers of a nation who first throw away wantonly ample revenues from usual sources and then negotiate loans that they may defray the cost of government?

An Irishman—a sharp, shrewd and well read gentleman—recently expressed his sentiments as follows: "Free trade has ruined Ireland, beggared its people and driven the able to exile. It will do the same by the people who adopt it. It is the duty of every Irishman to vote for McKinley, the champion of protection and the foe of British free trade. And any Irishman who will vote for Bryan ought to have written across his forehead in his blood and brimstone, that all people might see it: 'I am no longer an Irishman. I am a traitor to my race as a slave of Great Britain.'"

It is the duty of every American citizen to rise up as a man, unite heart and hand and vote from now on until Nov. 3 for McKinley, the advance agent of prosperity, whose election will bring to the American people a return of good times, plenty of employment, better wages, better markets and happier homes.

The Polite Stand By.

Vote the Republican ticket, stand by the protective policy, stand by American industries, and by that policy which believes in American work for American workers, that believes in American wages for American laborers, that believes in American homes for American citizens. Vote to maintain that system by which you can earn enough not only to give you the comforts of life, but the refinements of life; enough to educate an equip your children, who may not have been fortunate by birth, who may not have been born with a silver spoon in their mouths; enough to enable them in turn to educate and prepare their children for the great possibilities of American life. I am for America because America is for the common people.—Hon. William McKinley.

Free Raw Material Result.

There are 94 wool and worsted mills in the state of Rhode Island, and 58 of them employed 19070 hands when running full time in 1892. It is believed that only 15 out of the 94 mills are now running at all, on full or part time, and that only 2475 hands are earning any wages. This is a free raw material object lesson, the result of free trade in wool, among the woolen and worsted factories.

The Donkey's Fate.



"I Believe in Free Iron Ore."

Of course you do, Mr. Bryan. You want to close up all American iron mines or make American labor work at Europe's pauper prices. It is "immateral" to you whether everybody else in the country starves or not so long as your salary and earnings are secure. Make labor idle and labor cheap—that is always the free trade idea of prosperity.

PROOF FOR FARMERS

LOSS OF PROTECTION THE CAUSE OF CHEAP FARM PRODUCTS.

Tremendous Decrease in Domestic Consumption—Surplus For Export Larger Under Free Trade—Idle Workmen Are Forced to Buy Sparsingly.

Mr. McKinley correctly argues that a law which closes our shops and factories and makes labor idle reduces home consumption of farm products and naturally reduces prices. Mr. Edward Atkinson, a student of the causes of depression, quite agrees in this. He says: "There are now 24,000,000 men, women and children occupied for gain in all the arts on which life depends. If constructive enterprise is paralyzed, as it has been, and only 5 per cent are idle, that means 1,200,000 men out of work and nearly 4,000,000 people suffering want, while the food they would consume chokes the farms with unsalable products. If 10 per cent are idle, 2,400,000 need work, and 7,200,000 people suffer want, while the food rots and wastes in the farmers' bins."

But additional evidence shows how free trade tariff operates to injure the farmer. Our consumption of wheat has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Per capita (Bushels). Rows for 1890, 1894, 1895.

This shows (7.95 divided by 2) that our average per capita consumption of wheat in 1894 and 1895 was a trifle under 4 bushels. This was 33 per cent below the per capita home consumption in 1890, when times were good.

Surely any intelligent farmer ought to be able to understand what that very low consumption of wheat by our people meant in 1894 and 1895. He realized its force in the low price of wheat. Our people were out of employment under the Wilson bill and unable to buy and consume as much as they did in 1890.

With a consumption in 1894 of only about 50 per cent of what it was in 1890, the value of our home market, and labor fully employed, in relation to the price cannot be overlooked. The value of "the markets of the world," supplied largely by Argentina and Russia with cheap wheat, are as nothing compared with our own market. In 1890 wheat was worth 98 cents, in 1893 only 73 cents, and in 1894 only 61 cents, the decline in price being in about the same ratio with the fall in home consumption per capita. This presentation of facts ought to be convincing.

With cheap wheat abroad it is always of prime importance that we maintain by legislation among our own people the highest consuming power, and to do this labor must be employed. Men must earn money in order to be able to buy liberally. The wheels of industry in every direction must be kept in motion, and they cannot be under a tariff that shuts our workshops and invites goods from abroad.

But let us put the same considerations in a slightly different way. In 1890 we exported only a little over 22 per cent of our wheat crop, which surplus must always come into competition with foreign wheat, the price thereof being fixed abroad.

As has been shown, wheat in 1890 was 98 cents. Times were good, and we were able to consume 381,000,000 bushels. In 1894 times were out of joint, and we exported 41 per cent of our wheat because our people were able to buy and consume only 231,000,000 bushels, showing a loss of power among our people, who were out of employment, to consume 150,000,000 bushels compared with 1890, and that additional amount was forced abroad into cheap labor markets known as "the markets of the world." This naturally forced prices down.

What the farmer wants is as heavy and as steady a demand for home consumption as we can give in order to stimulate the employment of our people and their consumptive power. Above all things else, that tends to fix and maintain prices.

President Cleveland's election and the threat of free trade which it carried with it stopped the wheels of industry, threw thousands out of employment, thus reducing their ability to buy and consume. This is the relation, then, between a tariff law and the prices of agricultural products, and it is a factor or issue which cannot be eliminated from the present campaign.

Take corn as another illustration. The price of that cereal in New York in 1890 was 48 cents, in 1893 it was 35, and in 1895 it was only 29 cents. The crop in 1890 was the heaviest the country ever produced, 2,112,000,000 bushels, and we were able to consume 2,009,000,000, showing an enormous consumptive power at home. In 1894, when we produced 1,620,000,000 bushels, we were able to consume only 1,550,000,000 bushels, showing a surplus of 536,000,000 bushels and a loss in power to consume equal to 433,000,000 bushels compared with 1890. If our corn crop of 1894 had reached that of 1890, our surplus in 1894 would have been 560,000,000 bushels. As we export an average of only 2 to 3 per cent of our corn its price is probably regulated by home consumption, and a "surplus" of over 500,000,000, or 70 bushels per capita, naturally affects the price of the entire crop. These facts are too plain to be misunderstood.—E. Ham.

The Hope of the Nation.

The hope of the nation is in the Republican party, whose policies have energized every industry, given life and strength to every production, stimulated labor and capital to their highest endeavors and brought happiness and plenty to every home. All these will surely call back to power this great party in November next, for upon it are centered the hope and the well being of the nation.—Hon. Robert J. Gamble, M. C., of South Dakota.

THOSE WORLD'S MARKETS.

How Farmers Were Fooled as to the Possibility of Their Capture.

In the campaign of 1892 the farmers were urged to overthrow the McKinley tariff—to break down our wall of protection, which, the Democrats told them, prevented the export of American farm products. The wall was broken down, and there has been nothing to hinder farmers from capturing the markets of the world, according to the Democratic free trade theory. With the close of the fiscal year 1896, it is interesting to study the results, comparing them with the first two years of the McKinley protective tariff, as follows:

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Total (Value). Rows for 1891, 1892, Total.

During the two first years of the Democratic free trade Gorman tariff our farmers have exported \$319,027,836 less of American farm products than in the two first years of the McKinley protective tariff.

Under the McKinley tariff, in its first two years, 76.19 per cent of all our exports were farm products. In the two years of the Gorman tariff only 67.875 per cent of our exports have come from our farms.

As the Democrats lied so damnably to farmers in 1892 on the subject of free trade, they are not likely to be any more truthful on any other subject in 1896. It is easy, too, to understand why they won't talk tariff to farmers this year.

The exact statistics of our exports of cereals are as follows:

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF AMERICAN CEREALS.

Table with 4 columns: Crop of 1895, Produced, Exported, Per cent. Rows for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Corn, Totals.

A careful examination of these figures will doubtless be surprising to many farmers who have been loaded up with the Democratic idea of the importance of the foreign market, wherein to sell their staple crops, and find that less than 4 per cent of them are sent abroad.

When farmers recollect that there was a decrease from 5.91 bushels in 1892 down to 4.54 bushels in 1895 in the annual consumption, per capita of our population, of American wheat in the home market and a decrease of 13 1/2 bushels in the per capita consumption of our corn within the same period, they will begin to realize the truth of Mr. McKinley's statement that "prosperity of manufacturers is inseparable from the prosperity of agriculture."

The Keystone of Prosperity.



The Democratic Way.

No transaction in the history of the government invited such adverse criticisms and comments all over the country as the bond transaction in February, 1895. Americans were humiliated to see a syndicate virtually take possession of and enter into a contract to manage the finances of the government for six months. The best opinion of people on this subject was that this government should have made the profit that the syndicate made, and I hold now that the people would have bought bonds from the government just as readily as they did from the syndicate, only the opportunity was not offered them.—Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, United States Senator From West Virginia.

Contrasting Their Methods.

The Republican party for 30 years has constantly reduced the public debt. It has never increased the interest bearing debt, and, if it can have its way, never will. The strange practice or doctrine of increasing the interest bearing public debt of the country came in vogue when the Democratic and Populist parties took full possession of the government in all of its departments.—Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, U. S. Senator From West Virginia.

Too Poor to Smoke.

Internal revenue collections on tobacco have averaged less than \$29,700,000 a year during the last three fiscal years. During the four previous years, 1890-3, the average receipts from this source were more than \$31,900,000 a year, showing a decrease of \$2,700,000 a year under the present administration. Why? Less wages, less smoking.

What We Need.

A successful business man has an annual surplus, not a deficit; so let us try an administration and congress that will do as well by the nation. The country needs just such protection.

Help Our Ships.

National pride, national prestige and national safety demand a respectable merchant marine.

LABOR'S QUESTION.

REPUBLICANS FAVOR THE EXCLUSION OF FOREIGNERS.

Bulk of the Cost of Production Paid to Wage Earners—Labor Gains More Than Capital by Protection—Some Expenses In the Sale of Goods.

1. In what respect does an American protective tariff benefit American labor when foreigners are allowed to come to America every year by the shipload and thereby reduce American wages and throw the American citizen out of employment? 2. If England can manufacture a suit of clothing from labor at 30 cents a day which they can sell for \$2, where is the profit if the same men do the same work in the United States and the manufacturers get \$10 for the same kind of a suit? Is it not the manufacturer who makes the most money out of labor? 3. Does the United States sell its goods as cheaply as they do in England? If not, why employ foreigners in this country to reduce wages of the American citizen and thereby throw Americans out of employment? G. M. ROACH.

Conway Springs, Kan.

1. Foreigners are not coming here now by the shipload, as they used to do, and paupers are no longer permitted to land in the United States, but are returned to the country whence they came. The class of immigrants who came here, as a rule, have done so with the intention of bettering themselves, of becoming American citizens and of working for the higher American wages. Just as soon as it appears that the supply of labor is in excess of the demand, as it has been under the Democratic tariff of 1894, which enables our goods to be made abroad instead of at home, it is then time enough, in our opinion, to exclude foreign labor.

2. We think the price of labor mentioned (30 cents a day) is lower than is paid in England; also that no suit of clothes is sold there for \$2. However, if a similar suit is sold in this country for \$10, at least 75 per cent of that cost has been paid to the American labor employed in its manufacture, thus leaving only \$2.50 with which the manufacturer has to buy his wool, pay interest (which is double the English rate), taxes, allow for wear and tear of machinery, etc. The wholesale and retail merchants, also paying higher interest and higher wages than in England, have to make their profit out of the \$2.50 as well as the manufacturer. The bulk of the cost of production goes to labor. If we reduce this cost to the English level, we can sell as cheaply as they do. But God forbid! The fact that most of the woolen mills in this country are now closed or running only on short time proves that our manufacturers cannot compete with the English manufacturers, paying existing American wages under the present tariff. It is not true that the manufacturer makes the most money. Under protection labor has steadily gained on capital in the division of the united earnings. In 1860 labor received \$44.50 and in 1890 \$54.50 out of each hundred dollars' worth of net products in all industries, while capital had \$55.50 in 1860 and \$45.50 in 1890. Labor advanced from \$289 to \$485, or 70 per cent, while capital went from \$361 to \$408, an advance of only 40 per cent. This shows a difference in favor of labor of 30 per cent. Another point is that labor employed here is a consumer of our domestic products.

3. We believe that, quality for quality, American goods are sold as cheaply in the United States as English goods are in England. The question of restricting immigration is now receiving the earnest consideration of Republican politicians, the Immigration Restriction league having already been organized in Brooklyn. Its idea is to stimulate the formation of similar bodies throughout the United States. Mr. W. H. Allen of 185 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, who is chairman of the most important committee of that league, will gladly supply any information as to its proposed functions. Its ideas are good, and, if carefully and conservatively put into operation, they will have the support of all good Republicans, especially because fully 30 per cent of American wage earners are idle owing to the existence of a Democratic free trade tariff.

For Labor to Decide.

Whenever the workmen of the United States—I mean skilled and unskilled laboring men; whenever they are ready to work for the same wages, the same low wages that are paid their rivals on the other side, their rivals in England, in Germany, in Belgium and in France, engaged in the same occupation; whenever they are ready for that, which I hope and believe will never be—then we are ready for the free trade doctrines of the Democratic party. It is a question that addresses itself to the bone and sinew of the United States. It is a question for the workmen to determine.—Hon. William McKinley.

The Fate of Bryan.

One of the great lessons of history is that agriculture cannot rise to its highest perfection and reach its fullest development without the aid of commerce, manufactures and mechanical arts. All are essential to the healthy growth and highest advancement of the others. The progress of one insures the prosperity of another. There are no conflicts; there should be no antagonisms. They are indispensable to each other. Whatever restores one is certain to cripple the rest.—Hon. William McKinley.

The Needs of Agriculture.

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Tree Traders at Heart.

One fact must not be lost sight of in this campaign. The party that nominated Bryan at Chicago is the same party which is responsible for the enactment of the Wilson-Gorman bill and for all the distress and disaster which have grown out of that tariff reform legislation. It is the party of free trade still, and, if successful at the next election, it will go on with its work of industry destroying tariff reform.

And Free Trade Too.

There are more ways to destroy this government than by war. Congress can destroy its credit, and then the government.—Hon. Stephen B. Elkins.

THE BUSINESS OF BANKS.

Under Free Trade There is a Small Demand For Money to Invest.

The rise and fall of the business of the national banks of the United States is very clearly shown by this official statement of their loans and discounts:

NATIONAL BANKS' LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1880, 1884, 1891, 1892, 1896.

Last July the amount of money on loan by all the national banks was, excepting the panic period in 1893, lower than at any of the given dates since 1889.

Bankers may shout for a political currency campaign as much as they like, but just as long as American labor is compulsorily idle through the lack of a protective tariff policy then just so long will there be a lighter demand for money on the part of merchants and manufacturers.

Bankers should note that the loans of last July were \$200,000,000 less than in 1892. If this additional sum were only placed at interest today at 5 per cent, the national banks would be earning at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year more than they are now earning. Won't bankers reflect upon the cause and effect? They have had some hard knocks lately.

Where Are We At?



Why, Woolgrowers, Why?

Why should the wool producers of this country be compelled to compete with the cheap labor, the cheap production, and the cheap rents of foreign countries? Why compel our people to compete with this character of labor in South America, where are produced over 460,000,000 pounds of wool annually? Why should we be called on to compete with the woolgrowers of Australia, where the sheep grazing lands cost little if anything more than a cent per acre and where the output of wool annually is over 600,000,000 pounds? Or with Russia, where labor is paid less than one-tenth of what it is in America and where the annual output of wool is over 350,000,000 pounds? Or why, I ask, should we be called upon to compete with southern Africa, Turkey and Asia, where the price of labor in the matter of wool production is less than one-fifth that in America?—Senator Mitchell of Oregon.

Bryan Shirked Details.

A character sketch of Candidate Bryan by one of his friends in a prominent magazine contains this: "It is no surprise to learn from his early friend in the law school that he was inclined to shirk study of the details of a law and practice, but was always a close student of Blackstone and of commentaries on the constitution. No, it is no surprise to learn that Mr. Bryan shirked details—at least not to any one who has read Mr. Bryan's speeches on the tariff. Details are not for him. Facts do not attract nor figures please him. Such things as details and facts do not work well in the cause of tariff reform. Generalities are more prominently in use there."

Truest American Policy.

That is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American capital and American labor and best sustain the whole population. With me it is a fundamental axiom, it is interwoven with all my opinions, that the great interests of the country are united and inseparable; that agriculture, commerce and manufactures will prosper together or languish together, and that all legislation is dangerous which proposes to benefit one of these without looking to consequences which may fall on the others.—Daniel Webster in House of Representatives, April 2, 1834.

The Needs of Agriculture.

One of the great lessons of history is that agriculture cannot rise to its highest perfection and reach its fullest development without the aid of commerce, manufactures and mechanical arts. All are essential to the healthy growth and highest advancement of the others. The progress of one insures the prosperity of another. There are no conflicts; there should be no antagonisms. They are indispensable to each other. Whatever restores one is certain to cripple the rest.—Hon. William McKinley.

Tree Traders at Heart.

One fact must not be lost sight of in this campaign. The party that nominated Bryan at Chicago is the same party which is responsible for the enactment of the Wilson-Gorman bill and for all the distress and disaster which have grown out of that tariff reform legislation. It is the party of free trade still, and, if successful at the next election, it will go on with its work of industry destroying tariff reform.

And Free Trade Too.

There are more ways to destroy this government than by war. Congress can destroy its credit, and then the government.—Hon. Stephen B. Elkins.



SUPPLEMENT.

HAS GOLD APPRECIATED?

If It Has Not, What is All This Fuss About, Anyway?

It must be conceded at the outset that there is not much in any per capita argument. The populists and inflationists never weary of talking about "per capita," and yet there is almost no relationship existing between the number of people and the volume of money required. The relation is between the volume of money and the volume of business; the stability of credit and the profitability of enterprise; the standard of living and the ability to earn; the customs of the people and the use of facilities of exchange. These things conspire to regulate the volume of money required to do business with, and not the birth and death rate, or "per capita."

And yet, to satisfy those who place their faith in "per capita," it will not be out of place to call attention to the fact that fifty years ago the population of the world was estimated to be 1,000,000,000 of human souls. It is now estimated to be 1,500,000,000. In 1850 the world's stock of gold, coined and uncoined, was estimated to be 3620 tons, and a good many tons have been added to the stock since 1850. Therefore, while the world's population has increased one-half, the world's stock of gold has increased 2 1/2 times.

There is this important difference between people and precious metals—while some people are being born into the world, others are dying out of it; but all the metal taken out of the ground is husbanded with the greatest care, and so all that is mined one year is added to the world's stock for previous years, very slight deductions having to be made on account of wear and tear. It takes 1000 years to wear silver money entirely out, and 5000 years to wear out gold money entirely. Look at the proposition another way. In 1850, according to Mulhall, the world's stock of gold, coined and uncoined, amounted to \$2,500,000,000. Taking his figures for 1890 and adding the gold mined since then, the world's stock of gold, coined and uncoined, approximates \$7,000,000,000; or, while the world's population was increasing one-half, the world's stock of gold, coined and uncoined, increased two and four-fifths times.

It is true that the two estimates above made do not exactly agree, but the world's books are not kept with entire exactness, and statisticians differ somewhat, but no statistician of repute will give figures varying materially from those given above.

Try one more test: human labor. Taking eleven classes of workmen and the wages they received in 1840 and 1890, it is found that the average rate of wages in those callings advanced from \$1.30 in gold at the former date to \$2.37 at the latter; or that a laborer could earn nearly twice as much gold in 1890 as, in the same number of hours or days, another workman could have earned fifty years before.

Yet again it is admitted by the best champions of silver at home and abroad that the annual average production of gold equals 34 per cent of the stock of gold on hand in the world, while the world's population increases at nothing like the same ratio.

Therefore, if there is anything at all in the per capita theory of money, which the popocratic papers and speakers never tire of asserting that there is, then the per capita aggregation is estopped by its own argument from declaring that gold has appreciated in value. In fact, the per capita argument proves that gold has fallen in value, because its production has increased faster than population.

What the Matter Was.

Not long since a stockman in one of the grazing districts of California was lifting up his voice in favor of free silver because the people did not have money enough to buy his beef with and prices had gotten so low that it did not pay to raise cattle. When asked if the reduction in the tariff rate by the Wilson bill might not have something to do with reducing the price of his steers he had to acknowledge that he knew nothing at all about the tariff on cattle, how much it was or if there had ever been any. He was shown a copy of the Wilson law with its tariff rate of 20 per cent ad valorem, amounting to 40 cents to \$2 per head, and then was shown the McKinley law imposing a tariff rate of \$10 per head on cattle one year old and over and \$2 per head on calves less than a year old and it was to him as a revelation. Those figures represented almost the exact fall of prices of which he complained. He admitted that if the people had money enough to buy and consume the tens of thousands of cattle brought in from the vast ranges of Mexico they might, if the Mexican cattle had kept out, have rustled up a little more money and bought his at a better price. That man now wears a McKinley button and will vote the Republican ticket straight. He was a sensible man but there were a few things he did not know and when he came to know them he got on the right side. And so thousands of American voters are doing every day.

That Spike Team.

The criminals are all the Presidents, from Jefferson to Garfield; all the Cabinet officers, from Hamilton to John A. Bates; all the mighty men of debate, from Madison, Webster and Clay to Lincoln and Blaine. And who are their judges and executioners? This famous spike team, which is careering and cavorting about the country—the wild broncho of Nebraska in the lead; the staid, slow-gaited, church-going, broken-winded Puritan nag from Maine at the wheel, and his mate, the untamed colt from Georgia, trying not to pull the wagon, but to kick the stuffing out of the Puritan.—Chauncey Depew.

The Dollar You Have.

Somewhere in this country of ours, outside the United States treasury, there are, or were on the 30th day of June last, silver or paper representatives of silver money \$443,435,312. Suppose that Mr. Bryan's prophecies in relation to silver prove to be as faulty in their fulfillment as his prophecies in relation to the tariff made four years ago, and free coinage undertaken by this country alone does not advance the price of silver to a 16 to 1 parity with gold, then what?

The government will have receded from its declared intention to maintain all of its kinds of money at a parity. The passing of a free coinage act of itself repeals the former declaration, for the one act would be inconsistent with the other. This is conceded by all parties. A bullion owner simply takes his silver to the mint and has returned to him the same, or an equal quantity of silver, coined into dollars which must go forth on their own merits without a government pledge for their redemption in anything.

Now, these dollars will be just like the \$443,435,312 already in circulation; they will be, and the government parity pledge will be knocked out from under both of them. They will be worth just as much as so much uncoined bullion and no more. What will silver bullion be worth? If it comes to be worth \$1.29 per ounce no harm will be done; but if it is worth only what silver is worth at the time this is written (64 1/2 cents an ounce), then \$221,717,656, or just one-half of the silver money now in circulation among our people will perish as effectually as if sunk in the midst of the sea. And this money, being the "poor man's money," is supposed to be in the hands of the poor!

This is only a part, a very small part of the wager which the Bryanite theorists are staking on their opinion that free coinage by this country alone will raise the world's stock and the world's product of silver to a parity with gold. Are not the chances desperate? Does this sort of venture commend itself to any prudent man?

"Settle their Coffee."

You know how it is. You have camped out enough for that if you have not learned it at home, but you can't settle coffee as long as you keep it boiling. You have got to take it off the fire, put a dash of cold water into it and set it away—then it will settle.

The trouble with this country, the thing which makes times hard and money scarce is that it is all riled up. Things are all kept boiling too much. The grounds are not permitted to settle, and just as long as this agitation is kept up money will be scarce, industry will lag, times will be hard and the people will suffer. The agitators are the ones who are doing it. "Settle their coffee for them."

What this country needs is another Waterloo such as Greeley suffered in 1872, with Mr. Bryan and his non-descript aggregation officiating in the capacity of vanquished. The victory of Republicanism, of protection and sound money, needs to be overwhelming, the coffee of the opposition needs to be effectually settled, and then good times will come again because the people will see that the country has entered upon a known policy that will also be a continuing policy. Agitation will cease. People will commence to improve their condition and an era of prosperity will be ushered in that will last for a decade.

But if the Republicans win by only a scratch, while a certain measure of confidence will be regained and business will improve, their will still be agitators and agitation, boiling and bubbling, and our "coffee" will not settle. Therefore Republicans should do all in their power to "settle the coffee" of the opposition once and for all. It can be done if every Republican will do his duty.

Silent Silver Votes.

The claim is put forward by the popocrats that many thousands of laboring men, many of them wearing McKinley badges and marching in McKinley processions, are nevertheless going, on election day, to drop into the ballot-box silent silver votes. To believe this is to believe that the laboring men of America are dishonest, to believe that they are cowardly, and to believe that they are fools. Therefore every such allegation is a triple insult to the laboring people of this country. Whether protection protects the farmer or not, whether it protects the professional class or not, anyhow there is not and has never been any question that it does protect the workman. Whether a cheap dollar is the best dollar for the farmer or not may be a question for debate, but there can be no question that the man who works for wages wants the best dollar there is going. This allegation of infidelity and imbecility on the part of American workmen is unjust and untrue.

Just now the Populists are claiming that Mr. Bryan is a Populist and the Democrats are claiming that he is a Democrat. After election the Populists will claim that Bryan always was a Democrat, and the Democrats will denounce him as having been nothing but an ordinary calamity howling Populist who had stolen the livery of Democracy for masquerading purposes. Oh, what a difference on the morning after election!

Silver and gold are used as money because they are valuable (precious metals), and they are not precious metals because they are used as money. A great many people get the cart before the horse. Bryan does.

Honest Dishonesty.

The above caption may impress the reader as being a contradiction in terms, but it is not. This wonderful campaign has brought to light a great number of strange contradictions, and it is not surprising that we should find a great many honest men supporting a most dishonest policy.

It is not charged by Republicans that the people who support the Bryanite policy in this campaign are dishonest. It is not charged by them that Mr. Bryan is dishonest, save as every man with demagogic proclivities is dishonest in so far as he indulges such proclivities; and Mr. Bryan, in his anxiety for high office, has indulged his besetting weakness rather far.

Most of the champions of the popocratic policy are admittedly honest and sincere, and yet that policy itself is not honest. If put in operation it will work a wrong to every holder of a life insurance policy (and there are ten million such holders); it will work a wrong to every savings bank depositor; to every worker upon a salary or for wages, and to every debtor who owes a gold obligation, as all debtors in California do. The effect of the free coinage of silver by this country alone will be to rob all these people of a part of their property, and to rob them is dishonest.

It is the intent which makes the act morally honest or dishonest; but it is the effect, which robs or does not rob, which characterizes the policy as honest or dishonest, and therefore we have the spectacle of many honest people zealously favoring a most dishonest policy.

In just so far as the value of the silver dollar falls below a parity with the gold dollar—whether it be 50 per cent, 25 per cent, or even 10 per cent—in just so far the free coinage policy will prove itself to be a dishonest policy, a policy of robbery and deceit. By its fruits it must be judged.

But there are many thousands of advocates of the free coinage policy who can lay no claim to honesty. They are those who are striving to "work" the Government for their own private advantage in making a better market for their bullion, or are "working" the people under a shibboleth for which they care nothing that they may obtain offices which they are unworthy to fill. To these may be added a large number of debtors who hope, through the free coinage of silver, to so inflate the currency that they will be able to square with their creditors by paying them dollars of less value than the dollars they received. This is dishonest—it is stealing.

Let it be borne in mind, therefore, that it is not, as alleged, charged by Republicans that all followers of popocracy are dishonest, but only that the popocratic policy is a dishonest policy. The fruit will indubitably be after the kind of the seed sown, and the seed sown is the very germ of deceit and dishonor, individual and national.

A Little Tempest.

When you see a lot of people tumbling over each other to get from under something, the idea suggests itself to your mind that there is danger suspended over their heads. At St. Louis a little while ago there was a run on the United States Sub-Treasury for gold. People who had gold certificates or treasury notes took them there to get the coin, and they took the coin to the safe deposit vaults and locked it up. What made them do it? Why, a rumor that Hanna had given up the fight and had admitted that Bryan would be elected. Of course it was a canard, and to show their belief in McKinley's election and the triumph of sound money, a lot of bankers took their gold to Uncle Sam and exchanged it for paper money. That settled that panic.

Now the whole world knows that the one thing needful for the restoration of good times is the restoration of confidence, and how can confidence be restored by electing to office a man, a mere rumor of whose probable election produces panic wherever that rumor is believed to have foundation in fact. A rumor that McKinley's election had been conceded would not make anybody panic. Even the popocrats would breathe easier when assured of the fact. The popocratic office hunters might feel blue, but the people would not. They would breathe easier, eat heartier, sleep sounder, and feel happier. What worked harm in St. Louis would work harm, in calculable harm, everywhere. There is no question about that.

Vote for the return of confidence and commercial stability. Vote against any more experiments. This country has experimented too much already.

Another Bryanite Prophecy.

If it comes into power in all of the departments of this government it will not destroy industry; it will not injure labor, but it will save to the man who produces the wealth of this country a larger proportion of that wealth. It will bring prosperity and joy and happiness, not to the few, but to every one, without regard to situation or condition.

The foregoing is one of those rapturous perorations which the popocratic candidate loves to deliver himself of, and this specimen was delivered in Congress in 1892. Well, in the course of human events the Democratic party came into power in all the departments of government, and what did it do to industry? It paralyzed it. What did it do to labor? It threw it out of employment so that free soup-houses had to be established to take it through the succeeding winter without starvation.

What wealth producer has got his "larger portion" of the wealth he produced than he used to get before the Democratic party came into power? Has anybody seen any "prosperity, joy and happiness without regard to situation or condition" as a result of Democratic accession to office? And yet the man who got off the above prophecy in 1892 is still prophesying, and there are those who stake their money or hope of employment or nation's welfare on his prophecy. It beats the world.

Too Much By-and-By.

It is related that once upon a time a boom-town speculator took a wealthy Chinaman out to look at some property he had to sell, and expatiating on its advantages from a speculative point of view, declared that by-and-by there would be a beet-sugar factory over there; and on the other hand, there would be a new railroad right along that line, and by-and-by a water ditch would be built for the irrigation of the tract, and by-and-by the adjacent tracts would all be made to blossom as the rose.

The Chinaman listened, but a look of disgust overspread his features with each "by-and-by," until at last he cut them short by angrily exclaiming, "Me no like; too much by-and-by." That sale of sage-brush and greasewood was not made.

And so with the Bryanite arguments for votes. There is too much by-and-by depending upon them. By-and-by, when Bryan is elected, there will be a panic. By-and-by the panic will pass away, leaving us feeling glad we got hurt—we will feel so much better after we are done aching. Of course, gold will be withdrawn from circulation at first, but by-and-by silver will be put in circulation in place of it; by-and-by silver will rise all over the world to a parity with gold at 16 to 1; by-and-by there will be plenty of work, and wages will rise; by-and-by our debts will be paid with 50-cent dollars, and the borrower will dictate terms to the lender by-and-by. Voters, there is "too much by-and-by" to this. It savors too much of a boom-town prospect.

The election of McKinley will make good times now—the very next day after election, if the election be decisive. Confidence will be restored; the integrity of the nation will be re-established; capital will seek investment; labor will be set at work; the people will begin to consume; prices of staple commodities will rise because consumption will be greater—not by-and-by, but at once, instanter, the very day and the very hour that the result is known, and we will not have to wait to have a panic and get over it—not have to wait until the "sweet by-and-by" for better times.

Six Hundred Million Workers.

Asia has six hundred millions of people in its working population. The entire population is greatly in excess of this number, but these are those only who work that they may live. Children work in Asia universally, and so do women. To transport the product of these workers to San Francisco costs less than to transport the same products from San Francisco by rail to Red Bluff or Bakersfield, and the wages of all these Asiatic producers are so low that an American workman or woman earns more in a week than an Asiatic laborer earns in a year, and he spends more in the support of his family in a week than an Asiatic spends in a year. A Chinese in his own country can support his family at the standard of living they are used to having on a wage of a dollar and a half a month. Between this horde of cheap labor and the American workman there rises up a protective tariff policy, and that only. This policy the popocratic organization assails and tries to tear down, and Mr. Bryan denounces it as "the most vicious political principle that ever cursed this nation." The Republican party stands by the protective principle and declares that American workmen shall not be degraded to the Asiatic standard, either of wages or of money in which the wages are paid. Which party, think you, gentle reader, is the friend of the man who works? The party which tries to tear down the tariff wall which protects you from Asiatic competition and cheap money, or the party that strives to raise that wall higher and give you an honest dollar for your work?

Why Was It?

During the ten years previous to the perpetration of that "crime of '73," there was mined in this country silver to the value of \$146,000,000, and yet not 20 per cent of that silver was taken to the mints to be coined, although there was free coinage of silver in this country at that time and its coinage was unlimited. Why was this? Simply because the silver was worth more elsewhere in the markets of the world, and it went where it was worth most. Why, then, if we by law make silver worth more in our country than it is worth in the countries where it is, will it not leave those countries and come to ours, the same as it did leave ours and go to theirs? Why will not the same commercial laws which held good prior to 1873 hold good now? They will. To pretend that they will not is to discredit the intelligence of the American voter whose vote the pretender seeks to influence.

The Bryanite campaign is not a campaign for the free coinage of silver. It is a campaign for free devilry, for freedom to upset and destroy, and to produce social chaos. That is the spirit in which Bryan is now appealing very distinctly. As Sam Small said, the brains of the country are against him and he knows it. Hence he is addressing himself to the insanity and the turbulence of the enemies of social order. He is now in his true place, fortunately for the public understanding of his character, and the ends for which he is working.—New York Sun.

The difference between Bryan and Tom Watson and Pitchfork Tillman is that these two worthies speak right out in meeting, declaring the issue to be a sectional issue, while Bryan keeps mum on that side of the house, and uses only the mass-against-class "racket." Of the two, the Watson-Tillman sort of campaign is the more honest and the less dangerous. Experience has shown that the Union cannot be destroyed, but it has not shown that it could survive a reign of anarchy, with the hand of every man raised against his neighbor.

Yeoman vs. Hayseed.

Prior to the greenback craze the early seventies the word "hard" was seldom or never seen or heard. In those old days the farmers of Africa were regarded as the mainstay of the country, and so they are still those who look beneath the surface of things and have taken cognizance of the essential elements of strength in a robble; and yet there has come to be a certain element of levity in the treatment of the farming class that is laughable. In the old days they were added as the "honest yeomanry of Africa," and "yeoman" was always proud title, for it meant free-born. Later years, in caricature and so, the American farmer has come to be often referred to as "Old Hayseed," is unfortunate. It is greatly to be regretted that this change has come to pass, for we unto America when that nation's keeping is entrusted chiefly any other class than that of the free-owning, home-loving tillers of the soil.

And yet this change is without its adequate cause. The great off of western farmers into the penback epidemic which prevailed disastrously in the west during the seventies, discredited the judgment and sagacity of the western farmers in the eyes of the world, and the rage and fury of populism has acted in more strongly in aggravating this unfortunate tendency.

Is it not time to turn this tendency in another and better direction? Is it not the duty of the more prudent among farmers to so assert themselves that the more vociferous and big-headed of their calling shall not credit the whole agricultural brotherhood in the eyes of the world? It will seem so, and this occasion is a fitting opportunity. The country is confronted with an issue which will decide the prudent from the imprudent, the careful and calculating from the heedless and thoughtless, the men of strength from the men of weakness, the solid men from the incapacious enthusiasts.

Those who are managing the hosts of disorder and degeneracy are confidently counting on success coming to their standard through discontent among the farmers alike, and the Republican party is looking to the great agricultural fraternity, the strength with which to save the country from national dishonor and the people from financial ruin.

Those who, like William McKinley, know where the souls of national power are, know that it was not the farmers who overthrew the Republican policy four years ago, and they have unbounded faith that the farmers of America will return the Republican party to power and gain it in putting things to rights again but the opportunity to return to their inheritance and again be foreveglashed as honest yeomanry of America, in place of "Old Hayseed" as tyfying the American farmer in the political life of the nation, is one that could not be lost.

How to Make Money Cheap.

There are those who wish cheap money. They main in that an American dollar is too hard to get, that it is too good a dollar, and they want a poorer and cheaper dollar. They are mistaken about the American dollar being too good. There was never yet too good a dollar. If you want a dollar that will be a good dollar in your hands it must have been equally as good a dollar in the hands of the one from whom you got it, and must be equally good in the hands of the one to whom you will give it for something you want. It can not be good for you and bad for every one else. Now, money is worth what it commands when put at interest, and the interest rate depends chiefly upon the character of the security offered. If the security is gilt-edged, if there is no question of its safety, the interest rate will be low; but if there is risk of depreciation or of repudiation, the amount of that risk will be measured by an advanced rate of interest. It has been so always and will continue to be so always. Therefore the only way to make money cheap is to make it secure; to guarantee that when money is borrowed, as good money will be returned as was gotten. That will make money cheap to the man who needs it to improve with—to open mines or start factories, to hire labor or buy gain, or to build the Valley railroad to a connection with the Santa Fe system at Mohave. The election of McKinley and a sweeping triumph of the Republican party stands for national honesty, for business fidelity, for the best (and therefore the cheapest) dollar on this earth, for that security of repayment and stability of enterprise which will assure the people the only sort of cheap money which will be cheap to them—money that can be had at a low rate of interest. Vote for McKinley.

The panic of 1893 was a world-wide panic. There is scarcely a country that did not feel its baneful effects. It was severest in Australia and America, but it was severe also in Europe; yet it has passed in Europe, passed in Australia and everywhere else except in the United States. It would have passed here and things would have gotten on a better basis a year ago had not the silver agitation kept up. Cheap money fanaticism is costing this country dearly, and it will continue to absorb the substance of the people so long as it is kept up. Stop it.

If by mere fiat—whether it be fiat to the extent of 50 cents or to the extent of 100 cents—if the Government by a mere fiat of Congress can make money, then all the work of Washington and all Jefferson, Hamilton and Clay, and all the financiers and statesmen of this country was mere idleness and folly. But their work was not idle or foolish. The Government can not create something out of nothing, and the man of the party that teaches that doctrine teaches a false doctrine.—William McKinley.

McKinley Favored Silver.

I have always been in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of the silver product of the United States, and have so voted on at least two occasions during the time I have been in public life.

So wrote William McKinley in 1890, and a number of the popocratic papers and speakers have undertaken to make it appear that Major McKinley's present stand on the money question is inconsistent and disingenuous. The injustice of such a claim becomes apparent when we reflect that in 1890 the experiment of coining the American silver product had not been tried, and it was the consensus of public opinion that it could be ventured upon with safety.

Since then the experiment has been tried and has failed, and yet it is possible that such failure was chiefly owing to a disastrous tariff measure and general imbecility on the part of the political party in power; that under a perpetuation of the Republican policy of protection and national faith the United States could have continued indefinitely to coin the silver product of American mines, though it might have been necessary to withdraw paper bills of lower denominations, in order to make room for a silver circulation.

It is not contended that Major McKinley is infallible; that he was never mistaken in his life, or never had occasion to change his opinions. Rather, it is maintained by his champions that he is a man of unceasing growth and progressiveness; that he watches closely the trend of affairs, and learns every day. It would be strange if such a man should not be able to learn something in six years, especially years of such fullness of experience as the last six years have been.

Bryan and his associates are hard up indeed for material to work on when they are forced to make so much of so little.

Fluidity of Capital.

Capital is fluid. Capital is not retained anywhere by boundaries or within three marine leagues of any shore. It goes where it is wanted. It goes where it will be safe from confiscation, safe from repudiation and safe from depreciation. Millions of American money have been invested in Mexico, and if American capital can not be safely and profitably employed in America it will, like English capital, go where it will be safe and can be profitably employed. A lender may take advantage of the necessities of a borrower and extort usury from him; but no would-be borrower ever yet took advantage of the necessities of a lender and extorted from him a lower rate of interest than he was minded to take. The world is wide, and capital is wanted for developing the resources of all countries, and the lender may lend where he will. Is it well, then, for us in California, who require so much capital to develop our resources, to vote for any national scheme of repudiation? Is it well for us to vote for anything which will tend to frighten capital away? Do we not need rather to attract it here, to assure its safety and an honest accounting for it? Then stand by McKinley and Hobart. Their election by a substantial majority, by such a majority as will vindicate the faith of the nation, will not only keep American capital at home and set it to work, but it will bring capital from elsewhere to aid us in the development of our resources. Vote for McKinley.

Celebrated Criminals.

It has been declared by the popocratic aggregation that the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars was and is a crime. Bryan has so declared and every Bryanite has repeated the charge with wearisome iteration. The Congress of the United States, without regard to party, joined, in 1873, in the commission of this crime of that memorable year.

But that was not the first time that crime was committed. Jefferson committed it in 1806, and it stood committed for thirty straight years through seven and a half administrations, without a break—Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, all guilty. Van Buren was also guilty for two years. A very distinguished list of enemies to their country, to be sure! A fine galaxy of state criminals!

Opposed by Bond Syndicates.

"I am glad to have the bond syndicates against me, because when I am elected they will not come down and try to get me to sell bonds to them at \$1.04 when they are worth \$1.13. But I notice this, my friends, that the people who have left the Democratic party do not give their real reasons for leaving; in fact, I may be wrong to say that they have left the party. They have been dragged out of the party by the great corporation interests that run them.—Bryan at Sioux Falls.

Well, what sort of administration was it that worked that bond deal? It was Democratic. Who helped to elect that ticket with his voice, promising great things on the stump if the people would only take four years more of Grover, and then traitorously slipped in a vote for James B. Weaver? That was Bryan. Do you want a man for president who uses his eloquence on the stump for one man and then votes for another? Bryan did that four years ago.

No man ever made or created money. It is beyond the power of Legislature and Congress. Money is not something that man can create. Money is something that does not have to be redeemed. Money is the redeemer. Anything that has to be bolstered up with the promise of an individual or a nation is not money. A nation can no more create money by law than it can create corn and wheat and barley by law. And the promise to pay money is no nearer money than a bill of fare is a dinner.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

There never was a Republican purpose that did not seek the honor and integrity of the United States.—William McKinley.

Free trade and free silver are the false friends of labor.—William McKinley.

WEARY WALKERS FAVOR THE BRYAN PLATFORM.



BRYAN AND BANKS.

EFFECT OF HIS FREE TRADE POLICY IN HIS OWN STATE.

Over 15,000 Savings Banks Closed Under Democracy—Nebraskans Withdraw \$3,000,000 to Keep From Starving—Facts Bryan Won't Talk About.

When you were a member of congress, Mr. Bryan, in 1892, you said:

"The cities of Lincoln and Omaha have grown more rapidly in the last ten years than any manufacturing city in the east."

This was a big claim to make, Mr. Bryan. But perhaps you were right. You had seen Lincoln, Omaha and the whole of your own state grow and prosper under the Republican policy of protection. It was at the height of its prosperity under McKinley protection in 1892, when you spoke those words. The official statement of the savings banks of Nebraska, specially reported by the secretary of the state banking board, Mr. R. H. Townley, proves it. There were then 27,012 depositors, with \$5,477,572.08 to their credit, an average deposit of \$202.78, in Nebraska.

But how is it today, Mr. Bryan? Why so silent now upon the rapid growth of Lincoln and Omaha? In all of your speeches you have not once referred to this subject. Have you, since 1892, become oblivious to the prosperity that envelops Nebraska? Has the plethora of wealth there overwhelmed you? Have you become too modest to speak of it?

What do the savings banks of Nebraska say now, Mr. Bryan? Barely three months ago, on July 1, 1896, there were only 11,870 accounts of depositors in the Nebraska savings banks, a decrease of 15,142 accounts in four years. Mr. Bryan, a decrease of 60 per cent in the number of people who have been able to save a little money in one of those two cities of Nebraska which, under protection, had "grown more rapidly in the last ten years (up to 1892) than any manufacturing city in the east."

How do you account for this fact, Mr. Bryan—that 15,142 of the people of Nebraska have been compelled to withdraw all their savings in the last four years? What did these savings amount to, Mr. Bryan? In 1892 the sum of \$5,477,572.08 of hard earned money had been put away. But this year, three months ago, these savings had dwindled away to only \$2,406,855.55. The large sum of \$3,070,656.73 has been withdrawn by the depositors, Mr. Bryan, since the country passed into the hands of a Democratic administration and since the enactment of that free trade tariff for which you voted in 1894.

You are now the leader of Democracy, Mr. Bryan. You want absolute free trade, which would compel the withdrawal of every dollar on deposit in the savings banks of Nebraska, the closing of the remaining 11,870 accounts and the shutting of the doors of the savings banks. You say that protection is "a vicious principle." Yet it enabled the people of Nebraska to save money and enabled its largest cities to grow "more rapidly than any manufacturing city in the east."

The Gorman tariff, for which you voted, and which is far too high to suit your free trade ideas, has wiped out 15,142 savings banks accounts and compelled the withdrawal of \$3,070,656.73, so that your fellow citizens, their wives and families might keep from starving. The Wilson bill would have done far worse than this, and you even considered that bill as being "far too high." If you had your way, Mr. Bryan, with absolute free trade, you would have ruined and brought to starvation every living soul in Nebraska, and everywhere else for that matter.

You pose as and profess to be a friend of the people, Mr. Bryan, but you are not. You are either a hypocrite or a scoundrel, a fool or a knave. Think this over, Mr. Bryan. Try and figure how many votes you deserve to get in Nebraska or anywhere else. A man who votes as you did, to ruin the prosperity of his own state, won't hesitate to inflict similar disaster upon any other part of the country. And you have done this. Above all, Mr. Bryan, paste these figures in your hat. Keep them for ready reference when you next address an audience in Nebraska:

STATEMENT OF NEBRASKA SAVINGS BANKS. Period. Number of depositors. Amount of deposits. Protection, 1892... 27,012 \$5,477,572.08 First step to free trade, 1896... 11,870 2,406,855.55

Loss Bryan voted for... 15,142 \$3,070,656.73

If you should be away from home, in some other state, pull out the figures all the same and tell your audience what you have done for Nebraska. Give them the proof from the savings banks statistics of your own state. Then ask them if they will vote for you.

What England Did. The real, true, honest fact is that the reason of the decadence of our commercial marine is because we have not "protected" and encouraged it. England has protected and encouraged hers.

Interest on the Public Debt.

Fiscal year. Amount. 1893... \$35,325,435.50 1892... 23,378,119.23 Democratic annual increase... \$12,000,000.27

POOR MAN'S DINNER PAIL.

Some Reasons Why It Has Been Dropped From Discussion.

We have not heard so much lately about the "poor man's dinner pail" as we used to hear in 1892 from our free trade friends. One reason for this is that the "poor man" has found out that his dinner pail as well as other tinware was just as cheap under the McKinley law as it was before or has been since. Facts and actual experience have served to nail one more free trade lie.

But there is another reason why the "poor man's dinner pail" has been dropped from discussion. Ever since the elections in 1892 gave the government into the hands of the free trade party the "poor man's dinner pail" has been a ticklish subject. Any mention of it serves to remind the laboring man of his prosperous times under the McKinley law, when he needed a dinner pail to carry his dinner with him to his work. Under free trade tariff reform, with no work to go to, the poor man has not had so much need of a dinner pail. He has been more troubled about how to get a dinner than about the price of his dinner pail. But "there's a gude time coming" again. Dinner pails will be plentiful enough under President McKinley and a protective tariff and they will be of good American tin, too, made by American workmen.

Labor Must Come First.

Industry must come first. Labor precedes all else. It is the foundation of all wealth. Its active employment puts money into circulation and sends it coursing through every artery of trade. The mints don't distribute it in that way. Start the factories in full blast, and the money will flow from bank and vault. The lender will seek the borrower—not, as now, the borrower the lender. He has been more troubled about how to get a dinner than about the price of his dinner pail. But "there's a gude time coming" again. Dinner pails will be plentiful enough under President McKinley and a protective tariff and they will be of good American tin, too, made by American workmen.

A Word From Jackson.

The free traders are in the habit—the confirmed habit—of describing their policy as that of Jefferson and of Jackson. They must have had some communication with the spirit world unknown to the general public, for neither Jefferson nor Jackson while in this life indorsed the policy of free trade, but were both protectionists. Here is a paragraph from the platform on which Jackson was elected in 1822: "Resolved, That an adequate protection of industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and that an abandonment of the policy at this period would be attended with consequences serious to the best interests of this nation." It reads strangely beside the words of those who today compose the party which claims Jackson.

The Logic of Free Traders.

We used to hear a good deal from the free traders about McKinley being the "logical" candidate of the Republican party for the presidency in 1896. They declared then in most emphatic terms that the tariff was the great issue. But that was when they were flushed with the triumph of their free trade ideas. That was before the Wilson-Gorman law had begun to operate. Above all, that was before the tidal wave of 1894. Now it is another story. The free traders are trying to get away from the force of their own logic. It is not surprising, considering how rare logic is with them. They are trying to get away from the tariff issue, but it is an issue just the same and it is the issue which will decide more votes than any other.

Wages in Shipyards.

There is no class of labor working in American shipyards that has any cause to think well of the Democratic idea of prosperity under a free trade administration. Shipbuilding in the United States has recently been at a very low ebb, the inevitable result being a depreciation in that class of labor. The actual reduction in one of the largest Pennsylvania shipyards averages about 17 per cent since 1892. The workers in these shipyards will undoubtedly vote for McKinley and the restoration of protection and prosperity.

Will Surely Return.

Under the Republican system our export trade was sustained, and it gave a balance in our favor. Reinaugurate it, and our present disturbances will soon be adjusted, and our financial perplexities will largely, if not altogether, right themselves. With a Republican victory in November, the conditions that existed in the early part of 1892 may be restored, confidence return, and that splendid era of Republican prosperity again bless the country.—Congressman Gamble of South Dakota.

What Vermont Farmers Know.

The Vermont farmers know what it is to have factories shut down and business at a standstill, and in consequence, no market for their products. That explains the unparalleled majority they gave to the party of protection.

LUMBER HURT BADLY.

FREE RAW MATERIAL EXPERIMENT ACTS DISASTROUSLY.

Bryan's Free Trade Policy Closes Half Our Lumber Mills—Nearly Half the American Lumbermen Idle—Heavy Loss in Wages While Canadian Mills Prosper.

I believe we can make no permanent progress in the direction of tariff reform until we free from taxation the raw materials which lie at the foundation of our industries. * * * Rough lumber has been placed upon the free list and only a slight duty retained on planed and grooved boards. We found a rate of 34.12 per cent and left a rate of 23.65.—Hon. William Jennings Bryan in Congress.

Mr. Bryan has been even more outspoken in his advocacy of absolute free trade than President Cleveland or Hon. William L. Wilson. In fact, we do not know any public man who is a more pronounced adherent of this British heresy. Mr. Bryan gloried in free wool. Mr. Bryan reveled in free lumber. We show the effect of the policy of free raw material as far as it concerns the lumber interests of the United States.

The American Protective Tariff League has received reports from 290 American lumber mills. Each one of these reports stated briefly the number of hands employed and the wages paid them by the mill, during the month of July, 1892—almost two years after the McKinley tariff had been in operation—and also during the month of July, 1896—almost two years after the Gorman-Wilson tariff had been in operation. As showing the benefits, or otherwise, derived respectively under the policies of protection and of free trade, nothing can be fairer than the results after two years' experience with each policy. Their effect upon the American lumber industry has been as follows:

HANDS EMPLOYED. No. of mills. July, 1892. July, 1896. WAGES PAID. July, 1892. July, 1896. 20 24,329 13,736 \$71,120 \$425,715

FREE TRADE RESULT. Hands idle in July, 1896... 10,573 Wages lost in July, 1896... \$325,555

The great benefit of the free raw material policy has consisted in enabling 10,573 men, out of 24,329 hands in 290 lumber mills, to take a vacation without pay. The decrease in the employment of lumbermen through Bryan's free trade policy was approximately 43 per cent.

The loss in wages to the lumbermen during their July vacation this year was \$325,555, also approximately 43 per cent, or at the rate of \$3,900,000 a year. This is the "great benefit" that free trade in lumber has been to 10,573 lumbermen who were busily employed in July, 1892, under the McKinley policy of protection.

It appears that the average monthly wages paid in each year was just about the same. Therefore the indications are that the American lumber mills are being entirely shut down and that American lumbermen are entirely idle, while Canadian mills and Canadian lumbermen are actively employed.

From later advices received we believe that the condition of the American lumber industry is worse than it was three months ago. The proof submitted of the disastrous effect of free trade in lumber is more than ample. If the same ratio of loss (43 per cent) has been shown by the 290 lumber mills reporting to us as applied to all similar mills in the United States, then the loss in wages to all American lumbermen is at the rate of about \$10,000,000 a year. This is the result of the Democratic policy of free trade. It is what Bryan believes in. It is what Bryan voted for. It is what Bryan would give us more of, though he cowardly shrinks the issue at present and says, "We won't discuss the tariff question just now." McKinley and protection will restore the American lumber industry to its former prosperous condition of 1892. Lumbermen should vote the straight Republican ticket.

Tobacco Leaf Imports.

Tobacco growers in the south, west and east will note that during the two years of the Gorman tariff we have imported 14,500,000 pounds more foreign grown tobacco than during the two first years of the McKinley tariff. Would it not be better to distribute the cost of this larger free trade importation, \$7,500,000, among American tobacco growers to benefit American farmers than to send the gold abroad to foreigners? Mr. McKinley is for the American producer all the time. Bryan favors the foreigner. He is a free trader.

Bryan's Platform Sagged.

The platform for which Candidate Bryan spoke in St. Louis sagged during his speech so that a number of people were thrown off. Somebody must have stepped on the tariff plank. However that may be, one thing is sure and that is that the platform did not sag as much as wages would sag under Mr. Bryan's policy of free trade, and the few people thrown off by the sagging of the platform only serve to remind us of the hosts who would be thrown out of work if Free Trader Bryan should be elected.

Bryan's British Idea.

Bryan abhors a British currency system, as he terms it, for the United States, yet he voted that the British free trade system might be foisted upon the country. Why this thushness?

"WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?"

A Workingman's Question Stumps a Free Trade Orator.

If there is one thing that facts and figures have conclusively proved, it is that wages in America are higher, both absolutely and in purchasing power, than they are in any other country of earth. But once in awhile there is a free trader so wrapped up in his own folly as to risk the statement that labor is better off in foreign countries than it is in the United States. They hope by this falsehood to catch a few, for no truth is so broadly known but that some are ignorant of it, and few are so familiar with statistics as to be able, on the spur of the moment, to refute a false statement such as this. But a truth can be proved by other ways than by facts and figures, as Hon. John E. Russell, twice a free trade candidate for governor of Massachusetts, found to his sad experience.

During one of his speeches, he made the statement that labor is as well or better off in other countries than it is here, when a workman in the audience immediately asked, "Then what are we here for?" His question was a stunner to Mr. Russell, and will be to any free trader inclined to follow Mr. Russell's example. If wages are not higher in the United States under protection, it is not easier to get work, if it does not mean a better living, why do hundreds of thousands of laborers come every year to our shores from foreign lands?

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

It's About Time to Call a Halt on Democratic Methods.

The object of free trade is to remove every obstacle from the path of those who choose to buy goods abroad. Two results from such a policy are plain to the most superficial observer: First—Employment for American labor will be lessened, for the products of foreign labor will take the place of American products, and American laborers will be deprived of just so many hours' work as these imported goods represent.

Second.—We must send out of this country either gold or goods to pay for the things we buy. We can't pay in goods, except farm products when our factories are forced to shut down, because even our home market has been given over to foreigners. We must pay in gold, as experience, both past and present, has proved under the incipient free trade of the Gorman bill. Factories have been shut down, people thrown out of work and wages decreased from one end of the country to the other. We have a deficit at the treasury instead of a surplus. It is time surely to call a halt and to right about face toward protection, prosperity and a surplus that will decrease the Democratic gift of debt.

Developing Our Resources.

The "fathers" instituted the protective system for the purposes of developing the resources of the country. That reason stands as good today as it did in 1789. Not even Free Trader Bryan would dare to say that the resources of this country had been developed to anything but an infinitesimal degree. And a nation is just as morally responsible for the development of its resources as is an individual for the cultivation of his talents. Some one should suggest to the Scripture loving Mr. Bryan that the warning against hiding one's talent in a napkin does not apply only to a "boy orator" with a gift for quotation, but to all his countrymen, with their varied talents, and to our country as a whole, with its wealth of undeveloped resources.

The Principles of Protection.

No tariff bill ever framed was absolutely perfect. Human wisdom is not omniscient. But a tariff bill framed by the friends of protection will come much nearer to perfection than one framed by the enemies of the system, whose pleasure it would be to make it as inefficient and obnoxious as possible. The only question, therefore, for one to decide is whether or not he believes in a protective tariff of any description, and, having decided that he does believe in one, the only thing to do is to vote for the friends of the system rather than for those who would destroy it altogether. A difference in respect to schedules is of slight importance compared to a difference in fundamental principles.

Willis Right For Once.

Major McKinley's record is one upon which there is not a single unclean spot. I served with him two terms in congress, and he never did an act in private or public life that he can be ashamed of.—Hon. Albert S. Willis, United States Minister to the Hawaiian Islands.

Skittle Alley Bill.

Though this is an extraordinary campaign, facts have not lost their bearing and their value. Indeed, they are more important than ever before.—New York World.

We would suggest, then, that it is "more important than ever before" that The World should adhere strictly to "facts."



Would Be Hard Work.

Though this is an extraordinary campaign, facts have not lost their bearing and their value. Indeed, they are more important than ever before.—New York World.

FARMERS ROBBED.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF OPENS OUR MARKETS TO FOREIGNERS.

Over \$380,000,000 Worth of Agricultural Products Imported—Result of Two Years of Free Trade Tariff—Bryan Voted For This Injury to American Farmers.

We badly need at once a sheet prepared giving the amount of agricultural products imported into this country for the year 1893 or for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and the value thereof, itemized—as wool, wheat, hay, barley, flaxseed, eggs, poultry, potatoes, meat, cattle, hogs, etc. I have not seen any such table. If there is one, please mail it to me.

Mount Vernon, Mo.

Here is the table. It includes all imports of foreign agricultural products, whether of the farm or field, that have been brought into this country from abroad, and which have entered into competition with similar agricultural products that we do produce, or could produce with adequate and permanent protection:

Table with columns for 1896 and 1896 (sic). Items include Animals (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, etc.), Breadstuffs (Barley, Corn, Oats, etc.), Flax and tow, Hemp and tow, Fruits (Currants, Figs, etc.), Meats and extracts, etc.

Total values... \$174,650,187 \$208,070,651

Total imports during two years of Democratic "tariff reform," and the first step toward free trade, \$382,129,838

The aggregate value of these imports of foreign farm products has exceeded \$382,129,838 during the two first years of the Gorman tariff. This is only the result of the first step toward free trade. What it might amount to under the absolute free trade policy that Bryan advocates it is impossible to say. Farmers will surely be content with their experience under the first step without voting to continue the march toward free trade.

Desiring protection from foreign farm products, they will accordingly follow the example of their fellow farmers in Vermont and Maine by voting for Major McKinley and all Republican congressmen.

The Time For Thought.

A time for thought is a good thing—under some circumstances. In 1891 and 1892, under the McKinley law and before the election of a free trade administration, when all our mills were running and all the people at work, every one was too busy to think, and so the prophets of the glories of free trade had things their own way. But since the election of a free trade president and a free trade congress, and the passage of a free trade tariff bill, we have had plenty of time to think. In fact, a good many of us often haven't had anything else to do but think. And because we have had time to think, Major McKinley will be the next president of the United States and protection to American industries will be the policy of this country for at least another generation.

May Thank Bryan.

Candidate Bryan says that the reason he is making a "starring" tour through the country is that the people have not money enough to go to see "the candidate" and so "the candidate" must go to see the people. It may be true that the American people are burning with desire to go to see that warm friend of foreign labor, William J. Bryan, but we doubt it. However, if it is true that those who wish to go to see him cannot, for lack of money, they may, for that state of affairs, thank Mr. Bryan himself and his fellow free traders who helped to pass the industry destroying, wage reducing Wilson-Gorman bill.

Agriculture In England.

The class of agricultural laborers of this country (Great Britain) are never able to do more than make both ends meet, and have to look forward in times of illness, or on the approach of old age, to the workhouse as the one inevitable refuge against starvation. The ordinary conditions of life among the large proportion of the population are such that common decency is absolutely impossible, and all this goes on in sight of the mansions of the rich.—Joseph Chamberlain.

For the Nervous.

If the noise of machinery in motion is too trying to your nerves and you want it silent, vote for Bryan and free trade. That will shut down the factories and still the machinery.

How Is This, Bryan?

"I am for free wool," says Free Trader Bryan. Yet he is making his campaign fight on the strongest form of protection for silver. How is this, Mr. Bryan?

BRYAN AND THE FARMERS.

Losses Inflicted Upon Their Live Stock Values Under Democracy.

The farmers of Nebraska have a little secret to settle with Hon. William Jennings Bryan, just as eleven thousand odd people in that state have who were compelled to draw all their savings out of the savings banks to enable them to exist during the hard times that Bryan voted for when he helped pass the Gorman-Wilson hybrid tariff.

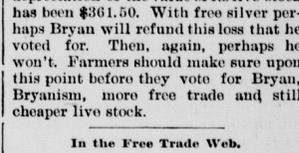
It is this way with the Nebraska farmers: During the long era of Republican protection their live stock had grown to be worth \$86,023,808 in 1890. Then came the McKinley tariff and it increased by \$10,424,020 up to \$96,447,828 during the next three years before the country was afflicted with a Democratic administration and the threat of free trade.

Democracy meant disaster to the farmers of Nebraska, just as it did to the farmers in every other state. After three years of Democracy and only a couple of years of the advance step toward free trade the value of Nebraska live stock fell to \$55,381,849 at the beginning of 1896, a loss of \$41,065,979 in three years. Bryan may like to paste these figures in his hat for ready reference when he talks to the farmers around his home:

VALUE OF NEBRASKA LIVE STOCK. Jan. 1, 1890. Value. 1890. Protection (McKinley) \$86,023,808 1893. Protection (McKinley) \$96,447,828 McKinley protection increase \$10,424,020 1896. Free trade (Bryan) \$55,381,849 Bryan free trade decrease \$41,065,979

In 1890 there were 113,608 farms in Nebraska, and every one of the owners of these farms has been more or less injured by the adoption of the free trade policy that Bryan voted for—some more and some less. The average loss to every Nebraska farm since 1893 through the depreciation of the value of its live stock has been \$361.50. With free silver perhaps Bryan will refund this loss that he voted for. Then, again, perhaps he won't. Farmers should make sure upon this point before they vote for Bryan, Bryanism, more free trade and still cheaper live stock.

In the Free Trade Web.



Cigar Trade Troubles.

Since we have had presidential elections and a cigar industry of our own such a thing has never happened as a reduction in the cigar output in the first month of a presidential campaign. How is this remarkable and by no means agreeable phenomenon to be explained? Is it because Mr. Bryan refused to sanction any particular brand bearing his name, on the ground that he neither smokes nor drinks? And are the "masses," whom he loves to court and point out on every occasion as his special supporters, so infatuated with his example of nonsmoking that they, too, have foresworn the use of the weed?—United States Tobacco Journal.

Not at all, not at all. The "masses" are too hard up. The use of foreign goods closes our mills, and closed mills make the pockets of our wage earners so empty that they can't afford to buy cigars any more than campaign fund contributors can afford to be liberal. The cigar industry simply feels the effect of the loss of a protective tariff.

Periods of Disaster.

Our years of signal disaster and depression have been those in which our ports were more easily flooded with foreign goods—those which intervened between the recognition of our independence and the enactment of the tariff of 1789; those which followed the close of our last war with Great Britain and were signalized by immense importations of her fabrics; those of 1837-42, when the compromise of 1833 began to be seriously felt in the reduction of duties on imports, and those of 1854-7, when the Polk-Walker tariff of 1846 had had time to take full effect.—Horace Greeley.

Bourke Cockran's Idea.

Every great industrial enterprise has for its chief creditors its own laborers. The heaviest account in every department of industry, whatever it may be, is always the wages account.—Hon. Bourke Cockran.

Therefore, Mr. Cockran might have added, the prosperity of industry is essential to the prosperity of labor, and where the former is handicapped by foreign competition there the wages account of labor must suffer. Without proper protection neither can have prosperity.

Loss to Woolen Mills.

Considering the idleness of labor and lesser earnings of wages since 1891-2, which decrease the purchasing power of our people, it is easy to understand why so many of our woolen mills are closed, even with the Democratic gift of free wool. The ad valorem system of undervaluation, moreover, tends to prevent a proper valuation of the goods that have been imported since 1894.

Total Revenue and Expenditures.

Fiscal year. Revenue. Expenditures. Surplus. 1890... \$405,080,988 \$318,044,711 \$87,036,277 1891... 392,012,447 305,773,115 86,239,332 1892... 541,937,784 345,023,331 196,914,453 1893... 585,810,020 382,477,034 203,332,986

1894... 597,722,019 397,225,280 200,496,739 1895... 612,300,075 396,196,238 216,103,837 1896... 620,070,200 382,179,446 237,890,754

HOW TO CAST YOUR BALLOT

Be Careful to Vote Right That Your Vote May Be Counted Right.

Voters should exercise great care on election day to stamp their ballots so that they will exactly reflect their preferences, otherwise mistakes will be made in the counting and the will of the voter will be lost or counted for the other side.

There are nine electors to be voted for and the little rubber stamp must be placed opposite the name of each one of the nine as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Presidential Electors, Vote for Nine. Lists names like IRVING M. SCOTT, DUNCAN E. MCKINLEY, etc.

The above are the names of the Republican candidates for electors. Make yourself familiar with them so that, by no possible accident, you will be betrayed into voting for other than a Republican elector.

And be sure to vote for the whole nine. Some persons may be tempted to vote for a friend on another ticket or against an enemy, but personal considerations should be dropped in this particular. McKinley wants every one of the above names elected.

In voting on the amendments be careful not to be misguided by the words, "For the amendment" which on most ballots will appear after the declaration regarding each amendment and opposite the word "no".

McKinley and Hanna.

The popocratic managers, in their extremity, have abandoned argument and are devoting the concluding days of the campaign to a vilification of Mr. Hanna, as though he were the Republican party, its candidate and platform.

Mr. Hanna is simply a typical American who, by his industry and his power of organization of industrial forces, has built up a large fortune. He has interested himself in Mr. McKinley's candidacy through personal friendship for the candidate himself.

And how came this friendship to be established? The story is simple and greatly to the credit of both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna. Twenty-five years ago the Warrington colliery, in which Mark Hanna was interested, was blown up by striking miners, and certain miners were arrested and charged with the crime. Mr. McKinley was asked to defend the men.

But in spite of this incident, so creditable to both McKinley and Hanna—and in spite of the ties of friendship so honorably founded—it is proposed by the popocratic organization to fight out the rest of the campaign, not with argument, not with pleas for free silver, but by making Mark Hanna ridiculous in the eyes of the people, and making it appear that Major McKinley is his property.

But the American people know that William McKinley is the tool of no man and no interest. As soldier during the war, as congressman for fourteen years, as governor of Ohio, and in whatever station he has been called to serve, he has been a self-centered and independent statesman, and his name was never connected with any questionable transaction whatever.

Why Take Chances?

Friend, you do not know that the free silver theory would be proven true by experience. You do not know that the price of silver will rise from 64 1/2 cents an ounce to \$1.29 as a result of the enactment of a free coinage law by this country alone.

universally and uniformly good. You know that if the demonetization of silver caused hard times, it was very slow in beginning the bad business and very precipitate when it got good and ready; that the alleged cause was in '73 and the consequence in '93, and that that fact alone raises a question in your mind whether, after all, it was the "crime of '73" that did it.

That Flood of Silver.

The question is often asked, Where can the silver come from to be "dumped" on our shores in case we have free coinage? It is a pertinent question and deserves answer.

Some in attempting to answer it say: It will come out of the ground. Men will hunt for it as they are not hunting for it now and our market will soon be glutted and our currency inflated by overproduction of silver.

Others say: It will be sent to us from other nations to be exchanged for our gold, but they are met with the answer that other nations have but little more than they require to be used as money, and so will not part with it.

There is something in both of these statements. If our country were to undertake free coinage there would be more silver taken out of the earth, and all the countries would spare a great deal of their silver so long as they could exchange it for gold at 16 to 1, or even 20 to 1; but there is another source of silver supply that would be immediately available, and sufficient to inundate us.

Mulhall, the great statistician, states that in 1890 there was in the world, coined and uncoined, silver to the coinage value of \$5,108,400,000. During the succeeding four years the world increased its silver stock by \$807,004,200; and, carrying the annual average on two years more, the grand total coinage value of silver in the world, coined and uncoined, will amount, at the end of 1896, to \$6,318,906,300.

Deduct from this the coined silver in the world, amounting to \$4,070,500,000, and there is left in bullion, amulets, anklets, and old silver generally, silver to the coinage value of \$2,248,406,300, a very large part of which would be called into use by a 16 to 1 exchange relation with gold.

Henry George's Idea.

Many of Henry George's friends have wondered why he has been so ardently in favor of Bryan and free silver, knowing as they do that he has never been in favor of the free coinage of silver, and that he was under no financial necessity for doing newspaper work during the campaign.

But a few moments' thought ought to clear the matter up in the mind of anyone conversant with Mr. George's writings. He is at outs with institutions as God Almighty has patiently developed them along lines of human evolution, and he wishes to reconstruct the whole social fabric after his own plans, with absolute free trade as the corner stone and single tax on top of it, and he thinks that, with the election of Mr. Bryan and the accession to power of the popocratic aggregation, all established conditions will be done away and all things will begin new, and perhaps Henry George may be accorded an opportunity to put his notions into operation.

And in this Mr. George is like all the rest of the enthusiasts in that great aggregation. He is supporting silver, not because he wants free coinage of silver, but because he wants other things, which only a government filled from president to congressmen with reformers and enthusiasts will give him. Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, savings banks, absolute free trade, the initiative and referendum, and unlimited paper money—these are the real things this aggregation wants, and they are merely using the silver cry as a pretext to get into power.

These people are sharp, and consequently not square.

Government by Injunction.

The popocrats have ceaselessly contended that, in the Debs injunction cases, the court interfered with the rights of laborers to quit work when they wanted to, thus interfering with personal liberty and the right of laborers to work or not, as they choose. This is utterly and absolutely false. In the opinion of the supreme court of the United States, written by Justice Brewer, it is expressly stated that: "The right of any laborer, or any number of laborers, to quit work was not challenged. The scope and purpose of the court was only to prevent forcible obstructions of the highways along which interstate commerce travels and the mails are carried." This is all there was to it; and because Debs would not regard the order of the court forbidding such interference he was sent to jail, as he ought to have been, and served his term, as he ought to have done.

Yes, but Then—

"Oh, we had to admit that the most prosperous time this country ever had was from the 'crime of '73' to the 'crime of '93' (which was committed by Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket just to try their luck), but then it was wickered to have prosperity under such conditions that it was to commit the 'crime itself.' That is the real burden of the popocratic plaint, and about the most sensible plea they have put in.

THAT FORSYTHE FAKE.

Its Fraudulency Is Confessed, but Look Out for More of Them.

Some time since a letter purporting to come from J. Francis Forsythe, an alleged broker on Wall street, and addressed to Judge R. C. Bell of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was given to the public and gained large currency. Its purport was that an immense fund had been subscribed in Wall street for the defeat of Bryan and that it was to be used corruptly. The letter was given to the press by Judge Bell, who received it, and it has done no end of injury to the cause of sound money.

Inquiry has disclosed the fact that no such person as J. Francis Forsythe is doing business on Wall street, that his name is not to be found in the New York directory; that no such organization as referred to exists, that a barrel of letters awaits him unclaimed at the New York postoffice, that the whole thing is a fake, and that Judge Bell was imposed on by some "smarty." The Judge confesses this in the following letter:

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 2, 1896.

Dear Sir: I have received a great number of inquiries similar to yours concerning the letter received by me dated New York, August 30, 1896, and signed J. Francis Forsythe. The letter was received by me in the course of mail, bearing the New York postmark. It was written with typewriter, and bore the usual marks of an ordinary business letter, was signed with pen, and numerous interlinations, and corrections were also made with pen. I do not know why it was sent me, and I have no recollection of ever having met the author personally. I never answered the letter, but did what I considered to be my duty, viz: gave it to the press for publication and gave it such other publicity as I could. That is absolutely all I know about the letter or its source, and you must draw your own conclusions. Yours truly,

R. C. BELL.

That faked letter was in a measure successful, and did what evil work it could. There will doubtless be more like it before the campaign ends. Look out for them and do not be deceived by them. That is not honorable politics, but it is unfortunately the fact that the supporters of Mr. Bryan, very many of them, have not been at any time overly conscientious in the means they have employed in advancing their interests, and during the closing days of the campaign they are almost certain to commit some forgery, make some startling allegation which there will not be time to disprove, calculated to injure the Republican cause and Major McKinley's candidacy. Look out. Eleventh hour sensations are always discreditable and should always be discredited.

To Middle-of-the-Roaders.

Sincerity is not even evidence of being in the right. The greatest wrongs ever inflicted upon mankind have been inflicted by people who were sincere but mistaken, and yet those who are sincere, unless insane, command respect for themselves if not for their views, and a large measure of respect is cherished by all people for those middle-of-the-road Populists who have for a half-dozen years labored without ceasing for impossible and impracticable things. They were at least honest and believed what they said, and those political adventurers who have duped them and betrayed their cause on the altar of office-seeking are worthy of that execration which will be heaped upon them without stint when they have crawled, discomfited, off the field of that Waterloo which will overtake them on the third of November. Thus Watson knows their character, and he also knows what they are doing to him, as the following dispatch, recently received by the secretary of the middle-of-the-road state committee at Topeka plainly shows. It speaks for itself, and it speaks volumes:

TOPEKA, Va., Oct. 15, 1896.

Abel Steinger: Ulcerated throat will prevent my keeping engagements. I regret this. The middle-of-the-road Populists all over the Union have my sympathy and admiration. They have been sold out and their party made a footstool for Democratic politicians to wipe their feet on, under the hypocritical pretense of patriotism.

The fusionists have abandoned principle and gone into a mad scramble for the pie-counter. If Bryan is defeated it will be the fault of the traders in his own party and ours, who have ignored the St. Louis compromise and tried to force the Populists to vote for Sewall, the bondholder, national banker, corporation plutocrat and "gold clause millionaire."

THOMAS E. WATSON.

Now what is the proper thing for sincere and self-respecting Populists to do? Their platform was spurned by Bryan, and their candidate for Vice-President has virtually been crowded off the ticket. Shall they sanction this by aiding in consummating the scheme concocted by the unprincipled adventurers of both parties? To do that is to submit like whipped puppies, and to submit like whipped puppies to being thus defrauded is to be worthy of the contempt of all right-thinking people.

The courageous thing to do is to vote with the Republican party, and so aid in repudiating the unholy combination at the polls once and for all. The next best thing is to refrain from voting. One or the other of these courses will commend itself to every sincere Populist as not only honest but expedient. One such lesson will be sufficient. After it has been inflicted the Peoples' Party can be reorganized with the schemers left out, and the work of educating the people in their views of government can be prosecuted with a zeal born of good faith.

The Baby Act.

All of the speakers and writers doing service for the popocratic aggregation are now engaged in doing the baby act. They are making all sorts of pleas to excite sympathy for their forlorn condition, but their principal stock in trade is the coercion charge. There never was anything in that charge, because in all the states of this Union that are at all doubtful, the Australian ballot prevails, and there is no knowing how people vote. Anyone trying to coerce anyone else would have no possible means of doing it, and this fact is as well known to the whimper-ing complainants as to others. Outside

"blackbird" districts of the South, the right of each man to vote as he sees and to have that vote counted is needed, and no man will dare to attempt to interfere with it, and inside of "blackbird" districts all the coaxed votes, all the votes cast under a threat of consequences of refusal, will be for William J. Bryan and the popocratic ticket. The baby act of the yanites shows that they are looking for a soft place to fall.

Keep the Pledge.

From the foundation of the government until now it has ever been the policy of the government to maintain gold and silver at a parity. For any years no question was raised which endangered this parity, but when there was such a question raised the Republican party put into statute form a declaration to all the world that: "It is the established policy of the United States to maintain gold and silver at a parity with each other, upon the present legal ratio, or at such ratio as may be established by law." In 1890, when branches of our government were in the hands of the Democratic party, this pledge was reaffirmed. Shall it be kept? It was an obligation solemnly entered into; shall it be observed with fidelity? Is it well to even hazard the life of the nation upon a venture the result of which is problematical? No one knows just what attempted forgerie by this country alone would result in. Mr. Bryan and his associates say, "We believe" that it will bring all silver in the world all the way from 16 cents an ounce to \$1.29, but prudent business men do not think so. Is it right, is it patriotic to jeopardize the life of this nation, solemnly pledged, in a turn of the world's market for silver? McKinley stands for the maintenance of that faith beyond any possible question, to the end that the world may have faith in us and we faith in ourselves. Bryan stands for jeopardizing that faith on his own mere opinion and the opinions of those who are financially interested in the price of silver. Vote for McKinley, and the people will be inviolate of every national pledge!

Quantity and Price.

Popocrats from ocean to ocean are continually asserting that there is only about sixteen times as many tons of silver as tons of gold in the world and therefore that is the natural ratio between the two metals and that the gold of nature himself so ordained.

In the first place it is not true that there is only about sixteen times as many tons of silver as of gold in the world, and in the second place, values do not depend upon the ratio of quantity to quantity but of utility to utility. There is about a hundred times as much gold in the world as platinum, and yet platinum is worth only about six times as much as gold, ounce for ounce. In 1700 there was 34.3 tons of silver in the world to each ton of gold and the ratio was 14.81 to 1.

In 1800 there was 32.2 tons of silver in the world to each ton of gold and the ratio was 15.68 to 1.

In 1820 there was 33.1 tons of silver in the world to each ton of gold and the commercial ratio was 15.95 to 1.

In 1861 there was 22.6 tons of silver in the world to each ton of gold and the commercial ratio was 15.50 to 1.

In 1893 there was 21.26 tons of silver in the world to each ton of gold and the commercial ratio was 26.49 to 1.

In 1896 there are about 22 tons of silver in the world to each ton of gold and the commercial ratio is 32 to 1.

Thus the contention that nature established any ratio of gold to silver, either in quantity or value, is effectually disposed of.

Are Farmers Impoverished?

Of course they are just now, especially those who have not grown anything for the market, but all of them have seen close times for a few years, notably since '90 or '91, but on the whole the farming industry of America has prospered. The census proves it, as the following figures show. Draw them on the first blatherskite that comes around telling you how America has been swamped since '73.

Table with 3 columns: No. of Farms, Value of Implements, Value of Farms, Land, Fences, Etc. Lists years 1870, 1880, 1890.

Here is an addition to the value of the farms of the country of one-third since 1880, and of six-sevenths since 1870. The value of farming implements and machinery has likewise nearly doubled since 1870, and has increased one-quarter since 1880.

The Lowest Wheat.

According to a document just issued by the statistical department at Washington the lowest export price of wheat, measured in gold, was in 1869, when it dropped to 63 cents a bushel for the lower grade and 72 cents for the higher grade. At that time silver touched its highest notch, being worth \$1.32 1/2 per ounce. So we see that when silver was highest wheat was lowest, and if wheat keeps on going up it will be highest when silver is lowest. This information is authoritative and it knocks the last prop from under the wheat-silver argument, and hereafter Mr. Bryan will never see a sack of wheat that he will not wish to rip up the back with a butcher knife.

The Yale Incident.

None regret the Yale incident, which resulted in spoiling one of Mr. Bryan's meetings, more than Republicans; and yet there was some sort of excuse for it. The students started in with their college cry—and it was a long one—and before it was finished Mr. Bryan was unwise enough to lift his voice and say: "I am not speaking now to the sons who are sent to college on the proceeds of ill-gotten gains." This naturally angered the students and they so far forgot themselves as to retort in kind, finally breaking up the meeting. It was a bad business all around, and creditable to neither the students nor the candidate.

ALTGELD'S BLIGHTING SISTERS.

Governor Altgeld made a speech in New York City, October 17th, in which he spoke as follows:

At present there is, in addition to the gold standard, a quartet of blighting sisters in our land, respectively called:

- Federal interference in local affairs. Government by injunction. Usurpation by the United States Supreme Court. Corruption.

The Governor went on to declare that "all four are clothed in pharisaism and pretense," and the "smile of these sisters means paralysis and their embrace means death."

But when has the federal government interfered in local affairs? Are the transportation of the mails, the forwarding of interstate commerce, and the conveyance of interstate passengers local affairs? Had the rioting in Chicago not interfered with the mails and the transportation of people and property, the United States government would not have interfered.

And what of government by injunction? The purpose of an injunction is to restrain contemplated action until the legality and justice of it can be inquired into, and it is often invoked to restrain a powerful corporation from over-riding personal rights. Its purpose is delay for inquiry, and not tyranny.

It is claimed that the Supreme Court usurped the functions of the legislative or executive departments of our government and attempted to legislate for our country, or to execute its laws? Such claims, if made, would be false in every particular. The court simply decided a cause which came before it. It is not infallible. Only God is infallible; and while the wisdom of its decisions may well be questioned, its authority to act within its own sphere can never be.

The divisions of the functions of the government into legislative, executive and judicial, each independent of the other two and supreme in its own sphere—this was the crowning glory of the Constitution. It was the ripest product of centuries of struggle, the highest achievement of human evolution. So long as it endures tyranny is impossible. With its downfall the tyranny of absolutism again ascends the throne and government by the people perishes from the earth. Blasted be the hand raised against this holy trinity, and therefore blasted be the hand of Altgeld and the life of Altgeldism in this land!

Attention is called to the known fact that it was the genius of Altgeld for conspiracy, and his masterly cunning in the consummation thereof, which resulted in the betrayal of national democracy at Chicago. Altgeld dictated the platform of the party, caused it to inveigh against three out of the four "blighting sisters," and to employ the fourth in its own service. Therefore the words of Altgeld are authoritative, and convict the popocratic party of reactionary purposes.

One of the four "blighting sisters" which Altgeld wishes destroyed or shackled is the Supreme Court of the United States. A second is the inherent power of a judicial system to require resort to a judicial inquiry when controversies arise, and to command respectful obedience to its decisions. Thus have the Bryanite apologists, who have been contending that no harm was meant to the Supreme Court, been contradicted and confounded by their own master spirit. Every word uttered by Altgeld at Cooper Institute was a refutation of their claims and a condemnation of their apologies. The popocratic party, by its attorney, Altgeld, commissioned to speak for it by right of mastery, has filed its confession and put in no plea in avoidance.

Another "blighting sister," nullification, surrendered at Appomattox, and her unquiet ghost will, on the third of November, be again consigned to the realm of shades, and accursed be the conjuror who again calls her forth out of the deep.

A Rabid Candidate.

In the person of candidate Castle, who is running for Congress in the seventh district, California, has an excellent yoke-fellow for Tillman of South Carolina. He has as bad a case of the rabies as Tillman, and, if he were to be elected, he would prove as great a humiliation to California as Tillman would be to South Carolina, if South Carolina had the delicacy to perceive when she is humiliated.

In the issue of the Merced Sun of December 22, 1895, Dr. Castle published an article on the National Guard, in which the following declarations were made:

Plutocracy demands a large standing army to intimidate the men who toil, and assist in the work of reducing them to serfdom.

No armed enemy exists within our borders. These (the guards) are the instruments whereby corrupt judges propose to abridge the liberties of the people, and change the nature of our government from a democracy to an oligarchy.

Plutocracy has now its scheme perfected to reduce the great middle class of this country into poverty and peonage.

The regular army officers are the brutal tools of plutocracy, and are supposed to have no regard for the rights or liberties of any but plutocrats.

Plutocracy needs the soldiers to keep the people quiet while they rob and exploit them.

This army is organized at the behest of corrupt monopolies, which are themselves above the law, for the express purpose of killing the men who labor, should they object to being legally robbed.

The only difference between the Mussel Slough assassins and the National Guard is that the railroad paid their assassins to murder citizens, where now the state pays the guard to murder citizens.

This stuff was not spoken in the heat of passion. It was written in calm deliberation when there was no campaign on and all labor troubles had long since been settled. It discloses the true character of the man, and yet this violent and anarchistic man is, by virtue of the unholy combination which certain politicians have fixed up in op-

position to the expressed will of the Democratic congressional convention in that district, fixed up for sober Democrats to endorse at the polls. What a humiliation to the California Democracy! The candidacy of such a man is a disgrace to the whole State, and his election would make California the byword and reproach of the Union that South Carolina has been ever since nullification days.

These scheming, combining popocratic politicians have, for their own advantage, spared their respective parties and the great state of California no indignity, and no indignity has been more humiliating than that of inflicting the candidacy of this anarchistic Castle upon the Seventh District.

Things That You Know.

Voter of California, you know with-out being told that as matters stood before the Chicago Convention met, and the rape of the Democracy was accomplished by the populist element, there was no possible chance for the Democracy to carry this election, and McKinley had a walkover. Whether wisely or mistakenly, the Democratic party had become thoroughly discredited and repudiated by the people.

You know that the Populist party is not, upon its conscience, a free silver party, but believes in paper money, pure flat, irredeemable and issued to the amount of \$50 per capita, and that the Populist element is only using the free silver shibboleth to get into power and so put into operation their peculiar views of government.

You know that the Democratic element in the popocratic aggregation is not in favor of free silver upon its conscience, all the traditions of the party being in favor of sound money, and that the free silver idea was taken up merely as the most available catchword for the campaign.

You know that Mr. Bryan and his associates have spared no pains to array class against class and section against section, and that the arousing of such animosities are dangerous to the welfare of this country.

You know that all of California's industries except wheat growing are dependent upon a protective tariff for their prosperity; that if our fruits are to have a market they must not only be protected against foreign fruits, but there must be work for laboring people to do and wages for them to earn if they are to be able to consume our fruits, meats, nuts, vegetables and wines.

You know that the election of McKinley will restore confidence in the financial world, and that his defeat will render all things uncertain.

You know that the free coinage theory is experimental, that it might work and again it might not, and that there is no positive assurance that it will raise silver to the old-time parity with gold.

You know that the Wilson-Bryan tariff law has not benefited a single California industry, and that it has injured nearly all industries.

You know that during all the years that the Republican party was in power this country was reasonably prosperous, and that since it went out of power it is unreasonably unprosperous.

You know that all these things are true (if you do not you know that you have neglected to inform yourself in regard to them, as every American voter should before election day), and you know that it would only be sound common sense to return to the condition under which this country did prosper, did not have to borrow money for defraying ordinary expenses of government, and did not have its honor or its solvency questioned by any country, people or human being.

Knowing these things, if you are patriotic, you will not only vote the Republican ticket this year yourself, but you will do all that you can to induce others to go and do likewise.

An Old Misstatement.

My friends, it is as important to a nation that it shall not be subjected to the dictation of any foreign power as it is that we shall preserve it as a nation among ourselves.—Bryan at Riverside Park, Indiana.

Mr. Bryan knows perfectly well that international bimetalism is not a proposition to submit to the dictation of any foreign country, but being a demagogue he uses the instruments of a demagogue in securing his own advancement. He knows that it is a simple matter of co-operation, of nations taking hold of hands to do all together what no one of them is strong enough to do singly, and that is all there is of it: It is a pure matter of co-operation and not of consent, and such statements as the one quoted above are made to deceive and not to enlighten the people.

Mr. Bryan has a theory of money. He is very sure that it would work to a charm. Perhaps it might; perhaps it might not. Suppose that it does not—at whose expense will the experiment be tried? Will it be at his expense? Oh, no! He will get \$50,000 a year for four years, for making the experiment and watching how it works. If he wins his election he can't lose; the people might. If he loses his election he can't win; the people might. The chances for the people are best when they are worst for Mr. Bryan. Voter, if you have to take chances, whose chances will you take—those chances most likely to favor Mr. Bryan, or those most likely to be in favor of the people and country? This is really no time for experiments to be tried at the expense of the people.

I believe, my fellow-citizens, that with this returning confidence—and confidence is half the capital of the world—money will come on from its hiding-place, be invested in enterprises all over the country, and put all idle men to work, and so believing, I stand for that policy which will most surely restore confidence.—McKinley.

"Money does not make work. Work makes money."—William McKinley.